



Ms. Jean Woynicki, the U.S. Regional Refugee Coordinator visiting a transitional shelter in Nduta refugee camp. - UNHCR/Rankho

HIGHLIGHTS

170,002

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

349

New arrivals recorded per day in September 2016

7,022

Refugees have departed to resettlement countries since the beginning of 2016

8,155

Individuals verified in the Old Settlements by conclusion of the verification exercise

Population of concern

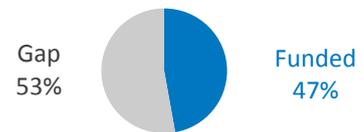
A total of **428,981** people of concern

By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Burundi (Refugees) ¹	198,564
Congo (DR)	67,689
New Tanzanian Citizens ²	162,156
Other Nationalities	446
Asylum seekers ³	126
Total	428,981

Funding

USD 113.7 million requested



UNHCR Presence

Staff:

- 12 National Officers
- 155 General Service staff
- 58 Individual Contractors
- 40 International Staff
- 16 International United Nations Volunteers
- 13 ICMC/Refuge 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

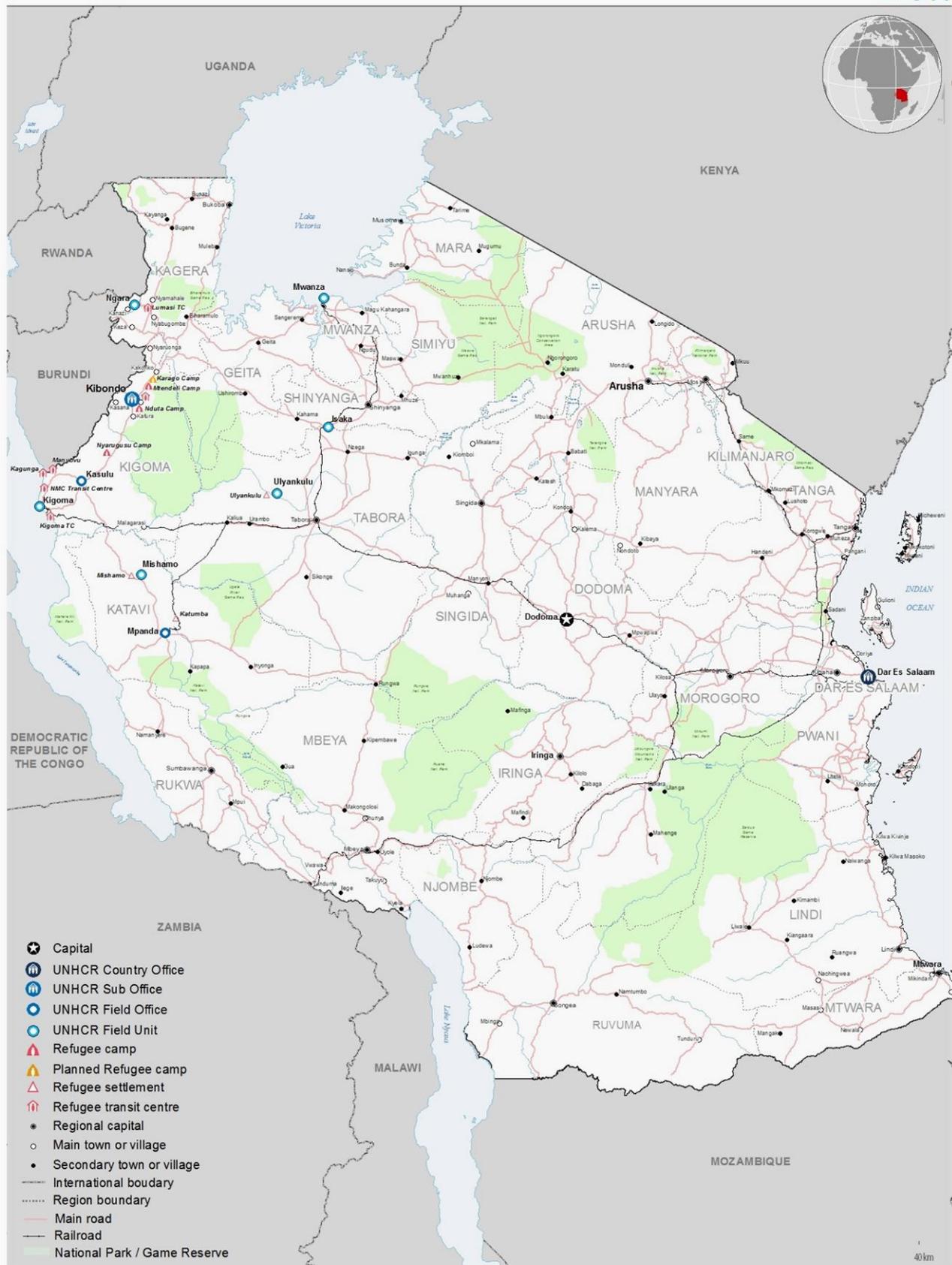
¹ This number includes some 22,227 refugees who spontaneously settled in villages in Kigoma following Burundi's civil war of 1972, the residual population from Mtabila, Old Settlements' refugees and the newly arrived Burundian refugees

