



Minister of Home Affairs observes the data capturing process during the verification for naturalization process of 1972 Burundian refugees in Katumba Settlement - UNHCR/Mtengela

HIGHLIGHTS

<p>157,459</p> <p>Newly arrived refugees (including births) had crossed into Tanzania by end of August 2016</p>	<p>537</p> <p>Congolese new arrivals recorded in August 2016</p>	<p>5,607</p> <p>Refugees have departed to resettlement countries since the beginning of the year</p>	<p>4,786</p> <p>Individuals verified in the Old Settlements by 26 August 2016 out of an estimated 8-12,000 targeted for the exercise</p>
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Population of concern

A total of **416,468** people of concern

By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Burundi (Refugees) ¹	186,874
Congo (DR)	66,778
New Tanzanian Citizens ²	162,156
Other Nationalities	444
Asylum seekers ³	216
Total	416,468

Funding

USD 113.7 million requested



UNHCR Presence

Staff:

- 11 National Officers
- 154 General Service staff
- 58 Individual Contractors
- 38 International Staff
- 16 International United Nations Volunteers
- 11 ICMC/Refugee points
- 02 Consultants

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

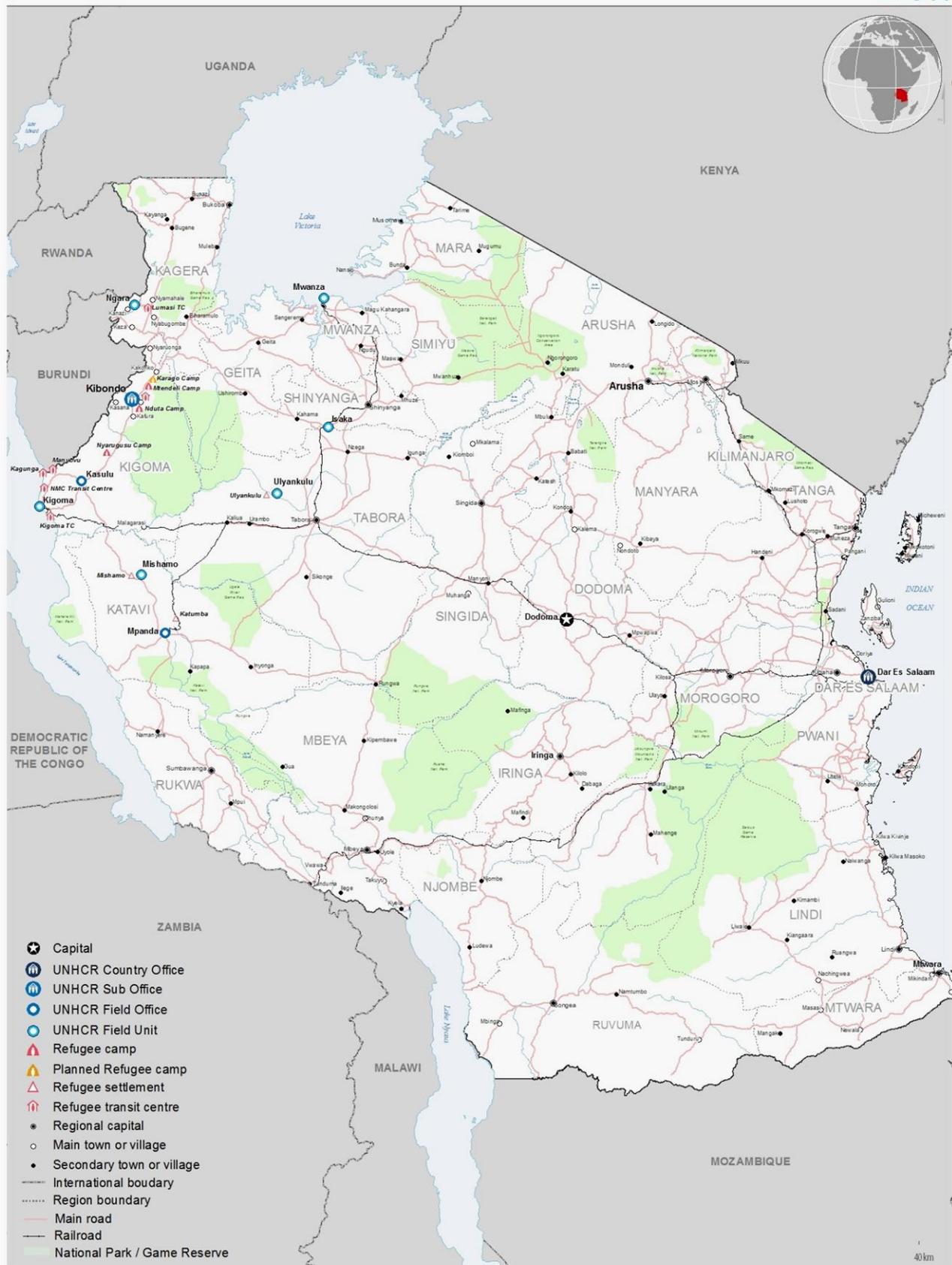
¹ This number includes some 22,227 refugees who spontaneously settled in villages in Kigoma following Burundi's civil war of 1972, the residual population from Mtabila, Old Settlements' refugees and the newly arrived Burundian refugees

