

# United Republic of Tanzania

01 – 30 November 2018

## KEY BURUNDIAN FIGURES AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 2018

200,615

Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

93,711

Burundian population of concern in Nduta Camp

69,968

Burundian population of concern in Nyarugusu Camp pre- and post-influx

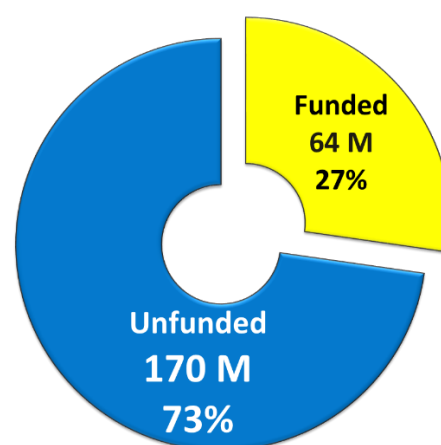
36,936

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

### 16 Days of Activism in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu Camps:

From November 25 to December 10, refugees came together to commemorate the annual 16 Days of Activism Against Sexual Gender-Based Violence. The theme of this year's global campaign was: "End Gender-Based Violence in the World of Work". A series of activities were held in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps, including drama performances and traditional songs and dances highlighting the importance of eliminating violence against women and girls. UNHCR Kibondo staff also marked the day by printing their hands on a banner to pledge their commitment to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women wherever they live or work.



*Burundian refugees perform a powerful play on how everyone can help end violence against women and girls*  
©UNHCR/Khalif



DFID Tanzania meeting with Burundian Refugee Zone Leaders in Nyarugusu Camp

©UNHCR/Mtengela

**DFID Mission to Kigoma Region:** During the reporting period, DFID conducted a three-day mission to Kigoma Region. The mission was led by Ms Beth Arthy, Head of DFID Tanzania, who was accompanied by DFID’s Governance Team Leader and Humanitarian Advisor. The mission visited all three camps, where they had a chance to visit DFID-funded projects, meet with refugee representatives to learn more about life in the camps, observe ongoing interventions such as the inter-agency help desk and visit the departure/registration centre in Nyarugusu Camp to witness the voluntary return process.

**Voluntary Repatriation Exercise Resumes:** The voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees living in the three refugee camps in north-west Tanzania resumed on 1 November after the suspension of agencies participating in the exercise was lifted. The exercise was temporarily put on hold after the Government of Burundi suspended almost all non-governmental organisations operating in Burundi in late September. As of 30 November, a total of 56,049 refugees have voluntarily returned to Burundi since the exercise began in September 2017.

## Key Achievements



### PROTECTION

#### Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a three-day SGBV mainstreaming workshop for UNHCR staff was held in Kigoma. The objective of the workshop was to have an understanding of SGBV mainstreaming and how to better address SGBV risks throughout the operation. Following the meeting, it was agreed that a national action plan would be drafted by year end with priority action points detailing the ways in which SGBV risks across all sectors would be addressed.
- IRC’s child protection case management specialist and global case management taskforce focal point delivered a four-day training session in Kasulu, which was attended by child protection staff from Babawatoto, IRC, MHA, Plan International, UNHCR, as well as the district social welfare officer partners. The objective of the session was to increase case management supervisors’ capacity and support to caseworkers so as to provide safe, ethical and competent case management services to vulnerable children and their families.
- In an effort to help strengthen SGBV survivors’ access to police, HelpAge donated two *bajaji* (auto rickshaw) to police gender desks in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps during the reporting period. These *bajaji* will enable police in the camps to facilitate better access for SGBV survivors and other persons with specific needs to report SGBV and other related incidents to police services.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to security concerns, children residing in protection villages are unable to access essential psychosocial services. Steps are currently being taken to map existing services so as to see how this gap can be collectively addressed by the relevant partners.
- There has been an increase in the number of women requesting separate ration cards due to partners becoming intoxicated and selling household items. Advocacy is currently on going.



