

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI REFUGEE SITUATION

Reporting Period: 26 February – 3 March 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

Relocations from Nyarugusu Camp

The two additional pumps required to facilitate the water supply at Mtendeli camp should be delivered and installed within a matter of days and, as such, the relocation of Burundian refugees from Nyarugusu camp to Mtendeli camp is anticipated to resume on 17 March 2016. The camp has an expected capacity of 20,000 refugees, when the land presently under agricultural use in the camp is handed back by the local community, to permit the construction of additional refugee shelters and the water network. UNHCR has also appealed to the Regional Authorities, to agree on a fixed number of Burundian refugees who can remain in Nyarugusu camp (if any), in order to take advantage of the investment made in the camp, as well as, to help UNHCR and its partners to proceed with planned developments that improve current living conditions presently experienced by the refugees.

Education

Francophone Ambassadors from France, Belgium and the Honorary Consulate of Senegal in Tanzania, together with representation from development actors, such as the Belgian Technical Cooperation, visited Kigoma from 3 to 4 March 2016. On 3 March 2016, the mission paid a courtesy visit to the Kigoma District authorities and received a briefing on the district activities, the district development plan and gaps in service delivery, accompanied by a request for support. In addition, a round table panel discussion took place, with participation from eleven refugees from Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The refugees included students, education coordinators and opinion leaders. The discussions aimed at sharing key information on education interventions in the camp, existing gaps and to propose means of addressing the identified gaps in the Education sector. The main outcome was that there is a critical need for education interventions to be scaled up and that this will need additional funding. The delegation also highlighted the need to promote French as a language of instruction in the Education sector. The delegation later met with education and non-education partners--MSF, IRC, Plan International and Save the Children--during individual meetings. On 4 March 2016, the delegation, accompanied by UNHCR, visited Nyarugusu camp and received briefings and visited schools and education partners in the camp.

A draft advocacy paper has been prepared by UNHCR and partners to appeal to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoT) to: reconsider its current policy of only permitting the use of permanent structures for school classrooms; and to consider allowing also the use of semi-permanent structures for classrooms. The draft advocacy paper has been shared with the Regional Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the Regional Administration Secretary for comments, as well as UNHCR Dar es Salaam. The overwhelming need for classrooms, coupled with funding constraints and the time required to build permanent structures make this a critical issue. In Nduta camp alone, out of a total of 24,584 children of school going age, children registered in school constitute 60%; the remaining 40% are out of school. Those in school experience an average ratio of 1 classroom to 429 pupils. It is vital to urgently construct 833 class rooms and provide 20,825 desks, and 833 chairs/tables which will cost US\$6,622,203. The number of class rooms needed and desk/benches to be produced will continue to increase as more refugees arrive.

KEY FIGURES

As at 3 March 2016

133,562

Total Burundian population of concern

130,587

Total Burundian population post influx

78,907

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

49,125

Total population in Nduta Camp

5,322

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

208

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site



During the reporting period an average of **114** Burundian refugees--mainly from Ruyigi, Bururi, Cankuzo, and Bujumbura Mairie provinces--arrived per day into Tanzania through various entry points and was transported by IOM to Nduta camp in Kibondo District. The border entry point receiving the most new arrivals during this reporting period is Mabamba with 212 refugees per day, which is still a decrease in comparison to the 417 refugees who arrived through the same entry point in the previous reporting period. Total Burundian refugee new arrivals/births recorded since April 2015 is **130,587** and the total number of all Burundian refugees in Northwest Tanzania is **133,562**. There are **78,907** Burundian refugees residing in Nyarugusu camp (**2,975** pre April 2015 and **75,932** post April 2015) while **49,125** refugees are living in Nduta camp and **5,322** refugees in Mtendeli camp and **208** in Lumasi Transit Site in Ngara District. The total percentage of children among new arrivals is **57.6%** and total combined women and children is **78.3%**.

In Nduta 263 ration cards were reported to have been lost/stolen during the reporting week. The details including ration card numbers, family sizes and the name of head of households have been shared with UNHCR Registration team to coordinate with UNHCR Field team on a joint decision for a procedure to replace the lost stolen ration cards.

