

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI REFUGEE SITUATION

Reporting Period: 19-25 February 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

During the reporting period an average of 138 Burundian refugees arrived per day. This represents a significant decrease from the past weeks. Interviews held with new arrivals indicate that there has been an increase in military patrols in the border areas inside Burundi and this has resulted in a decrease in the number of arrivals.

Opening of Karago Camp

As previously reported, the third site projected to be re-established as a refugee camp is Karago. The initial camp layout prepared in the third week of February 2016 was revised in light of the suggestions made by participants of the Kibondo Sub-Office inter-agency coordination meeting. In terms of land, the camp has a potential capacity of 50,000 refugees but the major challenge at the camp is related to water. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) experts have confirmed that both Mtendeli and Karago--being in close proximity--share the same underground water reservoir and that the water network being established in Mtendeli camp would have to serve Karago camp. The number of refugees that the two camps can support will be dictated by the available water sources. Once the planned boreholes are completed and operational together with their yields determined, the available water and number of refugees that can be served in these camps can be properly assessed.

When the camps were open in the past, operations relied heavily upon surface water, but due to population growth and changes within the local area, there has been a significant adverse impact on water sources. There is an increased emphasis by the Government on the environmental impact of the refugee community's presence including sustainable water sourcing. The Ministry of Home Affairs has recently appointed an Environmental Coordinator to work in the area of operation to support this process.



Figure 1 - Nduta camp at dawn - UNHCR/Sebastian Rich

KEY FIGURES

As at 25 February 2016

132,937

Total Burundian population of concern

129,750

Total Burundian population post influx

79,014

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

48,326

Total population in Nduta Camp

5,322

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

275

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site



UNHCR and partners including DRC, MSF, Plan International and Oxfam held a meeting during the reporting period to determine the level of stocks of dignity kits among organizations for refugee women and girls of reproductive age. The various partners have committed available stocks for coordinated distributions during March 2016 to cover some of the remaining gaps. Regrettably, at present, UNHCR does not have dignity kits in stock. There is an urgent and on-going need for the above-mentioned kits to be consistently available across all camps—including small stocks in police posts—for the quality of life and dignity of all refugees. Dignity kits remain a challenging gap to consistently fill.

In Nduta camp, the UNHCR Protection Unit has initiated a weekly counseling service for individual cases unrelated to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and Child Protection, as an initial step to its individual case management strategy. The service will be held every Thursday from 9:00am to 1:00pm for refugees to bring general protection issues to the attention of UNHCR for counseling and appropriate solutions. Cases that require further assessment or follow up will be conducted by UNHCR protection staff over the week.

UNHCR and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) met during the reporting week, and discussed security at the Mtendeli refugee camp in light of the limited logistics capacity of the police. UNHCR, MHA and the Police Commanding Officer agreed to establish a Community Watch Team to support the police with security provision in the camp. The new structure will be comprised of refugee volunteers, free of criminal and related records, who will work in close coordination with the Police, MHA, UNHCR and its Camp Management Partner, i.e. DRC. It was agreed that UNHCR will draft and share a new working document encompassing, *inter-alia*, the selection process and the leadership composition. When endorsed by the MHA, the new structure will replace the previous camp security guards known as the "Sungusungus".

As reported last week, the draft strategy on the consumption of alcohol is being prepared. The document has been disseminated with comments received and incorporated. It will be shortly finalized, in line with the MHA's rules and regulations, and an action plan will be produced. DRC in Mtendeli has engaged with the local communities on the issue of alcohol and they have provided positive feedback on a regulation mechanism.

AGDM Focused Participatory Assessment:

The AGDM focused participatory assessment for Mtendeli camp commenced on the final day of the reporting period (February 25, 2016) with an orientation day for UNHCR and partners. The data gathering exercise will be conducted during the next reporting period on Friday, February 26, 2016 as planned. Draft reports for both camps will be presented during the next reporting period for feedback and a final document will be produced shortly after. Again, UNHCR would like to take this opportunity to express their sincere appreciation to all partners and authorities who have participated and supported this exercise to date.

