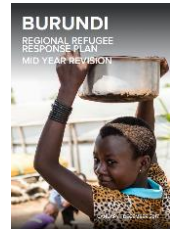


# Tanzania: 2017 End of Year Report

## BURUNDI - REGIONAL RRP

December 2017



**275,796**

BURUNDIAN REFUGEES  
IN TANZANIA (DEC 2017)

**US\$232.8 M**

REQUIRED IN TANZANIA  
(DEC 2017)

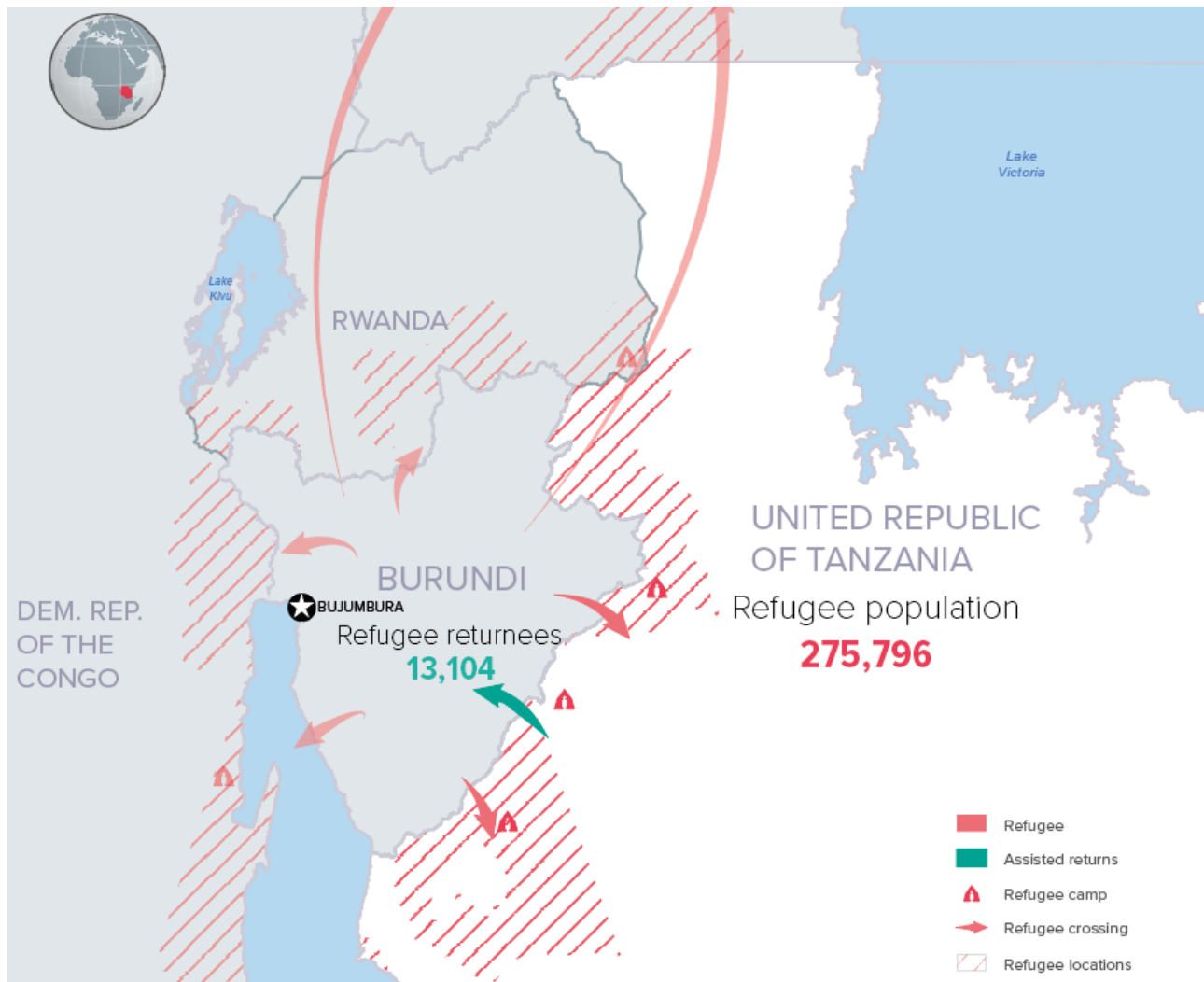
**25%**

FUNDING RECEIVED  
(DEC 2017)

