

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE**  
**BURUNDI REFUGEE SITUATION**

Reporting Period: 1 – 7 April 2016

**HIGHLIGHTS**

**KEY FIGURES**

As at April 7, 2016

**137,462**

Total Burundian population of concern

**134,487**

Total Burundian population post influx

**74,886**

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

**53,951**

Total population in Nduta Camp

**5,322**

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

**328**

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site

- UNHCR Representative in Tanzania, Ms. Chansa Kapaya, visited Kigoma Region in North-West Tanzania on her first mission as newly appointed Representative. Ms. Kapaya visited the National Milling Corporation (NMC) Centre, the Manyovu



Figure 1 UNHCR Representative in Tanzania, Ms Chansa Kapaya at Caritas School, Nduta Camp with Ms Grace Atim, UNHCR Child Protection Officer, Mr Dost Yousafzi, UNHCR Head of Sub Office, Kibondo Mr Oscar Nkula, Caritas (UNHCR/K Rhanko)

entry point, as well as Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

Furthermore, the Representative met with: Regional and District authorities; UN sister agencies; NGO partners; and UNHCR staff in Kigoma Field Unit, Kibondo Sub Office and Kasulu Field Office. During the Representative's visit, the Government authorities highlighted the environment as a major priority amongst others. The Representative acknowledged the Government's concern and reassured the latter that UNHCR and partners are committed to mitigate the environmental impacts of refugee presence in North-West Tanzania as well as maintain host community relations and will continue to work with the authorities to this end.

- During the reporting period, the rate of the new arrivals was **130** Burundian refugees per day. New arrivals mainly originated from Ruyigi, Bururi, Cankuzo, Makamba and Bujumbura Mairie provinces and came into Tanzania through various entry points. They were transported by International Organisation for Migration (IOM) to Nduta camp in Kibondo District. The total Burundian refugee new arrivals/ births recorded since April 2015 is **134,487** and the total number of all Burundian refugees in Northwest Tanzania is **137,462**. There are **74,886** Burundian refugees residing in Nyarugusu camp, while **53,951** refugees are living in Nduta camp, **5,322** refugees are in Mtendeli camp and **328** are in Lumasi Transit Site in Ngara District. The total percentage of children among new arrivals is **57.5%** and the total percentage of women and children combined is **78.1%**.
- This reporting week registered the final convoy of new arrivals to Nduta camp, as the camp will reach its capacity of 55,000 and new arrivals will start being transferred from the border points to Mtendeli camp.
- During the reporting week, a mission by the Blue Town organization, one of several organisations collaborating on the Connectivity project in Nyarugusu camp, visited Nduta, Mtendeli and the Kasanda village to assess the potential to expand the pilot project.
- A UN Women mission visited the Kigoma Region during the reporting period.

## Operational Context

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The situation in Burundi is generally calm despite tensions reported in some provinces such as Makamba and Bujumbura. In comparison with the last reporting week's trends, the profile of new arrivals is mainly women coming with children and with little belongings. Many refugees indicate that they have fled through bushes and mountain paths due to the imposed restrictions and road blocks along the major road.

### Protection

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- The Draft Operational Working Document for the Refugee Community Watch Team (CWT) is now being finalized for Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The document was developed to facilitate the participation of refugees to enhance their physical safety/ security in collaboration with the Police Force. This followed incorporation of review/ inputs from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Camp Commandant of the Mtendeli refugee camp. The document is pending final review and signatures by UNHCR and MHA in order to come into effect. This will be followed by the selection or election of volunteers who will be trained prior to resuming duties. Unlike the previous "SunguSungu" model, the new CWT model emphasizes voluntarism, gender balance and ethical conduct, while working in close collaboration with the Police Force.
- UNHCR has commenced an inquiry based on information that some of the households relocated last week from Nyarugusu camp to Nduta camp for family reunification purposes, did not actually have families in Nduta camp. They came, allegedly, due to their wish to relocate from Nyarugusu camp to Nduta camp only. The inquiry is intended to comprehend in depth the reasons behind their relocation given that, in general, relocation from Nyarugusu camp is destined for Mtendeli camp.
- In Nduta camp, an attempted kidnap of an Albino child on the night of April 7, 2016 was aborted after a police intervention. Details of the incident are being gathered to inform an appropriate safety mechanism. In the meantime, the family is being accommodated at a location in the proximity of the police station.

