



A cross section of refugees in Nyarugusu camp on the occasion of World Refugee Day 2016. – UNHCR/Mhando

## HIGHLIGHTS

**145,135**

Newly arrived refugees (including births) had crossed into Tanzania by end of June 2016

**130,249**

Refugees were residing in Nyarugusu camp by end of June 2016

**55,413**

Burundian refugees were residing in Nduta camp by end of June 2016

**24,487**

Burundian refugees were residing in Mtendeli camp by end of June 2016

### Population of concern

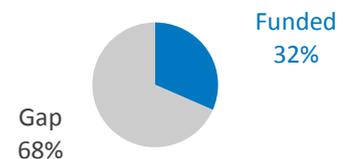
A total of **403,868** people of concern

#### By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Burundi (Refugees) <sup>1</sup>	176,317
Congo (DR)	64,803
New Tanzanian Citizens <sup>2</sup>	162,156
Other Nationalities	441
Asylum seekers <sup>3</sup>	151
<b>Total</b>	<b>403,868</b>

### Funding

**USD 113.7 million** requested



### UNHCR Presence

#### Staff:

- 11 National Officers
- 137 General Service staff
- 38 Individual Contractors
- 37 International Staff
- 16 International United Nations Volunteers
- 11 ICMC/Refuge points

#### Offices:

- 1 Country Office in Dar es Salaam
- 1 Sub Office in Kibondo
- 2 Field Offices in Kasulu and Mpanda
- 6 Field Units in Kigoma, Mishamo, Ulyankulu, Ngara, Mwanza and Isaka

<sup>1</sup> This number includes some 22,227 refugees who spontaneously settled in villages in Kigoma following Burundi's civil war of 1972, the residual population from Mtabila, Old Settlements' refugees and the newly arrived Burundian refugees

<sup>2</sup> Those in transition to full local integration

<sup>3</sup> Based in Dar es Salaam

# MAP OF UNHCR PRESENCE IN TANZANIA

## United Republic of TANZANIA UNHCR Presence



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## WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- 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.
- In the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Persons of Concern, UNHCR has partnered with the 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 Organization (**CEMDO**), Centre for the Study of Forced Migration (**CSFM**), Church World Service (**CWS**), Danish Refugee Council (**DRC**), Good Neighbors International (**GNI**), 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 Society (**TRCS**), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (**TCRS**), Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation (**TWESA**), the United Nations Population Fund (**UNFPA**), the United Nations Children's Fund (**UNICEF**), Water Missions, the World Health Organization (**WHO**), Women's Legal Aid Centre (**WLAC**), the World Food Programme (**WFP**) and World Vision.

## MONTHLY DEVELOPMENTS

- UNHCR Tanzania commemorated World Refugee Day on 20 June 2016 together with the refugees residing in Nyarugusu refugee camp in Kigoma region to the North West of the country. The Guest of Honour at the event was the Kigoma Regional Commissioner, Brigadier General (Retired) Emmanuel Maganga who was joined by the UNHCR Representative Ms. Chansa Kapaya. Other guests partaking in the commemorations were the Government's regional and district authorities, the donor community (represented by a delegation from the Italian Embassy), UN sister agencies, NGO partners, media and the host community. Adopting the theme, "We stand together #With Refugees. Please stand with us", the occasion was used to pay tribute to the courage, resilience, strength and determination of refugees and to increase the public's awareness and understanding of the issues which affect them. The day also served as an important opportunity to appreciate the generosity of Tanzania in providing refuge to those in need of asylum and to highlight the continued support of donors responding to the needs of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country. During the event the refugees in the camp exhibited their handcraft products and also performed traditional dances to display their cultural heritage. Furthermore, on 21 June 2016, UNHCR Tanzania also celebrated the World Refugee Day in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps together with the government, partners and refugee communities. Activities included performances, educational theatre skatches, a small football tournament including also women football teams.