**30**

RRRP PARTNERS IN  
BURUNDI

### SITUATION OVERVIEW



There were 358,125 refugees and asylum-seekers in the United Republic of Tanzania by 31 December 2017, mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The majority of refugees and asylum seekers are hosted by the Government of Tanzania in three refugee camps in north western Tanzania, namely Nyarugusu, Nduta, and Mtendeli. As of the 31 December 2017, 275,796 Burundians were registered as refugees or asylum seekers, including 69,848 in Nyarugusu camp, 45,528 in Mtendeli camp and 118,643 in Nduta camp. A smaller number reside in Dar es Salaam and approximately 42,201 Burundian persons of concern live in Kigoma villages and the Old Settlements.


Despite the complex and unpredictable protection environment, RRP partners continued to support the Government of Tanzania in ensuring access to territory and fair asylum procedures in accordance with international standards for all asylum-seekers in need of international protection. In January 2017, however, prima facie declaration for Burundian asylum seekers was revoked. As a result, Burundian asylum seekers had to undergo status determination by an ad hoc committee of the National Eligibility Committee (NEC). In addition, the closure of eight entry points by year end in the Kigoma Region created significant difficulties for new arrivals to access the territory, resulting in a reduction in the number of Burundian new arrivals seeking asylum – from 18,498 in January 2017 to 809 in December 2017.

## Protection

**4,100**  
unaccompanied  
& separated children placed  
in **appropriate alternative  
care arrangements**



**750+**  
Burundian refugee children  
**reunited with their families**  
through inter- and intra-camp  
tracing programs



**2,739**  
SGBV  
survivors  
assisted with  
**appropriate  
support**



In 2017, significant strides were made in streamlining the Individual Case Management (ICM) system as well as creating a number of community based protection initiatives, such as Inter-Agency Help Desks. An improved reporting and monitoring structure on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) was also established. In addition, efforts were made to step up connectivity and communication with communities and this included enhanced mobile telephone/internet connectivity infrastructure for refugees as well as access to online vocational training.

### Key Achievements

- 275,687 Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers, of which 40,238 were new arrivals in 2017, underwent biometric registration. In addition, 22,900 Persons with Special Needs (PSNs) were also identified and verified.
- In 2017, more than 750 children were reunited through inter-camp and intra-camp tracing programmes.
- 4,100 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were placed in appropriate alternative care arrangements. 220 cross-border and voluntary repatriation family reunifications beyond the camps were facilitated and 2,100 Best Interest Determinations (BIDs) were completed.
- 2,739 identified SGBV survivors (100%) were assisted with appropriate support, 421 community leaders were trained on SGBV referral systems, while 38,952 individuals were sensitised and trained on SGBV.

### Remaining Gaps

- The arrival and acceptance rate of Burundian asylum seekers declined after the first quarter and, by the end of the year, few arrivals were recorded. This number did not fully reflect the numbers who presented at the border, as many were refused entry. By December 2017, eight border entry points had been closed by the government.
- Established mechanism for review of asylum seekers for refugee status determination (RSD) saw a departure from established safeguards for RSD as per existing national and internal legal guidelines. As of 31 Dec 2017, a backlog of 24,036 asylum-seekers from Burundi whose RSD review had not been undertaken remained.
- SGBV continues to be one of the main protection concerns. There were 2,739 reported incidents of SGBV across all three camps in 2017.
- There is an urgent need to improve the availability of transport within camps so as to enable continued protection monitoring in Mtendeli as well as in remote zones in Nduta.
- Resettlement opportunities for core-protection cases also need to be scaled up.

