

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI REFUGEE SITUATION

Reporting Period: 16 – 30 September 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

The third refugee camp, Mtendeli, in Kigoma region, North West Tanzania reached its holding capacity at 50,058 individuals on 30 September 2016. Pending a decision by the Government of Tanzania to allocate additional camp sites, a joint assessment mission between UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) resulted in the identification of space sufficient to accommodate approximately an additional 6,500 refugees in Nduta refugee camp, which was earlier capped at over 53,000 refugees. The MHA has since authorized Nduta refugee camp to accommodate up to 60,000 refugees. As a result of this decision, all new arrivals from the border entry points will be diverted to Nduta refugee camp instead of Mtendeli refugee camp from 3 October 2016. This interim solution will provide space for about two weeks. In addition, until additional sustainable water sources are found, Mtendeli refugee camp will not absorb additional population; the situation will be reassessed at a later stage as and when sufficient water is available.

The average daily new arrivals from Burundi has reached 349 individuals as of 30 September 2016--with an average of 300 individuals per day in the month of September 2016--with majority of the new arrivals coming from Ruyigi, Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, Kirundo and Karuzi provinces, Burundi.

During the reporting week, the Government of Tanzania has authorized the construction of semi-permanent class rooms as an interim measure. The way forward after months of waiting for the go ahead was reached following intense advocacy by UNHCR and partners. The authorization is conditional on the alternate school structures being upgraded to permanent structures. The upgrade of the structures should take place, at the latest, two years from the date of completion of the semi-permanent structures construction and should not exceed the end of 2017. In addition, the Government of Tanzania had also requested UNHCR and partners to only utilize 25 percent of the budget for construction of semi-permanent class rooms. The MHA and Ministry of Education (MoE) will jointly review the quality of semi-permanent buildings being constructed. Subject to the approval from both ministries, the remaining 75 percent of the funds could then be utilized in the second phase.

Transitional shelters continue to be constructed across all three refugee camps with more than 2,000 shelters now under various stages of completion. The participation of the refugee community is high and the overall quality of shelters continues to improve. The fabrication of bricks is under constant monitoring to ensure quality.

KEY FIGURES

As of 30 September 2016

167,507

Total Burundian population of concern

164,788

Total Burundian population post influx

63,828

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

53,317

Total population in Nduta Camp

50,058

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

304

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site



During the reporting period, UNHCR facilitated an adult reunification exercise for 71 households with a total of 208 individuals from Nduta to Mtendeli refugee camps.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

The ban on production, sale and consumption of local alcohol is currently being monitored in all refugee camps. The ban was put in place due to the increase of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) which, in part, is influenced by excessive consumption of alcohol.

Approximately, 15,955 (8,942 f/7,013 m) individuals took part in the outreach and educational activities across all three refugee camps. Most of these events were led by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and covered a range of topics from early reporting of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases to discussions on thematic issues. As a result of continued outreach activities, UNHCR and partners have observed an increase in the number of SGBV incidents which have been reported, as victims have enhanced their knowledge on importance of early reporting.

There are 573 (242 f/331 m) children who participated in specific tailored activities jointly organized by IRC and Plan International in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps to increase awareness on a range of issues. Early marriage is amongst the topics covered.

IRC has conducted a two-day training for 73 Burundian elected leaders (33 f/40 m) to provide information on safe identification, referral and plan on how to work jointly in responding to SGBV cases.

IRC has also conducted a training for 31 personnel of the Police, Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) and IRC from two border entry points and the public prosecutor from Kasulu district. The training focused on addressing the identified gaps and providing clinical, as well as legal support to SGBV survivors.

A visual safety audit has been conducted in Nyarugusu refugee camp by the SGBV Sub-Sector Working Group (Sub-SWG). Key findings from the audit will be shared with all relevant sectors.

In Mtendeli refugee camp, the eight-week cycle for women's discussions as part of the Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (EMAP) has been finalized while the 16-week male engagement program will start in the beginning of October 2016.

