

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

Reporting Period: 25 – 31 March 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

KEY FIGURES

As at March 31, 2016

136,658

Total Burundian population of concern

133,683

Total Burundian population post influx

78,158

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

52,952

Total population in Nduta Camp

17,026

Relocated from Nyarugusu camp to Nduta camp

5,322

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

226

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site

Mass Reunification Exercise

The second reunification convoy from Nyarugusu camp was received in Nduta camp on 31 March 2016, with a total of 867 individuals/261 families reunited with their relatives in Nduta camp. The exercise was coordinated by agencies and partners, following the implementation of lessons learnt from the first reunification exercise earlier this month.

Relocations from Nyarugusu Camp

The third borehole in Mtendeli camp is now operational and the WASH and Shelter sectors have confirmed that shelter and water is in place to support up to 15,000 refugees. However, expanding the shelters and the water network around the agricultural land until the crops are harvested will make the implementation of the water network challenging. The District Commissioner in Kakonko District has agreed to expand Mtendeli camp to all areas within the boundaries that are not currently under agricultural production. The District Commissioner also stated that the farmers have until July 2016 to harvest their crops. This in turn will allow relocations from Nyarugusu camp to resume by the end of the next reporting week. Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) is currently working to ensure that the registration area is well prepared for the relocations; UNHCR and partners are coordinating closely to ensure all arrangements are in place. Resolving the land issue remains a major priority, as Mtendeli camp will shortly start to receive new arrivals from the border; it is anticipated that Nduta camp will reach its capacity of 55,000 refugees within the next two-weeks.

Water Supply at Karago Camp

In relation to the fourth site, Karago camp, MSF-Holland had initially advised that due to the limited availability of water, it would not be able to support the expected 50,000 refugees. However, a Geologist with Medecins Sans Frontieres-Holland (MSF-Holland), who previously surveyed the area, has arrived to determine if Karago has a potential underground water source that would support the number of anticipated refugees.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Visits Kigoma Region



During the reporting period, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs visited Kigoma Region. He was accompanied by the Assistant Director of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the Regional Refugee Coordinator of MHA from Kigoma. During the visit to Kibondo and Kakonko Districts, the mission visited Mtendeli, Nduta and Karago camps as well as Mabamba border entry point. UNHCR provided an overview of the

achievements and challenges faced in response to the refugee influx. The priority concerns, with regards to land and water faced at Mtendeli and Karago, were also discussed with the mission.

Operational Context

The situation in Bujumbura remains similar to the previous reporting period; being stable but extremely tense in some provinces, including Rumonge, Makamba and Bujumbura, due to the presence of Imbonerakure militia and government forces across the country. In that context, refugees from Burundi continue to arrive to Tanzania through the Kigoma region. Since the political crisis in Burundi is not yet resolved, it is anticipated that more refugees will continue to arrive. In comparison to the last reporting period, the profile of refugees remains similar; mainly women with children and elderly persons often with very little luggage. It appears from information at entry points that many refugees received at the reception centres, such as Kibirizi and Kagunga, have fled through secondary roads due to imposed restrictions and road blocks along the major roads.

Protection

During the reporting period, an average of **110** Burundian refugees arrived per day, mainly from Ruyigi, Bururi, Cankuzo, Makamba and Bujumbura Mairie provinces, into Tanzania through various entry points and transported by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) to Nduta camp in Kibondo Districts. The entry point with the most new arrivals was Mabamba with 342 refugees. In the period under review, a total of **880** were received in Nduta camp. Total Burundian refugee new arrivals/births recorded since April 2015 is **133,683** and the total number of all Burundian refugees in Northwest Tanzania is **136,658**. There are **78,158** Burundian refugees residing in Nyarugusu camp (**2,975** pre April 2015 and **75,183** post April 2015), while **52,952** refugees are living in Nduta camp, **5,322** refugees are in Mtendeli camp and **226** 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%**.

