

United Republic of Tanzania

01 – 31 October 2018

KEY BURUNDIAN FIGURES AS OF 31 OCTOBER 2018

245,964

Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

96,602

Burundian population of concern in Nduta Camp

69,389

Burundian population of concern in Nyarugusu Camp pre and post influx

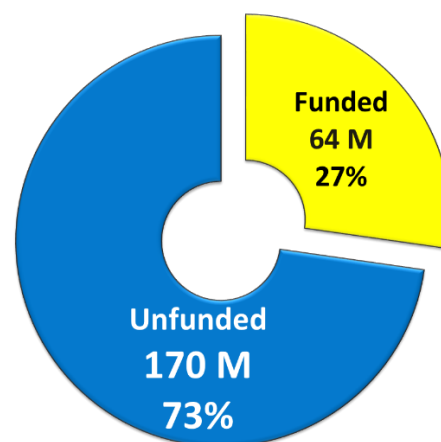
37,488

Burundian population of concern in Mtendeli Camp

FUNDING (AS OF 7 NOVEMBER 2018)

USD 234 M

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



Operational Highlights

Voluntary Repatriation Exercise Temporarily Suspended: The voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees living in the three refugee camps in north-west Tanzania was temporarily put on hold during the reporting period after the Government of Burundi suspended almost all non-governmental organisations operating in Burundi on 28 September. The exercise resumed on 01 November after the Government of Burundi allowed agencies participating in the exercise to resume their operations. As of 31 October, a total of 52,260, refugees have voluntarily returned to Burundi since the exercise began in September 2017.

International Day of the Girl Child: On 11 October, refugees in all camps joined hands with girls around the world to celebrate International Day of the Girl Child. UNHCR participated in the “Girls Takeover”, a global initiative where girls take over prominent leadership positions in both private and public sectors. In support of this initiative, the UNHCR Representative, Ms Chansa Kapaya, invited Bernice Uwimana, a 21 year old multilingual Burundian refugee to take on the role of UNHCR Representative in Nduta Camp for the day. As one



Bernice delivering a speech as UNHCR Representative in Nduta Camp ©UNHCR/ Kweka

of the guests of honour, Bernice delivered a speech which highlighted the importance of empowering refugee girls and ensuring they are given the opportunity to succeed both inside and outside the classroom. The day was commemorated in a number of ways, including traditional singing and dancing, mock zonal leaders' meetings, football matches, and other activities.



Global Handwashing Day: On 15 October, refugees in Mtendeli camp celebrated the Global Handwashing Day (GHD), a day that aims to raise awareness and understanding on the importance of washing hands with soap. This year's events included activities that demonstrated five critical moments of handwashing, behavioural change practices in school children, as well as surface water source protection, which enables refugees to access water for sanitation and hygiene promotion practices.

Demonstration of correct handwashing practice by refugees on Global Handwashing Day ©UNHCR/Masesa

Key Achievements



PROTECTION

Results and Impact

- A training on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was conducted for focal points of organizations in the Kigoma region. As part of UNHCR's commitment to eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), the training focused on educating partners on the systems and procedures in place that aim to eliminate SEA.
- International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted capacity building trainings for women in Mtendeli focussing on the relationship between power and SGBV. The training also included information on family planning methods, the importance of family planning, and the advantages of early reporting to the maternal clinic. Additionally, 27 (14 F and 13 M) incentive staff received training on basic communication, GBV awareness raising skills, and basic community mobilization techniques. The training aim is to build the capacity of incentive workers to respond to GBV in primary and secondary prevention.
- IRC and UNHCR conducted community awareness meetings in Nyarugusu camp, reaching a total number of 1,732 Burundians in all camps. 715 refugees participated in Nyarugusu, 621 in Mtendeli and 446 in Nduta camp. Topics covered during these sessions included sexual assault, physical violence, denial of resources and opportunities, and early marriage.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Restrictions on economic empowerment activities continue to reduce women’s control over financial resources. This includes the lack of market days for the sale of products from women’s income generating activities.



EDUCATION

Results and Impact

- A special examination for Burundian refugee secondary school students has been administered by the National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA) in all three refugee camps of Mtendeli, Nduta and Nyarugusu. A total of 921 students sat for the examination that took place from 16-19 October. The turnout rate for the examination was high, whereby out of the total of 959 students who were registered, 921 (96%) attended the examination. NECTA examination provides a recognized certificate allowing students to continue education in Tanzania, in Burundi or any other countries in the region and beyond. The cost of the NECTA examination was largely covered by UNICEF and implementation was carried out by NECTA in close collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs UNHCR, International Rescue Committee, Caritas and other education partners.
- The involvement of NECTA has been viewed as an important step towards provision of education that would facilitate continuity of education beyond secondary school in Tanzania. This first ever special examination was administered in March 2017, and the last one in October was the third in a series. So far a total of 2,999 students took the examination and the average pass rate was 60%.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of classrooms across all three camps continues to exist due to funding shortfalls. Although the double shift strategy is being implemented to temporarily ease this pressure, still approximately 18,700 students attend lessons in open space under the trees .



