

United Republic of Tanzania

01 – 30 April 2018

KEY BURUNDIAN FIGURES AS OF 30 APRIL 2018

268,664

Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

112,112

Burundian population of concern in Nduta Camp

70,747

Burundian population of concern in Nyarugusu camp pre and post influx

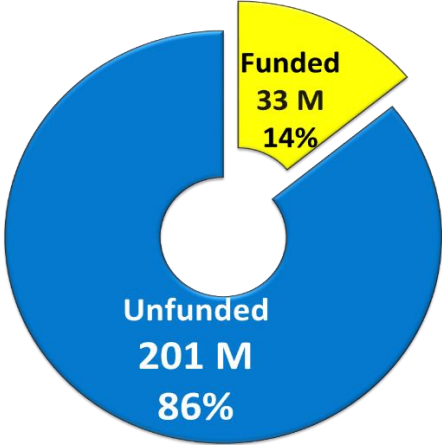
43,571

Burundian population of concern in Mtendeli Camp

FUNDING (AS OF 2 MAY 2018)

USD 234 M

Requested for the Tanzania situation as part of the 2018 Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan



Operational Highlights

Protection Support Mission: From 27 April to 2 May, senior staff from UNHCR Headquarters and the Regional Service Centre (RSC) in Nairobi visited the Kigoma Region as part of a follow up visit to discuss UNHCR Tanzania’s protection strategy, gaps and challenges, and SGBV mainstreaming. The mission met with government officials, partners and refugees. Some of the recommendations include addressing the underlying causes of SGBV, improving visibility and messaging across the camps, strengthening analysis and reporting, mainstreaming SGBV across all sectors and improving community engagement in the camps.

World Malaria Day 2018: On 24 April, UNHCR participated in the commemoration of World Malaria Day in Kasulu, Kigoma Region. The event was attended by government officials, including the Minister of Health and Minister of Regional Administration and Local Government, and partner agencies. Malaria is one of the biggest health challenges in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu, particularly during the rainy season, where stagnant water provides a breeding ground for mosquitoes. In 2017, malaria represented 32% (345,609) of the total crude morbidity across the camps. UNHCR has made scaling up the coverage of long-lasting insecticide nets (LLINs) to refugees one of the main operational priorities in order to combat the prevalence of malaria.



Head of UNHCR Kasulu Field Office Mr. Tesfaye Bekele and Public Health Associate Mr. Idris Sekibo during the commemoration of World Malaria Day 2018 in Kasulu. © UNHCR/Johnson



UN and partner staff during an incident management role play outside UNHCR Kibondo Sub Office. © UNHCR/Khalif

UNDSS Security Training in Kigoma Region: On 23-27 April, UNDSS held a series of one day security training workshops in Kigoma, Kasulu and Kibondo for UN and partner staff. Topics included personal and residential security, security awareness for men and women, and civil unrest and road banditry. Participants also had the opportunity to gain some practical experience on basic life support and incident management via a road traffic accident role play.

Key Achievements and Challenges



PROTECTION

Results and Impact

- On 19 April, UNHCR conducted a training session on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for UNHCR staff. Topics included the UN Code of Conduct, ethical decision making, and how to prevent, detect, report and take action against personnel accused of committing SEA. A

plan of action on SEA for Tanzania is currently being drawn up. This is part of a new approach to improve risk culture across the organisation with a particular focus on deploying targeted support to reinforce key operations, and on weaving awareness and analysis of the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as other risks, into strategic discussions, planning and resource allocation.

- IRC led a three-day training session on SGBV in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu. The sessions, which were attended by gender desk police officers, medical doctors, caseworkers, partner staff and local government officials, focused on how best to respond to SGBV survivors' needs and strengthen referral pathway systems. Pre- and post- training exam scores on SGBV increased from 20% to 56%.
- During the reporting period, a number of psycho-education sessions were conducted in child friendly spaces (CFS) in both Nduta and Mtendeli to address behavioural issues and increase awareness on children's rights. This is one of the ways psychosocial support can help children affected by the conflict in Burundi feel secure by developing effective coping strategies and creating opportunities where they can express themselves freely.
- During the reporting period, child protection sub working group (SWG) members met to discuss how livelihood opportunities for adolescents and youth can reduce the risk of child labour. In collaboration with the MHA, partners and police, UNHCR is working with the refugee community to ensure allegations of child labour are reported and followed up in a timely and professional manner by all actors. A taskforce has been set up to develop an action plan to address child labour as well as other child protection related issues.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Firewood provision for persons with specific needs is still a key concern in Nduta given the protection risks. UNHCR is currently in talks with the regional authorities to address the current shortage.