Registration

During the reporting period an average of 138 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. Total Burundian refugee new arrivals/births recorded since April 2015 is 129,750 and the total number of all Burundian refugees in Northwest Tanzania is 132,937. There are 79,014 Burundian refugees residing in Nyarugusu camp (3,189 pre April 2015 and 75,825 post April 2015); 48,326 refugees are living in Nduta camp; 5,322 refugees in Mtendeli camp while at present there are 275 in Lumasi Transit Site in Ngara District. The total percentage of children among new arrivals is 57.7% and total combined women and children is 78.4%.

UNHCR has commenced issuing proof of registration certificates to refugees. The aim is to enhance the physical safety and security of refugees in the country and serve as a key identity document. The lack of birth certificates, despite proof of registration and birth notification issued to refugees, continues to be a gap. Although UNHCR has reached an

agreement with the Government for its Registration Insolvency Agency (RITA) to begin issuing birth and death certificates in favor of refugees, RITA is yet to start the project.

Relocations from Nyarugusu Camp

As reported, relocations from Nyarugusu camp to Mtendeli camp have recently paused, however it is anticipated that they will resume when water and shelter capacity has increased.

Border Monitoring

A border mission with UNHCR, TWESA and WFP was conducted to six border entry points. The mission determined the needs related to core relief items, dry food, minimum staffing levels and additional cooking implements. As reported previously, an agreement has been reached with TWESA to manage the sites and provide food for new arrivals at the border points while awaiting onwards transportation. The partner will begin implementation by March 1, 2016 with formal hand over from CARITAS to TWESA scheduled to take place on the same date. 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

As reported last week, the Child Protection Information Sharing Protocols have now been signed in Dar es Salaam. This will facilitate the sharing and transfer of Burundian unaccompanied minors and separated child cases--managed by IRC in Nyarugusu camp--to Plan International upon relocation to other camps. At the suggestion of UNICEF, the protocols are in line with Draft Regional Information Sharing Protocol (RISP) and would allow for potential cross border movements in future. During the next reporting period, an inter-agency meeting will be held on the specificities of how and with whom key child protection data will be shared across the camps. Focus will now turn to revising the Terms of Reference and Standard Operating Procedures for the Child Protection Working Group. With all unaccompanied minors and separated child data in the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS), IRC will be able to begin reporting more disaggregated data by age and gender on its caseload. UNICEF made an inspection of the physical case management structure at IRC in Nyarugusu camp in the previous reporting period, and significant improvements have been made to the physical case management system.

UNICEF has provided support to PLAN's child friendly (CFS) spaces in Nduta and Mtendeli camps with the provision of recreational kits. The agency also conducts regular monitoring and technical support visits to all CFS in all camps to ensure they conform to Minimum Standards set out by the Global Protection Cluster. Commensurate with this, UNICEF delivered footballs and Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits to all child protection actors (the IRC, Plan International and Save the Children) in order to assist partners to provide services to children in the camps.

A UNHCR monitoring visit to the Kibondo prison has concluded during the reporting week with the release of five children who had been detained for over one month for "conspiracy to commit an offense." Following the intervention by UNHCR and its legal aid partner (Women Legal Aid Centre), police and court authorities agreed to release the children in Nduta camp during the next reporting period.

Plan International continues to register unaccompanied minors and separated children in Nduta and Mtendeli camps and monitors their care through home visits, responding with actions where appropriate. The cumulative total of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) registered by Plan International in these above-mentioned camps is now 1,380 (509f/871m). Plan International also continues to arrange alternative care in both camps with a total cumulative of 592 UASC (153f/380m). All attempts are being made to place teenagers, who are currently in group shelters in Nduta camp, in foster care. This week two teenagers were placed in foster care and reduced the number to 259 (99f/160m). Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) provide children with a safe and secure environment to access services such as psychosocial support, creative and recreational activities, sport, and informal education which allow children the opportunity to develop and build resilience. The total number of individual children who attended CFS activities in Nduta camp at least once per week in ages from 5 years to 17 years is 2,167 (1001f/1166m).

Persons with Specific Needs

In Mtendeli camp, HelpAge urgently requires the community based rehabilitation centre to provide full assessment and services to persons with specific needs and extends beyond the capacity of the reception centre. DRC and UNHCR will follow up on this issue with HelpAge. In Nduta camp, the official handover of the rehabilitation centre from DRC to HelpAge will be completed shortly.