The draft working document on the new structure replacing the “Sungusungus” now known as the “Community Watch Team (CWT)” has been prepared. The document was drafted in accordance with a decision at an earlier meeting between UNHCR, the MHA, and the Police. The CWT will support the police to provide security for the camp. The document is being shared with relevant partners for their feedback and consolidation prior to it being finalized and implemented.

UNHCR led an induction workshop for newly assigned MHA staff in the Kigoma region from 1 to 3 March 2016. The training focused on basic international and national refugee law, prevention/response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), identification and care for persons with specific needs, including unaccompanied/separated children and those living with disabilities, as well as the UNHCR Code of Conduct. The training was intended to build the capacities of the newly deployed staff in order to enhance their performance at the field level.

In Nduta camp, the weekly counseling service for cases unrelated to SGBV and Child Protection, which commenced recently, is receiving on average 10-15 individuals at this early stage. The service is held on Thursdays from 9:00am – 1:00pm, and is primary aimed to provide a forum for refugees to bring general protection issues to the attention of UNHCR for counseling and the subsequent development of appropriate solutions.

AGDM Focused Participatory Assessment

UNHCR, GoT, partners and refugee representatives undertook data collection for the Mtendeli camp AGDM Participatory Assessment on 26 February 2016, with full participation from partners, authorities and refugees in order to assess protection risks faced by refugees and the surrounding community. Data analysis is still ongoing and a report for both Nduta and Mtendeli camps will be shared by mid-March 2016. This concludes the camp assessments, although the outcome of the exercise will contribute towards the development of UNHCR’s Planning for 2017.

Relocations from Nyarugusu Camp

The two additional pumps required to facilitate the water supply at Mtendeli camp should be delivered and installed within a matter of days and, as such, the relocation of Burundian refugees from Nyarugusu camp to Mtendeli camp is anticipated to resume on 17 March 2016. The camp has an expected capacity of 20,000 refugees, when the land presently under agricultural use in the camp is handed back by the local community, to permit the construction of additional refugee shelters and the water network. UNHCR has also appealed to the Regional Authorities, to agree on a fixed number of Burundian refugees who can remain in Nyarugusu camp (if any), in order to take advantage of the

investment made in the camp, as well as, to help UNHCR and its partners to proceed with planned developments that improve current living conditions.

Border Monitoring

The formal hand over from CARITAS to TWESA, to manage and provide food at border entry points, took place during the reporting period. WFP have confirmed their commitment to provide dry food rations to all Burundian refugees during their time of transit. These arrangements will provide refugees with the minimum services according to UNHCR standards.

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 1,561. The organization also continues to arrange alternative care in both camps, with a total cumulative of 552 children (158f/394m) in Nduta camp and 71 children (22f/49m) in Mtendeli camp. All attempts are being made to place teenagers, who are currently in group shelters in Nduta camp, into foster care, which requires intensive supervision. This week Plan International did not place any additional children into teenage shelters but removed 6 (1f/5m) from the group shelters and placed them in foster care. The total number of individual children who attended a Child Friendly Space (CFS) in Nduta camp and Mtendeli camp, at least once per week, in ages from 5 years to 17 years was 2003 (1063m/957f).

The five (5) minors who, were among a group of 31 refugees convicted and sentenced for exiting the camp without a permit in January 2016, have been released. The release of the children was preceded by a number of advocacy interventions and follow up by UNHCR, through its legal aid partner WLAC, resulting in the Magistrate reversing the charges against the children, due to the extenuating circumstances surrounding their conviction. The children were returned to the camp and turned over to their families, with Plan International assisting with psychosocial and other support.

Plan International and OXFAM GB trained children in Nduta CFS, on WASH and hygiene promotion. Hygiene promotion clubs were also formed in both CFS, which will be involved in the development of peer health and hygiene support to other children.

UNHCR and UNICEF Child Protection co-hosted a meeting on the recently adopted Information Sharing Protocols (ISP). The ISP lays the foundation for procedures to share confidential information regarding unaccompanied minors and separated child cases between agencies and the camps. As relocation of Burundian refugees from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli camp recommences, the Protocol and regular case exchange, serve as a key instrument for UNHCR and the IRC Child Protection in Nyarugusu to interface with Plan International, the child protection organization within Nduta and Mtendeli camps, as unaccompanied minors and separated children are transferred between camps.

