

KEY FIGURES

As at 18 February 2016

132,072

Total Burundian population of concern

128,883

Total Burundian population post influx

79,016

Total Burundian population in Nyarugusu Camp (Pre-Influx + Influx)

47,594

Total population in Nduta Camp

5,322

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

140

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site

Meeting with District Commissioners on agricultural land

The relocation from Nyarugusu camp was temporarily suspended for a period of two weeks to allow time for authorities in Kokonko district to resolve the issue regarding land being used for agricultural production by local community members within the camp boundaries. Meetings were held with the District Authorities, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and UNHCR on Monday, 15 February 2016. These were followed by a further meeting with the local community members on Tuesday, 16 February 2016, wherein it was resolved to immediately relinquish land that was free of agriculture for construction of refugee shelters, while land that still remains under agricultural production will be available for the camp use once the current crops are harvested. UNHCR and MHA are in the process of conducting an assessment in relation to the maturity of different crop fields.

Opening of Karago Camp

The Kokonko district authorities and UNHCR assessed Karago camp, the third camp under the jurisdiction of the Kibondo Sub-Office, to demarcate its boundaries. Based on this demarcation, the initial lay-out plan was prepared and presented to the inter-agency coordination meeting on Thursday, 18 February 2016. The comments received from the partners will be incorporated during revision of the lay-out plan. According to the initial site plan, subject to availability of underground water potential, the camp could accommodate approximately 50,000 refugees. However, at this stage sourcing water is very challenging and with the current water source the capacity is anticipated to be 20,000 refugees. If further water sources are located the capacity will be increased.

AGDM Focused Participatory Assessment

In Nduta camp, the 2015/16 participatory assessment was completed from 11 to 13 February 2016, focusing on Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM), following community and rights based approaches to gather specific protection risks among refugees of ages between: 10 – 13; 14 – 17; 18 – 24; 25 – 40; and 40 and above. This is a standard assessment carried out by UNHCR and partners and UNHCR would like to take this opportunity to express its appreciation to all who participated and supported the exercise to date. The AGDM focused participatory assessment for Mtendeli camp has been postponed until 25 February for orientation and 26 February 2016 to conduct the assessment.

Reunification from Nyarugusu to Nduta camp

On 15 February 2016 a convoy of 712 Burundian refugees transported in 10 buses arrived safely in Nduta camp from Nyarugusu camp to be reunified with their families. 120 reunifications were completed on the same day with the remaining 72 reunifications taking place on the following day. An inter-agency team received the convoy with an agreed and collaborative workflow that proved to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the reception and mass reunification, with TRCS, PLAN International and DRC working closely with UNHCR.



During the reporting period, a meeting was held between DRC and UNHCR, to discuss concrete steps to establish a complaints mechanism in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, including general complaints and those referring to cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. The next meeting will be held during the next reporting period.

Coordination regarding the distribution and content of dignity kits has taken place between DRC, UNHCR, Plan International and Oxfam GB. The need for dignity kits has been highlighted multiple times by refugees in both Nduta and Mtendeli camps and requires urgent follow up.

The overconsumption of alcohol continues to be an issue of concern requiring concerted action by different actors – a draft strategy on how to address this problem, will be presented at the Protection Working Group for further discussion, coordination and agreement with partner organisations. Whereas more cases are currently reported in Nduta, preventive measures should also be put in place in Mtendeli camp to ensure that lessons learned are implemented in a timely manner.

AGDM Focused Participatory Assessment:

During the reporting period, the 2015/16 participatory assessment was completed in Nduta camp, focusing on Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM), following community and rights based approaches to gather specific protection risks among refugees of ages between: 10 – 13; 14 – 17; 18 – 24; 25 – 40; and 40 and above. This is a standard assessment carried out by UNHCR and partners in all operations on an annual basis.

The aim of the exercise was to gain a deeper understanding of the protection risks faced by Persons of Concern (PoC), refugee women, girls, men and boys selected from diverse backgrounds. They were consulted on the identification of their protection risks, the underlying causes, the available capacities in their communities and the proposed solutions. Selected service providers were also consulted for their views on how best services can be responsive during the 2016 implementing period of the refugee program.

UNHCR would like to take this opportunity to express their appreciation to all who participated and supported the exercise to date.

The AGDM focused participatory assessment for Mtendeli camp has been postponed until 25 February 2016 for orientation and 26 February 2016 to conduct the assessment.

