

# United Republic of Tanzania

01 – 31 March 2018

## KEY BURUNDIAN POPULATION FIGURES

**270,629**

Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

**84%** percentage of the Burundian refugee and asylum-seeker population that arrived in Tanzania since April 2015

**113,325**

Burundian population of concern in Nduta

**71,874**

Burundian population of concern in Nyarugusu

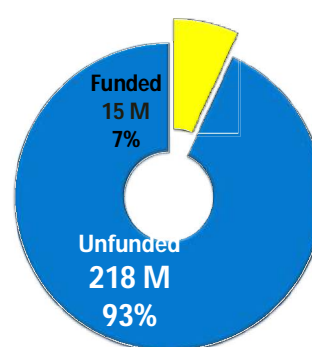
**43,196**

Burundian population of concern in Mtendeli

## FUNDING (AS OF 31 MARCH 2018)

**USD 234 M**

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



## Operational Highlights

**Tripartite Commission for the Voluntary Repatriation of Burundian Refugees in Tanzania:** The 20<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Tripartite Commission for the Voluntary Repatriation of Burundian Refugees in Tanzania was held in Bujumbura, Burundi on 28 March 2018. In a joint communiqué, the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Burundi, and UNHCR agreed to implement a work plan for the voluntary repatriation of 72,000 Burundian refugees between 5 April and 31 December 2018. While the Governments of Burundi and Tanzania intend to move towards a phase of sensitisation and promotion of returns, UNHCR reiterates its position not to promote returns at this time. UNHCR will continue to support the operation to ensure that returns are carried out in a sustainable and durable manner, based on the principles of voluntariness and informed decisions, and take place in safety and dignity.

**Voluntary Repatriation Operation:** The voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees continued until 29 March 2018, when a convoy transporting 515 Burundian returnees from Nduta Refugee Camp to Songore Transit Centre in Ngozi province in Burundi was involved in an accident near Ngara town in Kagera Region in Tanzania. The accident left eight people dead, including six refugees, one IOM staff and one bystander.

The Government of Tanzania, UNHCR, and its partners quickly mobilised to provide assistance to the Burundian refugees following the tragedy. During a review meeting between the Government of Tanzania, UNHCR, and IOM, it was agreed that the voluntary repatriation exercise would be temporarily put on hold until mid-April and standard operating procedures reviewed.



Refugee women commemorate IWD 2018 in Nduta Refugee Camp ©UNHCR/Kweka

**International Women’s Day (IWD) 2018:** On 8 March, Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps launched various events to commemorate International Women’s Day. The theme of this year’s global campaign was “Time is Now: Rural and urban activists transforming women’s lives”. DRC, IRC, NRC, OXFAM, Plan International, GNTZ, HelpAge, SCI, TRCS, WLAC, and UNHCR held a number of events in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu to raise awareness and highlight the struggles and hardships many refugee women face. Urban refugee women had the opportunity to showcase their handmade products in REDES’s Office in Dar es Salaam.

## Key Achievements



### PROTECTION

#### Achievements and Impact

- IRC conducted a refresher training course for IRC and UNHCR staff on Start, Awareness, Support, Action (SASA!), a community mobilization approach to prevent violence against women and the spread of HIV. The training is intended to gh Accountable Practices (EMAP), a one year prevention and intervention programme developed for humanitarian settings.
- Youth committee elections were held in Nduta and Mtendeli during the reporting period. The committees, which are made up of 186 individuals (93 women and 93 men) in Mtendeli and 608 individuals (304 women and 304 men) in Nduta, are responsible for identifying and reporting youth concerns as well as coordinating youth-related activities in both camps.
- A total of 2,511 Burundians participated in SGBV awareness sessions in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu. Discussions focused on sexual assault, physical assault, early marriage and alcohol abuse. Participants highlighted the importance of strengthening SGBV prevention and promoting gender equality.
- During the reporting period, Plan International teamed up with iACT, to provide teacher training to early childhood care and development (EECD) refugee teachers in Nduta and Mtendeli. Plan International and iACT also launched the Refugees United Soccer Academy, an initiative which

gives refugee girls and boys aged between 12 and 18 the opportunity to learn about teamwork, leadership, and peacebuilding, while improving their football skills.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Work on Protection Villages in Nduta and Mtendeli is still underway.
- Due to inadequate funding, there is a shortage of recreational materials for children with disabilities as well as playing and learning materials for early childhood care and development (ECCD) programmes.



