

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

Reporting Period: 26 May- 9 June 2016

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Geophysical Survey in Karago Camp

Exploration of deep aquifers at Karago Camp has started with the engagement of a Geologist Consultant for a Geophysical Survey. Parties involved in the exercise include UNHCR, MSF, Oxfam and the Government experts from Kakonko District. The exercise will take about two weeks for evidence-based decision making on the possibility to drill deep boreholes in the future.

### Reported Cases of Yellow Fever in Eastern Africa Region

Due to reported cases of yellow fever in the region, the Tanzania Government has introduced a regulation that requires all travelers arriving in Tanzania via ports and/or airports to carry a proof of vaccination against yellow fever. Failure to present the proof of vaccination will result in compulsory yellow fever injection to be taken at the time of arrival in any Tanzania ports and/or airports and travelers to be subsequently observed for a period of seven to 10 days. However, due to lack of holding facilities at ports and/or airports, travelers will be allowed entry with a requirement to report back to the Ministry of Health within seven days after taking the vaccination. The Tanzania regions and districts health officials have been requested to strengthen infectious disease surveillance based in the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) guidelines that stipulates Yellow Fever as an epidemic prone disease.

## KEY FIGURES

As of 9 June 2016

**143,035**

Total Burundian population  
of concern

**140,204**

Total Burundian population  
post influx

**64,626**

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

**55,214**

Total population in Nduta Camp

**20,293**

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

**71**

Total population  
in Lumasi Transit Site



UNHCR Kibondo Sub Office and UNHCR Kasulu Field Office Protection Units had a two-day retreat from 7 to 8 June 2016 to discuss various issues aimed, *inter-alia*, at enhancing the protection space in favor of persons of concern at all camps. The team also derived the protection priorities for the rest of 2016.

In response to the many requests for intra-camp family reunification for adults, in particular spouses and elderly dependents, in light of the Government's encampment policy, the UNHCR Kibondo Sub Office and Kasulu Field Office Protection Units are working closely with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) at the camp level to address the issue in accordance with the 1998 Refugee Act. A template is being developed along with a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to guide the process. When finalized, the tools will facilitate the process thus bridging the gap that exists for this category of refugees in the camps. At the moment, family reunification procedure is operational in favor of refugee children and vulnerable elderly and facilitated by the Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (TRCS) under its Restoring Family Links (RFL) service.

Statistics released recently by UNHCR's Legal Aid partner, Women's Legal Aid Centre (WLAC) for the period of January to May 2016, reveal that some 241 persons of concern (15f/226m) have been arrested for various offenses. The highest number of cases were reported to be committed by the age range between 24 to 45 years with the prevalence of 124 cases (1f/123m); the other category is between the ages of 18 to 24 years with the prevalence of 61 cases (5f/56m). The least number falls within the age range of above 45 years with the prevalence of 15 cases (3f/12m). Nearly 50 percent of the cases resulted from violation of the encampment policy. All of the cases were provided legal representation by WLAC.

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

UNHCR participated in a week-long lab from 30 May to 4 June 2016 organized by the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children in Dar es Salaam to discuss the drafting process for the new National Plan of Action on violence against women and children.

During the reporting period, two SGBV working group meetings took place. The working group meetings discussed specific issues related to food distribution. The meetings concluded with the identification of follow-up actions. Agreements were also made with the police to increase outreach activities in the community as well as patrolling in the bush.

Community dialogues on the issue of protection during firewood collection activities were prioritized during the reporting week. Community leaders have decided to provide protection through community escort at appropriate times. A total of 3,357 PoCs (1,462f/1,164m, 465f/284m) participated in these dialogues arranged by the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

### **Youth**

A total of 230 youth refugees (101f/129m) have been trained on life-skills at the Child Free Space in Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The training was facilitated by Plan International, MSF, IRC, MHA, TRCS, and Oxfam covering topics on introduction to life-skills, communication skills, HIV/AIDS, Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH), SGBV, Peace and Conflict resolution as well as hygiene and sanitation.

Another group of 180 most vulnerable youth refugees have been identified and selected to benefit from dignity kits. The identification exercise is in progress to meet the target of 600 youths.