HEALTH

Results and Impact

- The crude mortality rate was 0.1/1000population/month and under five mortality rate was 0.4/1000 population/month, which are both within the SPHERE standards. The leading cause of morbidity in October was upper respiratory tract infection representing 28% of total morbidity cases, followed by malaria (18%), lower respiratory tract infection (14%), urinary tract infections (7%), and diarrhea (9%).
- The standardized expanded nutrition survey was undertaken in all three camps to identify the current nutrition situation among the refugee population. The target population for the survey was children 6-59 months and women of reproductive age (15-49 years). The result of the survey is being analyzed for discussion with partners which will also inform planning for 2019.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A slight increase in mental health cases including depression, trauma and stress related symptoms, has been reported across all camps. This has overburdened the existing staff hence there is a need for additional counselling psychologists to attend to new cases and follow up on old ones. Interventions taken include trauma incidence reduction Interpersonal Psychotherapy (IPT) and Self Help Groups.
- Providing and ensuring availability of essential drugs and medical supplies continues to be challenging and, measures are being taken to address the issue.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, general food distribution increased from 96% in the month of September to 100% of the full basket. Food rations drastically dropped in April 2017 to 50% of the full basket and advocacy was made by UNHCR, WFP and partners to raise the ratio to 100%. Food assistance was provided to all refugees and asylum-seekers in Nyarugusu, Mtendeli, and Nduta camps through the general food distribution and the supplementary feeding programme at 100% of full entitlements.
- A sensitization workshop was conducted targeting food sector stakeholders in Kasulu and Nyarugusu camp with regards to fortification of maize meal. WFP is planning to start providing fortified maize meal to all refugees and asylum seekers in all camps to improve the nutritional quality of the provided maize meal.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited access to diversified foods following the closure of the markets remains a challenge.



WATER AND SANITATION

Results and Impact

- Water availability stands at 23.34 litres per person per day, tap coverage at 74 person/tap and crude latrines coverage at 11.23 person/drop hole in Nduta camp while water supply coverage stands at 24.29 l/p/d in Mtendeli camp. Water availability across all camps is now above the recommended SPHERE minimum standards of 20 litres per person per day.
- Water Mission constructed two boreholes in Nyarugusu camp to replace water that is now currently extracted from Kaga River. Pump testing for the two new boreholes is currently ongoing and installation of equipment will be done in November.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Insufficient funding affects implementation of WASH-related activities, such as improving the coverage of household latrines, family shared latrines and bath shelters, replacement and decommissioning of filled family latrines.



SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIS)

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a total of 602 transitional shelters were constructed and 425 refugee housing units assembled in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu, bringing the total number of shelters constructed to 2,784 since January 2018 out of the planned target of 4,615. 54% of the Burundian refugees have adequate shelter and the available funds for transitional shelters can only cover up to 57% of the overall Burundian refugee population.



*Refugee housing units in Nduta camp
©UNHCR/Kweka*

- General soap distribution together with UNIQLO used clothes distribution for the month of October was conducted in Nduta camp to the entire population. In Mtendeli camp, every adult received clothing items and persons with specific needs received an additional allocation.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More than 40% of refugees and asylum-seekers across the three camps continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters and tents for a prolonged period of time leading to unacceptable living conditions. The long rains have started and persons of concern will be forced to face the harsh weather conditions and exposure to health risks, which especially affects persons with special needs. More funding is needed to ensure the safety and privacy of people in the camps, especially women and children.



RESILIENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, the vocational training programme in baking, carpentry, cookery, female salon and tailoring run by GNTZ was undertaken and 150 graduates (50 Congolese, 70 Burundian, and 30 from the host community) received start up tool kits. Another 150 graduates (50 Congolese, 70 Burundian and 30 from the host community) completed business skills training and received in kind support to start their own businesses.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Directives put in place in the end of July continue to affect the implementation of partners' activities in the camps and refugee self-reliance opportunities. Due to reduced market opportunities, it has become more challenging to obtain diversified goods, services and foods.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Results and Impact

- DRC conducted a code of conduct training in Mtendeli camp for 447 newly elected Nyumba kumi leaders, a community leadership system for electing leaders in every ten houses. The training was focused on equipping the new leaders with information on acceptable and unacceptable leadership norms and practices.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of plastic sheeting across all camps continues to hamper the maintenance of family shelters needing upgrading. With the ongoing rainy season, the need for plastic sheeting will continue to rise.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Results and Impact

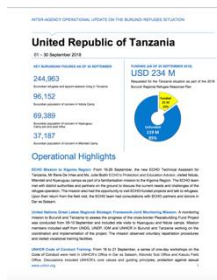
- An environmental awareness campaign is ongoing in Nduta and Mtendeli camps to educate refugees on fabrication and use of fuel efficient stoves, energy saving cooking practices, restoration of pits, water sources conservation and forest protection. A series of meetings and home visits were conducted reaching over 15,000 refugees in both Nduta and Mtendeli camps.
- A total of 673 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps as a means to save fuel consumption. The number of stoves fabricated now stands at 32,138 which constitutes about 90% coverage of the total households while in Mtendeli the cumulative number stands at 12,358 constituting approximately 92% of the total households.
- In an effort to conserve water sources, 300 beacons were installed along the river banks for the purposes of preventing encroachment, and maintaining river volumes and sustained health of the rivers (Mihumo and Khaga Rivers) in Nyarugusu camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Cutting of trees in and around the camp, burning of bushes, debarking of trees and charcoal making in the forests surrounding in all camps undertaken by both refugees and host community members is still a challenge. Efforts have been stepped up with regard to community consultation during mass meetings

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

Edition 59: This reporting period covers 01-30 September 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. UNHCR and partners are currently working on a two-year work plan which includes Burundi and the DRC refugees and will be launched early next year.
- 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.

Partners in the Response:

- Refugee Services Department, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- 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 - 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.

CONTACTS

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LINKS

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