

United Republic of Tanzania

01 – 30 September 2018

KEY BURUNDIAN FIGURES AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER

244,963

Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

96,152

Burundian population of concern in Nduta Camp

69,389

Burundian population of concern in Nyarugusu Camp pre and post influx

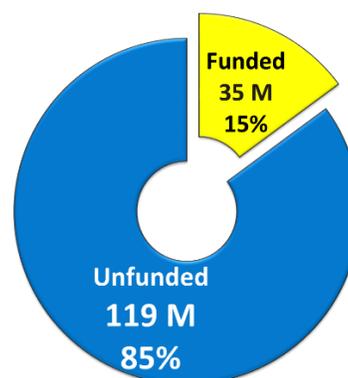
37,187

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

ECHO Mission to Kigoma Region: From 19-25 September, the new ECHO Technical Assistant for Tanzania, Mr Rene De Vries and Ms. Julie Bodin ECHO's Protection and Education Advisor, visited Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps as part of a familiarisation mission to the Kigoma Region. The ECHO team met with district authorities and partners on the ground to discuss the current needs and challenges of the refugee operation. The mission also had the opportunity to visit ECHO-funded projects and talk to refugees. Upon their return from the field visit, the ECHO team had consultations with ECHO partners and donors in Dar es Salaam.

United Nations Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework-Joint Monitoring Mission: A monitoring mission to Burundi and Tanzania to assess the progress of the cross-border Peacebuilding Fund Project was conducted from 05-10 September and included site visits to Nyarugusu and Nduta camps. Mission members included staff from UNDG, UNDP, IOM and UNHCR in Burundi and Tanzania working on the coordination and implementation of the project. The mission observed voluntary repatriation procedures and visited vocational training facilities.

UNHCR Code of Conduct Training: From 18 to 21 September, a series of one-day workshops on the Code of Conduct were held in UNHCR's Office in Dar es Salaam, Kibondo Sub Office and Kasulu Field Office. Discussions included UNHCR's core values and guiding principles, protection against sexual

violence and abuse (PSEA), and inclusion and diversity. The workshop was followed by team building activities.



UNIQLO distribution in Nduta and Mtendeli Camps: Refugees in Nduta and Mtendeli camps are now able to live with more dignity thanks to a generous donation by the Japanese clothing company UNIQLO. This was the second distribution of shirts, trousers and jackets by UNIQLO since 2017. Through UNIQLO’s innovative All-Product Recycling Initiative, refugees in more than 40 countries have received over 15 million items of clothing.

Key Achievements



PROTECTION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a joint UNHCR, International Rescue Committee (IRC), and UNICEF Child Protection mission visited Nduta Camp to assess existing child protection gaps in case management during the voluntary return process. Following their visit to the camp, the mission met with a number of partners to explore potential strategies to help strengthen best interest determination (BIDs), family tracing and reunification (FTR) and cross-border coordination for the voluntary repatriation exercise so as to ensure a continuum of care.
- A total of 106 *Sungusungus* refugee security guards received a training on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, and an additional 321 in Nyarugusu. PSEA and SGBV training was also provided on the Community Based Feedback Mechanism (CBFM). These trainings are intended to increase awareness on UN policies, sexual exploitation and abuse and the referral pathway options available to refugees in both camps.
- An inter-agency PSEA task force held a meeting to endorse the PSEA Protocol.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of recreational spaces for children continues to exist and more funding is required to develop additional spaces in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps. These recreational spaces not only prevent children from resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as petty theft but also provide children with safe spaces to play and learn.



EDUCATION

Results and Impact

- The Instant Network School (INS) programme supported girls' ICT school clubs in four primary and two secondary schools in Nyarugusu. Students were taught how to troubleshoot network issues and resolve minor technology-related problems. The INS programme is an innovative response developed by the Vodafone Foundation in collaboration with UNHCR which transforms classrooms into an innovation hub for learning by providing young refugees and teachers with access to digital educational content and resources.
- A joint meeting was held between Education, Child Protection and SGBV working groups in Kibondo to discuss how to raise PSEA awareness in schools across the three camps. It was agreed during the meeting that PSEA training would be provided to teachers, students and parents as a way of creating and sustaining an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse in the classroom and wider community.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There has been a decline in student enrolment rates in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps due to increased uncertainty over refugees' living situation since the late July 2018 mass meetings to mobilise returns. To help mitigate this problem, the enrolment deadline was extended to November 10 and awareness campaigns highlighting the importance of education as a durable solution have been launched.

A shortage of classrooms across all three camps continues to exist due to funding shortfalls. Although the double shift classes are being implemented to temporarily ease this pressure, still some 18.646 students attend lessons in open space under the trees. Moreover, the overcrowded classrooms of an average of 120 per section will continue to pose challenges on provision of quality education. UNHCR standard of classroom to student ratio is 1:40 but across all camps, an average of 240 students share one classroom.