Registration

During the reporting period an average of 183 Burundian refugees arrived per day, mainly from Ruyigi, Makamba, Cankuzo and Bujumbura Mairie provinces, into Tanzania through various entry points and transported by IOM to Nduta camp in Kibondo region. Total Burundian refugee new arrivals recorded since April 2015 is 128,883 and the total number of all Burundian refugees in Northwest Tanzania is 132,072. There are 77,722 Burundian refugees residing in Nyarugusu Camp (3,189 pre April 2015 and 75,827 post April 2015) while 47,594 refugees are living in Nduta camp and 5,322 refugees in Mtendeli camp and some 140 in Lumasi Transit Site in Ngara area. The total percentage of children among new arrivals is 57.8% and total combined women and children is 78.4%.

UNHCR have made adjustments to the arrival figures, reflecting births recorded among population arriving from Burundi since May 2015, as well as in the total pending for biometric registration. Individuals recorded during Level 1 registration in May and June 2015, who have not been seen for Level 2 (biometric) registration, have been temporarily

removed from the reporting statistical table. By the end of the first quarter, a decision will be made regarding the permanent status of these individuals in reporting.

In consideration of a current camp population of 47,568 as at 17 February 2016, there is capacity for an estimated 12,432 individuals before the Nduta camp reaches full capacity. It is anticipated that this will be reached in less than two months, based on present arrival statistics.

Persons with Special Needs

DRC has completed construction of new and upgrades of existing latrines for 94 persons with special needs in Nduta camp. In addition, they have completed works on the HelpAge compound rehabilitation centre and handed over the keys.

Relocations from Nyarugusu Camp

Since 27 January 2016, there have been seven relocation movements of Burundian refugees from Nyarugusu camp to Mtendeli camp, totaling 5,232. The eighth convoy from Nyarugusu camp was a transportation of 712 people to reunify with families in Nduta camp.

Reunification convoy

On 15 February 2016, the eighth convoy of 712 Burundian refugees, transported in 10 buses, arrived safely in Nduta camp from Nyarugusu camp to be reunified with their family. 120 reunifications were completed on the same day, with the remaining 72 reunifications taking place on the following day. An inter-agency team received the convoy with an agreed and collaborative workflow that proved to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the reception and mass reunification, with TRCS, PLAN International and DRC working closely with UNHCR. The merging of ration cards, to issue single ration card for reunited families, commenced on 16 February 2016.

Also to note, PLAN International identified and registered all children to ensure reunification with waiting relatives was swift. Following the relocation from Nyarugusu to Nduta camp, Plan International identified and registered all children and continued to make all efforts to ensure children relocated from Nyarugusu are reunified with their families as soon as possible; to date a total of 21 (9f/12m) were successfully reunified, of which 12 were UAMs (8f/4m) and 9 SC (1f/8m).

An issue that has been recognized was six families went straight into the camp community when reunited and therefore did not register with Plan International. DRC will trace these families and support them to complete the appropriate process and will take steps to monitor the process closely with any future reunifications to mitigate this.

Border Monitoring

Since January 2016, there has been no permanent partner covering essential activities at the six border entry points in the Kibondo and Kakonko districts for wet feeding (WFP), to provide urgent core relief items and registration activities. As a follow up to several border monitoring missions, a further UNHCR, WFP and TWESA monitoring visit was undertaken and it was agreed that all food storage areas at these points are ready to receive food items. It has been agreed that a handover from CARITAS to TWESA will be required and a tripartite MoU would be necessary between UNHCR, TWESA and WFP; once completed, the delivery of dry food rations to these points can commence.

The IRC health and protection team together with UNHCR visited four border entry points - Gwarama, Mabamba, Katanga and Bukiro - to assess the health and protection gaps in preparation for the deployment of a response team. A list of urgent points was prepared for immediate action. These included: IRC to train all health staff (government and IRC) who will work at the 11 border points on SGBV, first aid counseling, the SGBV referral pathway and clinical care for sexual assault survivors; IRC to train all newly recruited Community Health Workers at the 11 border points on SGBV basic counseling skills, screening and referral of survivors; and IRC to raise awareness on SGBV at the boarder for the community leaders, police and other authorities that enable them to identify and refer SGBV survivors appropriately.