HelpAge has registered 5,465 persons with specific needs and during the next Kibondo Sub Office Inter-Agency meeting will make a presentation on their services and assistance. HelpAge is engaging with sectors that distribute soaps with a view to purchase for distribution and further use. MSF-CH has already requested samples with a view to purchasing them for use in their centres.

Youth

While primary education is a core responsibility in emergencies, secondary, non-formal and other education options such as vocational training for youth is a serious gap. It is fully recognized that this group needs to be engaged in a meaningful and productive way. It is vital to also look for potential to expand programmes to the host community where possible and given availability of funding.

Plan International has confirmed funding for a new youth related programme that will include the construction of three youth centres in Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The centre will offer sports and recreation facilities, vocational training for 300 youths (15-25 years), life skills training for 3,000 youth and 90 youth trained as community mobilisers and peer to peer educators.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

Solar lamps that were funded by the *Safe from the Start* Project were distributed to 3,185 families in Nduta camp to fill an urgent back-log. Solar lamps are vital to enhance the security and safety of women and girls, men and boys in the camps. The distribution also serves as an opportunity to hold specific information sessions with women on security and safety, education and access to SGBV specific services. At this stage, 4,312 solar lamps are still required to clear the backlog together with the projections for future arrivals across camps. UNHCR is following up on the supply of solar lamps to ensure that sufficient quantities are available for families.

In Nduta camp, capacity building activities in the 'SGBV training centre' continued with a SGBV training for WASH focal points. The training was based on the *IASC Guidelines for Integrating SGBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action* and focused on providing basic introduction on SGBV prevention and response and effective mainstreaming into the WASH Sector. Participants were encouraged to review the activities of their agency and whether additional measures, activities and policies could be introduced to mitigate the risk of and prevent SGBV from happening. The training was successful, though it was also acknowledged that follow-up sessions with senior staff members of WASH partners will be important.

Due to the lack of a partner to provide psychosocial counseling to non-sexual and SGBV survivors in need of support, agencies, including UNHCR, continue to refer cases to IRC. This takes a significant amount of IRC resources to provide counseling in cases of marital dispute, traumatization and problems faced in the camp.

Education

UNHCR and partners have identified four refugee students (a female and male from Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps) and a teacher to travel to Kigoma to participate in a round table discussion on education with Francophone Ambassadors participating in such a discussion. The five participants from Kibondo will join others in Kasulu from Nyarugusu camp and travel together to Kigoma. It is anticipated that the exchanges between the diplomats and refugees will be a positive experience and can highlight education activities as well as the serious gaps in this sector.

UNHCR is working with the WASH sector to develop an overall action plan to improve WASH facilities in schools and meet the minimum emergency standards required based on the student population attending and projected figures. While Oxfam GB will continue to build the basic numbers of latrines and water points for new schools under their current budget, UNICEF has also committed to support WASH in schools and is in the process of selecting an implementing partner in Nduta and Mtendeli camps.

There are many requests by youth in the camps for university opportunities. DAFI scholarship applications are anticipated for June and July 2016. UNHCR Sub-Office Kibondo is in contact with focal points in Dar es Salaam to ensure that information is circulated when it becomes available.



Health and Nutrition

A third MSF-CH health post has now become functional in Nduta camp. This is welcomed by the community who experienced long distances to services due to the space and size of the camp. There are no plans for MSF-CH to establish surgical capacity within the Nduta camp; however, MSF-CH will continue to work with the Kibondo hospital and in turn strengthen their capacity for the benefit of the refugees and host community. However, the pediatric and neonatal intensive care units should be open within the next couple of weeks.

MSF-CH will conduct the first round of the mass cholera vaccination commencing in the next reporting period, followed by a break during which the mass mosquito net distribution will occur.

UNHCR presented the current activities, strategy and status of the health sector to the Kibondo Sub-Office Inter-Agency meeting during the reporting period.

Key morbidities remain the same as reported in previous weeks with malaria as the number one cause of morbidity. MSF-CH will have an entomologist arriving on mission in the next couple of weeks to look at the mosquito population and at avenues to reduce the prevalence rates.