HEALTH

Results and Impact

- The crude mortality rate was 0.1/1000 population/month and under five mortality rate was 0.4/1000 population/month, which were both within the SPHERE standards. The leading cause of morbidity in September was upper respiratory tract infection, followed by malaria, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection, and diarrhea.
- In collaboration with the Office of the District Medical Officer, UNHCR conducted a training session for all medical staff working in the camps and government health facilities in refugee hosting districts on the importance of safe blood transfusions. The objective of the training was to help build the capacity of camp-based medical staff in order to reduce the risk of transfusion-transmitted diseases.
- During the reporting period, UNHCR and Health partners conducted an Ebola preparedness assessment in the refugee camps in the event of a possible refugee influx following the outbreak

of the virus in some parts of north-eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. Technical support was also provided to Health coordinators from the Kigoma Region to ensure that all preparedness routines and response plans were in place.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There was an increase in the number of mental health cases such as depression and anxiety in September. While it is not yet clear if this rise is connected to the recent directives put in place across the three camps, there is an urgent need to bring in additional psychologists to attend new and existing cases on Trauma Incident Reduction (TIR), Interpersonal Psychotherapy (IPT) and help bolster refugee self-help groups.
- 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 medical 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.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, general food distribution increased to 96% of the full basket. Supplementary feeding activities were conducted at 100% across all camps, excluding micro-nutrient powder, which was distributed at 50% due to delays in the supply chain.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

Limited access to diversified foods following the closure of the common markets in Nduta and Mtendeli camps remains a challenge, which 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 23.3 litres per person per day, which is just over 7 litres above the SPHERE minimum standard in September. The water available in Nduta Camp stood at 24.08 litres per person per day and 26.8 litres per person per day in Nyarugusu Camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- During the reporting period, refugees in Nduta Camp experienced a water shortage for two weeks due to agricultural activities and obstructions by the refugee and host communities around the Nyangwa River upstream. Daily river patrols are currently on-going as a short-term deterrent while

UNHCR, District Water Engineers, Kumusha village council leaders, Oxfam and REDESO work closely together to develop long-term solutions.

- Poor drainage systems in water collection points in all three camps remains a serious challenge, especially since stagnant water pools are breeding sites for mosquitos, which can increase the risk of malaria. More funds are needed to address this issue ahead of the approaching rainy season.



SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIS)

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a total of 611 transitional shelters were constructed and 86 Refugee Housing Units assembled in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps, bringing the total number of shelters constructed since January 2018 to 1,757 out of the planned target of 4,605. The available funds for transitional shelters can only cover up to 57% of the overall Burundian refugee population. Refugee Housing Units are innovative temporary shelter solutions, which offer refugees more protection and security.



A Refugee Housing Unit being assembled by refugees in Nduta Camp ©UNHCR/Khalif

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Of the 202,728 Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps, 50% continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters. These households are vulnerable and exposed to various health risks, especially during the rainy season. Additional funding is required to address the current gap and bolster initiatives such as the community-based shelter project.
- A shortage of plastic and corrugated iron sheeting continues due to funding shortfalls. This has also had an impact on the community-based shelter project. UNHCR is looking into procuring other local alternatives to address this challenge.



LIVELIHOODS

Results and Impact

- Through UNCDF funding, 150 new village savings and loan associations (VSLA) groups were established in September. Savings groups are important tools that foster self-reliance among the refugee population by encouraging them to save in a context where opportunities for formal financial inclusion are limited.

- During the reporting period, public solar lighting systems were installed in strategic locations across Mtendeli Camp through Philips Foundation funding. The target is to distribute 14 in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps, and 3 in host community villages (Kumshasha and Biturana village). These solar lighting systems are strategically placed in schools, hospitals, livelihood areas (women craft and internal market area) and protection villages which will help improve camp safety and create more educational and livelihoods opportunities. Installations are currently on-going in Nduta.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The directives put in place across the three camps in July 2018 continue to have a negative impact on refugees who have lost access to essential food and non-food items as well as livelihoods opportunities due to the closure of the common markets in Nduta and Mtendeli and the reduction of market days in Nyarugusu.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, UNHCR and Danish Refugee Council held a meeting with members from the men and women's committee in Nduta Camp to discuss the issues affecting them in their respective zones. These meetings also provided UNHCR and DRC with the opportunity to raise awareness about PSEA and the Code of Conduct.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of plastic sheeting in Nduta and Mtendeli camps remains due to funding shortfalls. UNHCR is looking into repositioning supplies and procuring local alternatives in order to temporarily ease the current gap.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, 461 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated in Nduta Camp, of which 37 were for persons with specific needs. The total number of fabricated stoves in Nduta Camp now stands at 31,925, which constitutes 89.9% of the total household coverage. In Mtendeli Camp, 235 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated, bringing the total number of fuel-efficient stoves to 11,920, which constitutes 89.6% 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 1,583 home visits on environmental awareness were carried out in Nduta Camp. 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.

- A total of 185 liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders were distributed to persons with specific needs and persons of concern living in the Protection Village in Nyarugusu Camp to help substitute their firewood rations. The use of LPG stoves will help reduce the cost, time, and safety and protection risks associated with firewood collection, freeing up resources for other needs.

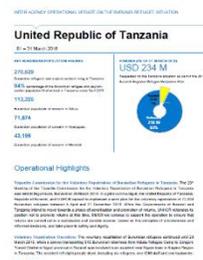
Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of firewood for persons with specific needs in Nduta Camp remains a big challenge as the 110 tons of firewood which were transferred from Mtendeli Camp for distribution have almost been exhausted. REDESO held a meeting with the Kakonko District Commissioner to address the issue and advocate for additional transfers in October.
- A shortage of trucks to facilitate firewood collection from the forests surrounding Nyarugusu Camp is slowing down the collection and distribution of firewood. Discussions are on-going with AIRD to determine if additional trucks can be made available on the weekend to help speed up the process.

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

[Edition 58](#): This reporting period covers 01-31 August 2018

[Edition 57](#): This reporting period covers 01-31 July 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 are currently working on a two-year work plan which includes Burundi and the DRC refugees and will be launched later this 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 (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

Mr. Faya Foko Millimouno, External Relations Officer, Dar es Salaam, millimof@unhcr.org, Cell +255 784 730 427

Mr. Abdulkhaliq Khalif, Associate External Relations/Reporting Officer, Kibondo, khaliabd@unhcr.org, Cell +255 629 375 653

LINKS

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