

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI REFUGEE SITUATION, KIGOMA REGION

Reporting Period: 5-11 February 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

KEY FIGURES

As at 11 February 2016

132,733

Total Burundian population of concern

129,544

Total Burundian population post influx

146,420

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

45,487

Total population in Nduta Camp

4,543

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

224

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site

58%

Total percentage of children among new arrivals

The pattern of new arrivals during the reporting period was characterized by mainly male refugees arriving at the camps, which could be a result of potential fear among young males to remain in Burundi and risk intimidation and persecution. The change in pattern of arrivals will be monitored during the next few weeks by interviewing arrivals to better understand the causes.

With the rate of new arrivals being approximately 200 per day, plus the family reunifications from Nyarugusu camp to Nduta camp, Nduta camp will reach its maximum capacity based on available water supply in the coming weeks. The population at Mtendeli camp will reach 5,000 individuals, on completion of the last convoy from Nyarugusu camp. All available space has been utilized but additional camp space is urgently required to augment shelter construction and to permit the development of a water distribution network at Mtendeli camp.

The opening of a third camp, Karago, has become imminent. Given limited space available in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, preliminary site planning is being initiated for Karago camp. The initial lay out plan, when available, will be discussed with all stakeholders to ensure consensus on capacity and to accurately reflect service locations. Available resources are not sufficient to build this third camp, hence, additional resources are required to undertake the planning and implementation phases.

 Protection

The Protection team held interviews with the new arrivals to understand the current situation in the country of origin. During the interviews, it was reported that security conditions continue to deteriorate in Burundi, including in provinces where the majority sought refuge. This has especially affected young males, who appear to be following their family members to Tanzania. Earlier in the crisis the young males believed that the situation would calm down, allowing their families to return to Burundi.

The Code of Conduct training in Mtendeli and Nduta camps for incentive workers will continue to take place each week until such a time that all incentive workers have completed this training.

Registration

As of February 11th 2016 an average of 200 refugees arrive per day into Tanzania through various entry points and transported by IOM to Nduta camp in Kibondo region. Total new arrivals from Burundi recorded since April 2015 is 129,544 with the majority of new arrivals being women and children. There are 146,420 refugees residing in Nyarugusu Camp while 45,487 refugees are living in Nduta camp, 4,543 refugees in the newly opened Mtendeli camp in Kibondo and some 224 in Lumasi Transit Site in Ngara area. Total number of all refugees in Northwest Tanzania is 196,674.

At the time of reporting, no refugees are living in mass shelters beyond the registration period in Mtendeli camp. All refugees are moved directly to family shelters. UNHCR is working in close cooperation with DRC, TWESA, TCRS and REDESO to ensure that shelter, WASH and environmental protection are coordinated to ensure that shelters are allocated to new arrivals in the camp. The process has been relatively smooth, thanks to the UNHCR Shelter Officer and wider team.

A change has been noticed in the arrival pattern during the reporting week. This week saw the arrival of mainly young males, unlike the past which saw a majority of women and children. This will continue to be monitored over the next couple of weeks to better understand the situation and undertake an analysis of the 'changing' arrival pattern.

Relocations from Nyarugusu Camp to Mtendeli Camp

Since the last reporting period, two relocations of Burundian refugees were transported by IOM from Nyarugusu camp to Mtendeli camp on 5th February 2016 with 710 individuals and on 10th February 2016 with 761 individuals.

Normal arrival procedures continued in Mtendeli camp including police screening and the dissemination of information to new arrivals on camp services and regulations. Seating in the reception area will need to be repaired to decrease possible crowding during future new arrivals. The vehicle reception area has been enlarged; however, it will require further compacting work due to the amount of rain that has been experienced since the work was undertaken. Plan International (Child Protection) is still working with IRC to receive case files for all UAM/SCs for children in the convoy, so as to facilitate their reintegration and further support/ updating. In the absence of this, Plan International is requesting IRC to provide a list of these children for ease of identification upon arrival.

Manifests are being shared in a timely manner and refugees are not remaining in mass shelters for longer than two days, as TWESA has prepared sufficient family shelters for allocation. Only one hot meal is required before refugees can cook for themselves, as they arrive with rations from Nyarugusu camp and have received non-food items. As the population is small in Mtendeli camp at the moment, UNHCR is beginning to fix dates to update information regarding new births and potentially complete proof of registration simultaneously to enhance refugee protection.

The capacity to continue relocation is being regularly assessed by UNHCR, partners and authorities, particularly in light of land and water supply challenges. In the meantime, site layouts and preparations are underway in Karago camp and UNHCR and the authorities are exploring other potential land locations where adequate potable water is available.