### EDUCATION

#### Achievements and Impact

- Save the Children completed the construction of a new school , which will be fully operational once schools open next month, can accommodate up to 900 students in nine classrooms using the double shift strategy.
- The Education Working Group (EWG) during the reporting period. The document will provide a set of guidelines for teachers and will be implemented in all schools and learning centres across the camps.
- With support from Save the Children, Kasulu Teachers Training College facilitated Kiswahili and English language sessions for 30 teachers from Nduta. This pilot project, which will be rolled out in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu, aims to improve teaching quality and enhance student learning.
- In collaboration with Libraries Without Borders (LWB), Save the Children facilitated a training . This initiative aims to enhance student learning experiences through technology and bridge the current textbook gap.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Access to updated reference materials and textbooks in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu remains challenging due to changes in the Burundi national curriculum. Although Caritas, Plan International and UNICEF procured textbooks for Grade 1-5 and Grade 6-9 in 2017, there are not enough reference materials and textbooks to address the shortage. Discussions are underway to see how this gap can be addressed.



### HEALTH

#### Achievements and Impact

- The crude mortality rate and under five mortality rate was within the SPHERE minimum standards during the reporting period. The crude mortality rate was < 0.1/1000 population/month and under five mortality rate was < 0.3/1000 population/month. The leading cause of morbidity across all age

groups in March was malaria, followed by upper respiratory tract infection, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection, and watery diarrhoea.

- A total of 81,062 medical consultations were carried out across outpatient departments in all three camps. This is 4,095 more consultations than in February 2018.
- UNHCR partnered with the Center for Disease Control and Prevention to review tuberculosis interventions and determine whether existing programmes across the camps are in line with global and national policies. The report on the findings will be released next month.
- In response to the shortage of essential drugs and supplies, UNHCR received a consignment of locally procured drugs.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Ensuring essential drugs and medical supplies are readily available continues to be a challenge.



### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

#### Achievements and Impact

- WFP conducted a post distribution monitoring assessment in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu, which measured food security and refugee coping mechanisms. The results will be detailed in a forthcoming report.
- 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 73% of the full basket during the reporting period. Due to funding shortfalls, there were reduced portion sizes for maize meal, pulses, corn-soya blend, vegetable oil, and salt.



### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Achievements and Impact

- Following the installation of a new pump donated by UNICEF to TCRS, water supply in Mtendeli increased from 13 litres per person per day to 19.6 litres per person per day, which is 2 litres above the SPHERE minimum standards. The water available in Nduta stood at 22.71 litres per person per day and 17.44 litres per person per day in Nyarugusu.
- Oxfam completed construction of generator houses, guard houses, fuel rooms and latrines and also fenced Borehole 1 and 2 and the generator house for level 4 water storage.
- A total of 192 latrines and 143 bathing shelters for new facilities in Nyarugusu's Zone 14 and other Burundian zones were constructed during the reporting period.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Poor sanitation and hygiene in schools remained a challenge. UNHCR and WASH partners have begun conducting WASH assessments in Nduta to see how hygiene practices within schools can be improved.
- More funding is required to carry out urgent WASH-related repairs on shared family latrines and bathing shelters in Mtendeli so as to reduce the risk for communicable diseases.



## SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIS)

### Achievements and Impact

During the reporting period, 105 transitional shelters were constructed in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu, bringing the total number of shelters constructed to 19,406 since 2016. A key priority is for 65,000 refugees to receive transitional shelters by year end.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More than 60% of refugees and asylum-seekers across all three camps continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters. More funding is required to shift families from emergency shelters to transitional shelters which are resistant to heavy rains and mitigate the protection risks female-headed households residing in emergency faced.
- Heavy downpours in March damaged road access to Mtendeli and Nduta. Improving road drainage systems in order to facilitate the smooth delivery of services and access to the camps remains a key priority.



## LIVELIHOODS

### Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, GNTZ conducted a monitoring exercise on 2017 vocational training programme graduates. The results show that 63% (295 out of 467 graduates visited) were now self-employed.
- HelpAge International provided 109 persons with specific needs in Mtendeli and 156 persons with specific needs in Nduta with start-up kits for various businesses, including flour for bakeries, beauty supplies for salons and kitchen utensils for restaurants.
- Plan International facilitated sessions for 87 vocational training graduates on village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), a community-based micro-finance model in Nduta. The training offered graduates practical skills on how to save and generate income.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The ongoing voluntary repatriation exercise could affect voluntary savings groups since it increases the risk of refugees leaving the camps without repaying these loans. Work is currently underway to develop measures to prevent this from happening.



## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

### Achievements and Impact

- Following the flooding of the existing market in Mtendeli in Zone G, vendors were relocated to Zone C, which is less prone to flooding.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of plastic sheeting in Nduta and Mtendeli for shelters destroyed by heavy rains in March continued. This shortage also affected the decommissioning of family latrines in both camps.
- There is still a shortage of CRIs across all camps.



## ACCESS TO ENERGY

### Achievements and Impact

- CEMDO fabricated 60 fuel efficient stoves in Nyarugusu in March, bringing the total to 7,283 stoves since January 2017. An additional 206 stoves, which are intended to benefit host communities, were fabricated in Kakonko District.
- During the reporting period, REDESO organized a series of environmental awareness workshops and home visits in Nduta and Mtendeli. Topics included the fabrication and use of fuel efficient stoves, energy saving cooking practices, forest and water conservation, and good farming practices.
- REDESO provided 3,203 persons with specific needs in Nduta and 498 persons with specific needs in Mtendeli with firewood for cooking. REDESO provided firewood to 89 more persons with specific needs in Nduta and 14 more persons with specific needs in Mtendeli than in February 2018.
- REDESO provided gardening-sacks and ridges to 721 households in Nduta, up from 390 households last month. Both gardening-sacks and ridge planting enable refugees to maximise on the land available in camps.

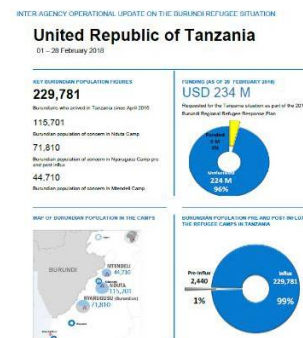
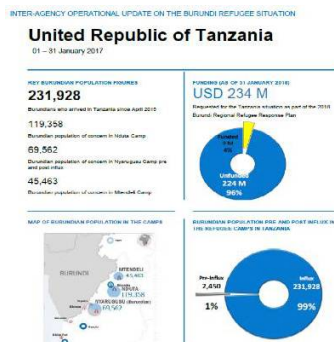
### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a shortage of firewood in Nduta due to excessive deforestation. Discussions are underway between UNHCR, MHA and REDESO to transport firewood from Mtendeli to Nduta for persons with specific needs who are unable to receive their entitlements due to access issues.
- Over-cultivation along water sources/rivers by both the refugee and host communities could threaten water supplies in Mtendeli and Nduta. The MHA, REDESO and other stakeholders have begun looking into ways of improving water conservation.

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

[Edition 51](#): This reporting period covers 01-31 January 2018

[Edition 52](#): This reporting period covers 01-28 February 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 the 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 prepared for 2018 and 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.

## Partners in the Response

- Refugee Services Department, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- 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
- REDESOS - 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 -
- WFP- World Food Programme
- UNRC - United Nations Resident Coordinator
- World Vision

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## LINKS

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