

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI REFUGEE SITUATION

Reporting Period: 8 – 21 July 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

UNHCR has temporarily discontinued the relocation of refugees from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli refugee camps due to the critical challenges faced in sourcing for ground water. The available water supply from the four operational boreholes can support a total population of 30,000 refugees. Mtendeli refugee camp currently has a population of over 28,391 refugees. The decision was made to prioritize for new arrivals from the border areas who have been coming on a daily basis. Another borehole is in the process of being drilled by Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF-H). The anticipated water supply capacity in Mtendeli refugee camp with the additional two boreholes will cover for approximately 35,000 persons of concern.

The high level U.S. Delegation (U.S. Department of State’s BPRM), led by Her Excellency, Ms. Pamela Hamamoto, the Ambassador for U.S. Mission in Geneva, to Kigoma region took place from 11 to 14 July 2014. The mission aimed to oversee many aspects of the refugee operation which include the issues of protection and durable solutions as well as to extend the U.S. Government’s appreciation to the Government of Tanzania. The Delegation visited Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps as well as Katumba Settlement.



<The U.S. Delegation members checks the quality of handicrafts produced by the female refugees at the IRC’s Women Centre in Nduta refugee camp during the U.S. Delegation Visit >

KEY FIGURES

As of 21 July 2016

146,539

Total Burundian population of concern

143,825

Total Burundian population post influx

64,686

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

53,245

Total population in Nduta Camp

28,391

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

217

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site

UNHCR conducted a border monitoring at six border posts in Kibondo and Kikonko districts, Kigoma region during the reporting period. The low number of new arrivals potentially related to challenges derived from tighter border controls inside Burundi continue to be reported. Majority of the new arrivals came from the provinces of Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Ngozi and Karozi in Burundi. UNHCR partners, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) continue to provide basic medical services including Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits and wet feeding at all border reception centres. Meanwhile, IRC continue to monitor new arrivals for suspected yellow fever cases. This exercise is being conducted in light of the recent declaration by the Government of yellow fever as a public health emergency from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

UNHCR was requested by authorities of a Catholic Parish to remove a reception centre constructed on a land owned by the parish. The centre was constructed based on an earlier negotiation by a partner. As a remedy, UNHCR requested from the local government authorities for a gratis land space to relocate the center. The land space was granted and plans are underway to relocate the center where standard facilities including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), will be installed.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

Awareness raising campaign to address the issue of early reporting of sexual violence continue in all camp locations including Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. Meanwhile, the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Sector Working Group (SWG) members in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps have agreed to further increase the outreach and dissemination of messages to address the trend related to the decrease of reporting for rape cases within 72 hours of exposure. This will be carried out in close coordination with the health partners, MSF-CH and Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS). In addition, IRC has also met with the zone leaders to jointly develop an information campaign on the same subject.

Oxfam, Women's Legal Aid Centre (WLAC) and IRC have jointly prepared a revision of the coordinated outreach plan for the coming months to ensure harmonization of all outreach activities in Nyarugusu refugee camp. It was agreed that in each Sub Working Group (SWG) meeting, a coordinated outreach plan will be developed on a monthly basis for implementation by all members in their regular and/or specialized activities in the camp.

In Nyarugusu refugee camp, the new radio programme on awareness raising related to the issue of early and forced marriage has been aired twice during the week of 18 July 2016 through Radio Amani. The broadcast was initiated jointly between IRC and UNHCR.

A training programme for the Case Conference Committee has been implemented by IRC and UNHCR in Nyarugusu refugee camp during the reporting period. In addition, IRC has also provided training for the Community Watch Team (*sungu sungu*) on SGBV prevention and response as well as socializing their roles and responsibilities in the camp.

In Nduta refugee camp, a two-day training programme was held targeting all zone leaders. Meanwhile, a regular training for IRC's incentive staff and Plan International's community volunteers was conducted in the IRC Training Centre.

