With support from UNICEF, 7,065 unaccompanied and separated refugee children have been provided with psychosocial support, referrals and access to basic services based on the Best Interest Determination.

UNICEF in collaboration with partners ensured provision of safe water and sanitation facilities for 93,926 refugees including children in schools, Child Friendly Spaces and in health facilities.

UNICEF supported the treatment of 265 children under five with severe acute malnutrition, and the cure rate was 81 per cent.

Between January and February, UNICEF supported vaccination of 2,936 refugee children against measles and polio to contain childhood illnesses.

UNICEF and partners have supported the enrollment of 70,235 (65 per cent) of school aged children in pre and primary schools.

### UNICEF’s Response with Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH:</strong> Refugees and host community members provided with safe water per agreed standards</td>
<td>131,250</td>
<td>93,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education:</strong> School-aged children including adolescents accessing quality education</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>70,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health:</strong> Child under five years vaccinated against measles and polio</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>2,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition:</strong> Children under 5 years with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to therapeutic services</td>
<td>2,104</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition:</strong> Children under 5 provided with micronutrient supplementation</td>
<td>53,439</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection:</strong> 100% of children identified (an estimated 7,000) with protection concerns, including unaccompanied and separated, supported with critical child protection services</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,065**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Due to new influxes at beginning of 2018 this number is exceeded. A new target is being considered to capture this change as well as change due to repatriation.

### Funding Status

- **Funds Required:** $6.69m
- **Funds received:** $5,779,375
- **Carry forward:** $910,625
- **Fund gap:** $1,915,625

318,480
# of refugees and asylum seekers: Burundians and Congolese in three camps (UNHCR, January 2018)

181,534 (57 per cent)
# of refugee children in need of humanitarian assistance

70,066 (22 per cent)
# of under 5 children living in the three refugee camps

16,130
# of refugees voluntarily returned to Burundi of the 43,060 registered.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Tanzania hosts the largest number of Burundian refugees in the region with a total of 318,202 refugees as of end January 2018. Over 234,000 are Burundian refugees hosted in three camps in Nyarugusu, Mtendeli and Nduta, and 84,202 are Congolese refugees who are also in Nyarugusu. The majority of the refugees from DRC have been in the country for the past 20 years. All the camps are overcrowded with overstretched basic services.

More than 60 per cent of the refugees are still in mass shelters. Children make up 57 per cent of the refugee population and more than 7,000 children are unaccompanied and separated. Protection concerns such as sexual and gender-based violence are significant. There is an inadequate number of schools, a shortage of water especially in Mtendeli camp, and health and nutrition facilities are overstretched. Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity, accounting for 33 per cent of all Out Patient Department (OPD) attendances.

No new asylum seekers have been received from Burundi in 2018, but Tanzania received over 2,000 refugees from the Democratic of Congo between November 2017 and January 2018. Voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees resumed in the second week of February 2018, and so far 2,460 refugees have been assisted to voluntary return between January and February 2018. This makes a total of 16,130 refugees repatriated out of the registered 43,060 since the commencement of the assisted Voluntary return in September 2017.

Kigoma is endemic to cholera due to recurring outbreaks. The latest outbreak started in November 2017 that affected over 300 people was brought under control in January 2018. Cholera is still a major threat in the refugee camps and host communities. There were a few suspected cholera cases reported from the new asylum seekers arriving from DRC at Kibirizi reception centre in January 2018 who were admitted at Gungu CTC and later discharged.

Under the coordination of the Resident Coordinator’s Office, UNICEF continues to support the refugee hosting districts in Kigoma region through the UN Kigoma Joint Programme and is leading two Outcomes: Violence against Women and Children (VAWC) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). In addition, UNICEF is part of outcome 4: Empowering adolescent girls through education. The government notified all development partners on 23 January 2018 that they will no longer continue to engage in the pilot initiative under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CCRF). UNICEF and partners will continue to engage with the government to ensure that the refugee response and the needs of host communities are addressed holistically.