% of UASC for whom a best interests process has been initiated or completed

100%




## Education

**70,000+**  
refugee students accessed  
**basic & secondary education**



**57%**  
of candidates  
**passed** the primary level  
examination



Only **70%** of  
primary school  
teachers and  
**30%** of secondary  
school teachers were  
**qualified to teach.**



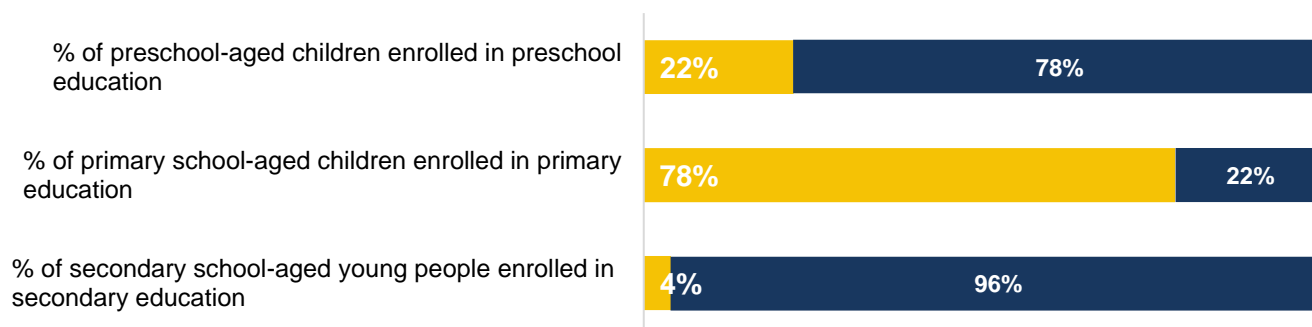
The refugee education response plan seeks to provide access to equitable, quality formal and alternative education to pre-primary, primary and secondary school-aged children through Early Childhood Care Development, provision of resource materials, infrastructure development, and teachers professional development. In 2017, 70,235 learners accessed basic and secondary education with an average monthly attendance rate of 78 percent. The overall net enrolment rate was 49 percent. Refugees were also included in Tanzania's National Strategy on Inclusive Education. However, only 70 percent of primary school teachers and 30 percent of secondary school teachers in Burundian schools were qualified to teach. More funding is required to facilitate teacher trainings in order to improve the quality of education available to refugees.

### Key Achievements

- 57 percent of candidates passed the basic level examination administered across the camps for the 2016/2017 academic year.
- A special examination in collaboration with the National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA) was successfully administered and state certificates were issued.
- A joint teacher training strategy based on the Inter Agency Network on Education in Emergencies Teachers in Crisis Context Toolkit (TiCC) was implemented.
- There was improved collaboration with local teacher training institutions with the aim of enhancing the capacity of teachers within the camps.

### Remaining Gaps

- The implementation of parallel curricula presents immense challenges, including quality assurance, examination, certification, and continuity. As a result, teachers receive insufficient professional development opportunities which limits their ability to deliver lessons efficiently.
- Despite the double-shift strategy, there is still a shortage of schools and children continue to study under trees. As of December 2017, an additional 533 classrooms were required.
- During rainy seasons, education activities were routinely disrupted and this had a negative impact on attendance rates among Burundian school children.



### Food

 Protected food assistance for the **more vulnerable Burundian refugees** was delivered at **100%**

 Food distributed at **72%** of the full basket

**17,000** refugees received **cash-based food assistance** 

Due to resource constraints, food assistance through the general food distribution stood at 72 percent of the full basket by year end. Despite this, entitlements for supplementary programmes was maintained at 100 percent. 100 percent of the Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) value was also maintained prior to its suspension in August 2017.

However, nutrition indicators deteriorated in 2017 compared to 2016 according to the Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS). Global acute malnutrition (GAM) trebled in Nduta from 2.4% to 6.1%; the caseload in Nyarugusu doubled from 1.0% to 2.1% among the old refugee caseload; among the new refugee caseload in Nyarugusu it more than doubled from 0.9% to 2.4% and in Mtendeli it increased from 3.5% to 4.4%.