In Nduta refugee camp, a joint meeting of UNHCR, IRC, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and Plan International was held with all zone leaders to discuss safety measures that needs to be put in place to increase safe access to firewood. The long outstanding issue concerning lack of adequate tools will be solved at the village level through the setting up of tool banks by DRC for the Community Maintenance Committees to manage. In addition, all zone leaders have been requested to work closely with the communities, women and girls to ensure that women and girls will be accompanied when traveling to collect firewood. Furthermore, the three officially approved firewood collection sites in Nduta refugee camp were presented during the meeting.

IRC held a three-day training programme targeting police officers, in particular female police officers, public prosecutors and partners' staff in Kibondo district. The current challenges faced related to referral mechanism,

registration using PF3 (*Police Form 3 is a document that is given to a victim or survivor of a crime*) and operationalization of the Gender desks in both Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps, were discussed. The training resulted to positive feedback from participants who have committed to plan follow up actions including cooperation with the Tanzanian Women Police Association. Meanwhile, a training programme for clinicians in Kasulu and Kibondo districts on improvement in completing the PF3 has also taken place. The PF3 will help to avoid case dismissal due to technical challenges and will also help to improve procedures being put in place for case follow up.

During the reporting period, two meetings were held in Kasulu and Kibondo districts with the police to discuss issues related to coordination and the need to improve documentation.

The training on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and family planning, in particular, access to contraceptives was implemented in Nyarugusu refugee camp. The training was implemented as a response to complaints expressed by women on the increased number of pregnancies.

The Engagement with Men in Accountable Practice (EMAP) and Economic and Social Empowerment (EASE) programmes are ongoing in all camps. In Nyarugusu refugee camp, four additional women's groups were established as part of the EMAP activities and 121 additional women have registered their interests for subsequent follow up actions. In Nduta refugee camp, a total of 97 women are currently registered and discussions with women groups are in its third week as part of the subsequent follow up actions. Meanwhile in Mtendeli refugee camp, the process of establishing women's groups is still ongoing. This is the first phase of the EMAP programme which will be the building block for the second phase implementation to focus on structured dialogues which will involve the men's groups.

Youth

During the reporting period, Plan International distributed dignity kits to 44 youth refugees in Nduta refugee camp. The cumulative total of beneficiaries who have received dignity kits now stands at 399 (200 f/199 m) youth refugees.

The practical sessions of vocational training programmes, i.e. soap making, bread making, and tailoring as well as carpentry, are ongoing with an active participation of youth refugees. In addition, life skills training programme has commenced for 170 (83 f/87 m) youth refugees in both Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. These training programmes were conducted on HIV/AIDS, Adolescents' Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH), SGBV, child protection, peace building and conflict resolution, communications and introduction to life skills. The training programmes were facilitated by Plan International in collaboration with TRCS, IRC, MHA, and Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS). An additional 545 (229 / 316 m) youth refugees were screened and registered for the forthcoming life skills training in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. Meanwhile, the youth peer educators continue to conduct meetings and home visits to create awareness about ASRH and SGBV issues in both Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

During the reporting period, Plan International has also conducted a series of individual counselling sessions for five girls within the age range of 15 to 19 years old. These sessions were conducted to help the youth refugees in dealing with personal and family issues.

Child Protection

Across all camp locations, IRC Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection teams have developed common messages to disseminate in each zone on child protection related issues including child sexual abuse. Furthermore, IRC together with Plan International has conducted a series of awareness raising sessions at the Child Friendly Spaces and schools in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

A series of Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted by Plan International in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps from 8 to 21 July 2016. There were 41 (23 f/18 m) unaccompanied and separated children in Nduta refugee camp that have been included in the assessments. The assessments were also conducted in Mtendeli refugee camp for a total of 72 (41 f/31 m) unaccompanied and separated children.