The Women's Legal Aid Centre (WLAC) continued the monitoring of prisons, law enforcement institutions and courts, as well as intervention in domestic and related matters at the camp. There are 73 refugees at the Kibondo prison serving sentences (62m/4f) and remands (7m). At the police station and Immigration Office in Kibondo, no refugees are in detention, however, there were three at Nduta and one at Mtendeli police posts for criminal offenses including theft and assault. At the Primary and Magistrate Courts in Kibondo, there were seven cases pending. However, 24 refugees were provided with legal assistance/advice, representation and interpretation services. WLAC also mediated nine cases in Nduta camp and four cases in Mtendeli camp related to matrimonial disputes. Sessions at the zonal level on the rights and obligations of refugees and the civilian character of the camps were undertaken. A major challenge remains the lack of adequate transportation to facilitate their work and easy access to courts by refugees from Nduta and Mtendeli camps.

There are presently 61 refugees at the Mwisu Separation Facility in Kagera region, which hosts suspected ex combatants or armed elements, including 54 men, four women and three children. The inmates reported the lack of basic non-food items including soap, mosquito nets and buckets. In addition, the women have requested clothing for their children, blankets and sanitary napkins. UNHCR has been requested to provide the items from their stock. UNHCR is working with the Refugee Services Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs in Dar es Salaam to derive clear criteria and procedures on the identification, separation and transportation of armed elements or ex-combatants to the Mwisu facility, in an effort to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of the refugee camps, as there is currently an absence of clear criteria and procedures at the refugee camps.

Border Monitoring

UNHCR continues to monitor the border points at Katanga, Mugunzu and Mabamba in Kibondo District and Rugenge and Gwarama in Kikonko District to assess the quality of services and facilities, and to ensure that protection information on the new arrivals is gathered for analysis. The new arrivals indicated that they fled forced recruitment, threats and intimidation by armed police and Imbonerakures, especially in provinces bordering Tanzania. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) is presently providing medical screening, basic treatment and referral to local

dispensaries where necessary. TWESA is managing the reception facilities at the entry points and the provision of hot meals will start during the next reporting period.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

Since the end of February 2016, a lack of any referrals from Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TRCS), who provide medical services for SGBV survivors in Mtendeli camp, to IRC has been noted. In order to strengthen referrals, IRC has conducted SGBV training on 'Clinical Management of Sexual Assault Survivors', with participation of all medical staff and nurses from the Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (TRCS) and Mediciens Sans Frontieres-Switzerland (MSF-CH). In addition, meetings are taking place with the relevant partners to assess any further staff training needs and actions to ensure access to quality health responses are being discussed with TRCS. Training on the referral pathway and cooperation between service providers and IRC will be held in the month of April 2016. At the moment the average number of reported SGBV cases for Mtendeli is below 10, with regards to sexual assault/rape cases after flight, the weekly reported average is mostly between 0 and 1, however, significant efforts are being made with outreach and information to the communities to increase the reporting and knowledge about access to services.

In response to reports that survivors of domestic violence in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, after having attended mediation counseling with their partner (provided through WLAC), were exposed to further incidents of domestic violence, UNHCR, IRC and WLAC held an urgent meeting to discuss reasons and solutions. Regarding referrals from IRC to WLAC, strict criteria was agreed, including more comprehensive information and explanation of mediation counseling to the survivors prior to the referral and a close follow-up by WLAC in coordination with IRC. This should ensure that only those cases where the survivor is fully informed about content and purpose of mediation services is referred. It is anticipated that this will reduce further risk of SGBV incidents for survivors of domestic violence.

To facilitate the work of the future taskforce for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, a basic assessment tool was developed in order to systematically collect information regarding the existing internal complaint mechanisms, Code of Conduct and PSEA awareness. As soon as all agencies have appointed a PSEA Focal Point, the first taskforce meeting will be held. This process is closely linked with the establishment of a community based complaint mechanism (CBCM), which has been handed over from the SGBV working group to the Community Based Protection (CBP) Working Group.

Whereas logistic support remains a major challenge for the police, a positive step is that the interim shelter to provide space for the Gender Desk in Mtendeli camp will be constructed by the end of April 2016.