Many factors could have contributed to this, including the reduced rations. Rations decreased to 60 percent in April, 80 percent in June and 60 percent in August. It could also be linked with the inadequate water supply and poor sanitation especially Nduta/Mtendeli refugee camps; the relatively high morbidity among children under five (especially Malaria); the low coverage of community mobilisation activities especially in Nduta and Mtendeli or the

increased morbidity and poor health seeking practices in the two camps especially in the villages located at the peripheries. There is widespread sale corn soya blend (CSB) and other food items reported to meet other needs.

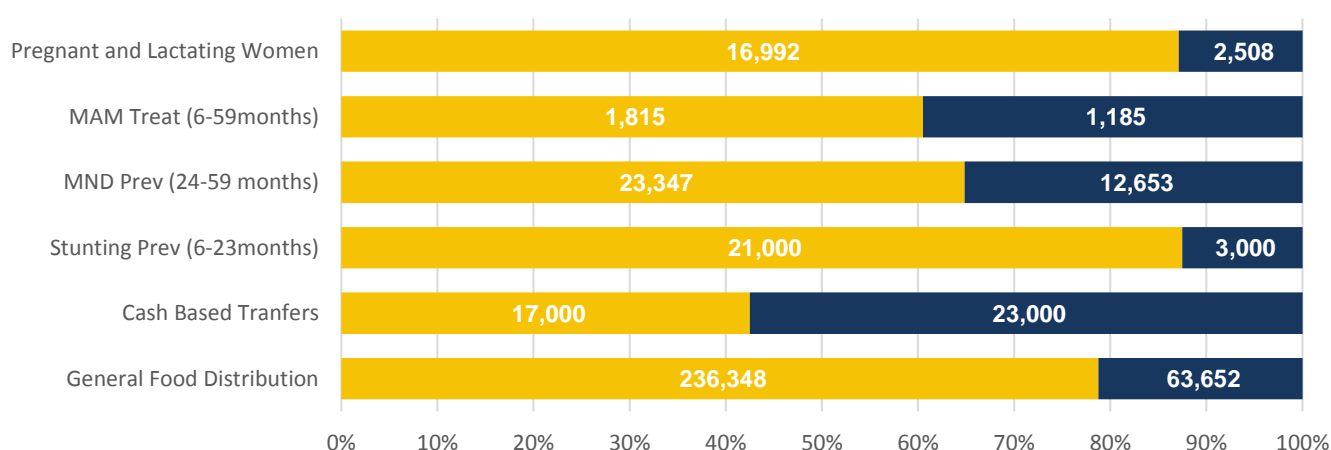
### Key Achievements

- Protected food assistance for the more vulnerable segment of the population was delivered at 100 percent. This includes pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children aged between 6 and 23 months and 24 to 59 months, and children who have moderate acute malnutrition.
- WFP conducted general food distribution across Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps to Burundian refugees without any major disruptions.
- The CBT programme, which began in December 2016, increased from the pilot figure of 6,500 Burundians individuals, to 17,000 individuals by July 2017. 89.9 percent of beneficiaries noted improved food diversification and 82.9 percent noted improved food consumption.

### Remaining Gaps

- General food distribution continued at a reduced ration for all commodities in 2017. Due to funding shortfalls, there were reduced portion sizes for maize meal, pulses, corn-soya blend, vegetable oil, and salt, which resulted in negative coping mechanisms.
- The suspension of the CBT programme in August 2017 negatively impacted food diversification as well as local smallholder farmers and small food crop traders.
- The Community and Household Surveillance (CHS) assessment highlighted that the percentage of households having an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) declined from 89.7 percent to 86.7 percent. The Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) also dropped from 4.3 percent to 4.0 percent.