When combined with the previous assessments, Plan International registered a cumulative figure of 2,211 (868 f/1,343 m) unaccompanied and separated children in both Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

During the reporting week, Plan International handled 29 (16 f/13 m) referral cases with support of UNHCR, CARITAS, IRC, DRC, TRCS and HelpAge. Furthermore, 51 cases were identified and reported by the Child Protection Committees for a range of issues which include neglect, abandonment, economic/sexual exploitation, physical/sexual abuse, theft and child marriage.

During the reporting period, Plan International conducted fostering information sessions for a group of 71 (55 f/16 m) parents and 36 (17 f/19 m) unaccompanied and separated children in Mtendeli refugee camp. These parents will be collecting data related to different issues pertaining to foster care arrangements, disseminating child protection messages to the community, conducting meetings with foster children and parents to discuss parenting.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

During the reporting period, the identification of PSNs continue in Mtendeli refugee camp targeting new arrivals to allow for the provision of appropriate services to the group. There are 181 (115 f/ 66 m) additional PSNs that have been documented, bringing the total number of PSNs in Mtendeli refugee camp to 2,037 (1,315 f/722 m). Meanwhile, HelpAge also continue to document PSNs for provision of appropriate services in Nduta refugee camp. Both Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps now have documented 9,269 (5,395 f/2,874 m) PSNs. HelpAge continue to share the PSNs list with other partners which has resulted to the provision of appropriate and specific services that address their immediate and long term needs.

There are 113 (76 f/37 m) children with special needs who were covered during the weekly rehabilitation pediatric clinics in Nduta refugee camp. The children served include those with cerebral palsy, deformities, delayed milestones, hydrocephalus and down syndrome. HelpAge has provided therapies and referrals to MSF hospital. Follow-ups and reviews are ongoing to ensure the children are supported fully by their caregivers and/or parents.

In addition, there were 20 (11 f/9 m) adults with special needs who continue to undergo therapies for health issues related to severe back pain, hemiplegia, muscles weakness and paralysis in Nduta refugee camp.

In Mtendeli refugee camp, there are 12 (10 f/ 2 m) children with special needs who were attended through the weekly pediatric rehabilitation clinics for treatment of various conditions that range from club foot, cerebral palsy, hydrocephaly to quadriplegia. Their conditions are being treated at the temporary Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) centre in the camp. HelpAge will commence appropriate referrals for special medical treatments. Lack of a proper CBR centre in Mtendeli refugee camp inhibits proper provision of rehabilitation services to PSNs.

There are 26 (13 f/13 m) persons of concern with various challenges who have received mobility and other assistive devices which include walking sticks, wheel chairs, elbow crutches, tricycles and commode chairs for toilet use. These devices have enhanced their mobility to access services within the camp with minimum support from their caregivers.

HelpAge has provided a training programme to 22 incentive workers (4 f/18 m). The training programme focused on a range of aspects which include identifying and conducting functional assessments, handling children with disabilities and multiple challenges, learning difficulties amongst children with disabilities and those with normal intelligence, handling burns and burning deformities, pressure sores and documentation of persons with specific needs. The knowledge provided through the training has enabled incentive workers to continuously identify, refer and/or provide required services while conducting home visits and community mobilization activities in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

There are 69 (47 f/22 m) PSNs with serious medical conditions and frail/homebound persons, including older women and men, who were supported through routine home visits to assess and ensure their conditions are stable and that they are provided with timely support within their home environment in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.



The World Health Organization (WHO) has received Tuberculosis (TB) drugs which will be distributed to patients in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. The TB treatment in the camps are linked with and provided through the TB programme of the districts. Hence, the drugs will be distributed through the Resident Medical Officers (RMOs) in Kibondo, Kakonko and Kasulu districts. The respective districts will be required to place their orders according to the needs.

Varicella (Chickenpox) cases have been reported in Nduta refugee camp with 16 probable cases. The District and Regional Medical teams have been notified. A team was sent to the camp to review the cases and collect samples for laboratory testing and confirmation. The medical staff have been trained on screening and case identification. The health promoters are currently conducting active surveillance and health promotion in various zones. Line listing of the cases is ongoing to determine epidemiologic links while waiting for laboratory confirmation.