### **Border Monitoring**

- UNHCR and partners ordinarily undertake regular border monitoring missions to the over 14 border entry points. On March 31, 2016 a UNHCR border monitoring mission was conducted to seven border entry points monitored by UNHCR Field Office Kasulu. The majority of the new arrivals--mainly Congolese and Burundian young male individuals--were former refugees in Tanzania residing in Nduta and Mtabila camps. The immigration officials at the Manyovu entry point reported spontaneous returns of refugees to Burundi who stated that they were returning due to the poor living conditions in Nyarugusu camp. It was noted that infrastructure at Kitanga and Kilelema require rehabilitation and road conditions are poor, particularly for Herushingo, Kigadye and Kitanga. The road conditions hinder the transportation of refugees and causes delays. There is also an urgent need for basic non-food items and fencing at the reception centres.
- A joint monitoring team comprised of World Food Programme (WFP), Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA), IOM and UNHCR visited six border entry points, which are ordinarily monitored by the UNHCR Sub Office Kibondo on April 5, 2016. TWESA and IOM have identified two unmapped additional entry points; UN Children's Fund (UNICEF's) High Energy Biscuits (HEB) will be prepositioned as a contingency for the entry points.

### **Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)**

- As previously reported, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is in the process of starting literacy and language classes for women in Nduta refugee camp. DRC have also facilitated child care services to ensure children are not left unattended. UNHCR, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and DRC are closely coordinating to ensure that women who expressed their interest in literacy classes, as well as SGBV survivors are informed and included as participants in this pilot project. This project is addressing the concern of women shared in various focus group discussions, stating that due to their lack of literacy and language knowledge, they do not feel able to apply for zone leadership and community representative positions. Thus, this is an important step towards empowering women and

adolescent girls to actively and meaningfully participate in leadership and community issues. It is anticipated that classes will commence in April 2016.

- UNHCR met with Medecins Sans Frontiers, Switzerland (MSF-CH) to review and assess SGBV cases for referral to medical and psychosocial services. The previous challenge of a higher number of SGBV survivors engaging with medical services without proper follow up on the referrals by the case management service, have been effectively addressed through personal accompaniment and better coordination between the two service providers. Due to apparent increased confidence and also knowledge about available services, the number of self-referrals to the health facilities has increased and SGBV cases are prioritized and services monitored to ensure survivors receive adequate treatment.
- The work of the newly established International Rescue Committee (IRC) prevention and advocacy teams in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps shows first positive results. In addition to sensitizing communities on SGBV issues and providing information regarding entry points to specialized services, common issues of concern including also requests for training and further sensitization on existing gaps in services were raised during those meetings. As response to some questions and concerns raised, SGBV working group members agreed to establish key SGBV messages as a basis for all outreach activities across all sectors. The document should be finalized in April 2016.
- The number of reported cases remains by 10-15 cases per week, with Nduta reporting between 10-15 cases and Mtendeli between 5 -10 cases. Despite the continued challenge of underreporting, the number of reported SGBV incidents, recorded in the Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) is slightly increasing. This is a positive trend and might reflect not only the growing camp population, but also growing confidence in established services and SGBV referral mechanisms.

### **Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)**

- HelpAge have registered a total of 6030 Persons with Specific Needs (5490 for Nduta and 540 for Mtendeli) constituting approximately 10% of the combined Nduta and Mtendeli refugee population.
- HelpAge continues to support and raise awareness on the need to protect Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs), including persons with albinism whose safety and security is a major issue within the camps in Tanzania. UNHCR, HelpAge and the MHA will shortly finalize a process to ensure children with albinism, including their family members, live within the proximity of the police stations to deter possible security and protection risks. A recent attempt to abduct a child with albinism has again highlighted this issue.
- HelpAge has deployed two tricycles in Nduta camp, operated by refugee volunteers, to enhance transport services for persons with mobility challenges to access services and transporting goods within the camp. So far, within the first week of service, 70 persons with specific needs have been served. Referrals to the hospital and clinics within Nduta camp have been expedited for PSNs with medical conditions, particularly as the tricycles are used where vehicles cannot reach.