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 II) 2016-2021, under the Resilience Thematic Results Group. Within this group, UNHCR undertakes action to ensure that a joint vision of protection-sensitive and solutions-oriented assistance to refugees and migrants is delivered in line with international norms and standards. UNHCR also works with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), its direct counterpart in Tanzania, while maintaining excellent and productive relations with other Government agencies as well as NGO partners.
- 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.

MONTHLY DEVELOPMENTS

- On 9-10 August 2016, the new Minister of Home Affairs, Honorable Mwigulu Nchemba visited Katumba and Mishamo Settlements in Katavi and the refugee camps in Kigoma region. In Katumba Settlement, the Minister witnessed first-hand the verification and registration process flow to finalize the process of those refugees that have not yet been naturalized; met with participating staff and refugees who were waiting to be processed; and expressed his satisfaction and confidence in the joint-team of Government and UNHCR staff spearheading the verification exercise. In Mishamo Settlement, he praised the local integration interventions by UNHCR (through DFID funding) after visiting the support to rule of law (police) and education projects in the area. The Minister reiterated the commitment of the Government of Tanzania to find durable solutions for the 1972 Burundian refugees in the Old Settlements. In Kigoma region, the Minister was on a familiarization visit to the refugee operation in all three camps in the region. During the visit the Minister met with refugee leaders and visited various activities implemented by the humanitarian agencies in the camps. A meeting was held in the UNHCR Kibondo Sub Office with key partners from Kasulu and Kibondo districts to discuss operational matters and to bring key operational challenges to the attention of the Minister.
- A contingency planning exercise for the Burundi refugee situation and potential escalation of the DRC situation was conducted with the support of UNHCR's Division of Emergency, Security and Supply (DESS). The exercise had a three tier approach with thorough engagement of Government of Tanzania, donors and partner agencies and through substantive discussions with stakeholders, joint border and camp visits, including a number of consultations with refugees and host community representatives, and an interagency planning workshop.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- 7,928 Burundian refugees crossed into Tanzania during the month of August 2016 with the average arrival rate of 256 individuals per day recorded. The refugees fleeing from Burundi originate mainly from Makamba, Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Muyinga provinces. Meanwhile, 537 Congolese new arrivals were registered with an increase of 48 individuals from the past month. The population originate mainly from South Kivu, but most arrived in Tanzania via Burundi where they had briefly transited.
- A slight increase in the number of spontaneous returns to Burundi was observed during the month of August 2016. A validation process to confirm the figures reported by UNHCR Burundi indicates that 1,550 individuals may have returned to Burundi. The results will be reflected in future statistical reports.
- The Terms of Reference of the Protection Working Group (PWG) for the Kigoma region have been revised, harmonized and endorsed by members of the PWG. This initiative is aimed at ensuring sectorial coordination and prioritizing protection interventions across all three refugee camps including Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli in the region.
- A joint campaign between partners in the Health Working Group and the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Sub Working Group was undertaken to increase outreach and education among the population on SGBV services and access points in all camps. Another campaign was launched by Plan International in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, targeting distribution days, to bring attention to the availability of spaces at the Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) to host children while their caregivers are occupied. The numbers of children attending the CFS in Nduta increased and the campaign will be enhanced in other camps throughout September 2016.

