

# UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

## INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

### BURUNDI REFUGEE SITUATION

Reporting Period: April 22 – May 5, 2016

## HIGHLIGHTS

- During the reporting period an average of 83 Burundian refugees arrived per day, mainly from Ruyigi, Bururi, Cankuzo, Makamba and Bujumbura Mairie provinces, into Tanzania through various entry points and transported by International Organization for Migration (IOM) to Mtendeli camp in Kakonko District. Total Burundian refugee new arrivals/ births recorded since April 2015 is 137,577 and the total number of all Burundian refugees in Northwest Tanzania is 140,407. There are 68,488 Burundian refugees residing in Nyarugusu camp while 55,145 refugees are living in Nduta camp, 13,908 refugees are in Mtendeli camp and 36 are in Lumasi Transit Site in Ngara District as at 05 May 2016. The total percentage of children among new arrivals is 57.5% and the total percentage of women and children combined is 78.0%.

### Relocation Movements and New Arrivals

- As reported previously, the relocation movements to decongest Nyarugusu camp recommenced on 8 April 2016. During the reporting period from 22 April to 5 May 2016, Mtendeli camp received a total of 3,366 individuals in relocation convoys, including 762 individuals on 22 April 2016, 910 individuals on 27 April 2016, 853 individuals on 29 April 2016 and 841 individuals on 4 May 2016. Regular coordination meetings are being held and all agencies and government counterparts coordinated well to receive the refugee community members.
- Nduta camp has been declared full at the capped number of approximately 55,000 refugees. New arrivals are now transported to Mtendeli camp. Therefore, all convoys transporting refugees from the border points are now received in Mtendeli camp as well as the relocation movements from Nyarugusu camp. During the reporting period from 22 April to 5 May 2016, a total of 1,160 new arrival individuals from the border were registered. With relocations from Nyarugusu camp and new arrivals from the borders, Mtendeli camp is receiving approximately 2,200-2,500 refugees per week.
- The construction of clay brick based transitional shelters has commenced in Nduta camp to replace tents. Danish Refugee Council (DRC), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) and Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) will be engaged in shelter construction. As predicted, the brick strength is very good and the refugee community is motivated to work together and complete their houses as soon as possible. The first neighborhood will have their bricks ready by the next reporting period with the first houses constructed thereafter.



Figure 1 Nduta camp transitional shelter brick making (UNHCR/T.Corcoran)

## KEY FIGURES

As at May 5, 2016

**140,407**

Total Burundian population of concern

**137,577**

Total Burundian population post influx

**68,488**

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

**55,145**

Total population in Nduta Camp

**13,908**

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

**36**

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site



- In light of the earlier attempt by unknown persons to kidnap a refugee child with Albinism, UNHCR has been exploring available options to ensure the physical safety/security of refugees with Albinism. UNHCR is looking into constructing safe houses/shelters in a protective zone in the camps to accommodate such at-risk families in accordance with directives from the MHA. This is contrary to an earlier plan to relocate them to other relatively safer communities. Nevertheless, UNHCR is considering their referral for resettlement as a better solution.