Child Protection

Relevant UNHCR and partner staff participated in the Best Interest Assessment (BIA) / Best Interest Determination (BID) training from 16 to 17 February 2016 in the Sub Office Kibondo Conference Room, with training materials shared for reference purposes. The consolidated list of panel members for Nduta and Mtendeli camps will be shared shortly for final review, before a copy is submitted to UNHCR and MHA for endorsement. Following this, a Terms of Reference (ToR) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the panel members will be finalized and shared.

The Child Protection Information Sharing Protocols have been signed by almost all Heads of Agencies and is anticipated to be finalized and shared within the next reporting period. It is anticipated that this will resolve the outstanding issue of the transfer of documents with unaccompanied minors and separated children, who are relocated during inter-camp transfers.

Child Protection actors have reported several cases of children walking directly into camps from the border and being registered or other camps. Such cases should be highlighted immediately to UNHCR and MHA as UNHCR continues to work with MHA to screen and fast track these cases to ensure that they are promptly registered and not exposed to further risk. However, UNHCR and partners continue to monitor the trends and have a UNHCR child protection desk (Nduta camp) at the reception Centre, as well as CP partners, who have continued to raise awareness to the refugees, particularly to utilize the existing structures to ensure information is updated whenever such cases are registered in the camp.

Plan International has commenced the mobile child friendly space activities in Mtendeli camp, in response to an identified need by parents and children. These activities not only contribute to the safety of children but also provide engagement in recreational activities.

A coordinated approach is being organized regarding concerns of child labour; the actions include monitoring, messaging and awareness, together with working through existing camp structures and work with families to ensure the concerns are addressed.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

In Nyarugusu camp, the SGBV sub working group met and agreed on a revision to the indicators which will be presented to other working groups for feedback. The working group also discussed issues of child sexual abuse and some concrete action points were decided. The Nyarugusu sub working group is finalizing a collective unmet needs document as well as the SGBV indicators. The PSEA Taskforce met to overview the ToR, purpose and expectations of membership, with the next meeting planned for 10 March 2016.

In Nyarugusu camp, training facilitated by IRC was held on the referral pathways with 81 Child Protection Committees (CPCs) from IRC and Save the Children. In addition, the first of two training sessions on SGBV for police took place during the reporting period.

During the recent Nduta camp AGDM participatory assessment, SGBV affecting children was highlighted as a key issue in some of the participatory assessment sessions. It is also something recognized as being under reported in the GBVIMS analysis. In Nduta camp, community meetings with parents continue to increase awareness in the community about leaving children unattended in the zones.

Sub Office Kibondo continues to find case management for SGBV absorbs a substantial amount of resources, particularly within UNHCR.

In relation to the previously reported need for a dedicated gender and child protection desk within the police facilities, it has been resolved to use a tent as a temporary area for private interviews as a provisional solution in both Nduta and Mtendeli camps. In the meantime, DRC has committed to establish a permanent structure during the second quarter of 2016.

The need to significantly increase prevention activities in Nduta and Mtendeli camps in a systematic and strategic manner was repeatedly highlighted in the SGBV WG and further discussed with IRC, main IP of UNHCR. This includes systematic engagement with men and boys, community dialogue, outreach activities to the communities and involvement of the youth. To address this issue, IRC established SGBV prevention teams in both camps and recruited one Prevention and Advocacy Supervisor to lead prevention activities in the Mtendeli camp. The same position has been filled for Nduta and both staff will work with a team of incentive staff, who will undergo specific SGBV training.

Education

UNHCR and DRC have completed technical checks on the Mtendeli camp school building. UNHCR will complete formal handover to IRC on Wednesday 24 February 2016 during the next reporting period. There is currently a total of 1,422 children (734m/688f) who are registered from pre-school to the secondary school ages in Mtendeli camp and 22 teachers (4f/18m). The outstanding issue of desk provision is being resolved by a revision to the IRC agreement but in the meantime, classes have been unable to commence with interim sitting arrangements including mats as these were refused by the MHA. UNHCR has located an additional site for the next school to be built by DRC in Mtendeli camp and construction will commence on this much needed facility in the near future.

IRC continue distribution of UNICEF donated IRC scholastic materials to eight Burundian primary schools (Nyarugusu and Nduta camps) in which 24,662 students are currently enrolled in primary school (i.e. 121,737 pieces of exercise books). In addition a total of 5,660 Secondary school students received (i.e. 11,320 pieces of A4 ruled exercise books).