Actual vs Planned Beneficiaries



## Health & Nutrition

**723,307** refugees and host community patients provided with medical consultations & treatment 

 **1,505** refugee patients provided with medical referral support

Prevalence of **global acute malnutrition** among children under 5 years: **4.45%** 

While health service capacity increased in 2017, a critical need for additional health and nutrition infrastructure and equipment, supported with sufficient staffing capacity remained. In Nyarugusu, the maternal wing at the main hospital was expanded from 18 to 40 beds, including four delivery beds. The laboratory was also expanded and one health post and one nutrition distribution centre was opened. In Mtendeli, the antenatal ward was extended and a delivery room with four delivery beds was constructed as well as a surgical theatre to carry out caesarean sections. MSF decentralised the reproductive healthcare services to the health posts during the year. Malaria remained the main cause of morbidity among children under five across all the three camps accounting for 30 percent of morbidity in Nduta and 25 percent in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli. According to the SENS, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition among children under five years stood at 4.45 percent, while the prevalence of anemia in children under five was high at 41.25 percent.

## Key Achievements

- Crude mortality rates and under five mortality rates remained stable and above the SPHERE minimum standards.
- Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CEmONC) was streamlined in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu while in Nduta Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (BemONC) services were provided.
- A Standard Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) was conducted across the three camps.
- Mental health and psychosocial support was provided to refugees, including community level interventions, psychological counseling support as well as reverse psychiatric referrals.
- With support from UNHCR and UNICEF, Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) were distributed in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps during the rainy season.

## Remaining Gaps

- Due to constraints in the supply chain, providing essential medicine and medical supplies remained a big challenge.
- Staffing levels at health and nutrition facilities are not enough to sustain quality healthcare services. Upgrades to the existing healthcare facilities and additional health care facilities across the three camps are needed. There is a critical need to increase access to health and nutrition services across the three camps.
- Some partners find it difficult to recruit and retain quality skilled health staff due to uncompetitive salaries and difficult living conditions in duty stations.

% of refugee women delivering with assistance by qualified personnel in 2017

97%

3%



## Livelihoods



**37,582**  
individuals benefited from various  
livelihood programmes in 2017

**137 savings** groups were  
operational by the  
end of 2017



**3,381** refugees  
received start-  
up kits or  
grants



In 2017, refugees' livelihood opportunities were limited due to the lack of freedom of movement, right to work, and access to financial services. RRP partners addressed the needs of refugee and host communities by providing vocational and business skills training, organising saving groups, and creating marketplaces that were accessible to refugee and host communities. Despite efforts, the average per capita income and expenditure per month across the three camps and type of household (male headed/female-headed) ranged between \$3 and \$4.50. Throughout 2017, except for the beneficiaries of the pilot project, nearly all refugees continued to depend on firewood for energy. With the complex protection risks that come with firewood use and collection, safe access to fuel and energy remained a serious challenge.