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

- As previously reported, screening activities for new arrivals including refugees relocated from Nyarugusu camp and at the border entry points and transit centres were intensified. This has resulted in an increase in the number of reported cases. The total number of SGBV survivors who approached the International Rescue Committee (IRC) for specialized services in Mtendeli camp is 98 and in Nduta camp is 261 since the opening of the camps until the end of April 2016. Multi-sectoral response services and case management are provided to all survivors based on the inter-agency referral pathway.
- UNHCR met with IRC in Nyarugusu camp to discuss coordination and cooperation on SGBV issues including data sharing amongst different sectors; the Gender Based Violence Information System (GBVIMS) information sharing protocols; case management; and the inter-agency standard operating procedures and reporting. It was agreed to adopt a standard operating procedure for all camps. The final draft has been reviewed and will be discussed at the SGBV working groups in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The SOPs should be adopted at the beginning of June 2016 with a pilot phase of 3-4 months, during which systematic training will be conducted.
- The IRC SGBV prevention teams continued with outreach and community sensitization activities. Refugee Community members identified the need for intensive sexual and reproductive health/ family planning training for the adolescent community and requested IRC and partners to organize such training. This issue has been raised previously with UNFPA and TRCS, and outreach activities through the health promotion teams are planned for next month.
- The longstanding gap of safe spaces for SGBV survivors, including male survivors, was again raised by IRC during the reporting period. UNHCR is currently exploring options to address this issue effectively through current budget and with partners. A small-scale proposal has been submitted for safe housing units in all three camp sites. If approved, this would provide an important interim solution and would also address the urgent need for a safe space for male survivors.
- As reported previously, in Nduta refugee camp, DRC is in the process of introducing literacy and language classes for refugees, including classes for women only. UNHCR and IRC took this opportunity to agree not only on an increased number of classes exclusively for women, but to move the classes to the IRC Support Centre, where child care can be easily facilitated for mothers who attend classes. This potentially contributes to address concerns raised by women stating that they do not feel confident standing for election as community representatives due to their levels of language and literacy. The lists of women for both classes are finalized and teaching should start next week.

### **Child Protection**

- Plan International continues to: register unaccompanied minors and separated children in Nduta and Mtendeli camps; monitor their care through home visits; and respond with corrective actions where appropriate. The cumulative total of unaccompanied and separated minors registered by Plan International is 1,810 (680f/1,130m), which is broken down to 1,058 (330f/728m) unaccompanied minors and 752 (350f/402m) separated children.

- 30 (17m/13) Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted by Plan International in Nduta camp while in Mtendeli camp 25 (12f/13m) were conducted for a cumulative total of 856 (501m/355f) BIAs to date.
- Plan International placed 12 unaccompanied minors (6f/6m) in foster care in Nduta camp, while in Mtendeli camp it placed 9 (3f/6m). In Mtendeli camp, a 16-year-old male was relocated to a teenage shelter as an interim measure to address conflict issues with the foster parent. There remains a total of 16 (5f/11m) unaccompanied minors in Mtendeli camp teenage shelters whereas in Nduta camp, 218 (92f/126m) remain in teenage tents. In total, Plan International has placed a total of 1,044 (345f/700m) in Nduta and Mtendeli camps in alternative care arrangements.
- This week, there were no reunifications reported hence the total number of children re-unified remains at 117 (55 m/62f) since the opening of both Nduta and Mtendeli camps.
- During the reporting period, Plan International conducted interviews to recruit incentive workers to work with the youth centres and identified ninety youths to be included in the first life skills training.

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

- HelpAge conducted a three-day training for 84 refugee incentive workers (19F/65M) from HelpAge and partner organisations on “Age and Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Response” (ADCAP). The aim of the training was to equip the incentive workers with knowledge and skills to facilitate identification, targeting and inclusion of PSNs in service provision, taking into consideration the minimum standards for inclusion of persons with challenges. HelpAge will continue to work with those trained to ensure that support to PSNs is mainstreamed.
- With support from HelpAge, 2,394 PSNs were prioritized to access food rations in Nduta and Mtendeli camps during the second week of the reporting period. Among the 2,394 were 130 immobile and homebound PSNs who were provided with transportation services to reach service or distribution points and their supplies transported.
- HelpAge have installed gymnasium equipment in the community based rehabilitation centre in Nduta camp. This is expected to make a difference to the older population and persons living with a disability. The construction of a fence will be completed shortly to ensure security of the premises.

### Education

- UNHCR confirmed that an additional two schools will be constructed by DRC in Nduta camp as per the current government standards for permanent structures. There remains an overwhelming need for classrooms and a request has been submitted to the Government of Tanzania to implement first phase building structures as an alternative structure in the camps in light of the funding and time constraints to implement the full permanent structures. Approximately, 760-920 pupils aged 1-3 years are currently studying under trees in Nduta camp.
- The construction of a second school in Mtendeli camp is underway and progressing well. However, there is a need to prioritise provision of desks and benches before the school is opened for use.