## EDUCATION

### Results and Impact

- A total of 191 teaching and non-teaching staff in Mtendeli Camp attended a training session on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and Code of Conduct facilitated by IRC. The sessions were intended to increase their knowledge of UN policies on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), existing report mechanisms as well as the new Code of Conduct developed by Education Working Group members.
- A total of 14 Burundian students who passed the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) scholarship selection process have enrolled at the University of Dodoma. Over 450 refugees in Tanzania have successfully registered in universities in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma since the DAFI scholarship programme was introduced.
- In collaboration with the French Embassy in Dar es Salaam, IRC organised a ten-day training workshop for 23 French language teachers from Nyarugusu Camp on the techniques and methodologies for teaching French in secondary schools. The training, which was led by two facilitators from France and one government inspector from the Kigoma Region, will contribute to improving the quality of French lessons taught in the camp.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of classrooms across all three camps continues to exist due to funding shortfalls. Although an additional 120 semi-permanent classrooms were constructed during the reporting period, more are needed to address the existing gap.
- A shortage of teaching and reference materials for secondary school students continues to exist. Additional funds are required to address the current shortage.



## HEALTH

### Results and Impact

- The crude mortality rate in November was 0.1/1000population/month and under five mortality rate was 0.3/1000 population/month, both of which are within the SPHERE minimum standards. The leading cause of morbidity during the reporting period was upper respiratory tract infection, followed by malaria, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection, and diarrhea.

- A pre-term ward with the capacity of admitting 14 pre-term babies was recently renovated and opened at the main hospital in Nyarugusu Camp. In partnership with Vodacom Foundation, the Doris Mollel Foundation donated specialized equipment such as oxygen concentrators, baby warmers, phototherapy machines, and resuscitation bags and other items such as *khangas*. The opening of the new ward will help reduce neonatal mortality rates and improve the provision of pre-term care in the camp.
- In an effort to strengthen the capacity of newly recruited clinical staff in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps, Medical Teams International (MTI) facilitated a three-day training session for 18 clinical staff on malaria management. The training will enable clinicians to assess, diagnose and treat malaria cases within their respective facilities, which will be especially critical during the rainy season due to the increased risk of contracting malaria.
- UNICEF led a training session on basic emergency obstetric and newborn care (BeMONC), which was attended by 15 newly recruited reproductive health staff from Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps. BeMONC is a crucial part of reproductive health programming and service provision and these sessions will help promote the provision of high quality maternal and newborn healthcare services.



*UNHCR Health and Nutrition Associate Zahara Hazali donating khangas on behalf of the Doris Mollel Foundation and Vodacom Foundation ©Kulaya/Slide Visuals*

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More funding is required to address the lack of access to health services for Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu Camp due to a shortage of adequate health screenings structures.
- Despite a consignment of internationally procured essential drugs and medical supplies, a shortage continues to exist. As a result, some patients do not always receive the full course of treatment and are asked to return once more supplies are in stock. UNHCR is currently looking into local procurement as a way of addressing this gap.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Results and Impact

- General food distribution (GFD) was maintained at 100% of the full basket in November. Refugees received 100% of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, corn-soya blend and salt entitlements for the second month in a row.
- WFP held a sensitization workshop in Kibondo on the fortification of maize meal for GFD and supplementary feeding partners, DRC, World Vision and TRCS. Because of its nutritional benefits, WFP has started distributing fortified maize meal to persons of concern in Nyarugusu Camp and

plans to extend this to all refugees and asylum seekers in Nduta and Mtendeli camps are already underway.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A number of no shows during food distribution were recorded. Discussions are underway to see how best to address this problem so as to ensure food is distributed to 100% of the total refugee population across the three camps.



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Results and Impact

- On November 19, refugees in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps came together to celebrate World Toilet Day. The theme of this year's global campaign was: "When Nature Calls". A number of events were held throughout the day such as awareness drives, latrine cleaning kit distributions as well as community mobilisation visits, which were intended to help promote sanitation and prevent diseases from spreading in the refugee and host communities.
- Water supply in Mtendeli Camp stood at 21.3 litres per person per day, which is just over 6 litres above the SPHERE minimum standard in November. The water available in Nduta Camp stood at 23.1 litres per person per day and 26.1 litres per person per day in Nyarugusu Camp.
- In an effort to improve sanitation conditions and reduce the risk of a disease outbreak, full latrines in Mtendeli Camp were decommissioned. More than 290 latrines have been decommissioned and replaced thus far with more planned for the future.



