



UNHCR Representative in Tanzania, Ms. Chansa Kapaya unveils project to inaugurate a borehole in Mtendeli camp – UNHCR/Santoni

HIGHLIGHTS

139,632

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

136,731

Refugees were residing in Nyarugusu camp by end of April 2016

55,145

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

13,107

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

Population of concern

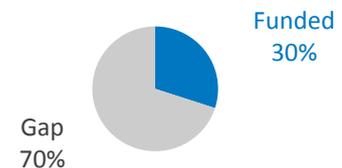
A total of **398,458** people of concern

By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Burundi (Refugees) ¹	171,499
Congo (DR)	64,260
New Tanzanian Citizens ²	162,156
Other Nationalities	393
Asylum seekers ³	150
Total	398,458

Funding

USD 113.7 million requested



UNHCR Presence

Staff:

- 11 National Officers
- 133 General Service staff
- 38 Individual Contractors
- 35 International Staff
- 15 International United Nations Volunteers
- 12 ICMC/Refugee points

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**), 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 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.

MONTHLY DEVELOPMENTS

- UNHCR Representative in Tanzania, Ms. Chansa Kapaya visited Kigoma region in North-West Tanzania on her first mission as newly appointed Representative on 5-8th April 2016. Ms. Kapaya visited Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps as well as the transit centre in Kigoma (National Milling Corporation) and the Manyovu border entry point. Furthermore, the Representative met with Regional and District authorities; UN sister agencies; NGO partners; and UNHCR staff in Kigoma Field Unit, Kibondo Sub Office and Kasulu Field Office. During her visit, the Government authorities highlighted the environment as a major priority amongst others. The Representative acknowledged the Government's concern and reassured that UNHCR and partners are committed to mitigating the environmental impacts of refugee presence in North-West Tanzania as well as maintain host community relations. UNHCR is also making concerted efforts along with partners to fundraise in order to ensure peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities.
- The UNHCR Representative also visited Katavi and Tabora regions in Western Tanzania. Located within the two regions are the three Old Settlements of Katumba, Mishamo and Ulyankulu where the majority of the more than 162,000 New Tanzanian Citizens reside. The visit was part of the Representative's desire to re-acquaint herself with the local integration programme in the regions and its associated challenges. During her visit, Ms. Kapaya met with Regional Commissioners and other Government authorities to reassure them of UNHCR's continued commitment in support of the local integration of the New Tanzanian Citizens. Throughout the visit of the Representative, civic education for new citizens, native Tanzanians and local authorities was mentioned as one of the key areas that require immediate attention. UNHCR will therefore begin to work with relevant government counterparts to initiate a dialogue process that addresses citizenship rights and obligations. A draft government-led Local Integration Strategy for the New Tanzanian Citizens is currently being reviewed. It seeks to resolve the remaining issues surrounding the naturalization of all the former 1972 Burundian refugees and identify the required resources through a multi partnership approach to support the successful legal and socioeconomic integration of all the new citizens.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- Border and protection monitoring continued during the month at the 18 entry points in Buhigwe, Kibondo, Kakonko and Ngara districts. All new arrivals were transported to Mtendeli refugee camp. The average arrival rate from these border areas during the month was 113 individuals per day. Noticeably, the arrival rate has dropped from 125-150 in the previous month. According to the new arrivals, this is attributed to tighter borders control by Imbonerakure and Burundian government security officers. Most families do not flee together due to fear of being noticed; as a result, they flee in an average maximum size of 2-3 people.

- During the course of April 2016, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) prevention and outreach teams by partners International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted awareness raising and outreach sessions throughout the three camps in Kigoma region. The focus of the teams was on SGBV causes, consequences, key messages and existing reporting mechanisms. The teams reached over 8,000 persons in the camps including men, women, boys and girls. To enhance youth engagement in SGBV prevention in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS), IRC and UNHCR have agreed to work closely with the established youth associations through drama, art and sport for sensitization and awareness-raising regarding SGBV prevention.
- One of the Communicating with Communities (CwC) projects in Nyarugusu camp was chosen for the 2016 UNHCR Youth Initiative Fund. The project's objective is to raise self-esteem of youth in the camp through dance and promote friendship between Congolese and Burundian refugees.
- The relocation exercise to decongest the Nyarugusu camp by transferring Burundian refugees to Nduta and Mtendeli camps resumed on 8 April 2016, after a pause of about one and a half months. Site planning to optimize usable space in Nyarugusu is happening concurrently. Nduta camp also reached its maximum capacity of 55,000 refugees during the course of the month and both new arrivals and relocation convoys are now received in Mtendeli camp.