Food Basket Monitoring (FBM), to identify the nutritional intake of the persons of concern, was conducted in Nyarugusu refugee camp during the reporting period. The FBM was focused on the Burundian population of which 120 beneficiaries were randomly selected. The result has shown that refugees have received 2,012.4 Kcal which equals to 97.6 percent. The stipulated standard is at 2,062.0 Kcal. Meanwhile, the protein consumption monitoring is at 64.3 grams which equals to 97.5 percent. The stipulated standard for protein intake is at 66 grams.

IRC has started the Mental Wellbeing and Psychosocial support services in Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps. The activities focused on level 1 to 3 covering non-specialized (non-pharmacological) care including basic services and security, community and family support as well as non-specialized support. These services were provided in addition to similar services provided by MSF-CH. Meanwhile, the level 4 which is categorized as specialized care (pharmacological) is provided by TRCS in Nyarugusu refugee camp and Kasaka referral hospital in Kigoma region.

There has been an increase of the number of diarrhea cases in both Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps during the reporting week. While sensitization is ongoing on the prevention and control of the disease, WASH partners were notified to strengthen its WASH facilities monitoring especially linked to water storage and general sanitation activities. The previous gap in the distribution of soap in both camps was discussed between UNHCR and its Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) partners, DRC and MHA. The distribution of soaps is currently ongoing in both camps.

The prevalence rate for family planning across all camps is at five percent in Nyarugusu refugee camp. Meanwhile, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps recorded the lowest prevalence at two percent from January to June 2016. Partners continue to work closely to improve awareness and sensitization on family planning in all camps. To address the gap of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials for awareness raising, UNHCR is currently working closely with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Education

The following table illustrates the number of Burundian refugee students enrolled and actual attendance in the three refugee camps:

Description	Camp	Students Enrolled in Schools			Students Attending Schools		
		F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Pre-school	Nyarugusu	1,081	1,777	2,858	1,198	1,141	2,339
	Nduta	607	373	980	607	373	980
	Mtendeli	173	173	346	160	163	323

Description	Camp	Students Enrolled in Schools			Students Attending Schools		
		F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Primary schools	Nyarugusu	13,385	12,734	26,119	10,041	9,848	19,889
	Nduta	7,867	9,036	16,903	7,301	8,809	16,110
	Mtendeli	2,649	3,079	5,728	2,370	2,772	5,142
Secondary Schools	Nyarugusu	2,775	3,070	5,845	2,616	2,295	4,911
	Nduta	155	780	935	155	780	935
	Mtendeli	412	926	1,338	385	882	1,267
Total		29,104	31,948	61,052	24,833	27,063	51,896

Preparatory activities have been initiated for the administration of the 2015/2016 Primary and Secondary School examinations for Burundian refugee students at the three camps in Kigoma region, i.e. Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), supported by UNHCR, is working in close consultation with the Ministries of Education in Burundi and Tanzania and the Tanzania's National Examinations Council. The examinations are set to take place from 23 to 26 August 2016. There are about 1,700 students who have been registered for the examinations. However, data verification activities are still ongoing.

Food

The World Food Programme (WFP) has commenced its 2016 Community and Household Surveillance (CHS). The CHS collects information on food security indicators such as livelihoods and coping strategies as well as food consumption in all camps. The CHS is anticipated to be completed in the last week of July 2016.

In line with the global nutrition standards, WFP will replace the 100 grams ration of super cereal plus that was distributed targeting beneficiaries within the age group of 24 to 59 months with the micronutrient powder (sprinkles) in October 2016.

The maize meal stored commodities donated by the U.S. Government through WFP is nearly completed. Hence, WFP will soon continue with the distribution of locally procured maize meal.