### Health and Nutrition

- In Nyarugusu camp, the distribution, by Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) with support from TRCS, of long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets continues. The target group for the distribution is mainly the Burundian refugees who did not receive or who were not in possession of any net during the community assessment completed in mid-February 2016. A detailed report of the distribution will be presented in due course.

- The World Health Organisation (WHO) has donated a shipment of medical equipment and supplies to UNHCR for use in the refugee camps. The items include hospital beds, delivery beds, speculum and instrument trays among others totaling USD 135,746,012.
- In order to support the joint humanitarian efforts in Tanzania, UNFPA has donated a variety of much needed reproductive health kits, and delivery beds for the various camps and for the Kibondo District Hospital.
- The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) deployed emergency health delegates arrived to provide technical support to TRCS in the Mtendeli camp health centre. The IFRC delegates now include four delegates (two in Nyarugusu camp and two in Mtendeli camp) as well as a health coordinator.
- TRCS are currently renovating the pharmacy at the TRCS hospital and are constructing a counselling / treatment centre for HIV cases, which should be completed within the next two weeks.

## Food

- In Nduta camp the hot meal kitchen will be retained for the time being for contingency. The kitchen is also serving hot meals to refugees under police custody and the families with children who are being hosted near the police station. UNHCR is holding discussions with WFP and DRC on the way forward.
- The Supplementary Feeding Centre in Nduta camp remains under construction and therefore the distribution of supplementary feeding to refugee community members has been moved to the food distribution point.
- During the reporting period, the general food distribution in Nduta camp was on going and nearly completed with a total of 50,717 persons served as at 4 May 2016 and will complete in the next reporting period. This included supplementary feeding a total of 1,629 pregnant mothers, 906 lactating mothers and 543 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).
- The general food distribution in Mtendeli camp was completed during the period May 2 to May 4, 2016 for the entire camp population.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

- In Nyarugusu camp, the average daily water supply was 31 litres per person per day at the end of this reporting period, being an increase from 28 litres per person in the first week of the reporting period. The increase in capacity has been a result of the relocation of Burundian refugees to Mtendeli camp and the rehabilitation of borehole three.
- There are 1,131 water points operational in the camp (653 in Congolese sites and 478 in Burundian sites) for a population of 137,584 persons. The access to water remains a challenge and significant efforts are required to increase the number of water collection points in the camp to meet the UNHCR standard of 1 tap per 80 refugees.
- UNHCR has recommended that all WASH partners in Nyarugusu camp maintain a minimum level of free residual chlorine (FRC) of 0.5 milligrams per litre at the water points during the rainy season. Out of 139 water points tested, 116 recorded chlorine concentrations of more than 0.3 milligrams per litre. While at the household level 194 samples out of 294 tested were found with FRC levels of more than 0.3 milligrams per litre.
- In order to phase out the Makere surface water treatment system in Nyarugusu camp, all tanks fed by the Makere River are planned to be supplied by either borehole number 3 or the Oxfam GB water base.

