

United Republic of Tanzania

01 – 31 August 2018

KEY BURUNDIAN FIGURES AS OF 31 AUG 2018

250,590

Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

101,006

Burundian population of concern in Nduta Camp

68,656

Burundian population of concern in Nyarugusu Camp pre and post influx

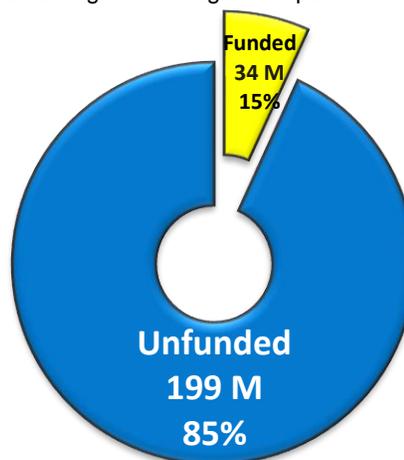
38,694

Burundian population of concern in Mtendeli Camp

FUNDING (AS OF 25 SEPTEMBER 2018)

USD 234 M

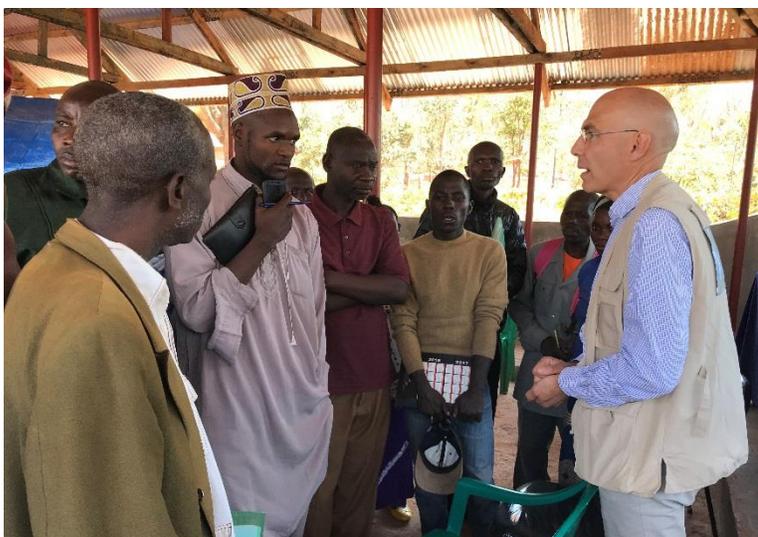
Requested for the Tanzania situation as part of the 2018 Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan



Operational Highlights

High-Level UNHCR mission to Tanzania:

From 13 to 16 August, the Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, Mr Volker Türk visited Tanzania as part of a mission to assess the progress made following last year's High-Level Dialogue between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and UNHCR, and to assess the current protection needs for persons of concern. Mr. Türk was accompanied by senior UNHCR staff, including the Country Representative for Tanzania, Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa, the Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Burundi Situation



Mr Türk speaking to Burundian refugees during his visit to Nduta ©UNHCR/Khalif

as well as government officials, including the Director of the Refugee Services Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

The Assistant High Commissioner also visited Nduta Refugee Camp where he met with Burundian refugees and witnessed the voluntary return process for those who had opted to return. Noting that the right of refugees to return to their home country must be respected, Mr. Türk underscored that the decision to return must be based on informed consent and that refugees need to have a meaningful choice about whether they wish to return based on the facts and realities on the ground. He also reiterated that refugees should not face any direct or indirect pressure exercised to return.

UK/DFID visit to VRIS site in Ilagala Centre:

On August 30, the UK’s Department for International Development (DFID) visited the Verification, Registration and Intention Survey (VRIS) site as part of their mission to Kigoma Region. The mission was given a tour of Ilagala Centre, where they learnt more about the exercise and also met with Burundian refugees. Since the relaunch of the exercise on 16 August, a total of 4,010 individuals have been verified, bringing the total number from January-September to 19,801 individuals. The Government of Tanzania has granted naturalization to more than 162,000 Burundian refugees who had been living in Tanzania since 1972.



Mr Alastair Burnett speaking to the Government of Tanzania Site Coordinator and UNHCR staff about the exercise. ©UNHCR/Mtengela

Upgrade to ProGres (Profile Global Registration System) version 4 in Tanzania Refugee Operation:

In August, the latest version of UNHCR’s protection and case management tool was rolled out across Tanzania following several months of preparation to improve internet connectivity in the three refugee camps. ProGres v4 is a component of UNHCR’s Population Registration and Identity Management EcoSystem (PRIMES) which encompasses all interoperable UNHCR registration, identity management and caseload management tools and applications. ProGres v4 is now live in 16 of 18 sites across the country and will help provide a common source of information about individuals so as to facilitate the protection of persons of concern. In preparation for the upgrade and rollout of the new version, both MHA and UNHCR staff underwent several days of training. An important feature of the new system is its comprehensive coverage of the entire case management process, which will make it easier for UNHCR and partners to conduct refugee status determination, provide assistance, and process resettlement cases. A plan to extend the use of proGres v4 to other partners is in the pipeline.

