

United Republic of Tanzania

01 – 30 June 2018

KEY BURUNDIAN FIGURES AS OF 30 JUNE 2018

260,396

Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

107,689

Burundian population of concern in Nduta Camp

68,853

Burundian population of concern in Nyarugusu camp pre and post influx

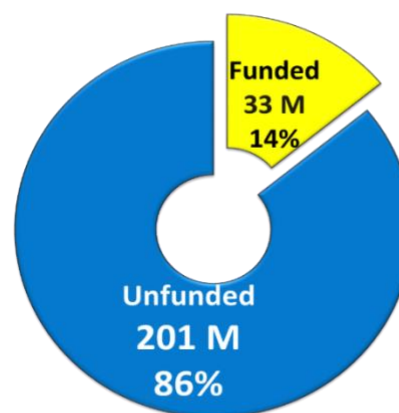
41,620

Burundian population of concern in Mtendeli Camp

FUNDING (AS OF 12 JUNE 2018)

USD 234 M

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



Operational Highlights

EU Heads of Mission Visit to Nduta: The period under review was marked by the European Union (EU) Heads of Mission’s visit to Kigoma and Nduta Refugee Camp from June 27-29. The 11 EU Heads of Mission in Tanzania were accompanied by a representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, two representatives from the Refugee Services Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs, including the Director of Refugee Services Department, Mr. Harrison Mseke as well as UNHCR’s Representative in Tanzania. The visit was an eye-opening experience for the EU Heads of Mission who witnessed the challenges facing the operation. The delegation met with Kibondo District authorities to discuss the current refugee situation, refugees and refugee leaders to hear their perspectives about living in the camp and a small group of refugees on why they want to return to Burundi. The delegation also visited one of the camp’s Food Distribution Points to learn more about WFP’s work in Nduta and the impact reduced rations have had on refugees. During a tour of the camp, the delegation visited a number of sites, including the Inter-Agency Help Desk, IRC Women’s Centre, Oxfam WASH facilities, Save the Children child friendly spaces and DRC’s Evershelter ApS temporary housing project.

World Refugee Day 2018: On June 20, Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu transformed into a buzzing hive of activity as refugees, UN and partner agencies and government officials joined hands to commemorate World Refugee Day 2018. A wide array of events were held throughout the day in the camps, including football matches, cultural performances, plays, and quizzes, to promote World Refugee Day, spread awareness and celebrate the strength and resilience of refugees and other persons of concern living in



Traditional dancers stunned crowds in Mtendeli during World Refugee Day celebrations in Mtendeli ©UNHCR/Kweka

Tanzania. In Dar es Salaam, a number of cultural performances, traditional songs and dances as well as exhibitions of various goods made by urban refugees, including *kitenge* shirts, dresses and handwoven baskets, were held. Images and videos from the day were also picked up and included in global coverage of the day's celebrations.



A young drummer during the commemoration of the Day of the African Child in Mtendeli ©UNHCR/Miura

Day of the African Child 2018: The commemoration of the Day of the African Child 2018 kicked off in colourful fashion across all three camps on June 19. This year's theme, **Leave No Child Behind for Africa's Development**, underscored the importance of child participation in school as well as tackling the challenges refugee children face, including child marriage, child labour and child abuse. UNHCR and partner agencies held a series of events which included a football tournament, tug-of-war contest, traditional singing and dancing, and mindfulness sessions.

World Environment Day 2018: On June 5, UNHCR and partner agencies participated in the commemoration of World Environment Day 2018. The theme of this year’s global campaign was **Beat Plastic Pollution**. A number of events, which included traditional performances, poetry recitals, and plays, were held in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu to highlight the negative impact plastic pollution has on the environment and what refugees can do to combat plastic use in camps.



World Environment Day celebrations kicked off in Nduta with songs about environmental conservation ©UNHCR/Kweka

TOMS Shoes Distribution:

Over 16,000 refugee children from Mtendeli and Nduta lined up to receive a pair of brand new TOMS shoes. This distribution – the first in Kibondo – was overseen by DRC and UNHCR, and took place in all primary and secondary schools in both camps between June 6 and 22. For some refugee families with low household incomes, acquiring a new pair of shoes often means forfeiting other basic needs. In order to respond to these vital needs, the Californian lifestyle company gives a new pair of shoes to children in need for every pair purchased.



