



Students at Lycee de la paix Secondary School in Nyarugusu camp using the tablets donated by the Vodafone Foundation – UNHCR/Mwangoka

## HIGHLIGHTS

**135,829**

Newly arrived refugees had crossed into Tanzania by end of March 2016

**142,431**

Refugees were residing in Nyarugusu camp by end of March 2016

**52,952**

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

**5,322**

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

## Population of concern

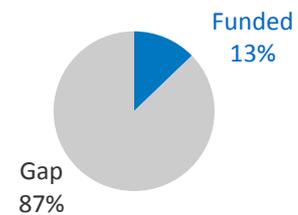
A total of **394,454** people of concern

### By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Burundi (Refugees) <sup>1</sup>	167,715
Congo (DR)	64,076
New Tanzanian Citizens <sup>2</sup>	162,156
Other Nationalities	388
Asylum seekers <sup>3</sup>	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>394,454</b>

## Funding

**USD 113.7 million** requested



## UNHCR Presence

### Staff:

- 11 National Officers
- 147 General Service staff
- 45 Individual Contractors
- 38 International Staff
- 12 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.

<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



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

- Hundreds of New Citizens and host community women in Katumba, Mishamo and Ulyankulu Settlements participated in this year's International Women's Day, which is observed globally on 8 March. Speakers reflected on how rural women can benefit from the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through the national agenda that ensures gender equality, women's empowerment and women's human rights. In Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camp, residents marked the day with a week of activities from 1<sup>st</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> March 2016. Some of the activities included football matches, traditional dances, songs and drama based on this year's theme of "Pledge for Parity."
- BBC Media Action, the international development charity of the British Broadcasting Corporation, conducted training for partner staff and journalists from Radio Amani, a refugee led radio in Nyarugusu camp on 15-23 March 2016. With the theme 'Lifeline programming; communication in humanitarian crises', the objective of the training was to ensure that aid workers supporting the humanitarian response and journalists from the radio station work together to offer refugees living in the camp helpful and engaging programming on the humanitarian issues they are facing.
- A reunification convoy from Nyarugusu camp was received in Nduta camp on 31 March 2016, with a total of 867 individuals/261 families reunited with their relatives in Nduta camp. The exercise was coordinated by agencies and partners, following the implementation of lessons learnt from previous reunification exercises.
- UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs' Refugee Services Department conducted an induction workshop on International Refugee Protection from 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2016. The course involved all key newly recruited staff including protection, community services, registration, and operation staff of the Department of Refugees making a total of 33 staff trained. Likewise UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs' Refugee Services Department conducted three training workshops of high level regional and district officials and frontline workers in Kigoma and Kagera region. The main objective of the training was to build the Government's capacity towards effective maintenance of the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum for a total of 108 members of the regional and local authorities in the two regions.
- By 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, some 135,829 newly arrived refugees had crossed into Tanzania bringing the Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps' residents to 142,431, 52,952 and 5,322 respectively. The new arrivals, including births recorded during March 2016 numbered 3,757 individuals with most emanating from Ruyigi, Bururi, Cankuzo, Makamba and Bujumbura Mairie Provinces. The rate of new arrivals into Tanzania fell consistently over the last six months. Growth in the first quarter of 2016 fell by 11.4% from 22.5% in the last quarter of 2015. March 2016 saw the lowest month – month growth (2.8%) in the eleven month long Burundi situation.

## Education

- A Vodafone pilot project was launched in Nyarugusu camp on 24 March 2016. This project, also known as the Instant Network Schools (INS) was piloted in two Congolese schools; one primary and the other secondary. It is set to provide better access and greater opportunity to learning and education through the introduction of e-readers to refugee students residing in the camp. Prior to the launch of the project, the Vodafone team conducted training sessions to teachers and students on how to use the technology. The project is expected to open-up education prospects for refugees and host communities.
- Francophone Ambassadors from France, Belgium and the Honorary Consulate of Senegal in Tanzania, together with representation from Development Partners such as the Belgian Technical Cooperation visited Kigoma from 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> March 2016. On 3 March 2016, the mission held a roundtable panel discussion with participation from 11 refugees from Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The refugees included students, education coordinators and opinion leaders. The discussions aimed at sharing key information on education interventions in the camp, existing gaps and to propose means of addressing the identified gaps in the education sector. Emanating from the discussions was the critical need for additional funding to scale up education interventions across the camps. The delegation also highlighted the need to promote French as a language of instruction in the education sector.
- As part of the local integration process in the Old Settlements, UNHCR supported the district education system to transport 461 desks to several primary schools in Nsimbo District, Katavi region. UNHCR also provided transport for the redeployment of three Government teachers to one primary school in Katumba Settlement and two others outside the settlement. The redeployment of the teacher to Nsanda Primary School was in response to the completion of six extra classrooms by UNHCR through DFID funding to accommodate 240 additional pupils.

## Health

- On 8 March 2016, UNICEF donated a substantial amount of immunization vaccines to the Kigoma Regional Immunization and Vaccines Office (RIVO) for Burundian refugee children from Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps. This is part of an agreement between the Government of Tanzania, UNHCR and UNICEF to ensure that all Burundian children are vaccinated according to Tanzanian Government's guidelines.
- The main cause of morbidity across all camps is Malaria. It constituted 26% of all health consultations across the 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.