## MAIN ACTIVITIES

### Protection

- Some 2,189 individuals crossed into Tanzania during the month of June 2016 with the average arrival rate of 72 individuals per day recorded. The refugees fleeing from Burundi originate mainly from Makamba, Ruyigi, Muyinga, and Bururi rural provinces. Although arrival rates have decreased in recent months, interviews with individuals crossing into the country do not suggest any improvement in security and political situation on the ground in Burundi.
- During the month of June, over 3,000 Burundian refugees were relocated from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli camp. As a result, the Congolese (DR) and Burundian refugee population residing in Nyarugusu is now split evenly, with Burundians no longer the majority.
- The 110<sup>th</sup> session of the National Eligibility Committee (NEC) was held in Nyarugusu camp from 6-16<sup>th</sup> June 2016. A total of 173 cases of 404 individuals were scheduled for the session; however, the cases attended were 154 comprising 376 individuals, with the rest 'no shows'. Out of these cases, only 47 totaling 119 individuals were recommended for refugee status whereas 105 cases of a total of 255 individuals were not recommended for refugee status. The majority (323) of the individuals were Congolese (DR) nationals who were residing in Burundi.

- UNHCR and Partners, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS), Women’s Legal Aid Centre (WLAC) and the Police commenced recording of a radio series on Gender Based Violence together with the refugee-run local radio station, Radio Amani in Nyarugusu camp. The program will be broadcast in the camp twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays.
- IRC established another outreach post for Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) services at Nduta camp. Similarly, in all three camps--Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli-- the Engaging Men through Accountable Practices (EMAP) and Women’s Economic and Social Empowerment (EASE) programmes are ongoing. Some of the core prevention activities include sensitization sessions to identify willing participants to engage in the programmes and specifically to establish women’s groups to take part in the EASE. Dialogues with religious leaders and elders were initiated as part of prevention activities in all three camps and a security taskforce was established by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in Nyarugusu to address issues of SGBV in public spaces in the camp.
- UNHCR together with its partners is working to ensure effective mainstreaming of SGBV prevention throughout all sectors. An assessment of latrines and washing facilities has been conducted in Mtendeli to identify and address gaps regarding security and privacy, as well as to ensure access to WASH facilities for persons with disabilities and other persons with specific needs.
- On the occasions of the International Day of the African Child and World Refugee Day on 16 and 20 June, respectively, UNHCR and partners engaged women and girls as well as men and boys in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli to address issues around the mitigation of and prevention of SGBV cases. The engagement comprised a range of activities which included football matches, songs and dramas with messages themed around SGBV.
- Awareness sensitization and community mobilization for the establishment of the Community Watch Team (CWT) in Mtendeli camp was initiated during the reporting period. The CWT aims at enhancing the physical safety/security of refugees by refugees themselves under the supervision of various stakeholders including UNHCR, Camp Management Partner, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Police. It is expected that the CWT will be replicated across all the refugee camps in Kigoma region.
- UNHCR is looking into the possibility of introducing cash instead of “in-kind” distribution of Non Food Items/Core Relief Items. For this purpose, a UNHCR Cash Based Interventions (CBI) mission visited Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps to have consultations with UNHCR and partners in the field so as to assess the feasibility of this initiative.
- From 17 June – 5 July 2016, UNHCR Dar es Salaam conducted a mission which combined workshops on protection of refugees and border monitoring along Tanzania’s South-West border near Malawi and Mozambique, in Mtwara, Ruvuma, Njombe, and Mbeya regions. The workshops were part of regular mixed migration capacity building activities that UNHCR undertakes at different border areas jointly with the Department of Refugee Services and the Department of Immigration of the Ministry of Home Affairs in order to ensure that sensitive border entry systems are in place and that effective referral mechanisms are in place for people in need of international protection. The participants were from the Immigration, Prison, and Police Departments, members of the Regional Defense Committees, and members of the Attorney General’s Chambers of the Director of Public Prosecution. The workshop discussions focused on the principles of international refugee protection, mixed migration, Tanzanian law and policy regarding refugees, and the administrative framework supporting refugees in Tanzania. The regions where the training took place were also selected because they are bordering Mozambique, where there is presently civil disturbances, and Zambia, where some of the Burundian refugees have fled to after transiting through Tanzania. The mission at the border with Mozambique confirmed that there has so far been no movement of refugees towards Tanzania and that the main impact so far in terms of movement of population has been the return to Tanzania of business persons who were established in Mozambique.