Education

- UNHCR and its education partners continue to hold discussions on the curriculum choice (country of asylum) for refugee students. Latest discussions concluded that the immediate actions shall include both Kiswahili and English being added into the curriculums in primary and secondary schools effective first school term of 2016/2017 in September 2016.
- Following several weeks of preparations for Burundian national examinations by UNHCR, UNICEF, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA), it became clear in mid-August that the planned examinations exercise involving the Ministry of Education in Burundi would not go forward. In light of this, an alternative modality for administering the exams for the Burundian students is under review and stakeholder discussions are ongoing.
- Major gaps persist in the provision of quality education in the refugee camps. The primary gap in the Education Sector continues to be infrastructure development; discussions to reach a way forward are on going with the Government of Tanzania. There is an urgent need for 496 additional classrooms in order to accommodate the approximately 85,000 students currently enrolled in primary and secondary schools in the camps. There is also a need for more, and better-qualified teachers: the current incentive payments make it difficult to attract and retain quality teachers. Learning materials are also needed, including reference books, school supplies, notebooks, and other scholastic materials.

Health

- Following the outbreak of Yellow Fever in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), a notification was issued by the Government of Tanzania to vaccinate all new arrivals (refugees) from Yellow Fever endemic countries. UNHCR placed an order for the vaccines which have recently arrived in the country. As such, Yellow Fever Vaccinations are expected to start at reception centres in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli refugee camps. A discussion on issuing Yellow Fever certificates to those vaccinated is ongoing with the Kigoma Regional Medical Officer.
- Medecins Sans Frontieres Holland (MSF-H) and Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) conducted a Measles vaccination campaign for children between the age group of 6-59 months in Mtendeli camp. The campaign, which targeted 5,000 to 7,000 children was concluded on 23 August 2016. Vaccination coverage will be shared after a post vaccination survey is conducted. Meanwhile, MSF Switzerland (MSF-CH) opened an Emergency (Intensive Care) Unit in Nyarugusu refugee camp with the capacity of 40 beds for children under 10 years and other age groups depending on the needs. The ER/ICU is meant to cater to emergency cases.
- International Rescue Committee (IRC) commenced the Reproductive Health (RH) Services program in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli refugee camps funded by Cargill Foundation. The services include Ante-Natal Care (ANC), Post-Natal Care (PNC), Family Planning (FP), Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) and clinical care for Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). In addition, they will also support RH services at the District Hospital in Kibondo.

Food Security and Nutrition

- A WFP Cash Based Transfer (CBT) mission was held from 29 August to 1 September 2016 in Kigoma region and led by WFP's Head of Program. The main objectives of the mission were to conduct sensitization on WFP's CBT program amongst Government authorities, UNHCR and partners. WFP is currently in the process of identifying beneficiaries to receive cash through its CBT program to be piloted in October 2016 for a total number of 10,000 refugees in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