In Mtendeli camp, TRCS will receive funds from the German government to establish an operating theatre in the camp. In order to reduce waiting periods, TRCS are currently employing more medical personnel for pharmaceutical dispensary. They are also improving waiting areas by constructing additional shelters areas. UNHCR has offered to provide assistance to engage with this project. IFRC reported that the HIV programme experts from Kibondo hospital have conducted a visit to Mtendeli hospital and agreed that every Friday a monitoring visit will be conducted with training having occurred for the health information team.



Food

The draft Terms of Reference for the Food Sector have been prepared by WFP and will be shared with the Food Sector Working Group at the next Food Coordination Meeting for comments from partners.

The General Food Distribution in Nduta camp was completed during the reporting period with a decrease in the number of problem cases in comparison to the previous distribution. In addition, security has been strengthened at the food distribution centre. Meanwhile, hot meals continue to be issued to new arrivals at the reception centre; with a current feeding population of 2331 being a decrease from 3432 during the previous period. All food rations are served at 100% as per standard.



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 72 water points located at an average of less than 500 metres walking distance from the furthest dwelling within the neighborhoods. In all water testing samples, 95% measured for chlorine concentration between 0.2 to 0.6 mg/l while the standard is 0.2 mg/l. The turbidity level registered is between 5NTU to 10NTU while

the standard is less than 5NTU. In relation to the temporary river source managed by MSF-CH there has been high levels of turbidity in relation to the acceptable standards which results in an increased running costs for water treatment. Regarding sanitation, there are 2,668 latrines with crude latrine coverage at 20 persons per latrine. In addition, there are 2,254 bathing shelters with crude showers coverage of 20 persons per cubicle.

In Mtendeli camp, the average water supply remains at 20 litres per person per day. One borehole has been drilled and pump testing was completed with confirmation of a yield of 11 m³/ hour. The drilling of a second borehole has been finalized and awaiting procurement as well as delivery of pumps from Nairobi with support from UNHCR. Twenty water points are connected to the water distribution network, which have been constructed within the 500m walking distance to the furthest dwelling. There are 316 latrines with crude latrine coverage of 20 persons per latrine, and 316 bathing shelters with crude shower coverage of 20 persons per cubicle, in the neighborhoods inhabited by refugees.

UNICEF conducted an assessment during the reporting period for the WASH situation in schools. UNICEF is in discussions with Water Mission International as a possible partner in Nduta and Mtendeli camps under the UNICEF WASH CERF funding. However, no contract has yet been initiated as CERF funding is not yet available.



Shelter and Site Planning

During the next reporting period, the draft Shelter Strategy will be develop into a final working document and incorporate the current assessment of the transitional shelters.

UNHCR will host a one day workshop with partners for site planning, shelter and camp management to strengthen capacity and coordination among stakeholders. The objective of the workshop is to bring together all technical and other stakeholders to consolidate the experiences from Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps to date and harmonize and improve the implementation of activities. In addition, the day will provide time to: review and update the shelter strategy for the region, revise global standards in terms of site planning and shelter, adapt the latter to the field context and formulate an action plan. The workshop will be held on March 1, 2016 from 8:00 to 17:00.

In Nduta camp, the number of family shelters and tents combined is 10,071 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 5,732 Emergency Family Shelters constructed.

Changes to the water plan by Oxfam GB means that two planned zones will not be developed. A potential solution is to remove selected mass shelters to make way for new neighborhoods and fill the vacant areas in another zone and extend a possible further zone. These actions should still allow for the planned capacity of 60,000 refugees. Accurate numbers on total shelter capacity will be available after further assessment in the next reporting period.

In Mtendeli camp, the number of family shelters is 1,459 out of a target of 3,300 shelters for a maximum population of 15,000 persons. In addition, 168 are ready to be covered and 298 are under construction. Out of the completed shelters, 950 have now been constructed with a partition for small families and individuals to share.

Dead trees in Mtendeli camp continue to be an issue in some areas, with as many as 115 shelters damaged or destroyed in the tree removal processes. While DRC will establish a maintenance team to support repairs and some reconstruction, REDESO will continue to work through the camp on these activities with the support of community members.