Results and Impact

- UNHCR and REDESO concluded the pre-selection stage of the 2018 DAFI (Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative) scholarship programme. A total of 107 individuals from all three camps have been shortlisted pending review by various university admission boards. The DAFI scholarship programme plays an integral role in providing refugees access to higher education. In 2017, 23 refugee students were successfully enrolled in universities in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma.
- The Student Refugee Program (SRP), a resettlement programme managed by World University Service of Canada (WUSC), sponsored 5 refugee students from Nyarugusu to pursue further studies in Canada. This is the first time WUSC has supported students from Tanzania and marks a new beginning in widening access to tertiary education for refugees beyond the DAFI programme. The SRP is administered by IRC alongside other partners across the camps.

- In collaboration with Libraries Without Borders (LWB), Save the Children installed two Ideas Box units in Nyarugusu and Nduta. These units were accessed by 270 children (117 girls and 153 boys) aged 4-17 years from Nduta and Nyarugusu and efforts are currently underway to set up one in Mtendeli. Ideas Box is one of a number of initiatives where technology is being used to expand access and enhance the learning experiences of refugee children.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Inadequate teaching and reference materials for Grade 6-9 and 12-14 negatively impacted student exam success rates with only 59% of Burundian learners passing their exams. The small number of professionally trained teachers was one of the causes given that less than 30% of secondary school teachers and 65% of basic education teachers are professionally trained. In an effort to address the situation, Plan International invited a curriculum expert from Burundi to provide further training to Grade 11 teachers. UNHCR and Caritas have organized similar training sessions although more resources are required.
- A shortage of adequate WASH facilities for female students continues to affect performance and school attendance rates, especially when they are menstruating. More funding is needed to improve WASH facilities in schools.



HEALTH

Results and Impact

- The crude mortality rate and under five mortality rate were within the SPHERE minimum standards during the reporting period. The crude mortality rate was < 0.2/1000 population/month and under five mortality rate was < 0.5/1000 population/month. The leading cause of morbidity across all age groups in April was malaria, followed by upper respiratory tract infection, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection, and watery diarrhoea.
- A total of 1,263 live births were recorded during the reporting period with 97% of deliveries conducted by skilled health workers at various health facilities across the three camps.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of essential drugs and medical supplies continues to persist. UNHCR is exploring other alternatives, including procuring drugs via a competitive tender process from local suppliers that complies with Tanzanian Food and Drug Authority regulations and good manufacturing practices. In the meantime, the arrival of some locally procured medicine as well as internationally procured medical supplies to the field, have served as a temporary measure.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, community nutrition volunteers conducted awareness visits, followed up on referrals and provided feedback on WFP's supplementary feeding activities across all camps. The Community Behaviour Change Strategy, which seeks to promote nutrition behavioural practices that have a positive impact on beneficiaries' nutritional status and general well-being, is currently being developed and will be shared with partners for inputs.
- Supplementary feeding programme entitlements and full rations for wet feeding for refugees in departure centres were maintained at 100%.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- General food distribution continued at a reduced ration for all commodities at 76% of the full basket in April 2018. Due to funding shortfalls, there were reduced portion sizes for maize meal, pulses, corn-soya blend, vegetable oil, and salt.



WATER AND SANITATION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, water supply in Mtendeli increased from 19.6 litres per person per day to 22.6 per person per day, which is 7.6 litres above the SPHERE minimum standard. Water supply in Nduta stood at 23.92 litres per person per day and 20 litres per person per day in Nyarugusu.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Despite the progress made during the reporting period, a backlog to replace and decommission latrines in Nduta remains. UNHCR and Oxfam are in the process of resolving this issue in various zones.
- Vandalism of WASH facilities, including taps and plastic sheeting from shared latrines in Nduta and Mtendeli, continue to be reported. UNHCR, Oxfam, and the MHA are looking into the underlying causes in order to develop a strategic solution.



SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIS)

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a total of 105 transitional shelters were constructed in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu, bringing the total number of transitional shelters constructed to 480 since January 2018.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More than 50% of refugees and asylum-seekers across all three camps continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters. More funding is required to improve transitional shelter coverage.

- More land is needed to host asylum-seekers and refugees in Nyarugusu. A new site in the Migunga Hills, which has the capacity to host approximately 60,000 people, is currently being investigated in order to help ease decongestion in Nyarugusu.



LIVELIHOODS

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a high level technical review and livelihoods training mission from UNHCR HQ and the Regional Service Centre in Nairobi visited the Kigoma Region to examine how best to increase the economic inclusion of refugees and provide recommendations. The mission facilitated a three day training workshop attended by UNHCR, implementing partners and government officials from the MHA and Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO).
- DRC continued to monitor village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) in Nduta, Mtendeli and nearby host communities. VSLAs in Mtendeli and Kasanda have saved a total of TZS 10,142,800 and TZS 1,357,200 in Nduta to date.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Since refugee proof of registration is not formally recognised, refugees continue to be excluded from critical services with some resorting to negative coping strategies, such as theft, as a way of generating income to meet their basic needs. UNHCR is currently liaising with local banks and mobile phone companies which have shown interest in extending their services to refugees.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Results and Impact