As of 8 July 2016, a cumulative total of 27,370 metric tons of food commodities have been distributed to over 143,000 new Burundian refugees which include 35 metric tons of hot meal at the reception/transit centers and 25,844 metric tons of dry rations in all three camps. The dry rations include maize meals, pulses, oil, salt and super cereal. There was a slight reduction of super cereal in the General Food Distribution due to the late arrival of the vessel. However, in terms of calorie requirements, refugees will receive 2,075 kcal which is about 98 percent of the minimum recommended 2,100 kcal/per day. Meanwhile, there are 40 metric tons of high energy biscuits and dates distributed by CARITAS, TWESA and Relief to Development Society (REDESOS) as ready to eat food to 62,553 refugees in transit from various reception centres.

In addition, there is a total of 365 metric tons of super cereal plus provided to 27,296 infants and children within the age range of 6 to 23 months and 6 to 59 months to prevent stunting and micro-nutrient deficiencies respectively, 386 metric tons of various food commodities provided to 28,649 beneficiaries including pregnant and lactating women, children with moderate acute malnutrition, HIV patients on medication and hospital's in-patients



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

Water

The current rate of water supply in Nyarugusu refugee camp stands at 28.41 liters per person per day. The current rate of water supply in Nduta refugee camp stands at 25 liters per person per day while the rate in Mtendeli stands at 23 liters per person per day.

During the reporting period, a pump broke down in Nduta refugee camp which affected the water supply for two days due to lack of a spare pump. To address the issue, UNICEF has donated a pump from Nyarugusu refugee camp that was fitted and is currently in use. The pump which was broken has now been repaired. There are now two high output pumps and another two low yield pumps placed in the camp. These pumps coupled with two raising main pumps from the water source are expected to avoid future disruption of water supply.

Water distribution capacity has been increased with the functioning of a fourth borehole in Mtendeli refugee camp. The water supply is now able to cater for 30,000 people, and water points are operational daily between 07:00 to 12:00 and 15:00 to 18:00.

TCRS is currently preparing the drilling of two more boreholes in Mtendeli refugee camp, in addition to the current four operating boreholes, to increase sources of water. The tender invitation was completed in June 2016 and the selected contractor is anticipated to start drilling soon.

Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) has been monitored in Nyarugusu refugee camp at 168 water points and 422 households resulting to all tested samples in water point level with FRC level of more than 0.3 milligram per liter whereas in household level only 292 samples have been found with FRC level 0.3 milligram per liter. There were only 16 samples which have been found with FRC level of less than 0.1 milligram per liter. As per UNHCR's standard, all partners should maintain a minimum FRC level of above 0.2 milligram per liter.

Meanwhile the FRC monitoring in Nduta refugee camp for the 216 households selected through random sampling stipulates that the FRC stands above 0.2 milligram per liter which has met the recommended standard set by UNHCR.

Sanitation

During the reporting week, there were 26 family shared household latrines constructed and 19 family latrines decommissioned in Nyarugusu refugee camp by Oxfam GB and TWESA respectively. Overall in Nyarugusu refugee camp, there are 14,828 family shared household latrines that are functional. The family shared latrine coverage in Nyarugusu refugee camp stands at nine persons per latrine. The current family shared latrine coverage in Nduta refugee camp stands at 19 persons per latrine. UNHCR and WASH partners are currently planning to construct the individual family latrines. The construction of 190 family shared latrines and 190 bathing shelters was finalized by TCRS in Mtendeli refugee camp. Meanwhile, TCRS has also repaired 162 family shared latrines.

TCRS has also constructed a total of 65 PSN-friendly designed latrines based on the list of people with special needs received from HelpAge in Mtendeli refugee camp. The latrines have been allocated based on the shared list. The upgrading of latrines for PSNs and construction of new ones are ongoing.

There is a total of 52 families shared and communal latrines that have been decommissioned and replaced with new latrines at the reception center and various parts of Mtendeli refugee camp.

