



UNICEF/2017/Carr

# TANZANIA Humanitarian Situation Report

## SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- Through successful advocacy from UNICEF and UNHCR with the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi, the second round of examinations took place in October 2017 for 1469 Burundian secondary students. UNICEF support covers all the exams costs: printing of exams, logistical movement of exam supervisors as well as the training to teachers who support the students leading up to the exam period.
- UNICEF is working closely with the Regional Community Health Management Team in Uvinza district (adjacent district to the camps) to enhance cholera prevention and response including hygiene promotion and strengthening surveillance. UNICEF has also deployed some medical supplies in support of case management. Cholera sensitization in all refugee zones is ongoing through household and community meetings.
- A total of 11,055 Burundian refugees were assisted to voluntarily repatriate to Burundi since the commencement of the Voluntary Repatriation Operation led by the Government of Tanzania and supported by UNHCR and partners. UNICEF has worked together with UNHCR and NGOs to strengthen procedures for the safe return of unaccompanied and separated children.
- UNICEF participated in the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) to identify strengths and gaps in the refugee operation as well as to define opportunities to improve the food and nutrition security of refugees and asylum seekers. The JAM included a thematic group working with host communities, with a view to informing the further advancement of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Tanzania.

### October - November 2017

**316,641**  
# of refugees and asylum seekers; Burundians and Congolese in three camps  
(UNHCR, 31 October 2017)

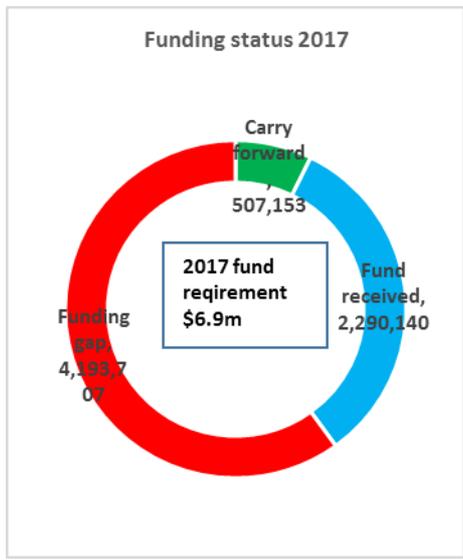
**180,485 (57%)**  
# of refugee children in need of humanitarian assistance.  
(UNHCR, 31 October 2017)

**11,055**  
# of refugees who have voluntarily returned to Burundi of the 33,000 registered.

**UNICEF Appeal 2017**  
**US\$ 6,991,000**

### UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF	
	UNICEF Target	Total Results*
<b>WASH:</b> Children provided with adequate WASH facilities in schools and Child-Friendly Spaces	50,000	91,323
<b>Education:</b> School aged children (3-18 years) accessing quality education	90,000	70,235
<b>Health:</b> Children under 5 years vaccinated against measles and polio	60,000	34,468
<b>Nutrition:</b> Children under 5 years with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to therapeutic services	1500	2,452
<b>Nutrition:</b> Children under 5 years provided with Vitamin A supplementation	54,000	54,310
<b>Child Protection:</b> Children including Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) provided with appropriate care and protection services	50,000	11400



\*\* The 29,214 reported in the last Sitrep was referring to only children who had access to Classroom space, excluded all other children learning in open spaces.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Tanzania is hosting 314,797 refugees from Burundi the Democratic Republic of Congo in the camps in North West Tanzania. Over 57 percent of the refugee population are children below 18 years and almost three quarters of the entire population are children and women<sup>1</sup>. More than 5000 children are unaccompanied and separated. Protection concerns such as sexual and gender-based violence are significant.

Refugees in Tanzania are hosted in three camps (Nyarugusu, Mtendeli and Nduta), all of which are overcrowded and there is an inadequate number of schools, a shortage of water, and health and nutrition facilities are overstretched. Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity, accounting for 30 per cent of all Out-Patient Department (OPD) attendances.