- The road junction between Mtendeli and Kasanda underwent some maintenance following heavy downpours in April.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In an effort to strengthen ties between refugee and host communities in Nduta, UNHCR called a meeting to discuss the issue of resource sharing.
- Improving road drainage systems to facilitate the smooth delivery of services and access to the camps remains a key priority.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Results and Impact

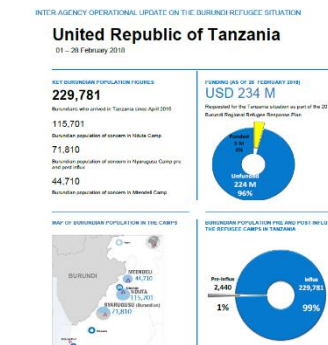
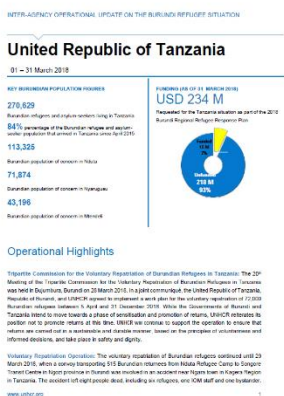
- In Nduta, 428 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated, of which 36 were for persons with specific needs. The total number of fabricated stoves in Nduta now stands at 29,773 which constitutes 66.8% of the total household coverage. In Mtendeli, 41 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated, of which 15 were for persons with specific needs. This brings the total number of fuel efficient stoves to 11,229 which constitutes 87.52% of the total household coverage.
- A total of 256 beacons were installed along the river banks near Nyarugusu to discourage people from cultivating near the river which can lead to soil erosion and siltation.
- 18 sensitization meetings targeting a total of 1,543 individuals as well as 240 home visits targeting 4,549 individuals were carried out in Nduta to discuss environmental rules and regulations, fabrication and use of fuel efficient stoves, energy saving cooking practices, water and forest conservation and good farming practices.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- During the reporting period, persons with specific needs in Nduta were unable to receive their firewood provision due to issues related to the transfer of firewood from Mtendeli. This shortage also extended to IRC and TCRS-run hospitals in Nyarugusu. UNHCR is currently liaising with the regional government to resolve the issue and prevent further delays.
- Despite the progress made, the provision of alternative energy sources, which can be used in conjunction with these fuel efficient stoves, is still a major challenge.

The hyperlinks below provide detailed information on the Burundian Refugee Operation in Tanzania from previous updates:

[Edition 53: This reporting period covers 01-31 March 2018](#)



Working in partnership

- Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR leads and coordinates the Burundi refugee response in Tanzania. The RCM is intended to provide an inclusive platform for planning and coordinating refugee response in order to ensure that refugees and other persons of concern receive the protection and assistance they require through the collective efforts and capacities of

all partners involved. A Burundian Regional Refugee Response Plan was launched in February 2018. For more information, please see [here](#).

- UNHCR works closely with other UN agencies through the UN Reform, Delivering as One initiative and participates in the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II) 2016-2021, under the Resilience Thematic Results Group. Within this group, UNHCR undertakes action to ensure that a joint vision of protection-sensitive and solutions-oriented assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers is delivered in line with international norms and standards. UNHCR also works with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), its direct government counterpart in Tanzania, while maintaining productive relations with other Government entities and NGO partners.
- The United Nations Kigoma Joint Programme is an area-based UN joint programme that cuts across multiple sectors and links the UN's current humanitarian response to refugees and migrants with an increased focus on supporting host communities as well as strengthening the link between humanitarian and development initiatives in the region. 16 different UN Agencies are involved in the programme which was developed in cooperation with the regional and district authorities based on the development needs of the region and the capacities of the UN in Tanzania. The Kigoma Joint Programme was officially launched on 20 September 2017 and will run for four years.

Partners in the Response:

- Refugee Services Department, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- President's Office, Regional Administration-Local Government (PO-RALG)
- ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
- AIRD - African Initiatives for Relief and Development
- CARITAS
- CEMDO - Community Environmental Management and Development Organization
- CSFM - Centre for the Study of Forced Migration
- CWS - Church World Service
- DRC - Danish Refugee Council
- GNTZ- Good Neighbours Tanzania
- Help Age International
- ICRC - International Committee of the Red Cross
- IFRC - International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
- IOM - International Organization for Migration
- IRC - International Rescue Committee
- MSF- CH - Médecins Sans Frontières
- NRC - Norwegian Refugee Council
- OXFAM - Oxfam Great Britain
- Plan International
- REDESO - Relief to Development Society
- Save the Children

- TRCS - Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society
- TCRS - Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services
- UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
- UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
- Water Mission
- WHO – World Health Organization
- WLAC - Women's Legal Aid Centre
- WFP- World Food Programme
- UNRC - United Nations Resident Coordinator
- World Vision

Agencies are very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the operation.

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LINKS

For more information on the current Burundi refugee situation in Tanzania, please visit the Inter-Agency Information Sharing [Portal](#).