Peer educators conducted meetings and home visits in 12 zones to raise awareness on girls' participation in life-skills and vocational trainings as well as the possibility to use these trainings as an opportunity to reduce idleness and other risky behaviours amongst the youth refugees.

## **Child Protection**

A series of Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted by Plan International in Nduta and Mtendeli camps from 3 to 9 June 2016. There were a total of 27 (13f/14m) unaccompanied and separated children in Nduta camp that were included in the assessments. Meanwhile, the assessments were also conducted in Mtendeli camp for a total of 25 (9f/16m) unaccompanied and separated children. When combined with the previous assessments, the total number of unaccompanied and separated as well as other vulnerable children assessed in both Nduta and Mtendeli camps now stands at 1,167 children (497f/670m).

Plan International registered a total of 2,012 (766f/1,246m) unaccompanied and separated children out of which 1,170 (374f/796m) are unaccompanied children and 842 (373f/469m) are separated children in Nduta and Mtendeli camps.

The total number of unaccompanied and separated children that have been successfully adopted by foster families in Nduta and Mtendeli camps now stands at 923 (302f/621m) unaccompanied and separated children.

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

HelpAge conducted a series of home-based assessments for several PSNs to verify their registration status and documentation.

There is a total number of 7,801 (5,191f/2,610m) PSNs registered in Nduta and Mtendeli camps.

HelpAge distributed second hand clothes donated from Catholic Parish Church of Mwanza to 819 (401f/418m) high priority PSNs in Nduta camp.

There were a total of 132 (67f/65m) PSNs transported by HelpAge Bajaj to different zones in the camp. This support was provided to help the PSNs access health facility, distribution points and other services.

## **Education**

The Burundian government has agreed to let the children take the exams anonymously in the camps while certification will be issued to the children in close collaboration with the Tanzania Government. UNICEF submitted a list of students who will sit for the National Examinations. There are 2,919 students registered in the list.

A visit from Chama cha Walimu Tanzania (CWT/Tanzania Teachers Association) took place on 8 June 2016 to Mtendeli camp. The visit was aimed to assess and familiarize CWT on the education system applied in the camps. The IRC Education Officer and senior experts were involved in the visit. During the discussion, the education coordinators and teachers in the camp requested for more education coordination staff to be appointed to be able to cover with the currently larger number of students. They have also requested to include several other subjects to the curriculum.

These subjects include:

- 1) Peace keeping education
- 2) Conflict education
- 3) Education for citizenship
- 4) Psychosocial support for students and teachers
- 5) Hygiene and Sanitary materials to female students at school

The newly constructed school in Mtendeli camp was finally handed over by Danish Refugee Council (DRC) to IRC on Monday 13 June 2016 in the presence of MHA, DRC, Relief to Development Society (REDESO) and UNHCR.



## Health and Nutrition

Crude Mortality Rates (CMR) and Under 5 Mortality Rates (U5MR) remain under the emergency threshold of less than 1 death per 1,000 persons per month.

The care and treatment services for HIV/AIDS patients continue to be provided for refugees in all camps. In Nduta and Mtendeli camps, the services are provided by a team from Kibondo and Kakonko District's hospitals. Currently, there are 851 HIV positive patients who are enrolled in the care and treatment services out of which 683 are receiving Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) and the remaining 168 receiving cotrimoxazole therapy to prevent opportunistic infections.

There have been some gaps and challenges faced in the provision of anti-malaria drugs in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps. This was mainly related to the delay of arrival for UNHCR annual drug replenishment. However, UNHCR along with its health partners have been working collaboratively to fill the gap. In addition, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) and MSF have supported with providing a consignment of drugs to address the gap.

UNHCR Public Health team in collaboration with health partners and UN agencies (UNICEF, WHO, WFP and UNFPA) are jointly working on the development of the health strategy. The strategy which also covers cross cutting issues on Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Shelter will be used as a working document to guide on the implementation of health programmes in the refugee camps.

UNHCR in collaboration with UNICEF and WFP are planning to conduct Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) in June/July 2016. The overall objective is to determine the nutrition and health status of refugees in order to monitor and establish the wider causes of malnutrition and stunting. The survey will cover six modules of UNHCR SENS tools including; Anthropometric and Health, Anaemia, Infant and Young Child Feeding, WASH and Mosquito net coverage.

