

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI REFUGEE SITUATION

Reporting Period: 4 – 10 March 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

International Women's Day

Each year, the world marks International Women's Day on March 8, 2016. The day is a time to honor the rights of women and their contribution in all spheres of society, as well as looking to further enhancing gender equality. In Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps, women, men, boys and girls marked this day with a week of activities from 1 March to 10 March 2016.

UNHCR and partners, led by International Rescue Committee (IRC), who were coordinating the events, kicked off during the last reporting period in Nduta camp with a football match on 1 March 2016, 20 between refugee women and humanitarian agency women. The activities continued through to 8 March 2016, with participation by a wide variety of people including children from Plan International's child friendly spaces, who presented traditional dances, songs and drama based around this year's theme of "Pledge for Parity."

In the newly opened Mtendeli camp, the day was commemorated on 10 March 2016, with IRC coordinating events with UNHCR, partners, the refugee community and authorities joining in the celebration.

In Nyarugusu camp, as part of the activities, four campaigns were conducted to address gender inequalities that contribute to violence and the gaps in accessing services in the camp. During the main event, IRC led celebrations with the Camp Chairperson, who emphasized the need for women and girls to be enrolled in programs and challenge dependency as well as highlighted the need for men to be more actively involved in working for equality.



Figure 1 - Nduta camp, Tanzania - UNHCR/Sebastian Rich

KEY FIGURES

As at 10 March 2016

134,473

Total Burundian population of concern

131,498

Total Burundian population post influx

78,937

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

49,960

Total population in Nduta Camp

5,322

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

254

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site



During the reporting period an average of **133** Burundian refugees arrived per day, mainly from Ruyigi, Bururi, Cankuzo, Makamba and Bujumbura Mairie provinces, into Tanzania through various entry points and transported by IOM to Nduta camp in Kibondo District. As reported previously, there has been a decreasing rate of new arrivals. In the period under review, a total of **675** (307f/368m) were received in Nduta Camp. This demonstrated a 16.8% decrease in refugee arrivals when compared to the previous reporting period. Total Burundian refugee new arrivals/births recorded since April 2015 is **131,498** and the total number of all Burundian refugees in Northwest Tanzania is **134,473**. There are **78,937** Burundian refugees residing in Nyarugusu camp (**2,975** pre April 2015 and **75,962** post April 2015), while **49,960** refugees are living in Nduta camp, **5,322** refugees are in Mtendeli camp and **254** are in Lumasi Transit Site in Ngara District. The total percentage of children among new arrivals is **57.6%** and the total percentage of women and children combined is **78.3%**.

UNHCR through its partner, the Women's Legal Aid Center (WLAC), monitored the prison and law enforcement institutions to determine the situation of inmates who are persons of concern to UNHCR. At the Kibondo District Prison, there are 57 convicted persons of concern serving sentences for various offenses. Leaving the designated/restricted areas without permission represented 75% of all cases. WLAC has been urged to increase its community dialogues and sensitization of the persons of concern in order to mitigate these protection risks. At the Kibondo Police Station and Immigration offices, no person of concern was found in custody; however, there were nine at Nduta and one at Mtendeli police posts accused of various crimes. At the District Court in Kibondo, there are 36 cases pending involving persons of concern. The majority (77%) of the cases is related to conspiracy to commit an offense and WLAC is following up all the cases accordingly.

The draft protection strategy for UNHCR Sub Office Kibondo was shared with various units for review and inputs before finalization. The final draft will be shared with UNHCR Protection Dar es Salaam, as well as with partners for review, with comments being incorporated accordingly. After finalization, the document will serve as a roadmap for the implementation of protection and related interventions for the operation in Kibondo.

Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) Focused Participatory Assessment

As part of the Country Office Planning at the Sub Office Kibondo, the findings from the recent AGDM focused participatory assessments in Nduta and Mtendeli camps were presented to UNHCR staff, partners and authorities for consultation and feedback. The findings and feedback will be shared with the community in the near future with results being used to support the UNHCR annual planning exercise.

Border Monitoring

The handover from CARITAS to Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) of management and food provision for six border points was completed on 4 March 2016. The Tanzanian Immigration Department's officer in charge of Mabamba outpost was present during the handover.

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 in Nyarugusu camp. In addition, a specific thematic meeting on the issue of child sexual abuse was conducted with action points and activities being agreed. A joint SGBV and child protection campaign to deliver age-appropriate SGBV information to school-going children will be conducted in March 2016. The Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Task Force met and the draft protocol has been prepared, which will be circulated shortly. The next meeting is to be held on 23 March 2016 in Nyarugusu camp.