Ninahazwe Pacifique, aged 12, smiles after receiving a new pair of TOMs shoes in Nduta. ©UNHCR/Khalif

Key Achievements



PROTECTION

Results and Impact

- Court personnel, police, and partners attended roundtable discussions on how to collectively strengthen SGBV-related interventions in Nyarugusu. Some of the areas discussed included the need for additional capacity training for all stakeholders, including medical staff as well as additional translators to support SGBV-related cases.
- A consultative meeting was held with district authorities to explore how camp and district authorities can come together to address child labour in all three camps. Participants included District Social Welfare Officers (DSWOs), ward representatives, immigration officers, and Child Protection

partners. A strategy and action plan was developed following the meeting, which outlined the need to sensitize communities in the camps and develop key messages to highlight the dangers associated with child labour, legal implications for those involved and measures to be put in place to identify such cases by the police and refugee community.

- During the reporting period, IRC distributed 18 footballs to girls' football teams and 15 footballs to boys' football teams in Nyarugusu as a way of strengthening sports participation among refugee children. Several league matches were held following the distribution which have improved relations between the refugees as well as the host communities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There are a limited number of medical staff who received training on clinical care for sexual assault survivors. Lack of expertise in managing SGBV-related cases can cause delays in accessing lifesaving medical services and result in late referrals which can compromise the referral pathways. More funding is required to ensure medical staff receive appropriate training.
- More funding is needed for additional recreational spaces and activities for children across all camps as this can prevent children from resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as petty theft.



EDUCATION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, Vodafone Foundation visited the Instant Network Schools (INS) programme which is being implemented across six schools in Nyarugusu. The purpose of the mission was to conduct classroom observations, identify knowledge gaps for future training, and carry out general maintenance work on INS equipment. INS is a programme which transforms classrooms into an innovation hub for learning by providing young refugees and teachers with access to a wealth of digital educational content and resources. Vodafone and iWay Africa Online also conducted a four-day technical training workshop on VSAT and LAN connectivity as a way of ensuring the programme's long-term sustainability.
- CARITAS and Plan International carried out a series of awareness campaigns in Nduta to combat poor attendance and high dropout rates among students. These awareness campaigns reached a total of 356 people, including zonal and religious leaders, parent-teacher associations and youth committees.
- During the reporting period, 108 out-of-school adolescent girls and boys and young mothers unable to attend formal education participated in vocational training classes led by Plan International on tailoring, bread making, and knitting. These vocational courses are one of the ways out-of-school adolescent boys and girls learn new skills and start income generating activities as a way of supporting themselves and their families.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Inadequate teaching and reference materials for Grade 6-9 and 12-14 coupled with a shortage of professionally trained teachers continues to negatively impact student exam success rates. On

average, less than 30% of secondary school teachers and 65% of basic education teachers are professionally trained. Capacity building for teachers is currently underway.

- With the ongoing construction of 120 semi-permanent classrooms in Nduta as well as the implementation of the double shift strategy, the current gap will drop to just 59 classrooms. More classrooms, however, are needed in Nyarugusu, where an additional 210 classrooms are required and 111 in Mtendeli.



HEALTH

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a series of assessments on functional non-communicable diseases (NCD) were carried out on 873 persons with specific needs in Nduta and Mtendeli. Following these assessments, a total of 150 individuals received corrective glasses. Those with more serious eye problems were referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals outside the camps for surgery. In addition, the fabrication of prosthetics and orthotics for 21 persons with mobility challenges kicked off at the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC) in Moshi.
- Following last month's Ebola Preparedness and Response roundtable in Kigoma, a total of 24 clinical staff from various government offices attended a training session on Ebola preparedness. The sessions, which were conducted by IRC in collaboration with facilitators from the Regional Health Management Team in Kigoma, covered various topics, including case identification and case management and how to wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). A similar training for 30 partner staff from Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu as well as government officials from the three refugee hosting districts in Kigoma Region is planned for July.
- During the reporting period, 55 Health Information Team (HIT) members attended a training session on how to successfully conduct household visits to identify unvaccinated children. This is one of the ways immunization outreach is being strengthened so as to curb the prevalence of diseases such as polio, measles, and tuberculosis among the refugee population. An additional 13 HIT members were trained on immunization and cold chain monitoring. Both training sessions were supported by UNICEF through TCRS.
- The crude mortality rate and under five mortality rate during the reporting period were within the SPHERE minimum standards. 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 in June across all age groups was malaria, followed by upper respiratory tract infection, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection and acute watery diarrhoea.



One of the recipients getting fitted with a prosthetic leg at Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC) ©HelpAge/Kianda

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Despite a consignment of internationally and locally procured essential drugs and medical supplies, a shortage of drugs and medical supplies continues to exist which could lead to inadequate patient care and treatment.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, supplementary feeding activities were conducted across all camps to prevent micro-nutrient deficiencies and stunting, and treat moderate acute malnutrition among children. In addition, nutrition sensitization sessions were conducted to highlight the importance of properly utilizing the supplementary feeding programme's rations.
- In an effort to promote food diversity, vegetables plots were established at supplementary feeding centres in Nduta and Mtendeli.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- General food distribution continued at a reduced ration for all commodities at 88% of the full basket in June. Although maize meal was maintained at 100%, there were reduced portion sizes for pulses (80%), super cereal with sugar (30%), vegetable oil (80%), and salt (80%). Reductions in food rations due to funding shortfalls can increase the risk of malnutrition, accelerate spontaneous movements outside camps, and even spark negative coping mechanisms such as theft which can heighten tensions between refugees and host communities.