Border Monitoring

There has been work to complete food storage and security at border entry points, as well as a revised budget for TWESA, together with their revised Sub Project Description to UNHCR. This will facilitate TWESA to ensure management and food provision of the six main border entry points in Kibondo and Kakonko districts as soon as possible. Funding for the border points was an issue raised with the DFID mission during their visit to Nduta camp during the reporting period.

Child Protection

As noted in the relocation section of this report, there continues to be a gap of information accompanying unaccompanied minors and separated children during the relocation from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli camp. Plan International have regularly emphasized that the absence of the data means that the children experience the entire process again upon arrival. UNHCR, UNICEF, IRC and Plan International are working to rectify this situation.

In Nduta camp, Plan International placed 30 unaccompanied and separated children (9 girls and 21 boys) in foster care. The cumulative total number of children in foster care is 449 children (133 girls and 316 boys). As at February 7th 2016, 279 remain without care arrangements; 269 teenagers (98 girls and 171 boys) are still living in teenage shelters, while 10 registered teenagers are yet to be placed in foster families. Plan International continue to follow-up, counsel, mediate and promote peaceful co-existence within foster families in order to minimize the number of children residing in shelters for teenagers. In Mtendeli camp, Plan International has managed to place almost all of the unaccompanied minors in foster care arrangements. Of the 54 registered, only 4 are waiting.

In Nduta camp 6,359 (girls 3,008, boys 3,351) children participated in child friendly space activities as compared to 6,129 the previous week. Awareness raising activities regarding services at the child friendly spaces have most likely contributed to the increase in participation.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

The SGBV sub-working group met and agreed on the next steps to develop the inter-agency standard operating procedures for Nyarugusu camp; and also agreed on the standard indicators that would be used for the sub sector. During the reporting period, the 2016 inter-agency strategy was also circulated for Nyarugusu camp and work commenced on a collective 'unmet needs' document for programming and funding purposes.

Training on SGBV and the referral pathways for all Child Protection Committees in Nyarugusu camp took place during the reporting period, over three days commencing on February 10th 2016. The intention is to increase the capacity of the community-based committees on safe identification and referrals. Training was also delivered to the WASH sector on SGBV and standards in WASH. This was attended by key WASH partners in Nyarugusu camp and follow-up will be made during the forthcoming WASH sector meetings.

A total of 279 (162 female, 79 male, 14 boys and 24 girls) participated in meetings with community based groups. The aim was to develop a common understanding on the expected changes to working with the groups and membership for a more manageable and accountable group represented by youth, women and men.

During the reporting period, SGBV training targeting women's committees and representatives of the Women's Associations in Nduta camp was successfully concluded. The 33 women engaged very actively in discussions around SGBV categories, gender and power, causes and consequences, legal implications, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and how communities can effectively contribute to SGBV prevention and response. All participants committed to more actively engaging in raising awareness in the communities and to report SGBV incidents. A similar training will be held for men and male adolescents later in February 2016.

In Mtendeli camp the strengthening of referral mechanism, systematic information dissemination and screening at the reception areas are expected to increase the reporting of incidents.

All individual cases received in Nduta camp were managed by IRC including the provision of MSR services, i.e. care and psychosocial services. The number of psychosocial support provided remains very high with 182 cases during the week. In cooperation with DRC and UNHCR, IRC provided information about available services and how to access them at the reception area and in the Zones through the information dissemination campaign conducted every Friday. Nonetheless, there is a need to identify a new partner to provide better psychosocial services for non-SGBV cases.

Community Services

Youth

The Tangayika Christian Relief Service (TCRS) plans to engage the Women's Associations in Nduta camp to teach youth about life skills. A large gap of services and projects continues for the high number of youth in the camp.

Persons with Specific Needs

UNHCR continued to conduct home visits to persons living with specific needs in Mtendeli camp, many of whom report challenges faced during food distribution. Most unaccompanied elderly also reported difficulty in obtaining water and firewood. UNHCR and partners will follow up to seek potential solutions.

Education

DRC confirmed that the schools in Mtendeli camp are completed with handover to IRC scheduled for February 16th 2016 in the next reporting period, in the presence of DRC, UNHCR, IRC, MHA and REDESO. The number of school registrations has been on average 320 children per week with the total number of 1,399 children registered to date. Although the school year has not officially commenced in Mtendeli camp, the challenge of insufficient classrooms is already apparent. Desks are also in short supply as reported previously, and this is being resolved by a revision of the IRC agreement to include desk provision. UNICEF is planning to support schools and child friendly spaces including ramps for children living with a disability and the provision of WASH in schools.