Water and Sanitation

- The population in Mtendeli refugee camp as of 31 August 2016 stands at 37,301 against a maximum capacity of 50,000 refugees. Given the increase in the number of new arrivals and the challenges faced in sourcing for water in Mtendeli camp, UNHCR temporarily halted the relocation exercise of the Burundian refugees from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli camps to prioritize for the new arrivals from the border areas. It is anticipated that six additional boreholes need to be drilled in order to meet the water demands of 50,000 refugees. Karago refugee camp has proved to be a non-viable option given the lack of water sources. There is a subtle geological change beneath Karago which, based on previous and present drilling campaigns, suggests that there is insufficient water in Karago camp to meet the demands of a refugee camp of any practicable size. Discussions are ongoing with the Government of Tanzania regarding the provision of additional land to accommodate the continuing influx of new arrivals and provide contingent capacity to accommodate a potential upsurge influx from Burundi and DRC.

Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)

- The new site layout of Nyarugusu refugee camp was approved, with the Ministry of Home Affairs agreeing to a total of 40,000 Burundian refugees remaining in the camp. As such, UNHCR and its shelter partners are working together to carry out an information campaign targeting refugee community workers involved in the construction of transitional shelters. The key message in this information campaign is that community workers involved in the construction will not be relocated to Mtendeli refugee camp.

- A delay was encountered in the construction of transitional shelters for the Burundian refugees. However, it is expected to be resolved over the coming weeks as solutions to challenges with supply and transport are implemented. The construction of transitional shelters in Nduta refugee camp commenced on 13 August 2016 with more than 200 transitional shelters now under construction. Meanwhile, another 70 transitional shelters are being constructed in Mtendeli refugee camp and 275 transitional shelters are being constructed in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

Access to energy

- An energy consulting firm (ARTI Energy) completed the field activities, associated to the charred biomass briquetting feasibility study, which is due to be issued in September 2016. Briquettes alongside other solutions including Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) are expected to help reduce the use of firewood and help address environmental and protection challenges throughout the refugee camps linked to the collection and use of firewood. A draft outline of the revised Environment and Wellbeing Strategy has been defined, the contents of which are due to be discussed early in September 2016, with a view to organising a workshop to develop a clear set of environmental objectives for 2016 and 2017, including well defined SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-Limited) goals and key performance indicators (KPIs).

Durable Solutions

Resettlement

- During the reporting period a total of 106 cases consisting of 502 individuals were submitted to the USA under the Group Resettlement Program (P2). This brings the total number of submissions since January 2016 to 959 cases i.e. 4,443 individuals (4423 Congolese and 20 Burundians).
- A total of 1,940 refugees (1,809 Congolese, 104 Burundians) departed to the USA whereas a total of 22 refugees (10 Burundians, 12 Congolese) departed to Canada and five (all Congolese) departed to Sweden. The cumulative number of annual departures from January to August 2016 stands at 5,607 (523 Burundians | 5,077 Congolese | 07 Rwandans).

Local Integration

- The verification exercise of some cases (between 8-12,000 individuals) pending completion of the process for naturalization in the Old Settlements commenced on 1 August 2016. By 26 August 2016, some 4,786 individuals (1972 Burundian refugees) in Katumba Settlement had been verified and registered.
- The Prime Minister of Tanzania, Honourable Kassim Majaliwa visited Katavi region on 20 August 2016, commencing a four-day tour of the region. During his visit, the Prime Minister called on the New Citizens (naturalized former 1972 Burundi refugees) to refrain from illegal activities and maintain peace by abiding to the country's laws. The Prime Minister urged them to take the lead in the security of the country as the prime duty of citizens and support the law enforcers with timely reports on any illegal incident they would come across. The Prime Minister spoke positively about the support offered by UNHCR to the whole naturalization process conducted and ongoing verification as well as Local Integration projects conducted by the Office.

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| CERF| ECHO| Ireland| Italy| Japan| Private Donors USA| TOMS Shoes| UN Fund for International Partnerships| United Kingdom| U.S.A | Vodafone Foundation| United Nations Foundation

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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