



UNICEF/2015/Mazige

TANZANIA

Humanitarian Situation Report

HIGHLIGHTS

- UNICEF led the **social mobilisation effort for oral cholera vaccination** campaign resulting in successful vaccination of over 145,000 people in Nyaragusu refugee camp and selected Tanzania villages.
- **Three Child Friendly Spaces opened** with over 1000 children enjoying a safe place for recreation.
- **Worrying trend as influxes** have increased around election dates. About 4000 asylum seekers were registered over the three days preceding local elections.
- **Funding is needed to help UNICEF and partners to respond** to the health, nutrition, child protection, education and WASH needs of children and women.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

69,859 refugees newly arrived from Burundi in Nyaragusu camp; (UNHCR – as of 30 June)

145,000 refugees and Tanzanians in host communities vaccinated against Cholera

1,956 Unaccompanied and separated children

\$5,315,600 UNICEF funding requirements for June to September

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Over the past two weeks the number of refugees reaching Tanzania increased. On average, there were 250 asylum seekers per day and a total of 4000 new arrivals for the three days before the communal and legislative elections. However, the day after the elections, 30 June, it was reported that border crossings in some areas had rapidly started to decrease. While information on new arrivals are being verified, various stakeholders have activated their contingency plans including transportation from border areas to camps and opening of transit sites in Kagunga and Kigoma town. The Government has proposed new sites for up to two new camps that will relieve the congestion in Nyaragusu but the decision is not yet final. However, an immediate solution for the overcrowded camp is still a couple of months away as any new sites will require extensive preparation as well as a massive refugee relocation plan.



Fikiri Mazige, UNICEF C4D specialist helping with social mobilisation for Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign.
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UNICEF Response to Date and Programme Priorities

Health and Nutrition

Last week an oral cholera vaccination was successfully conducted. Over 100,000 refugees from Congo and Burundi over the age of one year were vaccinated in four days and 45,000 inhabitants of villages adjacent to Nyaragusu camp. The coverage rate in the camp was 93% and 74% in the villages. UNICEF led the social mobilisation campaign by supporting Health Information Teams and Hygiene Promotion Volunteers

with IEC materials, and training on use of materials and logistics. In all cases communities and refugee were mobilised to show up at vaccination points and practise improved hygiene and sanitation behaviours to prevent outbreaks of cholera and other diarrheal diseases. Lower OCV coverage in host communities (Tanzanian villages) was attributed to difficulties around Ramadan and, to a lesser extent, perceived side effects of the vaccine.

In terms of morbidity reports, there were no new cases of cholera or acute watery diarrhoea in the camp in the past month. However, there three new cases were reported over the weekend in an adjacent district.

Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity. A UNICEF nutrition team (from Dar es Salaam and Burundi CO) along with WFP nutritionist are in Kigoma to assess the nutritional situation of children, strengthen nutritional surveillance and case management. With UNICEF support, a new health post was set up in Nyaragusu camp to relieve congestion at the central health facility - about 500 patients per day are treated in the new post.

Child Protection

Three child friendly spaces have been opened, bringing the total number of UNICEF supported Spaces to five. Around 1000 children are registered to participate in recreational and early childhood development activities in the three Spaces. For the first time since they left Burundi, children are getting access to safe place to play. The number of unaccompanied and separated children continued to increase with the total reaching 1956. Some 576 more children were placed with foster families while potential new families have been identified and sensitised.



Over 1000 refugee children started playing in the 3 Child Friendly Spaces that opened in Nyaragusu camp. UNICEF/2015/Mori

WASH

Teams of hygiene promotion volunteers were engaged in the social mobilisation campaign for Oral Cholera Vaccine in Nyaragusu camp. UNICEF provided IEC materials, training on use of materials and logistical support. In addition to mobilising families to be vaccinated, the team also promoted messages about the importance of hygiene and sanitation to prevent cholera. Construction of an additional 300 latrines was started during this period to fill emerging gaps in the camps at child friendly spaces and temporary learning sites. One of the two boreholes serving the camp is out of commission after continuous use for 19 years. The second borehole and a series of surface water pumps are supplying 11 litres/person/day through a rationing system. This is below the SPHERE standard of 15 litres/person/day. UNICEF is supplying a new pump and tanks once OXFAM completes rehabilitation of the old borehole. One thousand families who arrived during the past week received buckets and water purifications tablets from UNICEF to ensure they have access to safe water during periods of shortage.

Education

Ground work has started for the first 15 temporary learning sites in the camp out of the total of 30 that UNICEF has pledged to support. Tents and education kits have arrived in Tanzania and are being sent to the camp to set up on these prepared sites. Over 22,000 children have been registered for emergency education from pre-school through secondary school and 88 teachers have been recruited and trained.

Supplies

UNICEF supply chief conducted a mission to strengthen partner capacity in supply management and logistics. The improved information on supply amounts, locations and use allows the UNICEF and its partners to develop a more realistic supply plan that avoids duplication and focuses on gaps—including for contingency stocks. The sharing of overall information on supplies on hand by all UN agencies and partners is improving. Recently arrived supplies such as tents and plastic sheeting are UNICEF branded. This is improving visibility that was lacking in the early days.

Media

Reports of new cases of cholera in Tanzanian villages in Kigoma have not attracted the attention that the cases of cholera among refugees had received in May. If not the cholera which is under control among refugees, the surge of new arrivals will most likely rekindle media interest to the Burundian emergency story.

A communication specialist from UNICEF Niger is arriving Dar es Salaam this Saturday for a two-week mission. She will travel to Nyaragusu on Monday morning to carry out specific tasks.

Funding

UNICEF will require US\$5,315,600 to meet the humanitarian needs of refugee children from April to September 2015 in the United Republic of Tanzania. As of 22 June 2015, UNICEF has received only US\$645,692 (12 per cent) of the required funds.

| Appeal Sector | Requirements | Funds Received | Funding Gap | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------|
| WASH | \$2,315,600 | \$400,025 | \$1,915,575 | 83% |
| Health and Nutrition incl. HIV | \$816,000 | \$119,126 | \$696,874 | 85% |
| Education | \$984,000 | \$0 | \$984,000 | 100% |
| Child protection | \$1,200,000 | \$126,811 | \$1,073,189 | 89% |
| Total | \$5,315,600 | \$645,962 | \$4,669,638 | 88% |

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