The adoption of an alcohol strategy for the SGBV working group was also a driving force for the establishment of an Alcohol Task Force, members of which include UNHCR, MHA, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), IRC, WLAC, TCRS and MSF-CH. The Task Force works closely with the Community Based Protection Working Group and the Protection Sector Working Group. Responsibility of this time-bound Inter-Agency Task Force is to establish and coordinate the implementation of an action plan to effectively address the overconsumption and illegal production of alcohol in Nduta and Mtendeli camps.

Feed-back from focus group discussions (FGDs) that were conducted in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, involving women, men, boys and girls, clearly showed that the vast majority acknowledges the problems of irresponsible drinking and its link to an increased risk of SGBV, in particular domestic violence. In addition, there was general support to an introduction of clear regulations and strict measures to control the selling and consumption of alcohol.

The Task Force for Nduta and Mtendeli camps agreed that activities will focus on: (i) coordination with the MHA on existing legislation and determining its applicability for the refugee population; (ii) raising awareness and providing information on the negative impact of alcohol on social behavior, increased violence and health; and (iii) preventive activities involving community representatives and the youth through performance and community activities. Engagement of community representatives will be key, as well as close cooperation with the MHA, in this regard meetings with the MHA legal adviser have been arranged.

In Nyarugusu camp, the SGBV sub working group has discussed issues raised in relation to early pregnancy. Actions for joint collaboration with the Health sector were agreed, as well as on establishing the community based working groups on SGBV and training of community leaders on SGBV and referral pathways.

The PSEA Task Force in Nyarugusu held a third meeting and the organizations are completing checklists and internal flowcharts.

A team from Johns Hopkins and Muhimhili Universities arrived in Nyarugusu camp to conduct training, in advance of a pilot on specialized intimate partner violence (IPV) psycho social support.

Planning for the SGBV awareness campaign in all Burundian schools in Nyarugusu camp has taken place. The aim of the campaign is to ensure all children know where, how, when and why to report abuse. It will also provide them with the information on what to expect if they do report, in order to reduce concerns and fears in relation to reporting.

The SGBV sub working group in Nyarugusu camp has drafted an unmet needs document for the sector including: appropriate community spaces to engage men and boys in activities; the lack of safe spaces/shelters for families; additional confidential counseling rooms; and counseling staff to conduct case management and outreach activities. In Nyarugusu camp there is also a major need for psycho social support, including for men in relation to issues of disempowerment.

Persons with Specific Needs

No major activities to report.

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 1,485 (546f/939m) and 155 (60f/95m) respectively. 36 (22m/14) Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted by Plan International for unaccompanied minors and separated children in Nduta camp for a total of 497 (273m/225f) BIAs to date. In Mtendeli camp 18 (16m/2f) BIAs were conducted for a total of 124 (83m/41f). This is a total of 621 BIAs from Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The 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, were 2,304 (1,190f/1,114m).

In Nduta camp, TRCS in collaboration with UNHCR, DRC, HelpAge International and Plan International, successfully conducted family reunification of 861 individuals including 116 from Nyarugusu camp to Nduta camp. Out of this, 29 unaccompanied minors and separated children (18f/11m) were successfully reunified with their families. The family reunification from Mtendeli to Nduta camps is an ongoing exercise and for the period February-March 2016, TRCS, DRC, UNHCR and Plan International reunified a total of 10 unaccompanied minors and separate children (8m/2f). Finally, two Child Protection Committees were formed in Nduta camp by Plan International.

Education

During the reporting period, 125 teachers participated in training on Peace Education in Nduta camp organized by CARITAS.

In Nduta camp, Caritas and IRC, in close cooperation with UNHCR, are preparing the first 2-day training for teachers on SGBV, including PSEA, Code of Conduct and child protection issues. The training will be conducted in mid-April 2016 and is the first in a series of trainings focusing on education staff. A section includes discussion related to SGBV prevention activities in the school and adoption of such activities. It was highlighted during preparations that a Code of Conduct for

teachers and other education staff is required and will be addressed urgently. UNHCR and partners continue to appeal to the Government of United Republic of Tanzania to reconsider the current national policy of only using permanent structures for school classrooms and to permit the construction and use of semi-permanent structures to ensure the required number of classrooms is met promptly. In addition, challenges continue with overcrowded classrooms and the lack of furniture, e.g. desks and benches.