Youth

40 (18 f/ 22 m) youths sat for their final exams on bread and soap making training programs facilitated by Plan International. In addition, Plan International has initiated an awareness raising campaign amongst the youths through home visits and meetings. This initiative has reached a total of 616 (341 f/ 275 m) youths and adolescents in both Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

Plan International has conducted a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in Mtendeli refugee camp for youths and adolescents so as to identify the different gaps in youth programs. A total of 40 (21 f/19 m) youths and adolescents actively participated in the FGD.

A series of football matches has kick-started in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps involving teams from the refugee and host community arranged by UNHCR and the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS). The final match will be held on 14 and 15 October 2016 where the winning teams will receive prizes including footballs donated by the Union of European Football (UEFA) and Chevrolet.

Below is a table with gender-disaggregated figures related to the number of youth refugees who have been provided with a range of vocational training programs by Plan International. These training programs include tailoring, soap making, bread making and carpentry:

Camp	Training Program	Total Number of Youths and Adolescents Reached during the Reporting Period			Cumulative Total Number Reached		
		F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Nduta	Life Skills Trainings	90	110	200	527	584	1,111
Mtendeli	Life Skills Trainings	52	48	100	312	321	633
Nduta	Vocational Trainings	76	94	170	76	94	170
Mtendeli	Vocational Trainings	58	75	133	58	75	133
Total		276	327	603	973	1,074	2,047

The table below shows the gender-disaggregated figures related to the number of youth refugees who have been provided with advocacy programs which included marriage practices, legal age and polygamy as well as peacebuilding and trust by TCRS:

Camp	Training Program	Total Number of Youths and Adolescents Reached during the Reporting Period			Cumulative Total Number Reached		
		F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Nduta	Focus Group Discussions on Marriage Practices, Legal Age and Polygamy	28	32	60	28	32	60
Mtendeli	Focus Group Discussions on Marriage Practices, Legal Age and Polygamy	12	8	20	12	8	20
Mtendeli	Focus Group Discussions on Peacebuilding and Trust	15	25	40	45	45	90
Total		55	65	120	85	85	170

Child Protection

Save the Children in collaboration with the Babawatoto youth centre continue to support children, youth and adults in Nyarugusu refugee camp through the Child Protection in Emergency (CPiE) and Education in Emergency (EiE) programs. These engagements include management of four Child Friendly Spaces, four Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), two Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS/s) and Mobile CFS "Flying Carpet," as well as mobile life-skills training in areas that are located far from TLS/s and CFS/s. Mobile CFS has benefitted 903 (450 f/ 453 m) children at zones 10 and 8 in Nyarugusu refugee camp. In addition, Save the Children is also providing support to nine Child Protection Committees (CPC) in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

Save the Children has started the preparation to provide a mobile CFS and education services in Nduta refugee camp to complement the CFS/s established by Plan International. Currently, Save the Children has received six tents to be installed as a TLS/s for the primary school class rooms in Nduta refugee camp. These tents will be used while waiting for completion of semi-permanent structures of schools being constructed by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). Under the agreement between Save the Children and DRC, two formal primary schools will be constructed by DRC to be equipped and managed by Save the Children. One of the schools will cater for the accelerated education activities every afternoon.

The CPC has conducted a total number of four meetings in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps to discuss alcoholism, violence, neglect and early marriage benefitting a total number of 996 (627 f/369 m) individuals including children.

Plan International has conducted Best Interest Assessments (BIA/s) for a total of 159 (65 f/94 m) children in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. The cumulative total of BIAs conducted now covered a total of 2,606 (1,011 f/1,595 m) children in both refugee camps.

During the reporting period, there were 74 (26 f/48 m) Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children (UAM and SC) who were placed through foster care arrangements facilitated by Plan International in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. The cumulative total figure of children in foster care now stands at 1,321 (460 f/861 m) children in both refugee camps.

In the past two weeks, there were 7,146 (3,461 f/3,685 m) children including children with disabilities who benefitted from the psychosocial support provided at the CFS/s by Plan International in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

Plan International has referred a total of 100 (30 f/70 m) children for further intervention and care in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. These referrals are addressed to the Medecins Sans Frontieres-Switzerland (MSF-CH), TCRS, UNHCR, CARITAS, IRC and HelpAge.