Persons with Specific Needs

All persons with heightened specific needs at Nduta camp were prioritized first for food rations during the general food distribution. This was to allow them time to return home with their food items. In addition, 130 persons with specific needs (identified cases of extreme vulnerability among persons living with disability and single elderly) received energy saving stoves in both Mtendeli and Nduta camps. The stoves allow recipients to use approximately half the normal use of firewood. Persons with specific needs remain a priority for UNHCR and its partners to consider in all activities in the refugee camps.

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 in these two camps is 1,584 (591f/993m). The organization also continues to arrange alternative care in both camps, with a total cumulative of 588 children (158f/394m) in Nduta camp and 72 children (22f/50m) in Mtendeli camp. This week Plan International did not place any additional children into teenage shelters at Nduta camp but removed 20 (3f/17m) from the group shelters and placed them in foster care. In Mtendeli camp, four teenage boys remain in group shelters.

In Nduta camp, Plan International's third child friendly space became operational. This has enabled children in the vicinity of the new child friendly space to access psychosocial support and addresses some concerns related to access to child friendly spaces, as reported in the past. The total number of children who attended a child friendly space in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, at least once per week, in ages from 5 years to 17 years was 2,698 (1,284m/1,414f). A step forward has been the integration of children living with a disability in camp activities, with twelve (12) children this week.

In Nyarugusu camp, the cumulative total of unaccompanied and separated minors registered by IRC is 3,530 (1,517F and 2,013m); with 508 (268F, 240M) reunified with their parents and/or legal guardians; 1,571 (323F and 1,248M) placed in foster care; 27 (11F, 16M) cases closed; 2,202 BIAs conducted; and 1,232 (583F, 640M) referrals made for health, protection, registration, Non Food Items, family tracing, SGBV, and legal aid. Monitoring of children in foster care remains a challenge due to the lack of camp addresses and limited number of caseworkers.

In order to establish Community Based Child Protection Committees, a discussion was held with zonal and village leaders in Nduta camp. An agreement was reached for zonal meetings to be conducted from 14 March 2016 and within these meetings, two committee members will be elected from each zone.

In Nyarugusu camp, organizations, including partners and UNICEF, submitted feedback to UNHCR on a body mapping study--a survey of refugee children's impressions of their protection environment before arrival in Tanzania and since--before being finalized by the Child Protection Working Group. The Child Protection Working Group, with active participation from partners and UNICEF, also reviewed the focus group responses, to better appreciate the refugee's understanding of the complaints mechanism in Nyarugusu camp. During the review, discussions were held on the way forward for Working Group at Nyarugusu camp.

During the reporting week, the Nyarugusu Child Protection Working Group held a meeting with Village Executive Officers and local defense personnel from the surrounding villages, to understand issues related to children working with the host community. It was reported that a number of children between the ages of 10 to 14, mainly groups of boys from the Burundian community, were working on host community owned farms. The Village Executive Officers admitted that the community is aware of the laws prohibiting the use of children for such labor, however, they continue to use them as children provide cheap source of labor. A number of actions were agreed including working closely with the Village Executive Officers to, amongst others: track the magnitude of child labor, raise in camp and host community awareness; and work with the village Executive Officers to report cases.

Education

On 9 March 2016, 2016 CARITAS reported that the secondary school teaching was disrupted, as teachers were on strike due to the low incentives they receive. CARITAS and UNHCR held meetings with the teachers and encouraged them to continue, as the incentive scale was being reviewed. A follow-up meeting will be conducted by CARITAS in the next reporting period, with the outcomes of the discussion being shared with UNHCR.

Health and Nutrition

On 8 March 2016, UNICEF donated substantial amount of routine immunization vaccines to the Kigoma regional immunization and vaccines office (RIVO) for Burundian refugee children from Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps. This is part of an agreement between the Tanzanian Government, UNICEF and UNHCR to ensure that all Burundian children are vaccinated according to the Tanzanian government guidelines.

In Mtendeli camp, the Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society hospital registered: 1,900 consultations in the out-patient department; 203 refugees were admitted to the in-patient department; and 8 new born babies. During the reporting period: 1 severe acute malnutrition case; 10 moderate acute malnutrition cases; and 31 HIV cases received treatment at the hospital.

Food

The first canteen in Mtendeli camp has opened, opposite the hospital, with the business being run by a member of the Kakonko local community.

In Nduta camp, the WFP general food distribution, through World Vision International, experienced protests from refugees of family size 1. They complained of relatively slow service to this particular group. WFP and World Vision International are in the process of seeking a solution to expedite distribution, by constructing additional distribution outlets by early April 2016. While in Mtendeli camp, food rations were provided to all refugees in the camp during the general food distribution on Monday, 7 March 2016. WFP distributed rations to 4,947 refugees; 10 did not show up and 8 refugees were missing from the food list. 245 persons with special needs all received food as planned. The distribution of food to 523 children aged under-five years was planned, however, only 447 received food as the remaining 75 did not show up. UNHCR requested WFP to provide the details of the 'no shows' and those missing from the food list for follow up.