There were no new arrivals from Burundi reported in October but since the last week of November, there were reports of new daily arrivals from Burundi in Kasange border in Ngara. During this period, a total of 1,893 asylum seekers (640 Burundians and 1253 Congolese) were received into Tanzania and are hosted in the transit center in Manyovu pending government screening and clearance. The new arrival patterns are linked to population movements across borders as well as variations in border screening measures. Since the commencement of voluntary repatriation in September 2017, 11,055 refugees of the 33,000 registered have voluntarily returned to Burundi following the tripartite agreement between the governments of Tanzania, Burundi and the UNHCR. The new arrivals are coming from different areas of Burundi than those refugees who are returning home to relatively safer areas.

While the socio-political situation in Burundi and DRC remains unpredictable, and cross –border influxes are expected to continue into 2018. Without counting new arrivals, the refugee population continues to grow with over 1500 babies born each month.

<b>Estimated Population in Need of Humanitarian Assistance</b> <i>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from UNHCR statistics report, October and November 2017)</i>			
<b>Start of humanitarian response:</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Total Population in Need	316,641	161,487	155,154
Children (Under 18)	180,485	92,047	88,438
Children Under Five	63,954	32,617	31,337
Unaccompanied and Separated Children	5,492	3,163	2,329

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The refugee response in the country is coordinated at the central level by the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNHCR who oversee the management of the response by UN agencies and government focusing on planning, oversight and policy implications. At the regional and sub-national level the head of the Kigoma Regional Government coordinates all UN agencies and NGOs who work on the refugee response. At the interagency and camp level, UNHCR and the MHA are responsible for coordinating UN agencies, NGOs and sector response. UNICEF is a regular member in all refugee coordination meetings taking place at the national and sub national level.

## Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF is working closely with the government, UNHCR and partners to support immediate life-saving interventions and to expand services for refugee children and women in the camps and host communities. UNICEF's response includes the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in all schools and child-friendly spaces; screening and management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM); the promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices; immunization against measles and polio; and outreach activities for behavioural change. UNICEF supports children to continue to access quality education and provides learning and teaching materials and teacher trainings. In addition, UNICEF supports refugee children to sit for their mandatory exams. Child protection interventions focus on prevention and response of violence against children through access to services including registration of unaccompanied and separated children; family tracing; provision of psychosocial support and procurement of recreation materials for child-friendly spaces. In addition, strengthening of a comprehensive case management system through deployment of social welfare officers within camp and host communities is ensured.

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR Statistical Report, 30 November 2017.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

UNICEF continues to support assessments of children's nutritional status, the identification and treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), supplementation of children with vitamin A and deworming with mebendazole and promotion of infant and young child feeding in all three refugee camps through the Tanzania Red Cross Society and *Medicins Sans Frontieres*. Since end September 393 refugee children have been supplemented with Vitamin A and 601 children under five with severe acute malnutrition were admitted to therapeutic services. UNICEF is leading the biannual supplementation of Vitamin A and deworming for all eligible children in the camps which is planned for early December.

UNICEF participated in the Joint Assessment Mission which aimed at identifying strengths and gaps in the refugee operation and sought to define opportunities for increased collaboration between the agencies and other stakeholders, primarily to improve the food and nutrition security of persons of concern. The JAM included a thematic group working with host communities, with a view to informing the further advancement of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Tanzania. Two recommendations most relevant for UNICEF and partners include:

1. Ensure adequate camp infrastructure, including food distribution centres, waiting areas, and supplementary feeding centres and infrastructure for complementary activities such as behavioural change communication and awareness of other camp services. (WASH, health, shelter and NFI).
2. Explore opportunities to strengthen government institutions, including in the areas of food security and nutrition, education, and health; while at the same strengthen health facilities in the camps benefiting both refugee and host communities.

### Health

UNICEF continued to support the Tanzania Red Cross Society to improve the provision of quality maternal, new-born and child health services in health facilities in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps through provision of essential equipment and supplies, skill-development of health workers to improve the quality of health care and integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI).

In efforts to stem malaria outbreaks in the camps, UNICEF continues to procure and distribute antimalarial drugs for adults, children and pregnant women. In preparation for the threat of cholera during the rainy season that just started in September, UNICEF supported advocacy efforts to for proper utilization of toilets/ latrines, hand hygiene and use of ORS/Zinc.