During the reporting week, TWESA and Oxfam conducted a series of hygiene campaign activities in Nyarugusu refugee camp including the cleaning of 24,224 buckets and jerry cans, the implementation of 388 general cleaning campaigns, visitation of 2,248 households by hygiene promoters/community volunteers, the monitoring of 2,784 latrines, 2,359 household latrines, implementation of health and hygiene awareness sessions for 13,074 refugees with special focus on malaria prevention, implementation of 414 Focused Group Discussion and 122 hygiene sessions.

TCRS has also continued the mobilization of the community in order to increase their awareness on how to prevent water and sanitation related diseases and on promoting good hygiene behavioral practices using 50 incentive workers each assigned to mobilize 100 households in Mtendeli refugee camp.

On hygiene campaign, TCRS has conducted a series of activities which include a total of 3,782 jerry cans cleaning, monitoring visit to 693 family shared latrines and bathing shelters and a training on hygiene promotion during an emergency for WASH partners which include TCRS, Oxfam and government officials from Kibondo and Kakonko districts.

TCRS has received funding from UNICEF for the provision of WASH services at schools in Mtendeli refugee camp. As of 21 July 2016 the construction of two latrines at the new primary school in Mtendeli refugee camp has started.

Shelter and Site Planning

UNHCR is currently hosting a Camp Mapping (GIS) Mission (20 – 29 July 2016) supported by UNHCR Headquarters' Field Coordination and Information Support Section (FCISS). This mission will focus on the capturing of data related to infrastructures and assets in Mtendeli refugee camp. The data will be synched in real time to an online web-application which will allow the operation to visualize the features of Mtendeli refugee camp easily in the future. The visualization will enable UNHCR and partners to manage and plan future enhancement of the camp infrastructure and assets. The mission is being supported by Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), DRC, TWESA and African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD).

The shelter implementing partners in Nyarugusu refugee camp, TWESA and AIRD supported by UNHCR have demarcated two neighborhoods as a pilot for the overall demarcation work based on the newly approved site layout. However, the demarcation work has been suspended temporarily to focus on bricks fabrication activities. The procurement of tools for brick fabrication is currently ongoing. Most of the tools have been delivered to the site and the distribution of these tools to the groups of refugees is ongoing.

There are four tanks with 30,000 liters capacity and 45,000 liters capacity which have been mounted at the brick fabrication area in Nyarugusu refugee camp. In addition, two pumps have also been provided to the partners in order to facilitate the brick fabrication exercise. As of 21 July 2016, TWESA has fabricated about 99,931 bricks and AIRD have fabricated about 6,890 bricks for the construction of transitional shelters in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

There are 42 tents that have been pitched in zone 12 for the Burundian refugees who were previously staying at the relocation departure in Nyarugusu refugee camp. These refugees were initially planned for relocation to Mtendeli refugee camp on 20 July 2016. However, the relocation has been suspended due to shortage of water supply, and accommodating newly arrived refugees from various border points are prioritized. Meanwhile, TWESA has rehabilitated about seven family shelters in zone 10 in Nyarugusu refugee camp. In addition, TWESA has also dismantled 235 tents from zone 8 in the camp after the refugees who were occupying these tents were relocated to Mtendeli refugee camp.

There has been an increase in the number of torn/ damaged family tents and individual family shelters in Nyarugusu refugee camp. The construction of 4,000 transition shelters are planned to replace these tents.

The pilot project has been initiated to construct transitional shelters by UNHCR and DRC in Nduta refugee camp. Out of 64 shelters for the pilot site of zone 1, 53 shelters have been completed with another 11 shelters still under construction and anticipated to be completed by the end of July 2016. The transitional shelter project aims to construct 5,764 through DRC and 2,400 through AIRD in Nduta refugee camp and 2,128 for Mtendeli refugee camp through TWESA. All the shelter partners have started their community mobilization activities related to the transitional shelters construction with support from UNHCR and MHA in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

DRC is currently constructing five permanent shelters for refugees with albinism in Nduta refugee camp based on protection consideration.