## Education

- Grade six and form six national exams from the Democratic Republic of Congo were held in May and June 2016 in Nyarugusu camp. A total of 1,827 (938 female| 889 male) out of 2,219 (1,132 female| 1,087 male) of the enrolled grade six students sat for the exams. Reasons for the absentees were resettlement and drop outs. A total of 835 (278 female| 557 male) out of 872 (285 female| 587 male) of the enrolled form six students sat for the exams on 20-23 June 2016. Reasons for the absentees are similar to the aforementioned.
- Exams for Burundian students are being prepared by the Ministry of Education in Burundi and will be invigilated through the National Examinations Board of Tanzania (Ministry of Education).
- A new school was commissioned in Mtendeli in June 2016. This helped to reduce congestion in classrooms in the camp. The number of students in the camp has risen sharply as a result of new arrivals from the border as well as refugees being relocated from Nyarugusu camp. The main challenges reported in the Education sector are a lack of classrooms, desks, textbooks, library, laboratory, teachers’ office premises and WASH facilities. The total number of classrooms needed when the camp population reaches the ceiling of 50,000 is estimated at about 500.
- The Burundian students (grades 9-14) in Nduta camp will undergo their national examinations in August 2016. There are currently about 4,000 students (40 classes) that continue to study under the trees in the camp. The classroom gap in Nduta camp remains at 620 classrooms.

## Health

- On 23 June 2016, the Government of Tanzania, through the Kigoma Regional Administrative Secretary announced that all travellers—including refugees arriving into the country from Yellow fever endemic countries—would be required to undertake mandatory Yellow fever vaccinations. Medical screening in compliance to the aforementioned is ongoing at all border entry points. The announcement follows the confirmation of Yellow Fever cases in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which shares a border with Tanzania.
- UNHCR Public Health team in collaboration with health partners and UN agencies (UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA) jointly worked on the development of a health and nutrition strategy in June 2016. The strategy which also covers cross cutting issues about Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Shelter will be used as a working document for guidance on the implementation of health programs in the refugee camps.
- UNHCR in collaboration with UNICEF and WFP is planning to conduct Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) in July/August 2016. The overall objective is to determine the nutrition and health status of refugees in order to monitor and establish the wider causes of malnutrition and stunting. The survey will cover six modules of UNHCR SENS tools including; Anthropometric and Health, Aneamia, Infant and Young Child Feeding, WASH and Mosquito net coverage.
- A Vitamin A and deworming campaign was held from 16-19 June 2016 in all the camps in Kigoma region. The campaign was launched on 16 June in conjunction with the International Day of the African Child. Health partners with support from UNHCR and UNICEF successfully conducted the campaign in the camps. The targeted population for the campaign were children between the age of 6-59 months. A total of 38,409 children aged 6-59 months (6-11 months: 5,010 and children 12-59 months: 33,399) were targeted. Results from the campaign indicate that 40,630 children aged 6-59 months were reached for Vitamin A and Deworming giving the coverage of 105.8%.
- Treatment services for HIV/AIDS are available for refugees in all camps. In Nduta and Mtendeli camps, the services are provided by a team from Kibondo and Kakongo District hospitals. Currently, there are a total of 851 HIV positive patients enrolled into care and treatment services of which 683 are receiving Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) and the remaining 168 receiving cotrimoxazole therapy to prevent opportunistic infections.

## Food Security and Nutrition

- During the course of June 2016, World Food Programme (WFP) commenced a General Food Distribution with individual rations in Nyarugusu camp with Nduta and Mtendeli camps to follow suit after mid July 2016. As a result of individual rations, the waiting time at the Food Distribution Point (FDP) has been reduced significantly.
- WFP has started the planning process to conduct a recognized and credible outcomes and food security monitoring exercise, i.e. Community and Household Surveillance (CHS), to determine short to medium term impact of food assistance on targeted households, and to monitor food insecurity and livelihood trends of vulnerable groups over time. The exercise will commence in the first week of July 2016.
- WFP continue to work with UNHCR and partners to establish unified address systems in all camps for surveys and/or Cash Based Intervention (CBI) program to be implemented smoothly.