Also see WASH section for information on UNICEF support for WASH in Nduta camp schools.

Nduta and Mtendeli camps have a combined total of 50,990 refugees as at 14 February 2016. The total population of children at school going age represents 46.90%, being 23,914 children. At this stage, monitoring reports indicate that 40% of this number is enrolled in school with 60% out of school. In light of time and funding constraints there are a limited number of schools with permanent structures, which are insufficient to meet the huge needs. As reported in the previous week, a request had been submitted to the MHA to review the permanent building policy for schools in light of the massive and urgent need together with funding constraints. As requested by the MHA, a draft proposal to construct alternative structures in Nduta and Mtendeli camps has been completed. This will be shared with partner agencies and the MHA in the next reporting period and a final document submitted to the Tanzanian authorities.



Health and Nutrition

In Nduta camp, MSF-CH primary health care consultations have increased to 2,900 this reporting period. The primary morbidity by far is malaria and it is expected that this will stay very high until April 2016. There is a particular concern regarding the extremely high incidence of cases near health post 1 (near the reception centre and mass shelter areas). In relation to secondary care there are increasing admissions and a high incidence of severe pediatric cases, while obstetric cases also continue to increase with a significant number of cases of malaria during pregnancy identified. MSF-CH report that nutrition indicators remain stable and well below the emergency thresholds but have seen an increase in the number of SGBV survivors from incidences in the camp.

MSF-CH plans have been finalized to commence Round 1 of the mass cholera vaccination on 26 February 2016 followed by the mass mosquito net distribution. Finally, a third MSF-CH health post will be functional in Nduta camp during the next reporting period.

In Mtendeli camp, the TCRC nutrition programs for children under 2 are expected to commence during the next reporting period, in collaboration with World Vision International.

In Nduta camp, MSF has provided stretchers to all zone leaders to facilitate movement to the hospital of cases that might not need an ambulance, but face challenges to reaching the hospital or mobile clinic without support.

Food

In Nduta and Mtendeli camps, World Vision International completed the general food distribution for refugees who were relocated on 12 February and 16 February 2016 at the WFP distribution point. Pre-positioning for the next distribution in the next reporting period is on-going.

Hot meals continue to be served to new arrivals at the Nduta reception area and the construction of two rub halls is nearing completion, with one at the food distribution point and one in the warehouse area.

Water and Sanitation

In Nduta camp the average per capita water supply increased from 18 litres to 23 litres per person per day. One T70 storage tank has been constructed which has raised the water storage capacity to 1,040,000 liters. In addition, a tap stand was constructed at Lukundo primary school raising the total number of water points to 70 within walking distance/the 500m standard. Regarding sanitation, there are 2,653 latrines with crude latrine coverage at 20 persons per latrine. In addition, there are 2,235 bathing shelters with crude showers coverage of 20 persons per cubicle.

In Mtendeli camp, the average water supply is 20 litres per person per day. One borehole has been drilled and pump testing was completed with confirmation of a yield of 11 m³/ hour. The drilling of a second borehole is underway and anticipated to be finalized during the next reporting period. Ten tap stands were constructed out of which six are connected to the water distribution network; in total there are 20 water points, which have been constructed within the 500m walking distance to the furthest dwelling. The distribution network for 19,000 refugees to the neighborhoods outside the agricultural farm land is being implemented. There are 307 latrines, with crude latrine coverage of 20 persons per latrine, and 307 bathing shelters, with crude shower coverage of 20 persons per cubicle, in the neighborhoods inhabited by refugees.

It is anticipated that Karago camp will be supplied with water from Mtendeli camp, particularly due to its close proximity. The plan to host 35,000 refugees in both Mtendeli and Karago camps is based on the availability of sustainable water sources (20,000 in Karago and 15,000 in Mtendeli) with a possible capacity increase if additional water sources are found. If water constraints continue in these camps, UNHCR will raise this issue at the next RAS meeting in Kigoma for other potential land options.