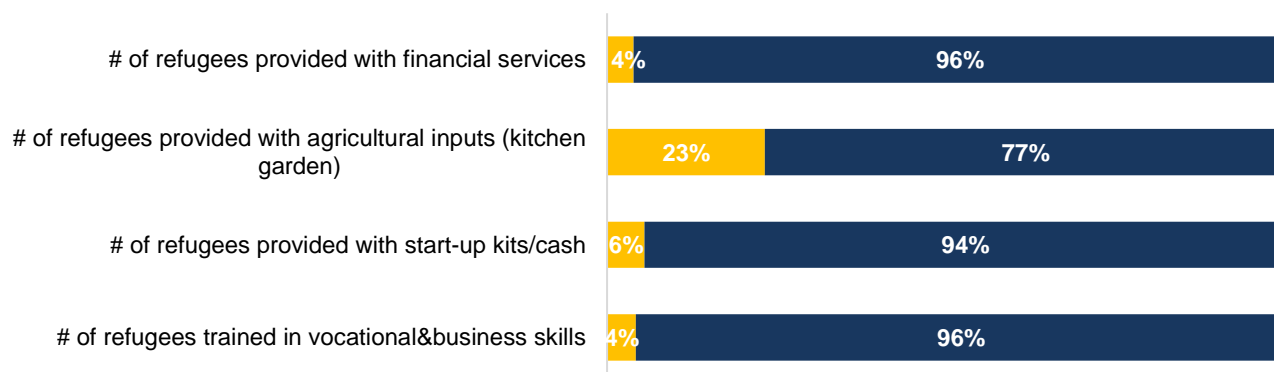
## Key Achievements

- A total of 2,285 Tanzanians benefited from livelihoods programmes in 2017.
- A number of initiatives that encourage exchange between refugee and host communities were developed, such as the Common Market in Mtendeli and Vocational Training Centres in Nduta and Mtendeli.
- The number of people who joined voluntary saving groups increased four-fold, from 1,028 in 2016 to 4,510 by the end of 2017. These groups provide refugees the opportunity to save for a goal and access small loans.
- A pilot project to distribute Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) was conducted in Nyarugusu, targeting 1,767 Burundian refugees. Among those who participated there was over 90 percent

## Remaining Gaps

- The current legal and policy framework limits refugee livelihood opportunities and this can result in various protection risks.
- The provision of alternative cooking fuel to counter the protection risks associated with firewood collection and deforestation around the camps was constrained due to funding gaps and lack of income for refugees.
- The budget for livelihoods and energy and environment is severely over-stretched and unable to meet the needs of refugees that require support to establish sustainable livelihoods and environment protection.
- The Government of Tanzania's policy on CBI strains the business environment and prevents efficient aid delivery.

in the use of firewood as well as other benefits such as improved school attendance and increased economic activities.



## Shelter & NFIs

 **9,560** new shelters constructed, including **7,195** emergency shelters & **2,365** transitional/semi-permanent shelters

 Only **42%** of Burundian refugees in Tanzania had adequate dwellings in 2017

A total of 7,195 emergency shelters and 2,365 transitional shelters were constructed in 2017. All new arrivals were provided with emergency shelter. Of the Burundian refugee population only 42 percent received transitional shelters by the end of 2017, leaving the other 58 percent in need of improved translational shelter.

A number of buildings which were intended to support service delivery were finalised during the reporting period. Transitional shelters were also upgraded to include kitchens and a total of 11,000 stand-alone kitchens were constructed in Mtendeli (2,000), and Nduta (9,000). This enabled the installation of energy saving stoves which reduces the amount of firewood fuel required for cooking and also counters the protection risks related to firewood collection. The use of mobile data collection applications in monitoring, surveys and assessments in shelter construction was initiated in 2017.

### Key Achievements

- A total of 2,365 transitional shelters were constructed in Nyarugusu (895), Nduta (1,170) and Mtendeli (300) camps. This resulted in a 14% increase in semi-permanent shelter coverage in camps.
- The following buildings were completed in 2017: registration and screening facilities, protection help desks, protection village, police post, youth centre, a primary school (20 classrooms) and secondary school (10 classrooms) as well as a multi-purpose vocational training centre (VTC).
- A total of 16km of new roads were constructed in Nduta and 6km in Nyarugusu. A total of 74 speed signs and 175 speed bumps were also completed across all camps.

### Remaining Gaps

- The adequate shelter coverage is still very low at 42 percent. Funding is required to fill in the gap.
- A severe shortage of plastic sheeting continues to hamper the construction of emergency shelters which can accommodate new arrivals.
- Emergency shelters are worn out and their poor condition is exacerbated during the rainy season.



### Litres per person per day

15.5: Mtendeli  
20: Nyarugusu  
21.5: Nduta  
(Standard: 20L)