UNICEF held a meeting with the IRC in Nyarugusu camp to discuss case filing structures and the movement of child protection cases to new camps. IRC has made great efforts to adapt their internal case management structure to align as closely as possible with UNHCR (proGres). These measures, under human resource constraints, will allow for the smooth transfer of child protection cases to the new camps. UNICEF and IRC collaborated closely with the UNHCR-led Child Protection Working Group on this and other matters to best serve vulnerable children.

UNICEF held the first of a series of training workshops for Save the Children on the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Emergencies; a global set of guidelines and targets rolled out by the Global Protection Cluster's Child Protection Working Group in 2012. UNICEF expects to hold similar training for all child protection actors across all the camps.

Persons with Specific Needs

At the Sub Office Kibondo Inter-Agency Meeting on 3 March 2016, HelpAge gave a presentation on their protection and assistance programmes for persons with specific needs in Nduta and Mtendeli camps. Two key challenges were highlighted by HelpAge, the first was the need for a strengthened referral and feedback system and the second was the lack of sufficient services for people with multiple vulnerabilities. HelpAge also highlighted the challenges for the Albino population in the camp, particularly their specific security and protection needs, as they are both stigmatized and targeted for harm due to local belief systems.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

UNHCR, through its partner IRC, received 24 cases (16 at Nduta and 8 at Mtendeli) all of a different nature. All cases were referred to relevant partners for appropriate services including medical, psychosocial and legal assistance. Most perpetrators were males unknown and unrelated to the survivors. Attributing common factors were reported as: firewood and mushroom collection; different ethnicities; war related; marital conflict; and excessive consumption of alcohol. IRC and the operational medical partner MSF, held a coordination meeting to review and enhance case management and referrals between the two organizations. MSF confirmed their readiness to provide expert opinion for SGBV cases in courts whenever summoned.

IRC's Legal Aid services received 16 cases during the week, all of which are being followed up accordingly by UNHCR through IRC.

The delays experienced in the legal process, i.e. hearing of cases, has diminished the motivation of some survivors to pursue cases and leaving perpetrators with impunity. For instance, three of the survivors at Mtendeli have declined to pursue legal actions against perpetrators. UNHCR's partner is following up the matter with the Magistrate to expedite the hearing of cases.

Since the opening of Mtendeli camp IRC has not received any SGBV cases from the TRCS hospital. The IRC is planning to conduct training to service providers on clinical care for survivors of sexual assault and discuss the referral pathway, which has been updated and being translated to Kirundi and Swahili. There is currently no focal person for SGBV in the hospital.

Education

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for classrooms, coupled with funding constraints and the time required to build permanent structures make this a critical issue. The draft advocacy paper has been shared with the Regional MHA and the Regional Administration Secretary for comments, as well as UNHCR Dar es Salaam. Once the document has been cleared by the Regional authorities and finalized it will be shared with Dar es Salaam to submit to the MHA at the Dar es Salaam level.

UNHCR and UNICEF, under the joint Education Strategy, are making strong efforts to raise awareness of the critical need for much more investment in the Education sector. In addition, there is solid advocacy for options in the curriculum, as well as the need for semi-permanent structures to ensure that the right to education is upheld for all children of school going age in the Kigoma region camps.

In Mtendeli camp, the completed school was handed over to IRC. IRC is working with UNHCR for actions to hasten the procurement of desks to ensure classes commence before the end of March 2016 deadline.



Health and Nutrition

MSF-CH will be handing over the health activities in Nyarugusu camp to TRCS but will remain in camp to work on Malaria prevention and treatment only, including establishing a mobile clinic for the Congolese areas.

In Mtendeli camp, the treatment centre for HIV patients has opened and is operating. On average 350 to 400 people are visiting the outpatient department per day, with an average of 30 to 34 persons being admitted per day.

UNHCR has requested TRCS to provide details on the number of new born babies delivered at the hospital, since January 14, 2016, for registration purposes.