Vitamin A and Deworming Campaign will kick off on 16 June 2016 aligned with the Child Health Days<sup>1</sup>. Health partners with support from UNHCR and UNICEF are currently preparing for the upcoming campaign. The objective of the campaign is to improve child health and survival rate by reaching all children from the age of six to 59 months.



## Food

A meeting was held in Nduta camp's food distribution centre during the reporting period to discuss two pertinent issues. The meeting resulted to an agreement that requires estimation of food quantity for the next distribution to be based on food quantity being distributed during the previous distribution as opposed to according to the number of population. In addition, the meeting has also led to an agreement to continue the soap distribution during the same time of the food distribution as opposed to a different schedule.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

95 percent of the WASH infrastructure at Mtendeli camp is already in place. The infrastructure coupled with installation of the third borehole have enabled the resumption of refugees relocation from Nyarugusu camp. The current three operating boreholes are now able to cater for 25,000 to 30,000 PoCs. Current water distribution is approximately 23 litres per person per day against the standard of 20 litres per person per day.

<sup>1</sup> Child Health Days (CHDs) were introduced as a health-promoting strategy, initiated in Eastern and Southern Africa as an innovative way of delivering such a package free to all eligible children and their mothers.

Two boreholes are in the process of being drilled in Mtendeli camp while another nine boreholes are planned to be drilled by TCRS, Oxfam and MSF.

MSF has been supporting Oxfam to provide water supply in Nduta camp. The water distribution rate is currently at 26 litres per person per day. Given the normal operation maintained in Nduta camp, MSF will gradually start withdrawing from water supply in the next two months while doing its handover to Oxfam.

Mtendeli camp shared family latrines construction is ongoing. The current ratio is one latrine for 20 people in most of the zones apart from zone 1 where the ratio is one latrine for 40 people against a standard of one latrine for 50 people. The reason behind zone 1 having a lower latrine coverage is due to individual family plots that were halved in the beginning of camp setting. This decision was later revoked. Meanwhile, the preparation to start the construction of individual family latrines in Mtendeli camp is ongoing and the construction is anticipated to start the next week. The latrines will be built of mud bricks with a dome-shaped sanplat slab.

In Nduta camp, family shared latrines coverage is at 20 persons per latrine. The process to start construction of individual family latrines has started.

The lack of soap availability has posed a significant challenge on applying hygiene practice. UNHCR will expedite the procurement of soaps and plastic sheets for all three camps.



## Shelter and Site Planning

Construction of pilot transitional shelters by DRC in Nduta camp has started. There are 15 shelters that have been completed while 34 transitional shelters are under construction. UNHCR has set a piloting target of 64 shelters to construct in Nduta camp before fully rolling out the Transitional Shelter Programme. The targeted number of transitional shelters in Nduta camp stands at 1,200 transitional shelters. During the reporting period, a proposal has been completed by UNHCR and partners and subsequently submitted to UNHCR Brussels for review. It is expected that this would allow for additional transitional shelters to be constructed to fulfill a total of 12,000 transitional shelters.

The total number of UNHCR emergency family shelters in the Mtendeli camp is 4,929 shelters. Meanwhile, there are 140 shelters currently being constructed by Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) and African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD).

The rehabilitation of emergency and mass shelters in Nyarugusu camp is on-going. Meanwhile, the replacement of damaged tents due to strong winds is also underway. In addition, the construction of 4,000 transitional shelters for the Burundian PoCs is still pending subject to fund transfer and approval of the new site layout for Nyarugusu camp. There is a reported shortage of shelters to receive the new arrival of Congolese refugees/asylum-seekers. Currently the new arrivals are staying at the Burundian Relocation Departure Centre. After the approval of the new site layout, these asylum-seekers will be provided with individual family tents. This exercise is expected to be completed in the next two weeks.

Site clearance, demarcation and construction of emergency shelters are ongoing in the west part of Mtendeli camp. Meanwhile, work is ongoing in the areas where crops have not been harvested to avoid tension with local residents of nearby Kasanda and Kaziramihunda villages. In addition, the road clearance is ongoing in both sides of Mtendeli camp with 15 kilometer length of road networks being cleared so far.