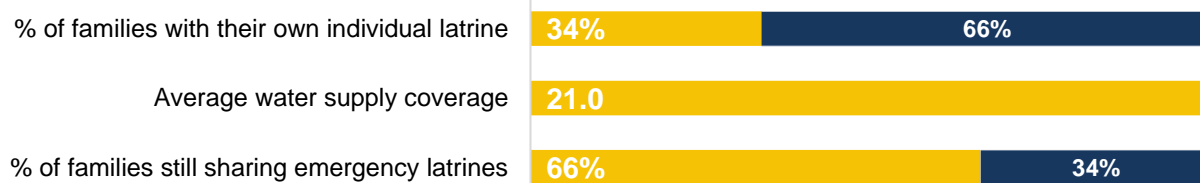
In 2017, water supply continued to remain a challenge across all camps, but most critically in Mtendeli where only six boreholes were productive with insufficient yielding capacities. An additional four boreholes were drilled in Mtendeli, one in Nyarugusu, and three in Nduta improving overall water supply. Key challenges of maintaining the water supply system at optimal level continued due to regular water pumps and diesel generators breakdowns due to excessive use and aging equipment. To make water supply more reliable, backup pumping systems were purchased to address this problem. There was improved access to potable water with beneficiaries in Nduta receiving an average 20.5 litres/person/day (L/p/d), up from an average of 16.5 L/p/d. In Mtendeli, the average dropped to 15.5 L/p/d during the dry season. Eight new boreholes were drilled around Mtendeli and of these, four were successful and the two highest yielding boreholes were equipped. Two boreholes were also equipped in Nduta, raising water supply to an average 21 L/p/d. In Nyarugusu, water supply was maintained at 20L/p/d.

### Key Achievements

- Improved access to potable water for Burundian refugees.
- Increased backup pumping systems at most water sources.
- The quantity of storage and water supply network performance at Nduta and Nyarugusu increased.

### Remaining Gaps

- Water supply remains a serious challenge in Mtendeli where supply remained below the SPHERE minimum standards.
- There was an inadequate supply of soap for laundry, bathing, and menstrual hygiene which was below the SPHERE minimum standard of 450g/person/month.
- More funding is required to conduct repairs on family shared latrines and improve sanitation conditions at reception centres.



## RRP PARTNERS IN TANZANIA IN 2017

- ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- AIRD African Initiatives for Relief & Development
- DRC Danish Refugee Council
- FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
- GNT Good Neighbours Tanzania
- HAI HelpAge International
- HI Handicap International
- IOM International Organization for Migration
- IRC International Rescue Committee
- NRC Norwegian Refugee Council
- OXFAM
- PI Plan International
- SCI Save the Children International
- TCRS Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
- UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
- UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
- WFP World Food Programme
- WHO World Health Organization
- WM Water Mission
- WVI World Vision Tanzania

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Burundi Situation Data Portal: [data.unhcr.org/burundi](http://data.unhcr.org/burundi)




# BURUNDI REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

## Tanzania: 2017 Key Response Figures

1 January - 31 December 2017

### PROTECTION


**4,100**   
unaccompanied & separated children placed in **appropriate alternative care arrangements**


**750+**   
Burundian refugee children reunited with their families through inter- and intra-camp tracing programs

**2,739**   
**\$GBV** survivors assisted with appropriate support

### EDUCATION

**70,000+**   
refugee students accessed **basic & secondary education**

**57%**   
of candidates **passed** the primary level examination

 Only **70%** of primary school teachers and **30%** of secondary school teachers were **qualified to teach**.


### FOOD

 Protected food assistance for the **more vulnerable Burundian refugees** was delivered at **100%**


**72%**   
Food distributed at **72%** of the full basket

**17,000**   
refugees received **cash-based food assistance**

### HEALTH AND NUTRITION

**723,307**   
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**1,505**   
refugee patients provided with **medical referral support**

Prevalence of **global acute malnutrition** among children under 5 years: **4.45%** 



### LIVELIHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT


**37,582**   
individuals benefited from various **livelihood programmes** in 2017

**137**   
**savings groups** were **operational** by the end of 2017


**3,381**   
refugees received **start-up kits or grants**


### SHELTER AND NFIs

**9,560**   
new shelters constructed, including **7,195** emergency shelters & **2,365** transitional/semi-permanent shelters 

**42%**   
of Burundian refugees in Tanzania had **adequate dwellings** in 2017

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

 **Litres per person per day**  
**15.5:** Mtendeli  
**20:** Nyarugusu  
**21.5:** Nduta  
(Standard: 20L)

**8**   
new boreholes drilled in 2017  
However, of the 27 boreholes drilled in 2016, **only 6** remain **productive**, with insufficient yielding capacities