Related to the construction of transitional shelters in Nduta refugee camp, concerns were expressed by partners on the site demarcation issues and the difference in the number of households living in a village as compared to the initially planned numbers. UNHCR and partners have agreed on solutions which include the reviewing of the new site design, identifying new areas and relocating people within Nduta refugee camp. These solutions are proposed to comply with the standards and layout as well as to maintain the current plotting. UNHCR and partners have agreed that the current plotting arrangement should not be changed as it was aligned with the layout of the land and water supply. UNHCR has also urged that all shelter partners should work closely with WASH partners to carefully agree on the selection of locations to construct latrines alongside the transitional shelters in Nduta refugee camp.

During the reporting period, UNHCR finalized the allocation of sites for school construction.

UNHCR has proposed two potential sites for vegetation and small scale farming for refugees in Mtendeli refugee camp. The decision will be taken on selection of the final site after consultation with MHA and the refugees.

Meanwhile, sites have been allocated in Mtendeli refugee camp for the construction of transitional shelters by AIRD and DRC. DRC has subsequently started with the demarcation activities along with the fencing of the sites.

Access to Energy / the Environment

During the reporting period, REDESO conducted a range of environmental activities in all camps such as environmental awareness campaign, regular patrols by national and refugee environmental guides, awareness campaign on the use of energy saving technologies, chopping of firewood for PSNs distribution, demonstration and knowledge transfer on energy saving techniques to the refugees, trees nursery, joint patrols with the District Natural Resources and Tanzania Forest Service Agency and tree cutting for clearance of transitional shelter construction areas.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

Good Neighbours Tanzania (GNT) is currently conducting an entrepreneurship training programme for the refugees in Nduta camp. The new Kibondo District Commissioner has expressed his support to GNT's plan to build the vocational training centre that will serve both the refugees and the host community. The meeting with the District Land Officer and the host community from Maloregwa village to acquire land has taken place during the reporting period. The demarcation was conducted for the selected location at around 4 to 5 kilometers away from Nduta refugee camp. The construction work is anticipated to start in mid-August 2016. Meanwhile, the drafting of tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between GNT, MHA and the District Commissioner of Kibondo for the construction of vocational training centre is underway.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

The slow response from the refugee community members with regards to their involvement in brick making for the construction of transitional shelter in Nduta refugee camp has improved gradually as a result of continuous sensitization by UNHCR and shelter partners.

Oxfam is currently in the process of formulating a budget proposal to explore potential solutions at the household level related to the conservation of natural resources which include water catchment during the rainy season.

During the reporting period, there have been reported cases of theft whereby unknown people are stealing materials meant for construction of pit latrines which include poles and plastic sheets in the Mtendeli refugee camp. There were also reported theft cases of jerry cans installed at the tap stations and the 60 liters of plastic buckets as well as the 200 liters of metal drums installed at the reception centres and other public places. The issues of theft have been raised during the Camp Coordination meetings. The solution to the issues of theft is anticipated to be made possible through the roll-out of Community Watch Team to be put in place in Mtendeli refugee camp. Sensitization is currently being implemented targeting the persons of concern on the importance of the washing facilities whereby they were requested to safeguard these facilities.

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

UNHCR and DRC has completed the post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise in Mtendeli refugee camp for the NFIs distribution by DRC. There were 70 households visited through random sampling exercise and the final report is currently being compiled.

Programme

UNHCR has shared several tools to partners to map sectoral gap analysis and priorities. The tools will allow UNHCR to map the immediate gaps or needs which have not been covered and will be planned as part of the delivery during the FY 2016. This is a follow up action taken from a consensus reached between UNHCR, MHA and partners during the Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting on 14 July 2016 for better prioritization of the limited resources.

UNHCR distributed 782.3 metric tons of NFIs which include poles, firewood, stones, bamboos for shelter related activities in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. UNHCR has also distributed 20 tires to some partners as a stop-gap measures. Partners concerned include DRC (10), WLAC (five) and Plan International (five).

Safety and Security

UNHCR received a report that on 15 July 2016 at around 20:00 in Mtendeli refugee camp, the police apprehended four refugees for allegedly being involved in political activities in the camp. Investigations are ongoing.

