



Refugees in Nyarugusu camp have been relocated from the partitioned shelters to tents and family shelters – UNHCR/Mhando

HIGHLIGHTS

132,072	143,093	48,786	5,322
Newly arrived refugees had crossed into Tanzania by end of February 2016	Refugees were residing in Nyarugusu camp by end of February 2016	Burundian refugees were residing in Nduta camp by end of February 2016	Burundian refugees were residing in Mtendeli camp by end of February 2016

Population of concern

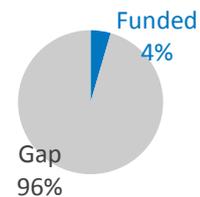
A total of **390,845** people of concern

By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Burundi (Refugees) ¹	164,318
Congo (DR)	63,878
New Tanzanian Citizens ²	162,156
Other Nationalities	388
Asylum seekers ³	105
Total	390,845

Funding

USD 113.7 million requested



UNHCR Presence

Staff:

- 11 National Officers
- 147 General Service staff
- 45 Individual Contractors
- 38 International Staff
- 11 International United Nations Volunteers
- 12 ICMC/Refuge points
- 01 Consultant

Offices:

- 3 offices located in: Dar es Salaam, Kasulu, Mpanda,
- 1 sub office in Kibondo
- Field Units in Kigoma, Mishamo and Ulyankulu.
- Logistics Outposts in Mwanza and Isaka.

¹ 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

² Those in transition to full local integration

³ Based in Dar es Salaam

MAP OF UNHCR PRESENCE IN TANZANIA

United Republic of TANZANIA UNHCR Presence



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
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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**), CARITAS, Community Environmental Management and Development Organization (**CEMDO**), Centre for the Study of Forced Migration (**CSFM**), Good Neighbors International (**GNI**), Church World Service (**CWS**), Danish Refugee Council (**DRC**), Help Age International, International Committee of the Red Cross (**ICRC**), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (**IFRC**), International Organisation for Migration (**IOM**), International Rescue Committee (**IRC**), Medecins Sans Frontieres (**MSF** Belgium, Switzerland and Holland), Oxfam Great Britain (**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 Fund (**UNICEF**), Water Missions, the World Health Organization (**WHO**), Women's Legal Aid Centre (**WLAC**), the World Food Programme (**WFP**) and World Vision.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- Mtendeli camp was officially opened on 14th January 2016 with the arrival of 458 Burundian refugees from the border entry points in Kigoma region. Following the opening of Mtendeli camp it was confirmed that the Burundian refugees from Nyarugusu camp would be relocated to Mtendeli in order to ease congestion in Nyarugusu while new arrivals would be received in Nduta camp.
- A participatory assessment for 2015/16 was conducted in Nduta and Mtendeli camps during the course of February 2016 focusing on Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM). The AGDM participatory assessment followed community and rights based approaches to gather specific protection risks among refugees of ages between 10-13; 14-17; 18-24; 25-40 as well as those aged 40 and above. The aim of the exercise was to gain a deeper understanding of the protection risks faced by persons of concern to UNHCR selected from diverse backgrounds. This is a standard assessment carried out by UNHCR and partners in all operations annually.
- Focus Group Discussions continue to be conducted to ensure community participation and to learn about new challenges faced by refugees and asylum-seekers in Nyarugusu camp. Environmental issues related to firewood and consequent tensions with host communities and shelter quality-related issues (including lack of space for new arrivals) were identified as the main challenges faced by the refugees in the camp.
- On 15 February 2016, a convoy of 712 Burundian refugees transported in 10 buses arrived safely in Nduta from Nyarugusu camp to be reunified with their families. 120 reunifications were completed on the same day with the remaining 72 taking place the following day. An inter-agency team received the convoy with an agreed and collaborative workflow that proved to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the reception and mass reunifications.
- By 29th February 2016, some 132,072 newly arrived refugees had crossed into Tanzania bringing the Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps' residents to 143,093, 48,786 and 5,322 respectively. The new arrivals, including births recorded during February 2016 numbered 4,592 individuals with most emanating from Ruyigi, Bururi, Cankuzo, Makamba and Bujumbura Mairie Provinces.

Education

- There are many requests by youth residing in the camps in Kigoma region for university opportunities and education in general. DAFI scholarship applications will likely be open after July 2016; however, these scholarships are for a minimal number of students. UNHCR and UNICEF, under the joint education strategy are making strong efforts to raise awareness of the critical need for robust investment in the education sector. In addition, there is solid advocacy for options in the curriculum as well as

the need for semi permanent structures to ensure that the right to education is upheld for all children of school going age across all the refugee camps in Kigoma region. The Government of United Republic of Tanzania has a current national policy of only using permanent structures for school classrooms. UNHCR is seeking approval of the authorities in constructing alternate to permanent school class rooms. This is required in view of high demand for class room construction and insufficient funding resulting in many refugee children learning in open areas and exposed to harsh weather conditions.