## Water and Sanitation

- By the end of June 2016, the average per capita water supply in Nduta camp stood at 24 litres per person per day, above the UNHCR standards of 20 litres per person per day. The latrine coverage in the camp stood at 1: 20 persons.
- In Mtendeli camp, the average per capita water supply was pegged at 23 litres per person per day. In June 2016, the water distribution network in the camp was completed. As such, Mtendeli camp is now able to accommodate a capacity of 50,000 refugees. The camp has three operational boreholes with a fourth one soon to be equipped with a submersible pump. The latrine coverage is in the camp 1: 20 persons in most of the zones apart from zone 1 where the ration is higher at 1: 40 against a standard of 1: 50 persons.
- The average per capita water supply in Nyarugusu camp for June 2016 was 26 litres per person per day. Results of a tap stand flow survey undertaken in the camp during the month will be shared in July 2016. A breakdown of a solar powered pump at borehole 4 in the camp was experienced and repairs are ongoing. In the meantime, the borehole is powered by a diesel generator. Overall there were a total 14,953 functional household latrines in Nyarugusu by the end of June 2016. The crude latrine coverage in the camp stands at 1:9; however the segregated data for Burundian and Congolese sites is 1:13 and 1:7 respectively.
- WASH facilities at National Milling Corporation (NMC) in Kigoma were rehabilitated and completed during the course of the month. At Karago site, results from an analysis of a remote exploration and ground survey by a team of experts from UNHCR, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Oxfam and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Holland are being awaited.

## Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)

- The transitional shelter programme in Nduta camp progressed well during the month. By 23 June 2016, some 35 transitional shelters had been completed with 29 pending completion. The neighbourhoods will consist of 64 shelters. Partners Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) developed a comprehensive community communications and mobilization work plan in June 2016.
- The construction of transitional shelters in Mtendeli camp was initiated by Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) with the mobilization of groups of refugees. In Nyarugusu, construction of transitional shelters for Burundian refugees is on hold as UNHCR and Partners await the approval of a layout plan for the camp. The new layout plan is expected to address the issue of damaged shelters. The rehabilitation of family shelters and tents in the Congolese and Burundian zones of Nyarugusu camp continued throughout the month of June 2016.
- After a period of shortage, UNHCR oversaw a general soap distribution for both the pre and post influx refugees during the last week of June 2016. Each individual received two 500 grams bars' of soap. The remaining beneficiaries who were not reached will receive their rations in July 2016.

## Access to energy

- To curb the challenge of security for women and girls related to collection of firewood, UNHCR and partners are working together to find a solution through distribution of biomass briquettes to the communities as well as to procure energy saving stoves to reduce the need of firewood for cooking. Educational information regarding energy saving techniques in cooking is regularly provided to women to reduce consumption of firewood.

## Durable Solutions

### Resettlement

- During the reporting period a total of 118 cases consisting of 501 individuals (Congolese) were submitted to the USA under the Group Resettlement Program (P2). Similarly, 37 cases consisting of 120 individuals (P1) were submitted to the USA. This brings the total number of submissions since January 2016 to 712 cases i.e. 3,250 individuals. Of the 712 cases, two of them consist of 13 Burundians while the remaining 710 consist of 3,237 Congolese.
- A total of 812 refugees (749 Congolese, 63 Burundians) departed to the USA whereas a total of 18 refugees (02 Burundians, 16 Congolese) departed to Canada. One refugee departed to Australia. The cumulative number of annual departures from January to June 2016 stands at 2,504 (329 Burundians | 2,168 Congolese | 07 Rwandans).

### Local Integration

- UNHCR is working with relevant government agencies to begin the process of finalizing all the pending cases in the three Old Settlements (Katumba, Mishamo and Ulyankulu). Over 8,000 individuals from the 1972 Burundian refugee population residing in the settlements who still remain without durable solution will be verified for naturalization consideration beginning July 2016. This follows a government authorization for UNHCR to proceed with the process so that issues surrounding the remaining cases in the settlements can be resolved by the end of 2016. It is part of Tanzania's comprehensive solution approach to naturalize all 1972 Burundian refugees in the Old Settlements who opted for naturalization as Tanzanian citizens. In 2009/2010, Tanzania agreed to naturalize more than 162,000 people from the same population who qualified for citizenship. More than 151,000 individuals of that population have so far received documentation for Tanzanian citizenship and efforts are ongoing for their local integration.

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