*A refugee incentive working giving a demonstration on how to clean latrines in Nduta Camp ©UNHCR/Masesa*

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Vandalism of WASH facilities, including taps and plastic sheeting from shared latrines in Nduta and Mtendeli camps continued to be reported. UNHCR, Oxfam, MHA and the police are working together to step up efforts to address this issue.



## SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIS)

### Results and Impact

- A total of 1,885 transitional shelters were constructed in Nduta Camp, 1,253 in Mtendeli Camp and 1,140 in Nyarugusu Camp. This brings the total number of shelters constructed to 4,278 since January 2018 out of the planned target of 4,615.

### 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 leading to unacceptable living conditions. The rainy season has started and persons of concern will be forced to face harsh weather conditions, exposing them to various health risks. UNHCR is currently implementing a community based shelter approach, which has reduced the shelter construction costs and enhanced community participation. However more funding is needed to ensure the safety and privacy of persons of concern, especially women and children and persons with specific needs.



## RESILIENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

### Results and Impact

- A total of 117 refugees in Nyarugusu Camp completed a multi-skills training workshop facilitated by Church World Services (CWS). Topics included adult literacy, vocational and business skills training. These sessions are one of the ways vulnerable refugees' livelihoods are being supported.
- A total of 100 refugees in Nduta and 92 participants from the host community benefitted from GNTZ's kitchen garden initiative during the reporting period. A focus group discussion with beneficiaries revealed that not only does the project improve refugees' horticulture techniques and skills in organic pest management but also helps increase their dietary diversity.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Directives put in place in late-July continue to affect the implementation of partners' activities in the camps and hinder opportunities for refugee self-reliance. Due to reduced market opportunities, it has become increasingly difficult for refugees to obtain diversified goods and services.



## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

### Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, the MHA, REDESO and UNHCR organized a peaceful co-existence meeting in Mtendeli Camp, which brought different stakeholders from the refugee and host communities, district authority representatives, central government agencies as well as other partner agencies to discuss issues such as deforestation, security and water provision.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

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



## COMMUNICATING WITH COMMUNITIES

### Results and Impact

- A number of inter-agency communications and information needs assessments were conducted in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps to identify refugees' preferred communication channels and trusted sources as well as existing communication gaps. The findings of these assessments will enable refugees to receive information via their preferred channels as a way of empowering them to make decisions at all levels.
- In collaboration with UNHCR, NRC and DRC organised a three-day training workshop during the reporting period, which was attended by community leaders and persons with specific needs on how to use radios on mobile phones. These trainings will not only help expand communication and information exchange but also prevent rumours from spreading.
- The inter-agency help desk has undergone a harmonization process to help improve its work across all three camps. This will help reduce duplication, mainstream accountability and strengthen coordination among partners.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More staff and more funds are required to bolster the work of the inter-agency help desk. A new inter-agency roster system of part-time staff has been designed to help support full time staff so as to improve staffing presence at the help desks across the three camps.



## ACCESS TO ENERGY

### Results and Impact

- 584 liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders were distributed to persons with specific needs and an additional 79 cylinders were distributed to refugees living in the Protection Village in Nyarugusu Camp. The use of LPG cylinders will help reduce the cost, time, safety and protection risks associated with firewood collection while also freeing up resources for other needs.
- A total of 15 environmental awareness meetings targeting 1,038 participants and 1,995 home visits targeting 4,422 participants were carried out in November. Topics included the fabrication and use of fuel efficient stoves, awareness raising on pit restoration as well as the benefits of fuel efficient stoves among others.

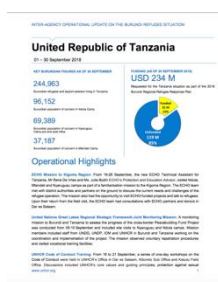
### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to unpredictable weather conditions for much of November, progress on the tree planting initiative in Nyarugusu Camp has slowed. As a result, ways to enhance existing water harvesting technologies is currently being examined since the initiative depends on consistent rainfall.
- The number of refugees attending environmental awareness sessions and home visits declined during the reporting period due to cultivation preparations as well as the on-going voluntary repatriation exercise. REDESO has stepped up sensitization efforts in order to help boost refugee attendance.

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

[Edition 60](#): This reporting period covers 01-31 October 2018

[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 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 launched in February 2018. UNHCR and partners have prepared 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
- Medical Teams International
- 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
- World Vision
- UNRC – United Nations Resident Coordinator

*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](#)