In Nduta and Mtendeli, UNICEF is continuing to support the implementation of immunization services and the treatment of severely malnourished children, through MSF-CH and TRCS respectively. In both camps systematic measles, rubella and OPV vaccination is continuing to be provided to all new arrivals aged less than 5 years. Additionally, in both camps UNICEF is implementing the Tanzanian national expanded routine immunization to all children before their first birthday.

Last week UNICEF contributed to MSF-CH's mass distribution of long lasting impregnated bed-nets (LLIN) by providing 26,000 bed nets to prevent the spread of malaria.



Food

To date, a cumulative total of 17,580 mt of food commodities have been distributed by WFP and partners to over 130,000 new Burundian refugees. This includes: the provision of hot meals, dry rations, high energy biscuits and dates during transportation from reception and transit centres; super cereals for children; various food commodities provided to pregnant and lactating women; children with moderate acute malnutrition; HIV patients on medication; and hospital in-patients.

In Nduta camp, preparations for the next food distribution, which is due to start on Monday, 7 March 2016, are being completed. The post food coordination meeting was convened by WFP in Nduta during the reporting period. The challenges regarding fences and lighting at the distribution site was a key issue discussed and a resolution is being sought. The constructions of two Rub Halls--one in the warehouse area and the other at the Food Distribution point--have completed.

Hot meals in Nduta camp were provided to an average of 2320 individuals in the reporting period; a drop from an average of 2700 in the previous reporting period. This drop is a result of more individuals being relocated to mass shelters than previously, which is also linked to a combined availability of trucks for construction poles, kitchen sets and

plastic sheeting and the self-pitching of tents by refugees. It is projected that this figure will drop to well below 1500 in the coming week.

WFP held a cash-based transfer training in Kasulu that was attended by MHA, UNHCR, and ADRA. Some partners are regularly missing from the Food Coordination meeting and are encouraged to participate in order to ensure strong coordination and planning, as well as find collective solutions to problems.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

In Nduta camp, the average per capita water supply remains stable at 23 litres per person per day, through a water distribution network with 181 people per tap, which is below the standard of 250. The taps are located at an average of 185 metres walking distance from the furthest dwelling within the neighborhoods, which is within the standard of 500 metres. All water testing samples recorded chlorine concentrations at the standard concentration of 0.2 mg/l. Regarding 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 29.2 litres per person per day, through a water distribution network with 88 persons per taps, which is below the standard of 250 and all are constructed within the 500m walking distance to the furthest dwelling. All water testing samples recorded chlorine concentrations at the standard concentration of 0.2 mg/l. Crude latrine coverage is at 20 persons per latrine, against a standard of 50 persons per latrine.

In Mtendeli camp, MSF-H has committed to drilling and commissioning two water boreholes. PNR a drilling contractor arrived earlier in the week and commenced drilling the first borehole. Currently the contractor has accomplished nearly three-quarters of the expected works and, once complete, it is expected to be the third borehole with a good yield, thereby increasing the number of people to be accommodated in the camp. As previously reported, the development of the water distribution network at the camp has been delayed due to discussions with the host community, who have been using some of the camp area for agricultural production. However, it is understood that an agreement has been reached, which will be put in writing shortly.

The authorization for tax exemption from the Government authorities for TCRS to procure equipment for the borehole in Mtendeli camp has delayed the activity. The MHA has approved the request and the matter is now with the Tanzanian revenue Authority for final approval. It is anticipated that upon approval, the equipment will be procured and received within the next fortnight, facilitating the recommencement of relocations from Nyarugusu camp.

In Nyarugusu camp, UNHCR is preparing for World Water Day on 26 March 2016 under the theme 'Better Water, Better Jobs'. The plans will be shared with partners shortly.

MSF-CH will hand over all WASH projects to TWESA in Nyarugusu camp but its pumping station will remain until the end of March to provide more time for MSF to conclude the drilling of their first borehole.



Shelter and Site Planning

In Nduta camp, the combined number of family shelters and tents is 8,991, 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 3,916 by AIRD. In addition, 28 classrooms have been completed since the beginning of November 2015 at a rate of 7 per month. The removal of mass shelters continues and demarcation of the final camp areas is now underway by AIRD. In addition, 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 beginning of the wet season.