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



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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

- The third refugee camp, Mtendeli Camp, in Kigoma region, North West Tanzania, reached its holding capacity at 50,058 individuals as of 30 September 2016, bringing the number of new arrivals to 170,002 since the beginning of the Burundian emergency in late April 2015.
- Pending a decision by the Government of Tanzania to allocate additional camp sites, a joint assessment between UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) resulted in identified space sufficient to accommodate approximately an additional 6,500 refugees in Nduta refugee camp, which was earlier capped at over 53,000 refugees. The MHA has since authorized Nduta refugee camp to accommodate 60,000 refugees. As a result of this decision, all new arrivals from the border entry points will be diverted to Nduta refugee camp instead of Mtendeli refugee camp. This interim solution will provide space for about two weeks.
- The newly appointed Regional Refugee Coordinator for the U.S. State Department Ms. Jean Woynicki based in Kampala, Uganda, together with two officials from the U.S. State Department's Office of Foreign Assistance Resources, in Washington D.C. and the Deputy Chief of Political/Economic Section, from the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam visited the refugee operation between 19-21 September 2016. The Delegation visited Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps in Kibondo and Kasulu Districts of Kigoma region respectively with a special focus on the progress of the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM)-funded humanitarian assistance activities implemented through UNHCR and other partner agencies. In addition, the mission members also visited the National Milling Centre (NMC) in Kigoma town which has been functioning as a transit centre for refugees. The Delegation members expressed appreciation to UNHCR for arranging what they termed an informative visit and pledged further support to UNHCR and its partners to address the gaps and challenges faced due to limited resources.
- On 26-27 September 2016, UNHCR joined National Consultations on Sustainable Development Goal 4, which aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Stakeholders from across the education sector were engaged to discuss policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination aspects of implementing the Education 2030 Agenda. UNHCR highlighted the importance of including refugees and other persons of concern in national education activities.
- Following the visit of a team from UNHCR's Division of Emergency, Security and Supply (DESS) in August 2016, to support the Contingency Planning exercise for the refugee operation in Tanzania in anticipation of a potential influx of refugees from both Burundi and DRC, a joint border monitoring mission was conducted from 27 to 28 September 2016. The mission covered several entry points within northern Kibondo, Kakonko and Ngara districts, as well as southern Kasulu, Buhigwe districts and Kigoma town. Amongst others, the sectors covered in the border monitoring were Protection, Food, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH), Health and Nutrition, Shelter, as well as Transport. The border monitoring mission was conducted as part of a series of activities planned to feed into the development of the Contingency Plans.
- A delegation from the Government of Tanzania led by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, East Africa, Regional and International Cooperation, Hon. Dr Augustine P. Mahiga attended the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants on 19 September 2016 in New York. In what is now known as the New York Declaration, the Government of Tanzania made five key important commitments on refugees. These commitments include: (i) continuing to receive persons fleeing from wars, political instability and persecution; (ii) reviewing the legal framework to ensure that protection of refugees is in line with international instruments and attuned to current realities; (iii) providing durable solutions to the remaining 1972 Burundian refugees who were not naturalized but allowed to apply for Tanzanian citizenship; (iv) improving the quality of protection for refugees in Tanzania by specifically enhancing their access to education and the domestic labour market; and (v) supporting the global compact on responsibility sharing for refugees once adopted.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- 10,478 newly arrived refugees crossed into Tanzania during the month of September 2016, with the average arrival rate of 349 individuals per day recorded. A majority of these new arrivals come from Ruyigi, Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, Kirundo and Karuzi provinces. Meanwhile, the number of daily new arrivals from DRC (the majority of whom are passing through Burundi) continues to fluctuate with the figure of 29 arrivals per day as of 30 September 2016, and with an average of 27 individuals per day during the month. The Congolese new arrivals have been accommodated in Nyarugusu refugee camp.
- International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted a training to 31 staff from Police, Tanzania Red Cross Society and IRC medical staff from two border points and the public prosecutor in Kasulu district. The training focused on identified gaps and improvements in providing clinical and legal support to Gender Based Violence survivors.