### **Health and Nutrition**

- As part of International World Health Day, HelpAge and the District Health Department of Kakonko facilitated a two-day screening on April 7-8, 2016 for Non-communicable diseases (NCD) for older persons in Mtendeli camp under the theme '*Beat Diabetes: Scale up Prevention, Strengthen Care and Enhance Surveillance*'. Over the reporting period, 150 elderly persons (78f/72m) were screened on various health related aspects and results of the screening exercise will be disseminated to partners.
- UNHCR conducted an assessment to various health posts in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps. The objective was to monitor and assess the control and management of drugs including monitoring on the reporting tools and mechanisms. The assessment was followed by a meeting between UNHCR, International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) and Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TRCS) where it was agreed to formulate a drugs reporting tool and conduct training for all store keepers and dispensers.

- UNHCR conducted a monitoring visit to Mtendeli camp Health centre. The purpose of the monitoring visit was to evaluate health programmes and recommend improvements.
- UNHCR, MSF-CH and IRC visited Bugando Medical Centre (BMC) and conducted a joint mission to BMC hospital in Mwanza to discuss with the hospital management on issues surrounding medical referral from all camps. Additionally, the team also held discussions with the management on the possibilities of conducting regular specialist visits to various camps to carry out surgeries and evaluate critical cases in order to reduce the pressure on the referring hospitals in the host community.
- The Intensive Treatment Foster Care (ITFC) programme in Nyarugusu camp run by MSF-CH was officially handed over to TRCS during the reporting week. Before the handover, training was conducted for TRCS staff on the management and treatment of malnutrition cases. Additionally, nutritional equipment and supplies (excluding therapeutic food) was handed over to TRCS for use in the ITFC.
- Malaria remains the main cause of morbidity in all camps representing more than 25% of total consultations in week 1. To help control and prevent an increase in cases, various mechanisms have been put in place, including mass awareness and education on prevention and control methods and mass distribution of long lasting impregnated mosquito nets in Nduta. These same activities are scheduled to take place in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps in the forthcoming weeks.
- The routine services for moderate and severe acute malnutrition cases continue in all camps. UNHCR conducted training on reporting and follow up of Selective Feeding Programmes (SFP) for all nutrition officers in Nduta and Mtendeli camps.
- Mortality Indicator: both Crude and under five mortality (CMR and U5MR) remain below the emergency threshold in all camps. No maternal death was reported for the reporting week.

## Food

- In Mtendeli camp, the food distribution of maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and corn soya blend (CSB) were distributed to refugees for the fourteen day food distribution. UNHCR with WFP and World Vision are exploring the situation of refugees who have not presented themselves to the food distribution.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

- In Nduta camp water production was on average 962,286 litres per day and 76 tap stands with 318 taps equating to 22 litres per day per person and 167 people per tap stands. The total number of latrines in use is 3,476 equating to 15 people per latrine. In order to address water shortages caused by the deliberate tampering of gate valves at distribution lines, lockable gate valve boxes are now being installed.
- To ensure water quality is maintained, Oxfam is installing a Dosatron, an automatic online chlorination unit, at the water distribution points in Nduta camp
- In Nduta camp, construction of the foundation for one high capacity pump has been completed. Once the accompanying pump is installed it is envisaged that will increase the water supply capacity from the permanent water source and maintain the permanent water supply to sufficient levels.
- In Mtendeli camp, a second borehole was completed and is now operational. This will facilitate the water capacity in the camp to serve 15,000 refugees. An additional water supply system has been installed at the former agricultural sites to serve the additional 5,000 refugees within the water distribution network which can serve 20,000 refugees. However, there have been some setbacks due to damage and destruction of water points.
- There is a third and fourth borehole being drilled as it is anticipated that additional water sources will be available according to the MSF-H geologist who is exploring the ground water potential with an exploratory borehole of greater than 250m in depth. However, due to the land currently being used for agricultural production by host

community members inside the camp boundaries, installing water points will be problematic. In addition, the finalized map of Mtendeli site is required to guide the water distribution system.