Health and Nutrition

UNHCR's partner IRC continued to provide health services at the National Milling Centre (NMC) and Kagunga Transit Centres with no major cases reported. There is a need to strengthen the medical services at the NMC Transit Centre by increasing the number of health staff, with serious cases to continue to be referred to Maweni Regional Referral Hospital. Meanwhile, the Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (TRCS) and CARITAS have continued with hygiene promotion and clean-up activities at Kagunga II.



Food

To date, a cumulative total of 19,761 mt of food commodities have been distributed to over 132,000 new Burundian refugees. This includes: 635 mt served as hot meals to over 132,000 refugees at Reception/Transit Centres; and 18,687 mt of dry rations provided to over 132,000 refugees. Dry rations include maize meal, pulses, oil, salt, Super Cereal and 38 mt of High Energy Biscuits and dates, distributed by UNHCR and IOM as ready to eat food to 57,074 refugees in transit from various Reception/Transit Centres. In addition, 217 mt of Super Cereal Plus was provided to 21,532 children between 6-23 months and 6-59 months of age to prevent malnutrition and to treat moderate acute malnutrition, respectively. A further 184 mt of various food commodities was provided to 19,192 beneficiaries including pregnant and lactating women, children with moderate acute malnutrition, HIV patients on medication and hospital in-patients.

Preparations for the next food distribution in Nduta camp (starting on week commencing 3 April 2016) have continued with the convening of a post distribution meeting to establish lessons learnt from the last distribution, cases addressed and prepositioning for the next distribution. All reunified cases from the recent reunification exercise will receive food on their existing ration cards for the coming distribution. The help desk with UNHCR, WFP, World Vision, DRC and MHA will continue.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

In Nduta camp, the average per capita water supply is 26 litres per person per day, with drastic variation noted between the different zones. It has been agreed to delay the planned exit of MSF-CH due to water shortage problems occurring in some zones. Oxfam Great Britain (Oxfam GB) and MSF-CH are working to identify the source of the problem and implement mitigation measures. An additional water pump has been installed and is expected to be completed next week to increase the water supply. Simultaneously, an alternative underground water source is being considered to increase water supply and ensure there is no disruption. 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. Efforts continued to install additional water points to reduce the walking distance to 250m to the furthest dwelling in the neighborhood, against the standard of 500m. All water testing samples recorded chlorine concentrations at the standard concentration of 0.2 mg/l. In regards to sanitation, the crude latrine coverage increased to 15 persons per latrine, against a standard of 50 persons per latrine.

In Mtendeli camp, the average per capita water supply is 24 litres per person per day, through a water distribution network; there is coverage of 88 persons per tap against the standard of 250 persons per tap. The resumption of relocation from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli starting on 8 April 2016, will reduce the per capita supply from the current 24 litres per person due to the additional persons accessing water but will remain within the acceptable standards of water supply. The additional pump has been operationalized for the new borehole to increase the water supply to be able to support a population of 15,000 refugees and the various organisations within the camp. In areas where there is no

encroachment of land by local farmers, tap stands have been constructed to the 'within 500m walking distance from the furthest household' 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 remained at 20 persons per latrine, against a standard of 50 persons per latrine. Therefore, there is sufficient water and sanitation available to resume the relocations of Burundian refugees from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli camp.

The supply of water in Nyarugusu camp was on average 3,483,833 liters per day and sustained per capita water consumption of 24 litres per person per day, considering a total registered refugee population of 142,431. There are 1,038 water collection points operational in the camp (566 and 472 taps in Congolese sites and Burundian sites respectively). Significant efforts are required to increase the number of water collection points in the camp in order to meet UNHCR's standard of 1 tap per 80 refugees. The regular monitoring of Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) at different locations has been carried out. 141 and 132 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/ltr, whereas in household level 22 samples were found below FRC level 0.1mg/ltr out of 132 tested. UNHCR has recommended all partners maintain minimum FRC levels of 0.5 mg/ltr at water points during the rainy season. The rehabilitation of borehole three is in process. UNHCR has asked UNICEF to provide bladder tanks from their emergency stock for back up.