During the reporting period, hot meals were served to an average of 1,320 individuals per day in Nduta camp. This is a reduction from an average of 2,320 per day in the previous reporting period. This is attributed to: an increase in the speed of shelter allocation; an increased availability of trucks for transporting construction poles; sufficient availability of kitchen sets and plastic sheeting; the self-pitching of tents by refugees; and lower number of new arrivals.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

In Nduta camp, the average per capita water supply is 22 liters per person per day. With Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF)-Switzerland (CH)'s planned exit of the WASH sector, an alternative pump is being considered to increase water supply at the camp. A water coverage survey conducted by MSF-CH demonstrated that 85% of the camp refugees live within 250m from a water point while 15% are within 500m from the nearest water point. Strong efforts are being made to install additional water points to reduce the walking distance to 250m for all refugees despite the standard being 500m. All water testing samples recorded chlorine concentrations at the standard concentration of 0.2 mg/l. In relation to sanitation, crude latrine coverage is at 24 persons per latrine, against a standard of 50 persons per latrine.

In Mtendeli camp, the average water supply is currently 24 liters per person per day, through a water distribution network of 88 persons per tap. All taps are constructed within the 500m walking distance standard. All water testing

samples recorded chlorine concentrations at the standard concentration of 0.2 mg/l, meeting the required minimum standard. Crude latrine coverage is at 20 persons per latrine, against a standard of 50 persons per latrine.

While the TRCS contracted drilling company is still undertaking work on the second Mtendeli borehole, the pumping units for the first borehole are still awaiting delivery to the camp. MSF-Holland has completed the drilling of their first borehole, which has a capacity of 10,000ltr/hr, and will move to their second borehole during the next reporting week. Oxfam GB expects to receive tenders for the drilling of five boreholes at Mtendeli/Karago camp next week for evaluation and awarding of the contract. MSF-Holland completed a gender survey of sanitation facilities in Mtendeli camp. Among the outcomes of the survey were: the long distance between latrines and households; the need for gender separation of latrines; the challenges of access to latrines and showers for those living with a disability and the elderly; and the need for a solution for human waste disposal for underage children, who are unable to use standard latrines.

In an effort to increase safe and sufficient drinking water at the household level, UNICEF has provided UNHCR with 9,500 buckets (20 liters) with taps for water storage in Nduta camp. This was in response to refugee requests, in the findings from the recent participatory assessment, and will increase water storage capacity to meet the minimum standard of 40 liters. Should there be any excess of buckets, they will be distributed in Mtendeli camp. In addition, UNICEF supplied three water storage tanks (5,000 liters each) for installation at Majaliwa and Rukundo schools and Mtendeli hospital, to increase reliability of water supply for drinking, latrine cleaning and hand-washing.

In Nyarugusu camp, UNICEF has provided a number of 20 liters buckets and water treatment tablets to Burundian refugees in locations with insufficient tap stands. The distribution of these buckets is intended to reduce refugee vulnerability to water related diseases when accessing water from the Kaga River for washing and other domestic use. In collaboration with WASH partners, the community will be trained on how to treat water using the buckets and water treatment tablets. Oxfam is working to improve the water distribution network in these locations and, as such, water treatment is an interim measure that will no longer be required once a sufficient number of taps have been installed.

In an effort to enhance hygiene promotion in child friendly spaces, OXFAM has provided hygiene promotion tools, as a follow-up to the formation of the hygiene promotion clubs and training of hygiene promotion facilitators in child friendly spaces, as reported in last week's operational report. The tool kits comprised of wheel barrows, hoes, plastic gloves, dust bins, brooms, dust masks and buckets.



Shelter and Site Planning

In Nduta camp, the combined number of family shelters and tents is 10,478 (capacity 52,390), out of a target of 13,300 shelters for a maximum population of 60,000 persons. This consists of 4,339 tents currently pitched and occupied and 2,000 Emergency Family Shelters constructed by TWESA and 4,139 by AIRD with 43 under construction. The removal of mass shelters continues with the dismantling of two villages, which have been replaced with emergency family shelters. In addition, plastic sheets in four reception villages has been removed for alternative use (where possible), leaving four reception villages with a capacity of 5,000 individuals in use. As reported previously, 12,222 transitional shelters (upgrade of all shelters in Nduta camp) will become an urgent priority as the plastic sheeting deteriorates. There is an urgent need for new roads, and the upgrade of roads, to be completed in Nduta camp, as they have continued to deteriorate rapidly during the start of the wet season.