During the reporting period, there were 28 (7 f/21 m) children who were provided one-to-one counselling services by Plan International in both Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. Meanwhile, there were 683 (348 f/335 m) children who accessed the group counselling in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

The table below shows the gender-disaggregated figures of UAM and SC registered in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps:

Camp	Cumulative Total Number Registered			Total Number of UAM Registered for the biweekly period			Cumulative Total Number Registered			Total Number of SC Registered for the biweekly period		
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Nyarugusu	531	924	1,455	0	0	0	975	1,081	2,056	0	0	0
Nduta	312	695	1,007	0	0	0	318	356	674	0	0	0
Mtendeli	196	276	472	14	15	29	204	285	489	28	22	50
Total	1,039	1,895	2,934	14	15	29	1,497	1,722	3,219	28	22	50

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

IRC conducted functional assessments for two (1 f/1 m) PSNs with osteoarthritis of knee joints and weak lower limbs in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

A total of 73 (34 f/39 m) PSNs benefitted from physiotherapy treatment provided by IRC in Nyarugusu refugee camp while another four (2 f/2 m) PSNs were supported with the repair of various support equipment such as braces and prosthetics.

A five-day training program was implemented by IRC on Entrepreneurship skills for 18 (10 f/8 m) PSNs in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

HelpAge started the bi-monthly community dialogue and awareness raising sessions with support from the Older Persons Committee (OPC) in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. The sessions include providing key information on various services within the camp, timely identification and referral of PSNs who require specific services, as well as reporting on protection cases to responsible agencies.

In addition, there were 242 (114 f/128 m) PSNs who went through detailed functional assessments provided by HelpAge. They have subsequently received assistive devices and care. HelpAge also provided referrals to 166 (110 f/56 m) PSNs for specialized care.

During the reporting period, a total of 700 (480 f/220 m) PSNs received clothes donated by the local church through MHA.

HelpAge provided support in advocating for the prioritization of 3,375 PSNs in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps during the food distribution activities.

During the reporting period, support was provided to 1,748 (927 f/821 m) PSNs in Nduta refugee camp to access firewood by the Relief to Development Society (REDESO).

The elections for People with Disabilities (PWD) Committees in Nduta refugee camp was finalized in zones 3, 5, 6, 4, and 8 comprising four members in each zone. The elections in other zones are still in progress.

HelpAge held a commemoration of the International Day of the Older People on 30 October 2016 in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. The older people were actively engaged in the event through football matches, traditional dances and speeches.

The below table that shows the gender-disaggregated figures of PSNs registered in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps:

Camp	Total Number of PSNs Registered during the biweekly reporting period			Cumulative Total Number of PSNs Registered		
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Nyarugusu	0	0	0	3,718	1,209	4,927
Nduta	0	0	0	4,397	1,926	6,323
Mtendeli	110	109	219	2,012	1,044	3,056
Total	110	109	219	10,109	4,179	14,306

The below table shows the gender-disaggregated figures of PSN's caregivers who have received a range of training program which include issues of care, support, personal hygiene, referrals and monitoring and reporting of protection concerns amongst PSNs at homes and communities:

Camp	Training Program	Total Number of Staff Trained		
		F	M	Total
Nduta	Training on Protection, Case Work/Management and Psychosocial Support Targeting PSNs	17	57	74
Mtendeli	Protection, Case Work/Management and Psychosocial Support Targeting PSNs	11	21	32
Total		28	78	106

Health and Nutrition

There is an urgent need to establish two additional health posts in Mtendeli refugee camp to enable the decentralization of health services. The current rate of consultations per clinician per day stands at 90 to 100

consultations, double the stipulated standard of 50 consultations per clinician per day. In addition, the average rate of Out-Patient Department (OPD) consultations range between 600 to 700 consultations leading to over-crowding of the single facility managed by TRCS and extensive waiting period for patients. TRCS currently have 10 clinicians who are available to provide health services in the proposed additional health posts.