As reported previously, the MHA has been requested to review its policy on permanent schools in the camp due to the high demand, number of children out of school and funding constraints. This issue has been also brought to the Kigoma Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) who has requested UNHCR to prepare a justification and recommendations to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for a review of the policy.

Health and Nutrition

Plans continue for the mass cholera vaccination by MSF-CH which will be completed during the period February 26th to March 1st 2016, with a second round two weeks later. It is anticipated that the mosquito net distribution will occur during the same period but this will be confirmed in the next reporting period. The MSF-CH (Knowledge Attitude) KAP surveys on mosquito net use in Nduta camp has been finalized and circulated with this report.

Key morbidities remain the same as reported in previous weeks with malaria as the number one cause of morbidity and increasing (greater than the increase in population), particularly in the southern part of Nduta camp at MSF-CH Health Post 1 next to the mass shelters. MSF-CH has a malaria expert on mission from Geneva in Nduta camp for a short period of time to assist and MSF-CH are taking actions to increase the size of the pediatric inpatient department to cope with severe cases.

The nutrition programme in Mtendeli camp has partially commenced after discussions between WFP, UNHCR, WVI and TRCS. While it was agreed to commence fully last week this has not been the case. However, with the arrival of a Nutrition Officer for Mtendeli camp, other programs, such as PLW, MAM, ART, under 2 years will start during the next

reporting period.

Food

In Nduta camp, the food sector plans to disseminate information to the entire camp regarding the process of the general food distribution. DRC has offered to provide support if clear information and messages are provided in advance. They will also support placement of posters/IEC material regarding process and ration size, and will work with the food committee to clarify their role within this process.

Water and Sanitation

In Nduta camp the average per capita water supply remained at 18 litres. Four tap stands were constructed during the reporting period raising the total number of water points to 69 with walking distance within the 500m standard. Regarding sanitation, there are 2,127 latrines with crude latrine coverage at 21 persons per latrine. In addition, there are 2,127 bathing shelters with crude showers coverage of 21 persons per cubicle.

In Mtendeli camp, average water supply is at 20 litres/per capita/per day. Two boreholes have been dug and their available water potential is being assessed. The distribution network is being designed and will be implemented once the problem related to land under agriculture is resolved. In total there are 15 water points, 10 of which are within the 500m walking distance standard. There are 287 latrines with crude latrine coverage of 20 persons per latrine and 287 bathing shelters with crude showers coverage of 20 persons per cubicle.

Shelter and Site Planning

In Nduta camp, the total number of shelters as at February 11th 2016 is 9,231 to support a total population of 46,155 persons (4,980 emergency shelters and 4,251 tents: emergency shelters commenced construction at the end of October). In Mtendeli camp, the total number of emergency family shelters as at February 11th 2016 is 1,667 (with a further 154 under construction) to support a population of 8,335 individuals.

All schools built by DRC in Nduta camp have now been completed and handed over to UNHCR and will subsequently be handed over to the Education partner, Caritas during the next reporting period.

There has been a delay in shelter construction in Nduta camp over the past week, primarily due to financial constraints for partner AIRD who is also the logistics partner. While AIRD have now finalized payment for 70,000 poles from community managed forests in the area they have not been able to transport them due to a shortage of vehicles. They require an increase from 2 to 5 trucks and UNHCR is liaising to facilitate the urgent release of vehicles.

UNHCR note that the rate of occupancy per shelter is extremely important for shelter planning purposes and determining the overall camp capacity. In Mtendeli camp, many new single arrivals are joining family members in the camp and this has an impact on both the occupancy rate and planning of shelter needs.

The transitional shelter models have been completed by DRC. However, UNHCR will now complete community engagement to determine the most culturally, economically, socially and environmentally suitable structure for roll out across Nduta camp.

It is vital that daily meetings between camp management, shelter, WASH and UNHCR field continue in Nduta and Mtendeli camps to ensure coordinated implementation of shelter and WASH implementation and allocation of subsequent shelters.

UNHCR has allocated spaces for additional religious buildings in coordination with the community and partners.

There has been an analysis and discussion on the reception capacity of Mtendeli camp and the time frame required to open Karago camp, should it have a viable water supply. UNHCR is finalizing the layout of Karago camp with assessment for rehabilitation of existing structures to commence shortly, along with the selection of partners for Karago camp.

The UNHCR Sub-Office Kibondo Physical Site Planner is on mission for one week in Nyarugusu camp with the Kasulu shelter team to continue supervision and update the plan for layout and movement of refugees from mass shelters.