## Food Security and Nutrition

- By 31 March 2016, a cumulative total of 19,788 metric tonnes of food commodities had been distributed to over 133,000 new Burundian refugees. This took the form of hot meals, provision of high energy biscuits, dry rations and supplementary feeding programmes. All commodities were distributed at full ration. In March 2016, Supplementary Feeding was extended to Mtendeli refugee camp, making the programme functional in all three camps.

## Water and Sanitation

- By the end of March 2016, the average per capita water supply in Nduta camp stood at 26 litres per person per day. A water coverage survey conducted by Partners MSF-CH demonstrated that 85% of the camp refugees live within 250 metres from a water point while 15% are within 500 metres from the nearest water point. Efforts to install additional water points to reduce the walking distance to 250 metres to the furthest dwelling in the neighbourhood continued. With regards to sanitation, the crude latrine coverage increased to 15 persons per latrine, against a standard of 50 persons per latrine.
- In Mtendeli, the average per capita water supply was at 24 litres per person per day. The water distribution network in the camp stood at 88 persons per tap against a standard of 250 persons per tap. The resumption of relocation activities from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli camps starting in April 2016 is set to reduce the per capita supply from the current 24 litres per person per day due to the additional persons accessing water. However, acceptable standards of water supply will be maintained. The crude latrine coverage at the camp remained at 20 persons per latrine against a standard of 50 persons per latrine. Therefore, there is sufficient water and sanitation available to resume the relocations of Burundian refugees from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli camp.
- The supply of water in Nyarugusu camp was on average 3,483,833 litres per day with a sustained per capita water consumption of 24 litres per person per day assisting a total of 142,431 camp residents as at the end of March 2016. There are 1,038 water collection points operational in the camp (566 and 472 taps in Congolese and Burundian sites respectively). Significant efforts are still required to increase the number of water collection points in the camp in order to meet UNHCR's standard of 01 tap per 80 refugees. The crude latrine coverage in the overall camp stands at 1:10; however the segregated data for Burundian and Congolese sites is 1:14 and 1:6 respectively.

## Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)

- In Nduta camp, the combined number of family shelters and tents is 10,884 out of a target of 12,222 shelters for a maximum population of 55,000 persons. This consists of 4,390 tents currently pitched and occupied and 2,000 emergency family shelters constructed by Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) and 4,494 by African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD). Likewise 28 classrooms have now been completed by Danish Refugee Council (DRC) since the beginning of November 2015 at an average of 7 per month.
- In Mtendeli camp, the number of family shelters constructed is 1,837 with 11,111 required for a maximum population of 50,000 persons, at an average of 4.5 occupancy rate per shelter. This target could change depending on the decision taken in relation to the expansion capacity numbers for Mtendeli camp. Neighbourhood level drainage is required across all hillsides.
- In Nyarugusu camp, 142 tents were pitched in Zone 10 and 12 for Burundian refugees residing in flood prone areas as well as those whose tents were destroyed by the heavy rains. Similarly, 73 tents were pitched for the newly arrived Congolese (DR) whose refugee status had been adjudicated by the Government of Tanzania. The departure centre used for assembling Burundian refugees prior to relocation to the new camps was rehabilitated as well as the 2 kilometre road from Makere junction towards the camp.

## Access to energy

- Retrospective Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) of Nduta and Mtendeli camps are set to be undertaken within a month with an EIA also required for Karago and the surrounding area prior to establishing it as a camp.
- The number of proposed seedlings to be grown across camps and host communities by UNHCR environmental partner in Nduta and Mtendeli, Relief to Development Society (REDES) is anticipated to reach as many as 1,000,000 seedlings. A primary fuel resource assessment conducted in March 2016, of the Miombo forest surrounding all camps in Kigoma region indicates that less than 3.5 cubic metres per hectare of wood is available before deforestation commences.
- In Nyarugusu camp, outreach to communities on fuel efficient cooking practices continued with partners Community Environmental Management and Development Organization (CEMDO) taking on board new community volunteers during the reporting period. The new community volunteers will be trained and subsequently assist in community outreach and mudstove development expansion. The Ministry of Home Affairs' Environmental Coordinator undertook a mission to Nyarugusu camp following which an Environmental Strategy will be developed in conjunction with the Environmental Expert in UNHCR Kibondo Sub Office.

## Durable Solutions

- Between January and March 2016, 1,578 refugees have been submitted to the USA, while 933 refugees have departed to the USA and Canada. It is expected that 4,000 refugees will be resettled to the USA by the end of 2016.
- The Government and UNHCR in collaboration with partners undertook a comprehensive Participatory Assessment in Katumba and Mishamo Settlements from 14-18 March 2016. Trained multi-functional team members interviewed 2,496 new Tanzanians and members of the host community on issues related to the smooth implementation of the local integration program. Through the systematic application of the Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) approach, the multi-functional team initiated a dialogue process to identify causes of risks and the capacities of the community to solve problems, and enable relevant actors to intervene where necessary. The discussions also centered on ensuring that rights and privileges enjoyed by indigenous Tanzanians are equally enjoyed by new citizens to ensure peaceful co-existence of the two groups in and around the settlements – a critical element of the smooth integration of the New Citizens. The findings of the AGDM process will inform efforts by local integration actors to address issues that impact the naturalization process.

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 | U.S.A | ECHO | Japan | CERF | Vodafone Foundation | Toms®

*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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