While the socio-political situation in Burundi and DRC remains unpredictable, cross-border influxes are expected to continue throughout 2018. Without counting new arrivals and even with the ongoing voluntary repatriations, the refugee population continues to grow with over 1500 babies born every month in the three camps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Population in Need of Humanitarian Assistance</th>
<th>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from UNHCR statistics report, November 30th 2017)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start of humanitarian response:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population in Need</td>
<td>318,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (Under 18)</td>
<td>181,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Five</td>
<td>70,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>12,740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The refugee response in Tanzania is coordinated at four levels and UNICEF is engaged at each level. At the central level, the Ministry of Home Affairs-Refugee Service Department (MHA) and UNHCR coordinate the UN Refugee Programme Working Group, which oversees the overall management of the response by UN agencies and government focusing on planning, oversight and policy implications. At the regional (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. The UN Resident Coordinator’s Office coordinates the Kigoma Joint Program at national and field level ensuring that refugee response and hosting communities are part of the local government development plans.
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 refugee camps and host communities in northern Tanzania. UNICEF supports children to access quality education and provides scholastic materials, teacher training and supports children to sit for their exams. Additionally, UNICEF provides water, sanitation and hygiene services in schools and child-friendly spaces; screening and management of severe acute malnutrition; the promotion of infant and young child feeding practices; vitamin A supplementation and deworming for children under five years of age; immunization against measles and polio; provision of malaria medication and outreach activities. Child protection interventions focus on prevention and response to 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.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition
For the period of January – February 2018, a total of 309 Burundian refugee children in Mtendeli camp received Vitamin A supplementation and 265 children under five (168 Burundians from Mtendeli and Nduta and 97 mixed Burundians and Congolese in Nyaragusu) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted to therapeutic services. The performance of the programme is within the SPHERE norms where the cure rate is 81 per cent and the death rate is 5 per cent.

UNICEF continues to support assessments of children’s nutritional status, identification and treatment of children with SAM, supplementation of children with vitamin A and deworming with mebendazole in all three refugee camps through partnership with the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) and Medicins Sans Frontieres (MSF).

Health
During the reporting period, UNICEF supported vaccination of 2,936 refugee children (Congolese 663 /Burundians 2,273) against measles and polio. 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 Cholera outbreak during the rainy season, UNICEF through the Health Information Teams (HITs) supported community mobilization and sensitization on proper utilization of toilets/ latrines, personal and environmental hygiene as well as use of oral rehydration salts and Zinc.

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 Nyaragusu and Mtendeli camps through provision of essential health equipment and supplies, skill-development of health workers to improve the quality of health care and integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI). In addition, UNICEF continues to support ‘on arrival’ immunization at transit centres and routine immunization in all three camps.

WASH
UNICEF through partners continued ensuring provision of water and sanitation facilities for 93,926 refugees (55,416 women and 38,510 male) including 52,599 children (21,566 girls and 31,033 boys) from 12 schools, 4 Child Friendly Spaces and 5 health facilities. Erratic water supply pumped from six available boreholes in Mtendeli is due to decrease of boreholes’ yields and frequent breakdown of pumps and generators due to excessive pumping in Nduta continued to be the major challenges during the reporting period. As a measure to overcome these challenges, UNICEF has supported with three water supply pumps. All of these pumps when in operation will increase water supplied to the camps leading to increased access to the beneficiaries.

UNICEF has continued working closely with the Kigoma local authorities in the fight against cholera outbreaks, which has now been brought under control. There were only 2 suspected cases reported at the Asylum Seekers entry point. UNICEF supported building staff capacity at Gungu Cholera treatment centre (CTC) in Kigoma town; supported refresher training for 10 volunteers; produced 8 billboards with cholera prevention messages and installed them at strategic locations; and procured and installed handwashing facilities in 60 schools; procured of 40kg of HTH chlorine for Gungu CTC, 2,000 brochures on cholera control and prevention measures; and provided chlorine tablets (270,990 Aqua tabs & 1,563,840 waterguard), which were distributed to 15,826 households (79,130 people) for water treatment. UNICEF also supported procurement of reagents for the Kigoma RHMT and a Water Quality field testing kit.