- After the construction of 173 family shared household latrines and the decommissioning of 199 family latrines, there are a total of 15,236 family shared household latrines functional in Nyarugusu camp. This includes 5,444 functional latrines in the Burundi sites and 9,792 in the Congolese sites. The number of decommissioned latrines is higher than the number of constructed latrines as latrines were decommissioned in flood prone areas. The crude latrine coverage is now 1 latrine for 9 persons, with Burundian sites being 1 latrine for 13.3 persons and Congolese sites being 1 latrine for 6.65 persons.
- In Nduta camp, the average daily water supply was 25 litres per person per day by the end of the reporting period; being above the UNHCR standard of 20 litres per person per day. All water testing samples recorded chlorine concentrations at the standard concentration of 0.2-0.3mg per litre. In Nduta camp, the new large pump that has been installed and tested is being monitored to establish its performance. So far, the pump has resulted in an increase in the water supply from 23 litres per day during the week of 22-29 April 2016 to 25 litres per day by the end of the reporting period.
- In Mtendeli camp, the average daily water supply is 24 litres per person per day. All water testing samples recorded chlorine concentrations at the standard concentration of 0.2-0.3 milligrams per litre. The crude latrine coverage is 20 persons per latrine. The third borehole has been completed by TCRS during the first week of the reporting period. The procurement of the pump remains to be carried out by MSF-Holland. If the procurement is not facilitated on time, adjustments to the relocation movement from Nyarugusu camp will be required in order to provide sufficient water for the existing and incoming refugee populations.
- The sanitation expert seconded by the Norwegian Church Association (NCA) to support the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS) has now arrived in the Kibondo area. This secondment has resulted from the recent NCA assessment at Mtendeli camp.



## Shelter and Site Planning

- In Nduta camp, the combined number of emergency family shelters and tents is 11,376 for a maximum population of 55,145 persons. This consists of 4,700 tents currently pitched and occupied and 2,000 Emergency Family Shelters constructed by TWESA and 4,676 by AIRD.
- The construction of clay brick based transitional shelters has commenced in Nduta camp to replace tents. Danish Refugee Council (DRC), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) and Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) will be engaged in shelter construction. As predicted, the brick strength is very good and the refugee community is motivated to work together and complete their houses as soon as possible. The first neighborhood will have their bricks ready by the next reporting period with the first houses constructed thereafter.
- While TWESA continue to construct family emergency shelters in Mtendeli camp, the number of shelters constructed is 2,803 for the current population of 12,135 persons with 11,111 shelters required for a maximum population of 50,000 persons (at 4.5 occupancy rate per shelter).
- Maps for Mtendeli camp have been completed and disseminated to partners with site demarcation for shelters and activity spaces on-going.
- In Nyarugusu camp, a number of shelters and infrastructure works were carried out over the reporting period. These included emergency family shelters and tents, kitchens, mass shelters, cooking stoves at the police post and an urgent section of road. There is an increasing number of deteriorating shelters and infrastructure in Nyarugusu camp.



## Access to Energy / the Environment

- REDESO, the Environment partner in Nduta and Mtendeli camps have committed to restoration of all green spaces following the completion of transitional shelters in each neighborhood.
- Alternative fuel, in the form of biomass briquettes, has been included as a key element of the draft Environment and Well-being Strategy. The draft Strategy will be shared with partners during the next reporting period for feedback in order to finalize the Strategy. The alternative fuel is part of a holistic programme with fuel efficient stoves and the widespread use of kitchen gardens which is in the planning stages. The planning and scoping exercise to assess and map all the bio-mass potential for the Kigoma region is underway.

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- In Nduta camp, DRC camp management in cooperation with UNHCR and the MHA, have identified three sites to decongest the current single market place. The aim is also to distribute the markets to other parts of the camp to shorten the distance for older persons, children and persons with specific needs. UNHCR and Camp Management, Environment and WASH partners are undertaking their respective responsibilities to ensure the markets are established with appropriate water and sanitation facilities.
- The MHA in Nduta and Mtendeli camps have requested that organizations exit the camp by 17:30 hours each day. In addition, the MHA has requested that all staff of organizations wear visibility clothing in the camps.
- In Mtendeli camp, the shelter allocation by DRC camp management continue to be conducted so that all refugees received shelter on time. The refugees relocated from Nyarugusu camp were provided shelters the following day after their arrival in the camp, while the new arrivals are registered before provided with non-food items and dry ration during their second day of arrival and immediately allocated shelter. The hot food for these populations continues to be supervised by DRC to ensure that refugees receive sufficient food prior to shelter allocation.