Key Achievements



PROTECTION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, an inter-agency training workshop for 30 child protection actors from UNHCR, Plan International, Save the Children and UNICEF was held in Kibondo. The workshop aimed at streamlining child protection case management and strengthening coordination between partners. A similar training workshop for partners in Kasulu is scheduled for next month. Plans to establish a dedicated team of inter-agency trainers on child protection in the Kigoma Region are also being discussed although this will require additional financial and technical resources.
- A total of 41 *Sungusungu* (refugee security guards) in Nduta and Mtendeli camps attended a training session facilitated by UNHCR on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). The session was intended to increase their knowledge of UN policies on sexual exploitation and abuse, including zero tolerance for the perpetration of exploitation and abuse, as well as the referral pathways options in both camps.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 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.
- 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 referral pathways. More funding is required to ensure medical staff receive appropriate training.



EDUCATION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, IRC and Plan International conducted a Teachers in Crisis Context Training (TiCC) workshop for 25 secondary school teachers in Mtendeli camp. The session was aimed at addressing the training needs of school teachers while also building their capacity to deliver quality lessons in challenging settings. A similar workshop was also conducted by IRC and SCI in Nyarugusu for 24 teachers and for 31 teachers in Nduta by CARITAS and SCI.
- Following a campaign to boost enrolment rates in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu, Education partners kicked off school enrolment for pre-school (3-5 years), Grade 1 (6-8 years), and Grade 2 and Accelerated Education Placement (AEP) for children aged 9-19 years for the 2018/19 academic year.
- In collaboration with Libraries Without Borders (LWB), Plan International officially launched Ideas Box in Mtendeli. Ideas Box is a portable media centre which is intended to improve access to quality education opportunities for Burundian refugee adolescents and youth through the use of digital

teaching and learning devices. The project is expected to benefit 5,000 adolescents and youth and 1,200 community members from each zone.

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 has temporarily eased this pressure, additional classrooms are still required as some students attend lessons under the trees.
- 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.



Results and Impact

- The crude mortality rate was 0.1/1000 population/month and under five mortality rate was 0.3/1000 population/month, which were both within the SPHERE standards. The leading cause of morbidity in August was upper respiratory tract infection, followed by malaria, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection, and diarrhea.
- In an effort to strengthen malaria control in the Kigoma Region, a meeting was held among key stakeholders, including the MHA, UNHCR, MSF, USAID, Regional Medical Officers and the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) to look into how to prevent and reduce cases of malaria in both the refugee and host communities ahead of the rainy season. During the meeting, it was agreed that all refugees would now be included in the National Malaria Strategic Response Plan. This constitutes an important step towards including refugees into national systems.
- MSF supplied 40,000 insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) to persons of concern in Nduta in August. UNICEF also procured 6,000 ITNs which will be provided to pregnant women in one of the camp's antenatal clinics. ITNs are a form of personal protection that has been shown to reduce malaria.
- On August 1-7, health and nutrition partners came together to commemorate World Breastfeeding Week (WBW) 2018. The theme of this year's week-long event was 'Breastfeeding: Foundation for Life'. Sensitization visits were carried out across the three camps highlighting the links between good nutrition, food security, and breastfeeding and poverty reduction.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Despite a consignment of internationally procured essential drugs and medical supplies, a shortage continues to exist. This has meant that 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 the gap.



Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, general food distribution continued at a reduced ration for all commodities at 92% of the full basket. Supplementary feeding activities were conducted across all camps to prevent micro-nutrient deficiencies and to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children.
- There was an increase in admission rate of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases across three camps, especially for children aged 6-23 months in August. The recovery rate of children undergoing treatment across three camps was also high (>90%).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Although cereals and pulses were provided at 100%, there were reduced portion sizes for some commodities, including vegetable oil (50%), corn-soya blend (60%) and salt (80%). Refugees' access to fresh foods to supplement their diets was also significantly reduced during the reporting period following the closure of the common markets. Limited access to diversified diets can increase the risk of malnutrition, accelerate spontaneous movements outside camps and also spark negative coping mechanisms.