- The three partners Oxfam, TWESA and Water Mission have supplied an average of 3,666,667 litres per day during the reporting week, which lightly decreased per capita water consumption in a Nyarugusu camp to 23.6 litres per person per day for a total registered population of 142,431. The drop was due to a mechanical failure of the Makere surface water treatment system, as well as a decrease in production of borehole 3. While the water supply service in the camp is being managed by the three partners, TWESA is now responsible for the operation of the Makere surface water treatment system.
- The regular monitoring of Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) at different locations has been carried out: 333 and 127 water samples were tested for FRC in water points and household level respectively. All tested samples in water point levels have found FRC level more than 0.1 mg per litre, whereas at the household level 18 samples were found below FRC level 0.1mg per litre out of 127 tested. UNHCR has recommended all partners to maintain minimum FRC level of 0.5 mg per litre at water point level during the rainy season.

### **Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion**

- In Nyarugusu camp, as reported last week, latrine construction work continues to be delayed due to the unavailability of plastic sheeting. The crude latrine coverage in the overall camp stands at 1:9.24; however, the disaggregated data for Burundian and Congolese sites are 1:13.8 and 1:6.7 respectively.



### **Shelter, Site Planning and Environment**

- In Mtendeli camp, the construction of emergency family shelters continues despite much of the land being under agricultural production which makes it more fragmented for shelter and WASH partners to construct as planned. There are, however, 506 emergency family shelters available to commence the relocation exercise from Nyarugusu camp on April 12, 2016.
- UNHCR is in the process of completing the full site plan for the expansion of Mtendeli camp to host 50,000 refugees after confirmation by the government to proceed. It is anticipated that the mapping exercise and first draft of the plan will be available by the next reporting period. The mapping is an essential tool for the implementation of the water supply network.
- The Shelter and Environment sector working group hosted protection and camp management partners to strengthen the shelter allocation process. The new standard operating procedures (SOPs) were clarified and agreed for implementation. These were put in place to ensure vulnerable groups were supported during the shelter allocation in order to reduce protection risks.
- The clay brick making guide has been completed by UNHCR and will be distributed to shelter partners during the next reporting week to facilitate the construction of transitional shelters by partners and the refugee community in Nduta camp.
- In Nyarugusu camp, 2km of the road from Makere junction toward the camp is under re-construction and is anticipated to complete during the next reporting week.



### **Access to Energy / the Environment**

- In Nyarugusu camp, many trees have been falling on the individual family shelters and tents, which has caused one death and injured several refugees. As the incidences are increasing, Community Environmental Management and Development Organisation (CEMDO) are working to eliminate any trees that are no longer viable.

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- On April 1, 2016 the Camp Coordination and Camp Management meeting took place in Mtendeli camp. The central focus is to prepare for the relocations that will resume from Nyarugusu camp to Mtendeli camp on April 8, 2016 particularly in terms of ensuring the shelter and WASH sectors are sufficiently prepared.
- The only cemetery currently available to refugees in Mtendeli camp is 8 kilometers away from the camp. Further discussion will be undertaken to find a resolution.

## Logistics and Core Relief Items (CRIs) / Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- UNHCR, WFP and DRC held a meeting on April 8, 2016 to resolve the recent and persistent thefts of Core Relief Items (CRIs) from the DRC managed Rubb Hall at the Extended Distribution Point (EDP) in Nduta camp. The meeting agreed on the following:
  - All current CRIs in Nduta will be transferred from the EDP to the new Rubb Hall at the Food Distribution Point (FDP) in the camp.
  - At the FDP, a one week supply of CRIs will be maintained by DRC, thus limiting the quantity of stock kept at the warehouse.
  - WFP will change the security company guarding the Rubb Halls at the EDP site to a UN approved company.
  - UNHCR will secure the transport services supplier of CRIs.