UNHCR held a meeting with TRCS, IRC and MHA to discuss issues surrounding referral cases in all three refugee camps. During the meeting, the team agreed on a way forward to facilitate frequent assessments and processing of the cases. More sensitization activities have been agreed to be provided for the refugees.

The surveillance activities were handed over to TRCS in Mtendeli refugee camp. However, TRCS has raised issues regarding staff retention capacity and support for surveillance activities. UNHCR will meet with TRCS to fully discuss on the possibility of supporting the surveillance activities.

On Cholera Preparedness and Response, a joint assessment between UNHCR, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), IRC and Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) was conducted to six border entry points. The joint assessment resulted in the identification of space for the establishment of a Cholera Treatment Center/Isolation Center and needs of WASH facilities.

The Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) was jointly finalized by UNHCR, the World Food Program (WFP), UNICEF, the Ministry of Health (MoH), as well as other health, nutrition and food partners. The data analysis is ongoing and preliminary findings will be presented imminently.

The UNHCR Health Information System (HIS) technical mission led by UNHCR technical expert from the Public Health Unit in Geneva took place from 16 to 30 September 2016. The mission's objectives were to employ new HIS data collection tools using tablets and mobile phones in the camps, review the dataflow systems in the field to subsequently inform the functional requirements/design of the new HIS, and review the integration of HIS with other applications at field levels.

Education

93,779 exercise books, 15,234 pencils, and 26,542 erasers were distributed to Burundian refugee students in Nyarugusu refugee camp. Meanwhile, similar distribution will take place in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps soon. The distribution will include school bags.

The following table illustrates the number of Burundian refugee students enrolled against the number of 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	1,516	1,527	3,043	828	735	1,563
	Nduta	607	373	980	607	373	980
	Mtendeli	287	295	582	274	281	555
Primary schools	Nyarugusu	9,726	9,278	19,004	9,125	9,255	18,380
	Nduta	7,867	9,036	16,903	7,301	8,809	16,110
	Mtendeli	5,504	6,040	11,544	4,790	5,196	9,986
Secondary Schools	Nyarugusu	2,775	3,070	5,845	1,731	2,254	3,985
	Nduta	155	780	935	155	780	935
	Mtendeli	208	683	891	127	333	460
Total		28,645	31,082	59,727	24,938	28,016	52,954

Food

WFP experienced a shortfall in funding as a result of the increasing influx of refugees. Hence, to avoid reduction of

food rations due to pipeline break, a funding appeal was issued to ensure the availability of sufficient resources. This led to successful resource mobilization to cover for the requirement in the month of October 2016. Fundraising activities continue to ensure the sustainability of food distribution in all refugee camps.

A General Food Distribution (GFD) was conducted in Nyarugusu refugee camp for a 28 days' ration. Meanwhile, the supplementary feeding activities were carried out in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps for children between the age range from six to 59 months, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PWLM), HIV/AIDS patients on Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) and moderate acute malnourished children to prevent and/or treat malnutrition, stunting and micronutrient deficiency.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

Water

The water distribution rate in Nyarugusu refugee camp stands at 21.6 liters per person per day while in Nduta refugee camp the rate stands at 27 liters per person per day. Meanwhile, the current water distribution rate in Mtendeli refugee camp stands at 16 liters per person per day below the stipulated standard of 20 liters per person per day. With Mtendeli refugee camp having reached its full capacity of 50,058 individuals as of 30 September 2016, UNHCR and its WASH partners expedited the operationalization of the sixth borehole to increase the water distribution rate. The operationalization of the sixth borehole will also help reduce the current pumping hours from 22 to 20 hours. Meanwhile, a Geophysical Survey is ongoing in Mtendeli refugee camp and the surrounding villages to find additional water sources.

Sanitation

Sanitation coverage in Nduta refugee camp has improved from 19 persons per latrine in the previous week to 15 persons per latrine as of 30 September 2016. This has been achieved through an increased rate on the construction of individual family latrines at the transitional shelters area. A total of 1,611 individual latrine slabs have been produced out of which 250 latrines have been completed in Nduta refugee camp. In addition, there were 536 family shared latrines which have been replaced against a target of 300 latrines. The sanitation coverage in Mtendeli refugee camp currently stands at 22 persons per latrine. There were 1,000 individual latrine slabs which were produced out of which 63 individual family latrines have been constructed. Meanwhile, the sanitation coverage in Nyarugusu refugee camp stands at nine persons per latrine.