The pole supply for shelter construction and monitoring of the purchase of poles from sustainable sources has improved considerably. However, while the pace of construction has still been maintained with the influx, construction of shelters has seen a slow down as payment to communities for poles remains outstanding until PPA's are signed and partners have sufficient cash flow to resume full supply. Unfortunately, the limited number of trucks for AIRD to transport the poles has slowed construction; but with support from UNHCR Kasulu the poles were transported. However, transport of materials for shelters remains an issue and UNHCR is following up on this.

Opening of Karago Camp

The site is projected to be re-established as a refugee camp. The initial camp lay out prepared in the third week of February 2016 was revised in light of suggestion made by participants of the Kibondo Sub-Office inter-agency coordination meeting.

In terms of land, the camp has a potential capacity of 50,000 refugees but the major challenge at the camp is related to water. The WASH experts have confirmed that both Mtendeli and Karago--being in close proximity--share the same underground water reservoir and that the water network being established in Mtendeli camp would have to serve Karago camp. The number of refugees that the two camps can support will be dictated by the available water sources. At this time, the most hopeful scenario does not go beyond the possibility of 15,000 persons being accommodated in Karago. Other potential water sources are therefore being sought.

Once the planned 10 boreholes are completed and operational and with their yields determined, the available water and number of refugees that can be served in these camps can be properly assessed.

At this stage, partners have not been selected nor have funds been allocated for the development of Karago camp. In light of the on-going new arrivals from border entry points and the Nyarugusu camp relocation exercise, together with the land and water challenges in Mtendeli camp, it is vital that Karago camp is either developed or another site with better water sources identified.



Access to Energy / the Environment

The MHA have recently appointed an Environmental Coordinator to the Kibondo region in line with the high priority placed on the environment by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. The MHA Coordinator and UNHCR Kibondo Sub-Office environmental expert will meet in the next reporting period. The UNHCR environmental expert will provide a briefing as well as discuss the Environmental Strategy being developed for the camps in the region by UNHCR, the environmental partners and other stakeholders.

While the UNHCR shelter and environment team continues to meet with partners and donors to improve the environmental focus across the operation, the team has held initial meetings in recent weeks with UNEP, UNDP, Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) and the EU Delegation to Tanzania regarding sustainable resource management and alternative fuels. A potential trial of ethanol stoves is now being discussed along with the potential for biomass briquettes for all camps.

In Mtendeli camp, drainage is required to be developed across the hillsides as the increased clearing of land will lead to increased run-off and erosion. There is a budget allowance for DRC to carry out these works with technical guidance from the Shelter, Site Planning and Environment Sector Group. There is a great need to establish community nurseries to grow live fences and soil stabilizing plants as clearing of hillsides increases.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

The first session of the Code of Conduct was held by UNHCR and partners for incentive workers in Mtendeli camp during the reporting period. Approximately 60 participants were introduced to the Code of Conduct and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and key principles of protection by UNHCR and IRC. Unfortunately, most presentations (except that of DRC) were in Kiswahili language and not in Kirundi. While this was a great success for those who understood, this was a lesson learnt for appropriate translation in future sessions.



Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

Following on from a visit by the Connectivity team from UNHCR Geneva to Nyarugusu team in October 2015, Blue Town visited Nyarugusu camp to plan for implementation of internet connectivity in the camp and the host community;

including site surveys and permit applications for towers. Blue Town intends to install five wi-fi hotspots in open camp areas such as the common market and youth centre and in five locations in the camp and five in the nearby villages. It is planned to be implemented in early April 2016 with the project to be launched in early May 2016.

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

(see also Protection SGBV section in this report) A distribution of solar lamps was concluded during the reporting period to reduce a backlog due to a break in supply of solar lamps. 3,185 individuals received lamps while 4,312 are still required to clear the total back log and commence distribution of lamps to new arrivals. UNHCR will follow up on the remaining solar lamps to restore the supply chain.

The fuel stock balance as at the reporting date is 32,332 litres with the fuel quantity received being 36,616 litres. In order to address some reported gaps, 10,000 plastic sheeting and 2,120 kitchen sets were transferred from Mtendeli to Nduta camp.

The inventory of the DRC managed warehouse has commenced as a prelude to the handover in the near future.