UNICEF conducted an assessment in Nduta camp schools to improve the WASH facilities. Some of the recommendations for action include a need to increase water supply for cleaning and hand washing, including ensuring they are at a height for children's use, increase the number of latrines to meet standards and provision of appropriate disposal of menstrual materials or private washing/changing facilities and to increase hygiene education/promotion in schools. As a lack of water supply to Nduta camp schools was identified, UNICEF donated 2 x 5,000 litre water storage tanks to support supply. A third will be delivered to Mtendeli hospital's maternity ward where there is also an urgent need. UNHCR is providing transportation support to UNICEF for the water tanks. UNICEF are also in the process of selecting partners for latrine construction but also highlighted the need for more schools rather than continue to build extra latrines in over-crowded schools. While UNHCR have requested the WASH sector to develop an overall action plan to improve WASH facilities in schools, the WASH sector will conduct an assessment to determine the real number of required additional WASH facilities in accordance to population of pupils attending and planned to attend schools. Oxfam's budget is to be reviewed and amended from the submitted proposal to establish resources required for latrine upgrading; however, UNICEF has also kindly committed to supporting WASH in schools.

Shelter and Site Planning

In Nduta camp, as at 18 February 2016 there is a total of 9,768 family shelters and tents to support a potential capacity of 48,840, based on 5 persons per shelter. 46,870 individuals have already been allocated to shelters as at the final reporting date with 798 individuals in reception villages and the reception centre.

In Mtendeli camp, the total number of emergency family shelters as at 18 February 2016 is 1,667 to support a population of 5,940 individuals. All refugees have been allocated to emergency family shelters and no individuals remain in the reception centre. The current occupancy rate of shelters is based on 4.5 persons per shelter.

Demarcation activities have been on-going in both camps, including behind Oxfam Offices for tent pitching and towards the police post where emergency family shelter construction will commence shortly. Six reception villages have been decommissioned with more to be removed during the next reporting period and will be replaced by tents. The materials from the decommissioned mass shelters will be used to rehabilitate and construct other shelters within the camp.

The relocations from Nyarugusu camp were temporarily suspended for a period of two weeks to allow time for authorities in Kokonko district to resolve the issue regarding land being used for agricultural production by local community members within the camp boundaries. Meetings were held with the District Authorities, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and UNHCR on Monday, 16 February 2016. These were followed by a further meeting with the local community members on Tuesday, 16 February 2016, wherein it was resolved to immediately relinquish land that was free of agriculture for construction of refugee shelters while land that still remains under agricultural production will be available for the camp use once the current crops are harvested. UNHCR and MHA are in the process of conducting an assessment in relation to the maturity of different crop fields.

The Kokonko district authorities and UNHCR assessed Karago camp, being a third camp under the Kibondo Sub-Office, to demarcate its boundaries. Based on this demarcation, the initial lay-out plan was prepared and presented to the inter-agency coordination meeting on Thursday, 18 February 2016. The comments received from the partners will be incorporated during revision of the lay-out plan. According to the initial plan, subject to availability of underground water potential, the camp could accommodate approximately 50,000 refugees. However, at this stage sourcing water is very challenging and with the current water source the capacity is anticipated to be 20,000 refugees. If further water sources are located the capacity will be increased. Therefore, preparations to open Karago camp are on-going with site planning, water sourcing and partner selection. In order to plan to open Karago camp, UNHCR has established a working group. The group that consists of UNHCR, DRC, Oxfam, TWESA and TCRS will develop an operational plan with accompanying timelines in order to open the camp. However, sourcing water looks very challenging at this stage for Karago camp.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

The address system in Nduta camp is on-going. During the next reporting period an update will be provided by DRC on the number of zones completed and the number still on-going. The accompanying issuance of proof of registration and population per zone exercise has also commenced in Nduta which combined should provide a more accurate result of the population per zone.

Notice boards have recently been erected in Nduta camp by DRC; two different types of boards including twenty pin boards, which can be used by partners for sharing information. While they have not yet been covered with plastic for protection from the rain they do have a small canopy. These have mostly been placed at road junctions and some key locations such as the reception and food distribution point. In addition twenty-five direction boards have been installed at junctions with arrows pointing to particular zones or key landmarks.

The Friday information sessions in Nduta camp, still need the full participation of all relevant organisations to ensure that refugees who have just arrived are fully informed of the services and can have questions answered to facilitate their needs and rights in the camp.

Access to Energy / the Environment

Solar lighting remains an urgent priority in all camps across the Burundi emergency that impacts on the protection and dignity of refugees. UNHCR will lead an assessment with the WASH, Shelter, Protection and Camp Management actors to determine the number and budgets associated with need to seek funding sources.