UNICEF continues to support 'on arrival' immunization at transit centres and routine immunization in all three camps. Since end September 2865 refugee children were vaccinated against measles and Polio.

### WASH

UNICEF through partners ensured provision of water and sanitation facilities for 91,323 refugee children in schools and Child Friendly Spaces. Water quantity remains sub-optimal at Mtendeli camp where refugees receive an average of 13 litres per person per day due to an erratic water supply pumped from six available boreholes. There are no WASH facilities at the common markets in Mtendeli and Nduta camps and open defecation is evident. It was agreed in a WASH meeting that UNHCR, Oxfam and Shelter conducts an assessment of the WASH situation at the market place to demarcate the location of the latrines.

A cholera outbreak was reported in Uvinza district (adjacent to refugee hosting districts) since October, with more than 100 people affected. UNICEF is working closely with the local government through the Regional Community Health Management Team in Uvinza to enhance cholera prevention and response including hygiene promotion and strengthening surveillance. UNICEF has also deployed medical supplies in support of case management. Cholera sensitization in all refugee zones is ongoing through household and community meetings.

World toilet day was successfully celebrated in all camps from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2017. The inspiring key message was "Use toilet for your health". In addition, the 2017 Global Hand Washing Day Celebrations (Themed "Our hands our future") reached out to students in primary schools and hundreds of people living in all three camps aiming at fostering a global culture of handwashing and raising awareness on benefits of handwashing with soap. UNICEF supported distribution of soap for each family.

### Education

UNICEF, in collaboration with partners continues to support access to basic education for refugee children in the three camps. Cleaning and synchronization of school data for 2017/18 school year was completed and as of November a total of 70,235 (35,057 girls) Burundian children have been registered as follows: pre school 10446 (5162 girls), Primary school 57968 (29102 girls) and Secondary school 1821 (793 girls). Through UNICEF support, primary schools were supported with scholastic materials (bags, pens, text books, chalks etc.) at the beginning of the new academic year.

With the addition of a new school in October, the classroom to pupil ratio (teacher to student ratio is similar as each classroom is for one class and one teacher – for the second shift the same teacher repeats the class) in Nduta camp is now at 1:140 with the double shift strategy, compared to the previous pupil ratio of 1:463. Despite the improvement in learning conditions, especially in Nduta camp, at least 533 classrooms are required using the double shift strategy (or 1,066

classrooms overall) to accommodate all the learners currently enrolled among the Burundian refugee population. With new funding from USAID, and in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, UNICEF will support the construction of 120 semi-permanent classrooms reaching 12,000 children (under double shift) to ease the congestion and expand access, while continuing to mobilize resources. Tendering and selection of contractor winners is underway and construction is expected to start by early January.

Through high level advocacy from UNICEF and UNHCR with the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi, the Tanzanian Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the second session (cohort II) of examinations took place in October, 2017. With this support 1469 (561 girls) Burundian students were able to take their national exams in order to keep pace with their peers back home. Certificates will be issued in early 2018.

UNICEF supported the preparations for the Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) including information to partners and logistics arrangement which started on the end of November 2017. JENA aims to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the situation of education in the camps and to identify immediate education priorities through an analysis of the capacities and needs of refugee children, youth and as well as teachers and parents.

## Child Protection

The child protection section continued to support the provision of case management to 5,610<sup>2</sup> (2,435 girls and 3,177 boys) refugee children in the three camps through its support to the government of Tanzania in the deployment of government trained social welfare officers and in working with child protection partners (Save the Children, Plan International, and International Rescue Committee) to migrate to the cloud-based Child Protection Management Information System. Additionally, over 10,000 refugee children attend the Child Friendly Spaces to learn and play.

On 27th November 2017, the Kigoma Region Commissioner with support from UN women launched the 16 days' campaign to end violence against women and children and National plan of action to end violence against women and girls in Tanzania (2017/18-2021/22). The key message was “**Leave no one behind: End violence against women and girls**”. There was a display of different items and entertainment with key messages to promote empowerment of women and girls and ensuring they are protected.