In order to strengthen hygiene promotion in Nyarugusu camp, partners have been mobilizing supervisors and community hygiene volunteers, including environmental clubs, to carry out activities; including cleaning of water storage items, camp cleaning campaigns and other outreach activities. In sanitation, 62 family latrines have been decommissioned and 92 family shared household latrines have been constructed by Oxfam GB and TWESA (76 and 16 respectively). However, the latrine construction work is delayed due to the unavailability of plastic sheeting. There are a total of 15,430 family shared household latrines functional in the camp (5,646 in Burundian and 9,784 in Congolese sites (as a latrine/HH has been practiced in Congolese sites). The crude latrine coverage in the overall camp stands in 1:10, however, the segregated data for Burundian and Congolese sites are 1:14 and 1:6 respectively.



Shelter and Site Planning

In Nduta camp, the combined number of family shelters and tents is 10,884 out of a target of 12,222 shelters for a maximum population of 55,000 persons. This consists of 4,390 tents currently pitched and occupied and 2,000 Emergency Family Shelters constructed by TWESA and 4,494 by African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD). 28 classrooms have now been completed by DRC since the beginning of November at an average of 7 per month. While 12,222 transitional shelters are required across the camp, 4,339 will replace tents while 7,883 will be an upgrade from the emergency shelters.

The construction of additional shelters at the end of existing neighborhoods in Nduta camp was commenced by AIRD in a bid to accommodate more families within the limits of the water network. This is expected to accommodate the remaining 2,048 refugees to reach the agreed maximum capacity of 55,000 refugees.

In Mtendeli camp, the number of family shelters constructed is 1,837 with 11,111 required for a maximum population of 50,000 persons (@ 4.5 occupancy rate per shelter). This target will change depending on the decision taken in relation to the expansion capacity numbers for Mtendeli camp. Neighborhood level drainage is required to be completed across all hillsides.

Following many reoccurring issues with shelter allocation in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, the standard operating procedures for shelter allocation was the central focus at the Shelter and Environment Sector Working Group on Wednesday, 9April at the UNHCR Sub Office Kibondo.

The refugee community, with support from DRC, will shortly commence the 'Transitional Shelter' brick making in Zone 1 of Nduta camp. In an effort to ease pressure on water resources, provide water close to brick making activities and

reduce potential environmental impacts, the waste water from the tap stands in the camp will be used for making bricks at the neighborhood level.

UNHCR and TWESA met with all refugee shelter workers in Mtendeli camp. The aim of the meeting was to discuss improvements in quality and answer questions that the refugee workers had, as shelter construction is set to be scaled up when the relocations from Nyarugusu camp recommence. Almost 70 workers attended, including 20 women and five persons with specific needs who are involved in shelter construction. In addition, maintenance teams from the refugee community are now functional in Mtendeli camp.

Access to Energy/ the Environment

Retrospective Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) of Nduta and Mtendeli camps will be undertaken. In addition, an EIA is also required for Karago camp and the surrounding area prior to establishing Karago camp.

A full assessment and modeling of the main water source for Nduta camp is urgently needed. UNHCR will undertake this task and monitor the water source closely over the coming months.

The number of proposed seedlings to be grown across camps and host communities by UNHCR environmental partner in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, Relief to Development Society (REDESO), is anticipated to reach as many as 1,000,000 seedlings. A primary fuel resource assessment of the Miombo forest surrounding all the camps in the Kigoma Region indicates that less than 3.5m³ per hectare of wood is available before deforestation commences.

The Proposal, being developed by UNHCR, for 'Safe from the Start' to pilot an alternative fuel in the three camps, Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps is nearing completion in order to implement this much needed programme.

UNICEF has been encouraged to consider surface water catchment to support water systems in schools. In addition, the WASH sector has been encouraged to pay greater consideration to environmental solutions to water usage in camps including messaging, grey water reuse and water catchment from shelters.