<image of refugee girls and mothers washing clothes in one of the clothes washing slab at Nduta camp>
During the reporting period, UNICEF participated in the joint UNHCR, MHA and implementing partners performance monitoring visits at Asylum Seekers entry and transit centres and provided WASH supplies including: 30 rolls (4m x 50m) of plastic sheets, 21,200 bars of soap, 350,000 watertablets, 2,000 buckets (4-litre capacity), 150 jerry cans, 11 latrine slabs, 10 plastic drums 210-litre capacity with tap and 300 cholera IEC materials/posters to support UNHCR emergency responses for 1,211 Asylum Seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Also 30 rolls (4m x 50m) of plastic sheets have been provided to Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to support construction of emergency latrines for mass shelters in Nyarugusu camp for 2,603 Asylum Seekers transferred from different entry and transit centres.

**Education**

UNICEF and partners continued ensuring the provision of quality and equity based education to Burundian children in the three refugee camps. A total of 70,235 Burundian children (Girls 35,057/Boys 35,178) have been enrolled in school out of 109,441 school-aged Burundian children. Half of these are girls (54,721).

Through UNICEF support to the National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA), examination results for Burundian children who sat for the examinations in October 2017 were released in February 2018. Out of 1,258 children (including 472 girls) who sat for the examination, a total of 764 children (including 217 girls) for grades 9, 13 &14 and Ecole Normale (education diploma) passed their exams. This means 61 per cent of the graduates passed their exams marking an improvement from the examination conducted in March 2017 where 59 per cent passed. The percentage of candidates who actually sat for the examination increased from 72 per cent in March 2017 to 86 per cent in the October 2017 examination. Pass rates for girls increased from 42 per cent in March 2017 to 46 per cent in October while that for boys remained constant indicating better performance for girls.

UNICEF and partners conducted a school to school and class to class awareness campaign on protection issues in school and reporting mechanisms reaching a total of 22,703 students.

Members of Parent Teachers Associations (PTAs) were trained to enhance their capacities to effectively perform their roles and responsibilities of protection in schools. A total of 324 (103F and 221M) PTA members participated from all 25 schools in the Nyarugusu camp.

An enrolment campaign were organized in specific zones of Nyarugusu camp in response to difficulties in locating dropout students due to change of addresses reaching a total of 1,755 (906F and 848M) children. A dropout follow-up exercise amongst both the Congolese and Burundian population was also conducted. 80 identified girls (60 in Nyarugusu and 20 in Mtendeli) were supported with catch up classes and re-integrated back into school.

582 (409M and 173F) teachers were trained on Code of conduct to enable teachers to execute their responsibilities effectively. Additionally, 81 (30F and 51M) Teachers in Nyarugusu and 60 (22F &38) in Mtendeli were trained on Pedagogy, Curriculum and planning, Teachers’ Roles in Child protection, wellbeing and inclusion. The training sought to support teachers to acquire knowledge and skills in implementing learner-centered pedagogy in school, productive classroom management and positive discipline as well as improving knowledge and skills in preparing learner-centered lessons plans.

**Child Protection**

With respect to unaccompanied and separated children, there are now a total of 7,065 in all three camps supported by UNICEF and partners with psychosocial support and other protection arrangements based on the need:

- 2,525 are unaccompanied Burundian children (950 female/1,585 male)
- 2,984 are separated Burundian children (1,397 female/1,587 male)
- 256 are unaccompanied Congolese children (94 female/162 male)
- 1,300 are separated Congolese children (641 female/659 male). Of this population of children, 286 (or 22%) arrived in January alone.

In the last quarter of 2017, UNICEF signed a Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with Plan International to support the Burundi case load in Nduta camp. The PCA is a combination of three activities: case management, support to adolescents (targeting at least 750 adolescents), and positive parenting (targeting at least 750 parents). Plan completed the necessary recruitment of personnel to support case management, including data entry for the child protection management information system. Plan is currently carrying out consultations with adolescents in Nduta to inform the life-skills initiative with a view towards enhancing the protection of adolescents from violence and induction to the Positive Parenting curriculum was initiated with facilitators. Part of the PCA also aims to support to an interagency child protection assessment which will be made available to partners by end-February.