The overuse of land close to the river is a particular concern in Nyarugusu camp due to the siltation impact on the rivers and therefore the use of land for agricultural use will need to be resolved. UNHCR are following up on this issue.

The Shelter/ Environment sector are encouraging the WASH sector to consider surface water catchment to reduce the demand of water from boreholes and rivers, particularly in light of the rainy season.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

The community elections in Nduta camp is being conducted as planned with the first four zones having been completed. A handover of equipment and key issues from temporary to elected zonal leadership will occur shortly. During the election, MHA and UNHCR representatives are present to provide legitimacy and transparency to the process. In addition, an election committee consisting of DRC, UNHCR and MHA has been established to mitigate issues that may arise.

While the elections coincide with the MSF cholera campaign, it has been agreed between DRC and MSF that on the days where the elections and the cholera campaign coincides the two organizations will coordinate respective sensitization messages with each other activities to encourage refugees to vote and be vaccinated.

Logistics and Security

During the night from 17 to 18 February 2016, the empty WFP Rub Hall in Mtendeli was broken into by unknown people. The MHA was informed and the police are investigating.

On 15 February 2016, all humanitarian actors were restricted access to Mtendeli Camp by police acting under instructions from the MHA Camp Commander. It was clarified by the police that this restriction was in place due to the late arrival of humanitarian actors to the camp (between 08:30-09:00). The restriction occurred during a general food distribution day and productive time was lost by humanitarian workers. The situation was resolved by the afternoon with the support of the UNHCR Head of Sub Office Kibondo and the Field Security Adviser Sub Office Kibondo.

UNHCR has allocated two motorcycles to support the mobility of police in Nduta and Mtendeli camps with the official handover to be completed during the next reporting period. The lack of transport for police has been of concern, including the challenge to make timely arrests or respond to reported SGBV incidents. UNHCR will plan to follow up for a further training (the last training was 3 days in December 2015) with police on SGBV and the survivor centred approach to ensure awareness on communication and conduct when dealing with SGBV survivors.

In addition, DRC has completed the police post with dormitory building and bathroom areas. A formal hand over is anticipated to take place during the next reporting period together with MHA and police.

A break in supply of non-food items and kitchen sets has been reported in Nduta and Mtendeli camps. While a shipment has been received, a gap still remains in Nduta camp. UNHCR is following up to resolve the shortage, which may include transferring kitchen sets from Mtendeli camp if necessary.

Programme

While it was discussed at the joint Heads of Agency meeting that all sectors need to strengthen the reporting on indicators, this will be a focus for sectors over the coming weeks.

During the reporting period, a meeting was held between UNHCR and partner agencies to discuss the on-going issue of incentive worker remuneration. The group finalized a proposal which has now been submitted to UNHCR Dar es Salaam for further actions.

UNHCR has been completing the indicator reporting for 2015 with all UNHCR sector specialists in the field involved. The consolidated report is due to be submitted early in the next reporting period.

External Relations and Coordination

An NFI working group has been established and will be led by the UNHCR Field Unit while DRC will take the lead on an analysis to determine why non-food items are being sold in the markets. While it is not uncommon to see non-food items sold being sometimes the only commodity, it is important to understand how and what protection risks are increased.

Administration and Staffing

During the reporting period the UNHCR Field Office Kasulu conducted the annual Code of Conduct session.

Kindly note the following new arrivals and departures during the reporting period:

Arrivals:

Ms. Daniele Despres, IFRC
Ms. Anna DeFerrari Child protection Specialist for Plan international
Ms. Jessica Ntata, Assistant Settlement Officer, Nduta Camp
Mr. Tobias Sijabaje, Environmental Coordinator, MHA.

Departures:

Ms. Brigitte Gaillis, IFRC

Working in partnership

UNHCR, sister UN agencies and partners are grateful for the generous contributions of donors in support of the Burundian refugees in 2016.

Partners engaged or committed to the humanitarian response in Tanzania are as follows: the Government of Tanzania's Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health, African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), CARITAS, Community Environmental Management and Development Organisation (CEMDO), Church World Service (CWS), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Help Age International, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medecins Sans Frontieres MSF Belgium, Switzerland and Holland), Oxfam Great Britain, Plan International, Relief to Development Society (REDES), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS), Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA), UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, Women's Legal Aid Centre (WLAC), WFP and World Vision.

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