In 2016, REDESO will scale up kitchen gardens. The objectives of promoting kitchen gardens include, reducing the dependency on foods that require lengthy cooking times such as imported beans, in order to reduce fuel consumption and improve nutrition: multi story and sack gardens will be a feature of training.



UNHCR partner in Nyarugusu camp, Community Environmental Management and Development Organisation (CEMDO) continue to implement a small scale mushroom growing project. The project should be promoted and considered by livelihood, health and environmental partners for expansion in all camps. The project was originally established to deter refugees from collecting and consuming poisonous mushrooms around the periphery of the camp. The CEMDO team report that the project was successful but is yet to be scaled up and could be an extremely beneficial nutrition source for refugees and can include persons with specific needs.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

In Nduta camp, most of the shelters that suffered from stolen plastic sheeting have now been repaired by the community and were allocated during this reporting period. A number of other shelters have been damaged in the recent storms in the Kibondo area. An assessment is being carried out by UNHCR and partners to facilitate repairs.

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

The transfer of Core Relief Items (CRI's) from the Nduta based warehouses to the new Kibondo AIRD managed warehouse, began during the reporting period. There are currently four trucks available in Sub Office Kibondo. However, two trucks have been unavailable for two weeks pending maintenance from Volvo and one is still waiting for replacement parts. The fuel leakage problem at the AIRD fuel station has now been repaired. However, there was an estimated loss of fuel totaling 1,200 litres and the formal procedure for loss and damage are being completed with AIRD.

In Nduta camp, no new core relief item stock were received. However, a total of 243 new arrival refugees received Core Relief Items as against 1,017 for the last reporting period (two weeks).

Security

UNHCR conducted a security assessment of road conditions and the security situation of the Burundi and Rwanda border entry points of Murusagamba, Rusumo, Kassenge, Kabang and Lumasi Transit Centre. Among the roads assessed include Kalenge-Nyakanazi-Ngara, Nyakanazi-Bukoba, and Nyakanazi-Bwanga. The security situation in these areas has been reported stable, however, road conditions to most border points remain challenging.

An incident at the Karago camp facilities was reported with the removal of iron roofing sheets on at least twenty existing buildings including the police post, health centre and school. Police in Mtendeli have started night patrols to prevent further incidents but urgent reinforcement is required at both Karago and Mtendeli sites.

Programme

UNHCR Sub Office Kibondo partners received confirmation of the extension of their Letter of Mutual Intent (LOMI), initially for three months, and for an additional three months commencing 1 April 2016, pending the signing of the tripartite agreement with partners and the Tanzanian government.

UNHCR Sub Office Kibondo has submitted the scope of its funding gaps covering April to December 2016. The gap amounts to USD 8 million and includes some host community projects in the areas of education, water and the environment.

The Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) has opened its funding round for 2016 and several international and national organizations have approached UNHCR Tanzania for letters of support. UNHCR supported eight partners including IRC, Handicap International, DRC, Oxfam GB, Save the Children, Church World Service, TCRS and Plan International who submitted their proposals to complement UNHCR funding for the Burundi Emergency response.

External Relations, Events and Coordination

During the reporting period, two missions were received in the Kigoma Region. The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs and MHA colleagues visited the region for a familiarization visit; including all three camps, border entry points and local and regional authorities and met with UNHCR.

The Connectivity Project mission visited Nduta and Mtendeli camps, which included focus groups with members of the refugee community to familiarize themselves with the camps and assess the internet connectivity and usage for a potential extension of the current pilot project in Nyarugusu camp. The mission also briefed the UNHCR Kasulu Field Office and Kibondo Sub Office on the project who also provided feedback on findings in the camp.

The Nduta Camp Coordination and Camp Management meeting (CCCM) was changed to early in the next reporting period due to the MHA mission.

Administration and Staffing

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

Arrivals:

Ms. Mia Hejdenberg, Emergency Coordinator Mtendeli, MSF-OCA, Tanzania

Ms. Marcela Suley, IRC GBV psychosocial officer, Nyarugusu camp

Departures:

Mr. Haydn Williams, Emergency Coordinator Mtendeli, MSF-OCA, Tanzania

Working in partnership

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**), 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 (**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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