With respect to “Bridging the Humanitarian Development Divide,” UNICEF has negotiated with the government for the deployment of nine permanently-based social workers to be embedded in the camp case management system. The agreement with the government comes after very successful, albeit short term deployments, of social welfare officers who bolstered IRC’s and Plan International’s abilities to carry out case management after the initial influx in 2015 through part of 2017.
UNICEF has also agreed with UNHCR and the Registration, Insolvency, and Trusteeship Agency to roll-out simplified birth registration in Kigoma Region in 2018, a system that now exists in nine regions of Tanzania, but in Kigoma would incorporate refugee children.

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

207 Health Information Teams (HITs) conducted outreach services in Nyarugusu camp reaching 151,908 refugees (69,000 new population/Burundians and 82,908 Old population/Congolese) through inter personal communication on malaria prevention which was simultaneously conducted with distribution of 35,000 bed nets (reaching approximately 70,000 persons with estimate of 2 per net) for twelve days in January 2018.

In addition, the HITs reached another 107,414 refugees out of the targeted 110,164 (97.5 per cent) with regular community health prevention messages for diseases that are major causes of morbidity in the camps such as malaria, diarrhoea and respiratory infections. Promotion of family planning, importance of immunization, early and safe referrals to health facilities, importance of accessing (voluntary counselling and testing) VCT and Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services were emphasized during outreach services.

A one week on the job training on triage was conducted for seven HITs to improve their knowledge in prioritizing and identifying health emergencies that require urgent attention in the refugee community.

**Media and External Communication**

The Second World Refugees Council met for two days in Tanzania from 13-14th February 2018, bringing together participants from different countries. The ex-President of Tanzania, Hon. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete who is the Co-chair of the council emphasized the need for international organizations to support African countries which are badly affected by continuing influxes of refugees, while striving to address their own economic and social problems.

The Residents Coordinators Office in collaboration with the Norwegian Embassy conducted a donor meeting on the UN Kigoma Joint Programme on 26th February 2018 in Dar es Salaam to share progress achieved by different UN agencies. The UN Kigoma Joint Programme aims at enhancing linkages between the refugees and hosting districts. In addition, the forum sought to leverage additional resources from donors to support the programme.

**Security**

The general security situation in Kigoma remained calm with no reported cases of banditry or road intercepts. The Security Specialist hired by the Country Office visited the UNICEF Kibondo Sub Office to provide technical support on enhancing security at the office as well as for staff.

**Funding**

Tanzania’s 2018 response is part of the Regional Refugee Response Plans (RRRP) for influxes from Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo appealing for US$4,660,000 and US$2,030,000 respectively. By the beginning of the year UNICEF had $910,025 carried-over from 2017 that has allowed UNICEF to continue to support basic services in the camps. In addition, though not arrived yet, a pledge of US$ 1,075,369 from CERF is in the pipeline at the time of this report. Available funds (excluding CERF pledge) leave a gap of 86 per cent of the required amount creating major limitations in the capacities to respond to the immediate acute needs of refugee children across all sectors.

UNICEF is grateful to donors who have contributed in making a difference to the lives of the most vulnerable refugee children in Kigoma region, and for their contributions to support this largely unforgotten and underfunded refugee crisis and the hosting districts.

Continued and timely donor support is critical to scaling up the response to meet the remaining humanitarian needs of refugee children and hosting districts in Tanzania into 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements Burundi RRRP</th>
<th>Requirements DRC RRRP</th>
<th>Total Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>1,620,000</td>
<td>540,000</td>
<td>2,160,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,107,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>1,507,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>520706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>540,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>940,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>113,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>590,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>477,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>877,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>128,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational support/Coordination</td>
<td>466,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>616,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>132,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,660,000</td>
<td>2,030,000</td>
<td>6,690,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>910,625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Funds available:**

- **Funds Received Current Year:** $616,000
- **Carry-Over:** $15,597

**Funding gap:**

- Total: $910,625
- Percentage: 86%
Next SitRep: 30 April 2018

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

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