In Mtendeli camp, the number of family shelters constructed is 1,459 out of a target of 4,222 shelters for a maximum population of 15,000 persons. The total number actually occupied is 1,182 with 5,322 individuals. Four reception villages are available to receive 5,000 persons.

In Nyarugusu camp, TWESA carried out rehabilitation work on 99 individual emergency family shelters, due to their continuing deterioration, which is exacerbated by the heavy rains. Many of the emergency shelters and tents are leaking, causing difficult conditions for the resident families. The refugees who are currently occupying blocks of four

units in Nyarugusu camp, will be prioritized to move to Mtendeli camp once relocations resume. UNHCR and TWESA are undertaking in Mtendeli camp checks of the number of shelters vacant to prevent refugees from staying in mass shelters when the relocations from Nyarugusu resume.

Transitional shelters (upgrades) in all camps will become an urgent priority, while new roads and camp drainage are a current priority in Nduta and Mtendeli camp. In Nyarugusu camp, road humps were installed near areas with community services activities and schools to increase traffic safety in the camp.

The Terms of Reference for the UNHCR Kibondo Sub Office Shelter and Environment Sector Working Group were finalised and agreed at the 9 March 2016 meeting. The final Shelter Allocation Standard Operating Procedures will be shared with Camp Management in the next reporting period for immediate implementation.



Access to Energy / the Environment

During the reporting period, the UNHCR Sub Office Kibondo Shelter Expert held several meetings with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Environmental Coordinator, as well as REDESO, UNHCR's environmental partner, to discuss environmental activities and plans for the Region. The MHA Environmental Coordinator also attended the presentation of the AGDM participatory finding results. REDESO and UNHCR are working to strengthen the reporting of environmental activities in Nduta and Mtendeli camps.

In Nyarugusu camp, the strain on natural resources continues to be a cause for conflict with the local host community resulting in protection concerns. A visit to assess alternative fuel sources will be conducted in the following week.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Nothing to report.



Host Community, Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

The election process, to establish the leadership structure of the camp, continues in Nduta, with eight of the 12 populated zones completed.



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

During the reporting period 1,032 buckets were received from UNICEF, which were the only NFIs received in Nduta camp. There, however, remains a backlog of: 4,097 buckets; 5,659 mosquito nets; and 5,839 solar lamps to ensure all refugees receive a full NFI package. The supply of 2,321 kitchen sets during the last reporting period addressed the backlog on these items. While 5,855 plastic sheets were supplied during the last reporting period, 2,311 more sheets are required to complete the construction of the remaining 1,967 shelters and 492 related latrines.

Security

In Mtendeli camp, the limited number of police posts is impacting security and safety at the camp, as the police cannot maintain a sufficient number of patrols.

Programme

The UNHCR's Kibondo Sub Office and Kasulu Field Office held the annual field level Country Operation Plan sessions in Kibondo over two days during the reporting period. Colleagues from the Program Section in UNHCR Office in Dar es Salam also attended the consultations. The exercise included the presentation of: the participatory assessment results to partners; and the MHA for discussion and feedback.

UNHCR's partner Good Neighbours Tanzania has arrived in Kibondo to establish livelihoods and self-reliance projects in the refugee camps. A briefing, with the UNHCR Head of Sub Office Kibondo and staff, was held during the reporting period to discuss potential activities and the coordinated way forward, with regards to the livelihoods and self-reliance strategy.

External Relations, Events and Coordination

During the reporting period, a joint visit by donors (ECHO, DFiD and the Global Canadian International Humanitarian Assistance) was received in Kigoma. The missions visited projects and partners in all three camps, as well as at Karago. In addition, briefings were held with UNHCR's Kibondo Sub Office and Kasulu Field Office. Meanwhile confirmation was received on ECHO's contribution of 5m Euro to support activities associated to responding to the Burundian emergency in Tanzania.

Administration and Staffing

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

Arrivals:

Ms. Chansa Kapaya has arrived in Tanzania to undertake the functions of the Representative for UNHCR Tanzania. Ms. Kapaya will be based in UNHCR Branch Office in Dar es Salaam.

Departures:

Mahamat Alhadi, Physical Site Planner, UNHCR.

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 and Red Crescent (IFRC), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medecins Sans Frontieres MSF Belgium, Switzerland and Holland), Oxfam Great Britain, Plan International, Relief to Development Society (REDES), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent 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.

Contacts:

Dost Yousafzai, Head of Sub Office, Kibondo yousafza@unhcr.org, Tel: +255 (0) 627 596 977

Amah Assiama-Hillgartner, Head of Field Office, Kasulu assiama@unhcr.org Tel: +255 (0) 787 730 449

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)