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

- UNHCR has now implemented the Fuel Management System for all UNHCR and partner vehicles.
- Plan International completed distribution of dignity kits, some of which benefited 1,100 teenage girls. In addition, Plan International, in collaboration with IRC, HelpAge, TCRS, Caritas and MSF-CH distributed other non-food items for new born babies, primary and secondary school children and children with special needs. A post distribution monitoring exercise is underway with a report to be completed and shared.

## Safety and Security

- 50 solar lights have been received by DRC Camp Management in Nduta camp. While six have been redistributed to Mtendeli camp on a temporary basis until the solar lights for Mtendeli camp arrive, it was agreed that five will be located by DRC for camp management activities. The remaining 39 will be placed at junctions within the camp streets, all main water tank areas, including the Oxfam GB pumping station, and various agency offices including UNHCR and the TRCS tracing offices. The remaining lights to be placed at schools, a health post and market areas and other locations. There remains a large need for solar lights across all camps to ensure the safety and security of the refugee community. However, DRC camp management is welding solar panels, as one of the lights in the mass shelter area has already had its panel stolen.
- While the general camp security in Mtendeli camp remains calm, a theft from the UNHCR storage, located outside Mtendeli camp, of a number of bales of plastic sheeting, mats and a family tent was reported. The incident is being investigated by the camp police officers.

- The construction of the gender desk at the police post in Mtendeli camp was finalized during the reporting period, with the supply of furniture, the outstanding issue.
- As previously reported, the lack of police posts in Mtendeli camp remains a challenge in light of the rapid population growth.

## External Relations, Events and Coordination

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- Kindly note a correction to the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) mission that visited the Kigoma Region refugee camps as reported in the previous report. NRC is not a traditional partner of Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS). The Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) is a traditional partner who was also on mission at the same time as NRC.

## Administration and Staffing

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During the reporting period, UNHCR Sub Office Kibondo has been completing the national staff recruitment process.

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

### Arrivals:

- Mr. John Ndeng'u, Field Security Adviser
- Mr. Awoke Taye, Head of Office, AIRD. (Replacing Mr. Wario Jilo)
- Mr. Mariano Griva, Restoring Family Links (RFL) Delegate, ICRC.
- Ms. Silja Hormia, Health Delegate, IFRC.
- Mr. Heri Ayubu, Deputy Programme Manager, OXFAM Great Britain.
- Mr. Melchior Mgata, Program Coordinator, IRC. Replacing Dr. James Ndirangu)
- Mr. Patrick Raymond, Health Delegate, IFRC.
- Mr. Mukawa Magina, Security officer, World Vision Tanzania Tanzania
- Mr. Ally Mnali, Project Officer, Good Neighbors Tanzania
- Mr. Romy Rehfeldt, Log / Admin, MSF
- Mr. Almachius Mukyanuzi, Technical Team Leader, TWESA

### Departures:

- Mr. Moses Riet Dak, Field Security Adviser

## WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP



**Save the Children**



**TCRS**



**Water Missions**  
International



**Oxfam**



United Nations  
**World Food Programme**

**DRD DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL**



**World Health Organization**

**Good Neighbors**



**HelpAge International**

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## 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.

UNHCR works closely with other UN agencies through the UN Reform, Delivering as One initiative and participates in the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2016, providing leadership for the Refugee Programme Working Group comprised of WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and IOM. UNHCR also works with the Ministry of Home Affairs, its direct counterpart in Tanzania, while maintaining excellent and productive relations with other Government agencies.

Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR leads and coordinates the response to the Burundi refugee emergency in Tanzania. The RCM is intended to provide an inclusive platform for planning and coordinating refugee response in order to ensure that refugees and other persons of concern receive the protection and assistance they require through the collective efforts and capacities of all partners involved.

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.*

### Contacts:

Daria Santoni, External Relations Officer, Dar es Salaam, santoni@unhcr.org Tel: +255 784 730 427

Donna Corcoran, Field/Reporting Officer, corcoran@unhcr.org, Tel: +255 (0) 784 730 408 (Airtel) +255 (0) 626 890 310 (Halotel)