## Security

- The UNHCR Field Security Adviser conducted training for drivers based at the Kibondo Sub Office and police services escort drivers on road safety and convoy procedures.
- As reported in previous weeks, the police services in camps are in need of logistics support to facilitate security for the camp community population. In order to enhance the law enforcement capacity of the police, the UNHCR Representative handed over a new vehicle to the Mtendeli camp police services on April 7, 2016 during her visit to the Region. In addition, two more motor cycles have arrived in Kibondo and UNHCR will deliver one to each camp during the next reporting week.

## Programme

- On April 8, 2016 UNHCR handed over three vehicles to IRC, Women's Legal Aid Centre (WLAC) and TWESA in order to address much needed logistics requirements for partners.

## External Relations, Events and Coordination

- During the reporting week, a mission by the Blue Town organization, one of several organisations collaborating on the Connectivity project in Nyarugusu camp, visited Nduta, Mtendeli and the Kasanda village to assess the potential to expand the internet connectivity pilot project in Nyarugusu camp. The mission was determining spots that could maximize the access for refugees and host community to internet.
- Ms. Chansa Kapaya visited the Kigoma Region during her first visit as the UNHCR Representative to Tanzania. She was accompanied by the Deputy Representative, Ms. Yoko Akasaka and the External Relations Officer, Dar-es-Salaam, Ms. Daria Santoni.
- A UN Women mission visited the Kigoma Region during the reporting period. UNHCR organized an Inter-Agency coordination meeting, including the SGBV focal points from Kibondo and Kasulu, UNICEF, UN Women and UNFPA with a focus on coordinating and streamlining planned SGBV project activities in the region. The meeting was very constructive and basic agreements were reached regarding key issues, including engagement of men and boys across all activities and specific attention on the youth. The meeting focused on a complementary approach among all partners to ensure that key gaps and priorities concerning SGBV prevention and response/ gender equality and

women empowerment will be addressed across all four camps (SRH, family planning, leadership training, fuel sources and environment, etc.), as well as the need for continued close coordination and standardized reporting system. Whereas not all issues could be solved in this meeting, all partners agreed on the next steps to ensure efficient and effective project implementation

## Administration and Staffing

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- There has been no UNHCR protection/ community services staff present in Nduta and Mtendeli camps during the reporting week. This is attributed to the expiration of their nine-month Individual Contractual Agreement (ICA). Efforts are being made by the Office to resolve this as a matter of urgency.

The following are the new arrivals and departures during the reporting period:

### **Arrivals:**

- Christine Danahey, ARDU BID specialist, Field Office Kasulu
- Benjamin Emenyu, Fleet Manager, Sub Office Kibondo

### **Departures:**

- Grace Atim, Child Protection Officer, Sub Office Kibondo. (Please refer to Ray Chikwanda for Child Protection)

## Working in partnership



unicef



World Health Organization



Partners working on the humanitarian response in Tanzania are as follows: the Government of Tanzania's Ministry of Home Affairs (**MHA**), Refugee Services Department (**RSD**), Ministry of Health (**MOH**), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (**ADRA**), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (**AIRD**), Alima Soigner Ensemble (**ALIMA**), CARITAS, Community Environmental Management and Development Organisation (**CEMDO**), Church World Service (**CWS**), Danish Refugee Council (**DRC**), Good neighbours Tanzania (**GNT**), Help Age International, International Committee of the Red Cross (**ICRC**), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (**IFRC**), International Organisation for Migration (**IOM**), International Rescue Committee (**IRC**), Medecins Sans Frontieres (**MSF** Belgium, Switzerland and Holland), Oxfam Great Britain (**Oxfam GB**), Plan International, Relief to Development Society (**REDESO**), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (**TRCS**), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (**TCRS**), Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (**TWESA**), the United Nations Population Fund (**UNFPA**), the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (**UNICEF**), the World Health Organisation (**WHO**), Women's Legal Aid Centre (**WLAC**), the World Food Programme (**WFP**) and World Vision.

*UNHCR and partners are grateful to the Government and people of Tanzania for their generosity and long standing commitment to hosting refugees.*

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