Encroachment by the local population around Mtendeli camp has occurred, with much of the land under maize crops. Attempts to vacate land from farmers for construction of shelter and laying of the water distribution network has encountered resistance. Family shelters have been constructed in almost all land free from encroachment. The matter was taken up with the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) and MHA Regional Coordinator in Kigoma and a mission is planned to take place to the site to resolve the issue of encroachment.

Discussions are also being held with the authorities to assess Karago camp boundaries, once all available land in Mtendeli has been utilized.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

MHA Mtendeli has requested that all organization post and process job vacancies in their offices, outside of the camp, to ensure that only official staff are entering the camp.

UNHCR, as coordinating agency for the Burundian Emergency, recently disseminated the refugee coordination model diagram and sector meeting schedule setting out the coordination structures.



Access to Energy / the Environment

While REDESO is responsible to remove dead trees in Mtendeli and Nduta camps to improve safety, the on-going issue of the low salary for incentive workers is impacting on their effectiveness. The incentive salary scale, as mentioned in other sections of this report, is in discussion across many sectors and levels, to resolve the general situation of scales. In the meantime, camp management, UNHCR and TWESA are working to assess capacity to fix houses that have been damaged.

In Nyarugusu camp, the strain on natural resources continues to be a cause for conflict between refugees and the host community leading to protection concerns. A strategy and action plan is being prepared that is anticipated to incorporate all camps.



Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

In Nduta camp, DRC incentive workers have been working to sensitize the refugee community on the up and coming elections. The elections will be rolled out per zone and commenced on February 11th 2016 and due to be finalized within the next reporting period.



Logistics and Security

While some non-food items have been received, there still remains a shortage of kitchen sets and other items. DRC stopped NFI distribution in Nduta camp on February 4th 2016 due to a shortage of kitchen sets which led to an increasing number of beneficiaries relying on hot meals.

Programme

As reported previously, the newly appointed UNHCR Sub-Office Kibondo Programme Officer has been completing camp visits to Nduta and Mtendeli camps. This was a good opportunity to capture urgent needs addressed by colleagues and

partners, particularly those listed below, and necessary technical advices and support were provided allowing them to run activities on the ground:

- Confirmed funding by UNHCR to support the provision of school desks;
- Support provided to TRCS for fuel provision to run activities at Mtendeli hospital;
- Eight Project Partnership Agreements out of fifteen are currently signed;
- To support the mobility of the police at Mtendeli camp, UNHCR agreed to extend the transportation contract for one more month with a private contractor while waiting for UNHCR vehicles to be delivered to the field; and
- For the preparation of DRC and TCRS PPAs, UNHCR reviewed supporting documents to realign activities in accordance with UNHCR priorities in wash and shelter components.

As raised elsewhere in this document, the recruitment of incentive workers is still a major problem in the camp. Partners are facing difficulties to perform planned activities due to a lack of human capacity as incentive workers will not accept the scale disseminated as at 1 January 2016. The UNHCR rate is low in comparison to others operational partners such as MSF who are paying an average of 4,500 Tsh per day. This becomes urgent and a security issue to address. Nyarugusu camp is applying the same incentive scale but does not appear to be facing the same challenges.

External Relations and Coordination

A DFID mission including the Tanzanian Humanitarian Adviser and a Cash/Livelihoods Adviser were on mission to Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps during the reporting period. The Humanitarian Adviser met with partners and visited various projects in the camps, as well held briefings with UNHCR Heads of Offices.

UNHCR and partners have been requested by the MHA Mtendeli camp to ensure that mission itineraries are shared with their office in the camp prior to any visits.

UNHCR Shelter Officer (environmental focal point) attended the development partners meeting in Dar es Salaam with guest speaker Dr Jane Goodall and chaired by the German Ambassador for Tanzania. The meeting was also attended by numerous embassies, UNEP, UNDP, UN Women and other organisations. Discussions included environmental impact of refugees, historical lessons learnt and opportunities for further discussion on environmental partnerships.

The UNHCR Shelter Officer (environmental focal point) and External Relations Officer met with the European Union International Aid Officer for Natural Resources in Dar es Salaam to discuss energy needs and challenges in the refugee operation to engage on energy as part of the environmental strategy being prepared for the operation.

Administration and Staffing

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

Arrivals:

Mr. Yesper WIDELL, Associate Protection Officer (Durable Solutions) (Kasulu).

Mr. Julius Olenge, Emergency Coordinator for Alliance For International Medical Action (ALIMA)

Mr. Ray Chikwanda, Protection Officer (Community Based) for UNHCR Kibondo

Departures:

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 (REDESO), 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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