- The construction of four additional classrooms at the Mazwe primary school in Mishamo Settlement was completed during the reporting period. The classrooms will facilitate the enrolment of 160 additional students as part of efforts to respond to limited classrooms and overcrowding of existing ones. UNHCR with the support of DfID has undertaken similar construction projects in Katumba and Ulyankulu Settlements for newly naturalized citizens and members of the receiving communities.
- UNHCR procured 50 beds and mattresses for the girl's dormitory at Katumba secondary school in the Old Settlements. The dormitory was constructed as a measured approach to address incidents of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) due to long distances female students had to travel to access school in the Settlement. Some 24 wardrobes were also procured and handed over to the school for use in the dormitory.

Health

- During the reporting period, Malaria was responsible for 26% of all health consultations in all three camps followed by upper and lower respiratory tract infections (20%), and urinary tract infections (7%). Despite the emergency influx, all mortality indicators were maintained at low levels well within the recommended SPHERE standards.
- All refugee camps are at risk of communicable disease outbreaks. UNHCR, Ministry of Health and health partners have developed an Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) plan, which has harmonized case definitions and alert thresholds for priority diseases, and assessed individual camp level of preparedness to respond to disease outbreaks. All camps are to implement active disease surveillance using the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) and UNHCR's Health Information System (HIS). The EPR plan has an early warning component for priority diseases for the Tanzanian operation which are: acute flaccid paralysis; cholera; malaria; measles; meningitis; neonatal tetanus; pertussis; shigellosis; and viral haemorrhagic fever.
- In February 2016, the Government Community Development Office, in collaboration with UNHCR undertook the mapping of the elderly who are new citizens in the Old Settlements as a way to enable them benefit from the Community Health Fund. Under the scheme, individuals who are 60 years and above are eligible to benefit from free health services like their indigenous Tanzanian compatriots. Prior to the assessment, New Tanzanian Citizens had not begun benefiting from the services. During the citizenship certificate distribution exercise, UNHCR in collaboration with the Regional Administration documented the elderly and others with vulnerabilities with the view to enabling them to access future assistance where available.

Food Security and Nutrition

- By the end of February 2016, WFP had distributed a cumulative total of 17,580 metric tonnes of food commodities to over 130,000 new Burundian refugees. Hot meals were served to refugees at transit/ reception centres whereas high energy biscuits were provided to refugees in transit from reception centres to the camps.
- Dry rations were also distributed to those registered in the camps. WFP's food basket of dry rations includes maize meal, pulses, oil, salt and super cereal. In January 2016, there was a delay in the arrival of super cereal. As a result, WFP prioritized the distribution of super cereal to children under 5 years of age as well as pregnant and lactating women. Super cereal was substituted with maize meal in the general food distribution to maintain the requirement of 2,100 kcal per person per day. By February 2016, super cereal had resumed to full ration.
- WFP also implemented its Supplementary Feeding Programme for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition. Specialised nutritious food was distributed to children between 6-23 months and 6-59 months in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. In addition, fortified food was provided to people living with HIV/AIDs on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) and hospital in-patients.

Water and Sanitation

- During the reporting period, UNICEF conducted an assessment of WASH facilities in schools within Nduta camp. Some of the recommendations for action emanating from the assessment include a need to increase water supply for cleaning and hand washing, as well as ensuring they are at a reasonable height for use by children. The average per capita water supply in the camp stood at 23 litres per person per day while the crude latrine coverage was at 24 persons per latrine against a standard average of 50 persons per latrine.
- In Mtendeli, the average water supply was at 20 litres per person per day. 20 water points were connected to the water distribution network, which have been constructed within a 500 metre walking distance from the furthest dwelling. The crude latrine coverage at the camp remained at 20 persons per latrine.

- The detailed WASH operational plan (2016-18) and budget for the camp was developed during the reporting period. Water supply in Nyarugusu stands at 24 litres per person per day while the crude latrine coverage in the overall camp stands in 1:10; however the segregated data for Burundian and Congolese sites are 1:14 and 1:6 respectively.

Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)

- During the reporting period, UNHCR and the district authorities in Kakonko assessed Karago camp in order to demarcate its boundaries. An initial lay out plan was prepared based on the demarcations; however, this was revised in light of suggestions made by participants of the Kibondo Sub-Office inter-agency coordination meeting. Although the camp has a potential capacity of 50,000 refugees, the most hopeful scenario does not go beyond the possibility of 15,000 persons being accommodated, mostly due to the major challenge at the camp which is related to water sources. Other water sources continue to be sought. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) experts have confirmed that both Mtendeli and Karago camps--being in close proximity--share the same underground water reservoir and that the water network being established in Mtendeli camp would also have to serve Karago camp. The number of refugees that the two camps can support will be dictated by the available water sources.
- In addition to the inter-camp relocations, UNHCR has also been engaged in intra-camp relocations of the Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu camp, from the partitioned shelters to tents in order to ease overcrowding and to ensure humanitarian standards are met. In total, 9,560 individuals were relocated from the partitioned shelters to tents and vacant family shelters during the reporting period.
- Standard NFIs were distributed to new arrivals (Burundian, Congolese, and third nationalities) in January and February 2016. Burundian refugees who did not receive some out-of-stock items, including kitchen sets, at the end of 2015 were also provided these NFIs.
- Each individual amongst the old and new caseload in Nyarugusu camp received 500 grams (2 pieces) of soap per month, as per the advice by the Health and WASH sectors. Likewise, in February 2015, NFI distribution records for the new caseload were shared with Registration Unit for entry into the database. This will allow UNHCR to assess NFI gaps that may exist among the Burundian influx population in Nyarugusu camp.
- The UNHCR office in Mishamo Settlement distributed secondhand clothes to 197 children of pregnant women who visited health facilities in February 2016 to monitor their pre-delivery conditions. The secondhand clothes were part of the Japanese donation which had previously benefited thousands of New Citizens and members of surrounding villages.

Access to energy

- Solar lighting remains an urgent priority in all camps, which has direct impact on the protection and dignity of refugees. UNHCR will lead an assessment with the WASH, Shelter, Protection and Camp Management actors to determine the budgets associated to seek funding sources.
- In Mtendeli camp, drainage is required to be developed across the hillsides as increased clearing of land will lead to run-off and erosion. There is a great need to establish community nurseries to grow live fences and soil stabilizing plants as clearing of hillsides increases.
- The overuse of land close to the river is a particular concern in Nyarugusu camp due to the siltation impact on the rivers and therefore the use of land for agricultural production will need to be resolved. UNHCR is closely following up on this matter. A campaign to achieve 100% coverage of improved mud stoves was initiated across Nyarugusu camp involving camp volunteers who also informed camp residents on fuel efficient cooking practices.

Durable Solutions

- During the course of 2015, the Resettlement Unit met and exceeded the resettlement submissions target of 5,020 ending the year with 6,844 submissions of which 2,289 refugees were resettled to the USA (1,796), Canada (484), Australia (7) and Ireland (2). In comparison to the year 2014 during which there were 419 departures, according to the UNHCR Refugee Resettlement Trends (2015), a sharp increase in departures has seen Tanzania make it into the top 10 countries of asylum for UNHCR Resettlement submissions. During the reporting period, some 709 individuals were resettled; 403 in January and 306 in February 2016.
- On 3 February 2016, UNHCR handed over to the regional administration in Tabora, a police staff housing unit (two in one block) constructed in Ulyankulu Settlement as part of a wide range of projects in support of the local integration of New Tanzanian Citizens. Another police staff house in Mishamo, Katavi Region, was also completed during the period, which will be handed over to the Tanzanian government. The facilities will help support Government assume full police responsibility in the former settlements. UNHCR has been supporting special contingents of the police to ensure the rule of law and security in the settlements.

- UNHCR in collaboration with relevant Government counterparts began preparatory activities to resume the zonal distribution of citizenship certificates to the remaining individuals who are yet to receive their naturalization certificates. Out of the 162, 156 New Tanzanian Citizens granted citizenship, some 8, 237 individuals have not shown up to receive their certificates. UNHCR and the Government believe these individuals have relocated to other parts of the country in search of opportunities. A pilot zonal distribution exercise conducted in Mwanza in December 2015 led to 155 New Tanzanian Citizens collecting their certificates over a period of seven days. Likewise, UNHCR has been working with Immigration Services Department to finalize the process of granting citizenship to 6,619 children born to New Citizens but did not fit the category of automatic citizenship. They were born between the period of application for naturalization by their parents and time of approval by Government. The process was completed in November 2015 and submitted to the Minister of Home Affairs for naturalization decision. UNHCR has also initiated discussions with relevant Government agencies to finalize the processing of more than 8,000 pending cases still residing in the three settlements without durable solutions.

UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have given donations to UNHCR this year as well as the following donors who have directly contributed to the operation: Canada | ECHO | Japan | CERF | Vodafone Foundation | Toms®

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