In Mtendeli camp, the number of family shelters is 1,459 out of a target of 4,222 shelters for a maximum population of 15,000 persons. Transitional shelters (upgrades) will also become an urgent priority, while new roads and camp drainage are a current priority.

During the reporting period, UNHCR conducted a shelter and site-planning workshop for all partners after invitations were extended to UNHCR staff and partners in Kibondo Sub Office and Kasulu Field Office. All shelter, camp management and environmental partners from the Kibondo operation and the camp management partner from Nyarugusu camp attended. The aim of the workshop was to:

- Review achievements and challenges and identify strengths, weaknesses and innovations in order to harmonize and improve the implementation of activities;
- Review and update the shelter strategy for the region;
- Revise global standards in terms of site planning and shelter and adapt them to the reality of the field context;
- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of a selection of potential transitional shelters as a technical working group; and
- Mainstreaming environment, gender, SGBV, age and disability into shelter and site planning.

The Standard Operating Procedures for Shelter Allocation (SOPs) in Nduta and Mtendeli camps have now been completed and will be implemented immediately. The aims of the SOPs are to: ensure the systematic allocation of shelters; ensure that persons with special needs are fully considered; and to continue to reduce the time refugees spend in mass shelters.

The Terms of Reference for the UNHCR Kibondo Sub Office Shelter and Environment Sector Working Group have been distributed to working group members, as well as other sectors such as protection, for comments and agreement at the next meeting on 9 March 2016 at 9.00am in UNHCR Kibondo Sub Office.

In accordance with the strategy jointly developed by the UNHCR Kasulu and UNHCR Kibondo Shelter Teams for Nyarugusu camp, it was reported that all Burundian refugees in Zone 8 partitioned shelters were relocated to family tents in Zone 12, and Congolese in Departure 3 were transferred to new tents in B1 and Zone 11. The relocation of Congolese will continue provided there is sufficient space to pitch tents in Zone 11.

Several site meetings have been held with local community members, UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) regarding the on-going agricultural use of land within Mtendeli camp by the local community. The agreement was finally reached to permit the plans for further expansion to proceed. Land boundaries have been agreed between the parties, and the land will become available for the construction of refugee shelters following the harvest. The settlement is expected to be finalized within a signed contract setting out the terms and conditions of the agreement in the next few weeks. The development of the water network, through the land presently under cultivation has, however, continued with consent from the local community.

Access to Energy / the Environment

The UNHCR Sub Office Environmental Expert briefly presented on the Environment at the Inter-Agency meeting during the reporting period. The presentation highlighted the need for partners to mainstream the environment and understand why the environment is a critical area of focus with the Tanzanian government. The Environmental Expert also pointed out the need for greater support to environmental partners and the growing issues that need to be addressed including the safety of women and girls collecting firewood in the forest.

The Nyarugusu camp environmental working group will shortly meet with the host community to discuss issues related to the environment.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

The MHA Camp Commandant informed UNHCR and partners that Nyarugusu camp will be closed except for essential services from Good Friday (25 March 2016) to the Tuesday (29 March 2016) after Easter.

In Nduta camp, the development of the address system is ongoing together with the proof of registration issuance and related population per zone exercise.



Host Community, Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

In Nduta camp, the election process is ongoing with 60% of the camp completed. It is expected to finish in the next reporting period and have in place an elected leadership structure for the Camp.

There have been an increasing number of appeals by the local and regional government authorities to the humanitarian community for support to the local communities; in both Kakonko and Kibondo Districts. The authorities were requested to come up with a priority list which UNHCR may consider for implementation, subject to availability of resources.



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

IOM are experiencing transport challenges at some border points in the Kasulu area due to the weather conditions. Currently, with the approval of the government counterparts, they are using trucks where it is not possible to use other forms of transport and then transferring the refugees to alternative transport once reaching better road conditions.

The fuel stock balance, as at the reporting date, is 27,888 litres with the fuel quantity issued being 2,883 litres during the reporting period. A leakage from the pipe that connects the tank to the pump at AIRD has resulted in a loss of between 1,000 to 1,100 litres. The repairs are currently being carried out to rectify the situation.