There were 41,912 refugees reached through the environmental health and hygiene campaign conducted in Nduta refugee camp. In addition, 50 environmental cleaning kits have also been distributed in Nduta refugee camp.

School WASH facilities were completed at two schools in Mtendeli refugee camp while the facilities at the remaining two schools are at 75 percent completion rate.



Shelter and Site Planning

Nyarugusu refugee camp capacity continues to cause concerns with the approaching rainy season. At the moment, there are 5,000 households occupying the locations listed as unsuitable on the new site plan assessed and developed by UNHCR and approved by MHA. These locations, amongst other reasons, were known as the locations prone to flooding during the rainy season.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

A total of 998 people were elected so far in Mtendeli refugee camp as 'Nyumba Kumi' and village leaders with 50 percent of the elected persons consisting of women.

A Code of Conduct Training was provided from 14 to 16 September 2016 in Nduta refugee camp targeting zone and village leaders with support from UNHCR. The training was attended by 254 participants in addition to the selected leaders.

UNHCR began the process of verifying the number of refugees who were reported to have spontaneously returned from Nduta refugee camp to Burundi using the list shared by UNHCR Burundi and comparing it with the number of “no-shows” during the food distribution in the camp as well as the unannounced head count of empty shelters. A joint Task Force of UNHCR, DRC and MHA conducted the verification exercise from 13 to 16 September 2016. The preliminary result of the verification led to an indication of possible back and forth movements of some refugees with majority returning to the refugee camp. However, a few refugees were presumed to have remained in Burundi. It is, nevertheless, unclear whether this is for the long term, or, if they might return.

Safety and Security

A skirmish had reportedly broken out during a food distribution in Nduta refugee camp on 24 September 2016. A preliminary report indicated that the skirmish led to the damage of a UNHCR vehicle and a police vehicle. No injuries were reported from the incident. Meanwhile, six alleged perpetrators were arrested by the police.

External Relations, Events and Coordination

The newly appointed Regional Refugee Coordinator for the U.S. State Department Ms. Jean Woynicki based in Kampala, Uganda, together with two officials from the U.S. State Department’s Office of Foreign Assistance Resources, in Washington D.C and the Deputy Chief of Political/Economic Section, from the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam visited the refugee operation between 19-21 September 2016. The Delegation visited Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps in Kibondo and Kasulu Districts of Kigoma region respectively with a special focus on the progress of the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM)-funded humanitarian assistance activities implemented through UNHCR and other partner agencies. In addition, the mission members also visited the National Milling Centre (NMC) in Kigoma town which has been functioning as a transit centre for refugees. The Delegation members expressed appreciation to UNHCR for arranging what they termed an informative visit and pledged further support to UNHCR and its partners to address the gaps and challenges faced due to limited resources.

Administration and Staffing

The following new arrivals and departures were reported:

New Arrivals:

1. Mr. Seid Yusuf, DRC Camp Manager, arrived in Kibondo district on 18 September 2016.
2. Mr. Tim Rae, DRC Head of Program, arrived in Kibondo district during the reporting period.

Departures:

1. Mr. Thibaut Roux, DRC Nduta Camp Manager, ended his mission on 21 September 2016.
2. Mr. Gebrehiwot Ewnetu, DRC Mtendeli Camp Manager, ended his mission on 29 September 2016.
3. Ms. Jeanne Simmonin, DRC Mtendeli Community Services Manager, ended her mission on 21 September 2016.
4. Ms. Nadia Tithi, DRC Shelter/Construction Manager, ended her mission on 21 September 2016.
5. Ms. Tess Elias, DRC Head of Office, ended her mission in Tanzania on 23 September 2016.

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**), 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, and Norwegian Refugee Council (**NRC**), Oxfam Great Britain (**Oxfam GB**), Plan International, Relief to Development Society (**REDESOS**), 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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