On 23 July 2016, four unknown individuals reportedly came to the nursery in Mtendeli refugee camp with machetes (*pangas*) and allegedly destroyed more than 800 tree seedlings sown in the polythene tubes. Investigations are ongoing.

External Relations, Events and Coordination

UNHCR is currently working together with partners to prepare for two upcoming European Commission - Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection's (ECHO) filming missions. The two missions consist of (1) Refugee Multimedia Project from 26 to 30 July 2016 which will focus on producing a documentary video on family reunification exercise to create more empathy for refugee issues amongst Europeans and (2) Communications Mission from 1 to 6 August 2016 which will focus on visibility of ECHO-funded aid programmes of UNHCR, Plan International, IRC, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), WFP, Oxfam and DRC.

Administration and Staffing

The following new arrivals and departures were reported:

1. Ephrem Msangi, TCRS Sanitation Officer has started his assignment during the reporting period
2. Dosca Samweli, TCRS Public Hygiene Promoter has started her assignment during the reporting period
3. Agness Tirugelegwa, TCRS Public Hygiene Promoter has started his assignment during the reporting period
4. Yusuph Bahayuri, TCRS WASH Coordinator has started his assignment during the reporting period
5. Rosalia Meruli, TCRS Sanitation Officer has ended her assignment during the reporting period
6. Shufaa Mweta, TCRS WASH Engineer has ended her assignment during the reporting period
7. Simon Peche, UNHCR WASH Associate has started his assignment on 11 July 2016 covering Kasulu district
8. James Onyango, UNHCR Education Officer has started his assignment on 13 July 2016 covering both Kibondo and Kasulu districts
9. Cuthbert Kihoro, UNHCR Admin/Finance Associate has started his assignment on 18 July 2016 covering Kasulu district
10. Bessy Makau, UNHCR Resettlement Office has started her assignment on 13 July 2016 covering Kasulu district

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP



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UNHCR, sister UN agencies and partners are grateful for the generous contributions of donors in support of the Burundian refugees in 2015-2016.

UNHCR works closely with other UN agencies through the UN Reform, Delivering as One initiative and participates in the -UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2016, providing leadership for the Refugee Programme Working Group comprised of WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and IOM. UNHCR also works with the Ministry of Home Affairs, its direct counterpart in Tanzania, while maintaining excellent and productive relations with other Government agencies.

Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR leads and coordinates the response to the Burundi refugee emergency in Tanzania. The RCM is intended to provide an inclusive platform for planning and coordinating refugee response in order to ensure that refugees and other persons of concern receive the protection and assistance they require through the collective efforts and capacities of all partners involved.

Partners working on the humanitarian response in Tanzania are as follows: the Government of Tanzania's Ministry of Home Affairs (**MHA**), Refugee Services Department (**RSD**), Ministry of Health (**MOH**), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (**ADRA**), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (**AIRD**), Alima Soigner Ensemble (**ALIMA**), CARITAS, Community Environmental Management and Development Organisation (**CEMDO**), Church World Service (**CWS**), Danish Refugee Council (**DRC**), Good Neighbours Tanzania (**GNT**), Help Age International, International Committee of the Red Cross (**ICRC**), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (**IFRC**), International Organisation for Migration (**IOM**), International Rescue Committee (**IRC**), Medecins Sans Frontieres (**MSF**) Belgium, Switzerland and Holland), Oxfam Great Britain (**Oxfam GB**), Plan International, Relief to Development Society (**REDESO**), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (**TRCS**), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (**TCRS**), Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (**TWESA**), the United Nations Population Fund (**UNFPA**), the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (**UNICEF**), the World Health Organisation (**WHO**), Women's Legal Aid Centre (**WLAC**), the World Food Programme (**WFP**) and World Vision.

UNHCR and partners are grateful to the Government and people of Tanzania for their generosity and long standing commitment to hosting refugees.

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