The distribution of kitchen sets to 2000 out of 2500 individuals in Mass Shelters has commenced in this reporting period. The backlog of kitchen sets and break in supply has been discussed extensively and all efforts are being through projected procurement to ensure that sufficient non-food items are in stock on a continuous basis. Other items issued included solar lamps, sleeping mats, blankets, soap and jerry cans. These were issued mainly to new arrivals and to those who had not received a complete package due to a pipeline break.

More than 700 refugees gathered at UNHCR's office in Mtendeli camp to seek registration for a non-food item distribution, as they reported that they had not received some items in Nyarugusu camp prior to their relocation. The situation was managed by UNHCR in the camp but is a serious issue and efforts are being taken to resolve it urgently.

The logistics meeting was held during the reporting period and issues related to the implementation of new procedures for the warehouse, fuel management, and repair of assets were discussed. UNHCR completed the general inventory of warehouses in Nduta and Mtendeli camp during the reporting period. The report has been finalized and shared.

Security

Lack of vehicles, hand held radios and other logistical support for police, continue to be a challenge regarding timely response to protection related incidents. UNHCR has provided two motor cycles to mitigate the problem but they are grossly inadequate. The only vehicle assigned to carry out police activities, including patrols at both camps, is mostly used for staff escort pursuant to staff safety/security procedures.

In Nduta camp, there is increasing number of reported thefts occurring in the camp, including thefts from vulnerable individuals and youths in group shelters. UNHCR, MHA and partners are seeking solutions to address this growing issue.

UNHCR staff and partners should remain aware of security in light of recent thefts, including armed robbery, in the Peninsula area of Dar es Salaam; particularly around the Chole, Mwaya and Ali Hassan Mwinyi Roads. Several recent incidents have seen the theft of hand bags and wallets with minor injuries sustained by several of the persons involved.

Programme

The UNHCR Sub Office Kibondo multifunctional team members participated in the Risk Assessment exercise and produced the specific risk register, which will be part of the UNHCR Country-Wide Risk for the Tanzania Operation.

Based on the physical verification completed by DRC with the supervision of UNHCR, the stock status of all Core Relief Items in the warehouses of both camps in Nduta and Mtendeli has been clarified. This will allow the incoming and outgoing stock movement of these items to be known on a weekly and monthly basis.

External Relations, Events and Coordination

See also the Education section in this report – Francophone visit

International Women’s Day kicked off during the reporting period with the opening events at Nduta camp including a women’s football match and accompanying activities. Special thanks to: TCRS, whose traditional Burundian dancers livened up the day and provide uniforms and balls for the football participants; and zone leaders who mobilize the community to participate in each events and community member groups across the camp. Many visitors and refugee community members attended events including the Police, MHA, TCRS, zone leaders, sungusungu, the UNHCR female staff and the DRC female staff, who participated in a football game.

During the Sub Office Kibondo Inter-Agency meeting on 3 March 2016, it was agreed by UNHCR and partners to alter the frequency of the Inter-Agency Meeting from weekly to bi-weekly. Therefore, the next meeting is scheduled for March 17, 2016 at 3.00pm in the meeting room. The Coordination Calendar will be updated and re-circulated to the distribution list immediately.

The SGBV Working Group agreed to postpone the Working Group meeting from Monday, 29 February to Monday, 07 March 2016, at 10:00 at the IRC Support Centre, Nduta camp.

The UNHCR Inter-Agency/ CCCM in Nyarugusu camp has been postponed until 14 March 2016 by the Camp Commandant who has requested that reports still be submitted to his office.

In Mtendeli Camp, the CCCM was postponed due to the Participatory Assessment being conducted the same day.

Administration and Staffing

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

Arrivals:

Mr. Imran Muhammad Khawaja, UNHCR Physical Site Planner

Ms Cecilia Kajumba, IOM, Team Leader

Mr. Mariano Griva, ICRC

Mr. Bruce Obiokala, IFRC

Departures:

None

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 (REDESO), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross 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.

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