Security

In Nduta camp, the police post was handed over to the Police during the reporting period in order to enhance the security of the camp. However, the police also require logistical support including a vehicle and hand-held-radios in order to be effective and efficient and particularly to conduct patrols around the camp as a response and deterrent to crimes.

Lack of vehicles, hand-held-radios and other logistical support for police continue to be a challenge regarding timely response – the provision of 2 motorcycles during the reporting period is an important step to start addressing this gap.

Burglary (break-in) and stealing in the warehouses, natural hazard of lightning strikes, road traffic accident, armed highway robbery or road banditry and sexual abuse have been reported. The reported loss of assets by UNHCR, WFP, WVI and DRC had moderate impact on the operation.

The incidents related to the losses of assets in warehouses and residential compounds will likely continue pending the installation of corresponding mitigating measures. All humanitarian organizations especially managers and supply officers have been advised to implement physical security and safety measures for the warehouses. In the meantime, police will be deployed for one month to assist with securing the warehouses in Nduta pending improvements. Staff members are advised to remain vigilant and report any security related incidents.

Programme

Logistic support from UNHCR Kasulu to speed up shelter and wash activities in Nduta and Mtendeli camps

Due to limited transport available for AIRD to move over 100,000 poles to construct shelters in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, construction has slowed. With the support of UNHCR Kasulu Field Office, AIRD managed to transport more than 65,000 poles and resumed normal construction of shelters.

Completion of 2015 narrative Final Report and Indicator Report

During the recent UNHCR 2015 Year-End Report exercise in Sub-Office Kibondo, the importance to regularly report against indicators to measure achievement of objectives towards standards--based on the UNHCR Result Framework--was acknowledged and presented an important lesson learnt. UNHCR is taking actions to work with partners and strengthen the overall reporting of both narrative and indicators within the operation.

New Partner for Livelihoods

A new livelihoods partner, GNTZ, will aim to promote self-reliance and reduce economic dependency of refugees in Nyaragusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps¹ through delivering a multi-dimensional livelihood coping mechanism, which is in

¹ This partner will also work with the Congolese refugees in Nyaragusu camp

line with the objectives of 'UNHCR Global Strategy for Livelihoods 2014-2018'. Activities will include establishing short, medium and long term livelihood strategies including durable solutions jointly developed with UNHCR and other partner agencies; constructing 'Livelihood Centers' in Nduta and Mtendeli camps; inventing and providing vocational training programs to Burundian refugees; and, among others, identifying and hiring Burundian professionals as an instructor of vocational program.

External Relations and Coordination

The Regional Administration Secretary (RAS) coordination meeting was held on Wednesday February 24, 2016 with UNHCR Head of Sub-Office and Head of Field Office in attendance together with partners across the region. Key discussions included relocation of refugees from Nyarugusu camp, with UNHCR appealing to the RAS for numbers to be agreed should there be plans for some Burundian refugees to remain in Nyarugusu camp. This would assist UNHCR and partners to consolidate planning and improve living conditions based on those numbers.

The UNHCR led NFI working group for Nduta and Mtendeli camps met during the previous reporting period and it was agreed to meet again during the next reporting period. A Terms of Reference (ToR) will be drafted and disseminated for feedback and endorsement.

In addition, a UNHCR led Logistics Working Group for Nduta and Mtendeli camps has recently met with logistics managers of partner agencies. The next meeting is scheduled to be held on February 29, 2016 at 16:00 hrs.

Administration and Staffing

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

Arrivals:

Mr. Tobias Sijabaje, Environmental Coordinator, MHA;
 Ms. Jessica Ntaita, Assistant Camp Commander, Nduta;
 Dr. Victor Nyange, Sexual and Reproductive Health Coordinator, UNFPA;
 Mr. Nicolas Mouly, Assistant Emergency Coordinator, ALIMA;
 Ms. Mammie Temesgen, HR Associate, UNHCR Sub-Office, Kibondo; and
 Mr. Alex Wade, Field Coordinator, MSF-CH.

Departures:

Ms. Lilian Ambuso, Emergency Coordinator/Operations officer, IOM;
 Mr. Brian Willet, Field Coordinator, MSF-CH.

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 Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (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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