WATER AND SANITATION

Results and Impact

- Water supply in Mtendeli Camp stood at 20.65 litres per person per day, which is just over 5 litres above the SPHERE minimum standard in August. The water available in Nduta stood at 24.49 litres per person per day and 25.8 litres per person per day in Nyarugusu.
- During the reporting period, DRC began supporting WASH interventions in Nduta Camp. Oxfam will continue to deliver sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in Nduta's zone 1-12 while DRC will service zone 13-21.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More funding is urgently needed to begin repairs on shared family latrines and bathing shelters in Mtendeli Camp. This will help improve sanitation conditions and reduce the risk of a disease outbreak in the camp.
- Vandalism of WASH facilities, including taps and plastic sheeting from shared latrines in Nduta and Mtendeli Camps continued to be reported. UNHCR, Oxfam, and MHA are working together to develop solutions to this problem.



SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIS)

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a total of 123 transitional shelters were constructed in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu Camps, bringing the total number of shelters constructed since January 2018 to 1,660 out of the planned target of 4,135. The available funds for transitional shelters can only cover up to 51% of the overall refugee population.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Of the 250,590 Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers across the three camps continue, 52% still live in dilapidated emergency shelters. These households are vulnerable and exposed to various health risks, especially during the rainy season, which is fast approaching. Additional funding is required to address the current gap and reinforce initiatives such as the community-based shelter project.
- A shortage of plastic and corrugated iron sheeting remains due to funding shortfalls. UNHCR is looking into procuring other local alternatives as a way to address this challenge.



LIVELIHOODS

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, GNTZ monitored 185 village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) in the three camps. In August, a total of 15,576,500 TZS (approx. USD 7,000) was saved. Although there was a slight decline in the amount of money refugees saved due to reduced opportunities for trade as a result of new restrictions, VSLAs are still important tools which foster self-reliance and resilience in contexts where opportunities for formal financial inclusion are often limited.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The common markets in Nduta and Mtendeli Camps were officially closed during the reporting period following the late July mass meetings held by the Regional Commissioner in the three camps. The common market in Nyarugusu, which was once one of the largest open air markets in Kigoma region, will remain open one day per week instead of the usual three days. More than 140,000 refugees have lost the opportunity to trade with the host community as a result of these restrictions.
- In addition, “big” businesses such as bars, butcheries, blacksmiths, cinema halls, chemists and wholesale shops were instructed to cease operating. Restrictions were also placed on personal motorcycles and bicycles, which are often used by refugees, especially during general food distributions. The distribution of start-up kits to vulnerable women and youth as part of livelihoods projects was also banned. Advocacy with the MHA to find a way forward is currently ongoing.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a series of awareness campaigns were carried out in Nduta and Mtendeli to disseminate key messages, identify gaps in services and gather community feedback on the services provided by agencies. These awareness drives have also played an important role in dispelling rumours among the refugee community,

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

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



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, 601 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated in Nduta, of which, 52 were for persons with specific needs. The total number of fabricated stoves in Nduta now stands at 31,464, which constitutes 88.6% of the total household coverage. In Mtendeli, 132 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated, bringing the total number of fuel-efficient stoves to 11,586, which constitutes 87.9% coverage 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 total of 18 meetings and 966 home visits on environmental awareness were carried out in Nduta. Topics discussed included environmental rules and regulations, fabrication and use of fuel-efficient stoves, energy saving cooking practices, water and forest conservation and good farming practices.

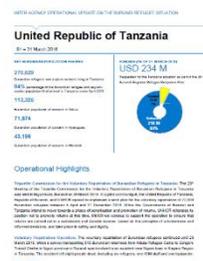
Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The destruction of improved mud stoves, insert stoves and kitchen shelters by refugees who are repatriating to Burundi continued to undermine progress made towards increasing environmental awareness. Refugees are demolishing the kitchen shelters in order to recover the insert stoves and use them once they return to Burundi. This is due to the fact that some refugees believe that the insert stoves belong to them since they signed for them. A multi-agency team led by DRC, REDES0, and UNHCR is looking into how to minimize this destructive practice. REDES0 is also planning to undertake an assessment of the number of insert stoves installed in the camps next month.
- Low levels of refugee participation during the fabrication of fuel-efficient stoves remained a big challenge. Sensitization on the importance and benefits of energy efficient equipment in all three camps is ongoing.
- There has been an increase in the number of refugees cutting down trees in Nduta as a result of the new restrictions imposed on the collection of firewood from the nearby forest reserve. REDES0 has stepped up sensitization efforts through house-to-house visits and meetings with persons of concern.

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

[Edition 57](#): This reporting period covers 01-31 July 2018

[Edition 56](#): This reporting period covers 01-30 June 2018



Working in partnership

- Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR leads and coordinates the Burundian 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 is currently working on a two-year work plan which includes Burundian and the DRC refugees and will be launched later this year. 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.

Partners in the Response:

- Refugee Services Department, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- 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.

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](#).