Education

- Following the official launch of the Instant Network School (INS) program in Nyarugusu camp on 24 March 2016, training sessions on use of the technology have continued with 115 teachers and 90 students trained by end of April 2016. The INS program has been well received and additional tablets and e-readers have been requested.
- A central activity in Nduta camp during April 2016, were exams administered from grades 1-9. However, school classrooms in Nduta camp remain severely congested with a classroom to pupil ration of 1:560 and an average teacher to pupil ratio of 1:88; although secondary school is much lower with a pupil to classroom ratio of 1:29. There remains an overwhelming need for classrooms and a request has been submitted to the Government of Tanzania to implement first phase building structures as an alternative structure in the camps in light of the funding and time constraints to implement full permanent structures.
- UNHCR's program and protection teams visited DAFI scholarship recipients around the country on 18-30 April 2016. DAFI, funded by the German Government is UNHCR's higher education scholarship programme which enables refugees worldwide to undertake post-secondary education in their host countries. The mission was accompanied by representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs' Refugee Services Department as well as partners Relief to Development Society (REDESO). Overall, the mission visited 30 students from 9 universities around the country with most giving positive feedback on the program. There are currently a total of 48 students on the DAFI scholarships in Tanzania.

Health

- UNHCR in collaboration with International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) carried out six days of training for dispensers and drug store keepers on the importance of drug management and control in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps. Approximately 40 persons were trained. New reporting tools were introduced for use in all health posts to account and report for drugs received.
- Malaria remains the main cause of morbidity in all camps representing more than 25-35% of total consultations. To help control and prevent the increase in cases, various mechanisms have been put in place including distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) in all camps, mass awareness and education on prevention and control methods.
- In order to support the joint humanitarian efforts in Tanzania, UNFPA donated a variety of much needed reproductive health kits, and delivery beds for the various camps and for the Kibondo District Hospital.
- WHO donated a shipment of medical equipment and supplies to UNHCR for use in the refugee camps. The items include hospital beds, delivery beds, speculum and instrument trays among others.

Food Security and Nutrition

- By 27 April 2016, a cumulative total of 22,202 metric tonnes of food commodities had been distributed to over 138,000 beneficiaries. WFP is providing dry food rations at all three camps. Supplementary feeding is ongoing in Nyarugusu, Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps. Hot meals are served to new arrivals at transit and reception centres. High energy biscuits are provided to those in transit through IOM and UNHCR.

Water and Sanitation

- By the end of April 2016, the average per capita water supply in Nduta camp stood at 23 litres per person per day, above the UNHCR standard of 20 litres per person per day. A new pump was installed and testing is ongoing to establish its performance. The pump is expected to increase water supply in the camp.

- In Mtendeli camp, the average per capita water supply was pegged at 24 litres per person per day. Although resumption of relocation activities from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli camps are set to reduce the per capita supply from the current 24 litres per person per day, acceptable standards of water supply will be maintained.
- The average per capita water supply in Nyarugusu camp has increased to 28 litres per person per day owing largely to the relocation of Burundian refugees to Mtendeli as well as the rehabilitation of the third borehole in the camp. By the end of April 2016, there were 1,132 water collection points operational in the camp; 660 and 472 taps in Congolese and Burundian sites respectively. Access to water points remains a challenge and significant efforts are required to increase the number of water collection points in the camp to meet the UNHCR standard of 1 tap per 80 refugees. The crude latrine coverage in the overall camp stands at 1:9; however the segregated data for Burundian and Congolese sites is 1:13 and 1:7 respectively.

Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)

- The construction of clay brick based transitional shelters commenced in Nduta camp during April 2016 to replace tents. Danish Refugee Council (DRC), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) and Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) will be engaged in shelter construction.
- In Mtendeli camp, site demarcation for shelters and other activity spaces is on-going. Maps of the camp have already been disseminated to partners.
- In Nyarugusu camp, a number of shelter and infrastructure works were carried out during the course of the month. These included emergency family shelters and tents, kitchens, mass shelters, cooking stoves at the police post and an urgent section of the road. Site planning review on optimal use of areas vacated by relocated refugees is ongoing.

Access to energy

- REDESO, the Environment partner in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, has committed to restoration of all green spaces following the completion of transitional shelters in each neighborhood.
- Alternative fuel, in the form of biomass briquettes, has been included as a key element of the draft Environment and Well-being Strategy, which will be shared with partners in due course for feedback prior to finalization. The planning and scoping exercise to assess and map all the bio-mass potential for Kigoma region is underway.

Durable Solutions

Resettlement

- Between January and April 2016, some 2,111 refugees have been submitted to the USA, while 1,161 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.

Local Integration

- To further sustain the momentum and bridge the gap between urgently required interventions and finalization of the comprehensive local integration strategy, UNHCR has been working with local government structures to support infrastructure repair and expansion. Funded largely by DFID, UNHCR undertook construction and renovation of projects aimed at supporting local government capacity in areas of education, health and rule of law with a majority of them completed and handed over to the government concerned departments while others are ongoing. During her visit of the Old Settlements, the Representative joined regional officials to commission some of the DFID funded UNHCR completed projects which include classrooms, teachers' houses, police stations and police staff houses.

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 Shoes

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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