WATER AND SANITATION

Results and Impact

- Water supply in Mtendeli stood at 21.1 litres per person per day which is 6 litres above the SPHERE minimum standards in June. The water available in Nduta stood at 25.6 litres per person per day and 22 litres per person per day in Nyarugusu.
- During the reporting period, 800 people and 80 WASH committee members from Nduta's zones 1-21 attended a refresher training course on the roles and responsibilities of WASH committees, how to properly maintain WASH facilities as well as the benefits of new interventions such as the Mum's Magic Hands, a portable handwashing station developed by Oxfam and Unilever to encourage handwashing with soap.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- To reduce the public health risks associated with full latrines, non-functional latrines continued to be decommissioned during the reporting period. A backlog, however, remained in Nduta. As a

temporary measure, UNHCR and Oxfam are reusing plastic sheeting from various zones to accelerate the decommissioning process.

- More funding is urgently needed to start repairs on shared family latrines and bath shelters in Mtendeli which will help improve sanitation conditions and reduce the risk of diseases in the camp.



SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIS)

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a total of 232 transitional shelters were constructed in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu, bringing the total number of shelters constructed to 789 since January 2018 out of the planned target of 4,125. More funding, however, is required as the available funds for Transitional Shelters can only cover up to 51% of the overall refugee population.



An emergency shelter like this in Nduta provides little comfort, privacy or security for refugees. ©UNHCR/Manzi

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More than 50% of refugees and asylum-seekers across the three camps continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters in unacceptable living conditions. These households are especially vulnerable under difficult weather conditions, especially during the rainy season, which will expose them to various health risks. Additional funding is needed to address the gap and bolster initiatives such as the community-based shelter project.



LIVELIHOODS

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, 557 refugees and host community members from all three camps attended vocational training courses led by GNTZ and CWS. Topics included tailoring, baking, hairdressing and soap making. These courses promote self-reliance and increase opportunities for employment as refugees are able to put the new skills they have acquired into practice.
- In June, 87 savings groups were created across the three camps through UNCDF's programme, bringing the total number of savings groups set up in 2018 to 107. Savings groups are important tools which foster self-reliance and resilience as they encourage refugees to save in contexts where opportunities for formal financial inclusion are often limited.

- During the reporting period, 72 students (38 from the host community and 34 from the refugee community) completed their six month vocational training courses at Maloregwa Vocational Training Centre in Nduta. The graduates will receive nationally recognized certificates from the Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA). This is an important step towards building refugee resilience as well as a broad base of qualified youth in the host communities through quality training.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to lack of funding, the capacity of Common Markets as well as market committees in Mtendeli and Nduta remained limited. Common Markets are a vital lifeline as they provide refugees access to diversified foods and the opportunity to trade freely with host communities.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a peaceful co-existence meeting was held in Nduta between refugees and host communities. A number of topics were discussed, including environmental protection and natural resources. These meetings provide a unique platform for camp authorities, refugee and host community representatives to openly discuss the issues affecting them while also promoting social cohesion.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of plastic sheeting in Nduta and Mtendeli continued due to funding shortfalls. UNHCR is looking into repositioning supplies as a way of temporarily easing the current shortage.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, 417 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated in Nduta, of which 32 were for persons with specific needs. The total number of fabricated stoves in Nduta now stands at 30,547 which constitutes 86% of the total household coverage. In Mtendeli, 78 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated, bringing the total number of fuel efficient stoves to 11,396 which constitutes 87% of the total household coverage. Improving access to cleaner and more fuel-efficient stoves for refugees not only saves up on time that would otherwise be spent on collecting firewood or long hours of cooking, but also significantly reduces the protection risks associated with firewood collection.



A refugee woman in Mtendeli using one of the newly fabricated insert stoves.

©REDES/Field Unit

- A total of 200 beacons were installed along the river banks near Nyarugusu during the reporting period as a way of discouraging people from cultivating near the river as this can lead to soil erosion and siltation.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The destruction of improved mud stoves and insert stoves and kitchens by refugees who are repatriating to Burundi continued to undermine progress made towards increasing environmental awareness. A multi-agency team led by DRC, REDESO, and UNHCR is looking into how best to address this challenge.

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

[Edition 55](#): This reporting period covers 01-31 May 2018



[Edition 54](#): This reporting period covers 01-30 April 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](#).