The newly arrived GIS Officer at UNHCR Kibondo Sub Office is currently working to create a data repository and online maps. He will be approaching partners to request data including 4Ws matrix which will be planted on the maps. A training of key UNHCR staff and partners is also envisaged.

## Access to Energy / the Environment

A strategy to establish the use of clean cooking fuel to the camps has been developed and shared with the MHA. The funding opportunities are currently being assessed.

## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

In response to a request from the Good Neighbours Tanzania (GNT) for identification of site for a vocational training space in Nduta camp, the district authorities have agreed to provide land outside the camp located at a distance of approximately 30 minutes walk from the camp.

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Mtendeli camp is slowly filling out. The opening of Karago camp is imminent and estimated to start in October 2016 subject to availability of water sources. There are currently four WASH experts conducting geophysical and geological survey of water availability in the camp. The experts from the District of Kakanku are also involved in this research.

The construction of temporary shelters in Nduta camp is ongoing. Water access remains an issue. Family members are involved on the construction. There are challenges linked to the lack of manpower. Neighbours have been mobilized to support the construction process. Lack of latrines led to missing families during the day. Incentive mechanism has been introduced by other partners to help with the construction for families with less number of household members.

The Nduta Camp Commandant has announced that as of 13 June 2016, Kibondo District Government will fully enforce regular checking of International and National Staff ID cards. In addition, all International Humanitarian staff were requested to always carry a copy of their passport and/or work permit along with their Staff ID cards when mobilizing within Kibondo District.

On 30 May 2016, UNHCR, MHA, DRC, REDESOC and AIRD visited and agreed on the site for the construction of the third police post in Nduta camp. The site is located in the North West corner of the camp beyond Zone 11. The District Police Commander has approved the location. UNHCR and its partners are currently waiting for MHA Kibondo District's approval before proceeding with the construction.

## Programme

UNHCR has started the collection of information on gap analysis for the Burundian emergency operation in each sector of its operation. The gap analysis was based on the funding UNHCR has received so far versus total requirements at Above Operating Level and Regional Response Plan. This will be shared with partners along with a request to provide inputs in terms of funding partners have directly raised. Once the information from partners are included, the gap analysis will be shared with all stakeholders and will serve as an advocacy and fundraising tool for UNHCR and all other partners. The matrix will also have columns to indicate progress against standards in all sectors. This will be an ongoing exercise and the matrix will be updated every two months to capture additional funding and activities of UNHCR and partners.

## External Relations, Events and Coordination

A commemoration of the 2016 World Environment Day took place in Nduta and Mtendeli camps on Saturday, 4 June 2016 attended by representatives from UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs. A series of activities that reflect the importance of environmental management in the camps were carried out jointly with the refugees.

## Administration and Staffing

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In line with change in the reporting lines of UNHCR Offices in Kigoma Region, the first Inter-Agency Coordination meeting with participation from partners/staff from Kibondo and Kasulu districts took place in UNHCR Kasulu Field Office on 9 June 2016. From here on, the inter-agency meetings will be rotated between Kibondo and Kasulu to be held every two weeks. There will also be one “Sector” discussion to guide the implementation of activities and to ensure consistency;

Ms. Betty Richard Ndasu, UNHCR Associate Supply Officer is currently on mission in UNHCR Kibondo Sub Office;

Mr. Khawaja Mohammad Imran, UNHCR Physical Site Planner has completed his three months deployment on 13 June 2016. He is expected to return once the extension of his deployment has been finalized.

The following new arrivals were reported:

Ms. Gina Meutia, UNHCR Associate External Relations Officer, Kibondo

Mr. Amos Yohana, UNHCR Field Safety Associate, Kibondo

Ms. Chae Li Diong, UNHCR Associate Resettlement Officer, Kasulu

Ms. Leyla Hussein, UNHCR Senior HR Assistant , Kasulu

Mr. Jonathan Ahorlu , UNHCR Resettlement Expert, Kasulu.

Ms. Mary Alshahazeh, UNHCR Associate Admin/Finance Officer, Kasulu



## WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP



Oxfam



Water Missions  
International



World Food  
Programme

DANISH  
REFUGEE  
COUNCIL



World Health  
Organization

HelpAge  
International

age helps



Good Neighbors



## 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.*

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