In support of the ongoing voluntary repatriation, UNICEF worked with UNHCR and other partners to develop Standard Operating Procedures to ensure a safe and dignified repatriation of refugee children back to Burundi.

## Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

As a cross-cutting strategy, UNICEF supports Communication for Development (C4D) interventions, including strengthening communication coordination mechanisms, enhancing capacity of social mobilization networks and disseminating sector messages.

During the reporting period, UNICEF in partnership with Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) supported training and deployment of Health Information Teams (HITs) in promoting key behaviours in Health, WASH and Nutrition through interpersonal communication with Burundian and Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camp. Based on a recent rapid assessment conducted in the camps UNICEF supported recruitment of a C4D person to strengthen a coordinated planning and implementation of C4D interventions.

## Security

The overall security situation in Kigoma region remained calm during the reporting period, however security procedures such as mandatory radio checks and escorts in areas that have had ambushes continue to be followed.

## Funding

In 2017, UNICEF's response to the Burundian refugees in Tanzania requires US\$6,991,000 to meet the humanitarian needs of refugee children in all camps, as well as affected host communities. As of 30th November 2017, only about 40 per cent has been received to support critical needs of refugees leaving a gap of 60 per cent. Without additional funding, UNICEF will not be able to support the national response to sustain and scale up a multi-sector response of vulnerable refugee children from Burundi, hosting communities and any additional influxes expected till end of 2017.

UNICEF Tanzania is very grateful to all donors who have contributed in making a difference to the lives of the most vulnerable refugee children in Kigoma region.

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<sup>2</sup> This number is less than the total number of children on page 1 because these 5,610 are all children accessing some form of case management whereas on page one are all children engaged in some kind of child protection activities which is case management, referral to services as well as those who attend recreational activities in child friend spaces.

Funding Requirements					
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
WASH	\$3,000,000	\$259,920	\$80	2,740,000	91
Education	\$1,338,000	\$1,152,526	321,553	0	0
Health	\$1,000,000	\$232,000	\$127,378	640,622	64
Nutrition	\$400,000	\$80,000	0	320,000	80
Child Protection	\$1,103,000	\$293,959	\$15,041	794,000	80
Operational Support/Coordination	\$150,000	\$272,261	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,991,000</b>	<b>\$2,290,666</b>	<b>\$507,153</b>	<b>4,193,707</b>	<b>60</b>

Next SitRep (2017 Summary): 12/January/2018

UNICEF Tanzania Facebook page: <https://web.facebook.com/UNICEFTanzania/?fref=ts>

**Who to  
contact for  
further  
information:**

**Maniza Zaman**  
Representative  
UNICEF Tanzania  
Email: [mzaman@unicef.org](mailto:mzaman@unicef.org)

**Robert Carr**  
Chief of Planning, Monitoring and  
Field Coordination  
UNICEF Tanzania  
Email: [rcarr@unicef.org](mailto:rcarr@unicef.org)

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	UNICEF and IPs		
	2017 Target	Total Results*	Change since last report ▲ ▼
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>			
Children provided with adequate WASH facilities in schools and Child-Friendly Spaces	50,000	91,323 <sup>3</sup>	21,323
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
School aged children (3-18 years) accessing quality education	90,000	70,235 <sup>4</sup>	41,021
<b>HEALTH</b>			
Children under 5 years vaccinated against measles and polio	60,000	34,468	2,865
<b>NUTRITION</b>			
Children under 5 years with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to therapeutic services	1,500	2,452	601
Children under 5 years provided with Vitamin A	54,000	54,310	393
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>			
Children including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), provided with appropriate care and protection services	50,000	11,400	0

<sup>3</sup> WASH was able to go beyond target in spite of funding shortages because new education funds covered the WASH needs and coverage in schools as the primary target of UNICEF.

<sup>4</sup> Clusters have not been activated in Tanzania. The 29,214 reported in the last Sitrep was referring to only children who had access to classroom space, this is total number of children in the new school year regardless of school structure adequacy.