Education

- Congolese and Burundian schools in the refugee camps commenced the 2016-2017 academic year on 5 and 19 September respectively. Major activities during the month encompassed the continuation of enrolment of school children, curriculum administration, distribution of scholastic materials, implementation of school WASH programs and the Instant Network Schools (INS) program.
- UNHCR and UNICEF met with the Refugee Services Department (Ministry of Home Affairs) to discuss the proposed examinations exercise for Burundian refugee students. The Department expressed their strong support for the proposal, emphasizing that the right to education is a core human right guaranteed as part of granting refugee status. With this support, UNHCR, UNICEF, and National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA) will begin technical preparations for the examinations exercise.
- The Government of Tanzania has expressed agreement to allow the construction of semi-permanent class rooms as an interim measure. The agreement envisages that the alternate school structures will need to be upgraded to permanent structures. The upgrade of the structures should take place, at the latest, two years from the date of completion of the semi-permanent structures construction and should not exceed end of 2017. In addition, the Government of Tanzania had also stipulated that UNHCR and partners should only utilize 25 percent of its budget on semi-permanent class rooms. The MHA and Ministry of Education (MoE) will review the quality of semi-permanent buildings being constructed. Subject to the approval from both ministries, the remaining 75 percent of the funds could then be utilized in the second phase.

Health

- The Yellow Fever vaccination campaign started at the reception centres in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli refugee camps in the week of 19 September 2016. A discussion on Yellow Fever cards has taken place with the Regional Medical Officer (RMO) where it was agreed that UNHCR would communicate to the Ministry of Health (MoH) through the RMO to request the newly-developed Yellow Fever vaccination cards with serial numbers. It was agreed with the RMO that vaccinations would continue in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli refugee camps while awaiting the issuance of the official Yellow Fever cards.
- The expansion of the fourth health facility is ongoing in Nyarugusu refugee camp. The expansion will include the construction of four admission wards, i.e. pediatric, male, female, and maternity wards, with the total capacity of 80 beds. The wards will replace the tents or temporary structures that were set up during the emergency. Upon completion, the fourth health facility will have the overall capacity of 100 beds in the Burundian zones for in-patient services and admission, as well as out-patient department services.

Food Security and Nutrition

- WFP experienced a shortfall in funding as a result of the increasing number of refugees. As such, a funding appeal was issued to avoid the pipeline break and ensure the availability of sufficient resources. This has led to successful resources mobilization to cover for the requirements in the month of October 2016. Fundraising activities are ongoing to ensure the sustainability of food distribution in all camps.

Water and Sanitation

- The water distribution rate in Mtendeli was below the stipulated standard of 20 litres per person per day. With Mtendeli camp averaging a rate of 16 litres per person per day, UNHCR and WASH partners are expediting the operationalization of the sixth borehole to increase the water distribution rate. The operationalization of this borehole will also help reduce the current pumping hours from 22 to 20. A Geophysical Survey is ongoing in the camp and the surrounding villages to find additional water sources.

Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)

- Following the recent earthquake in Kagera region, UNHCR and partners have re-assessed the design for school construction in areas of seismic activity such as Kigoma region. Subsequently, the shelter sector has proceeded to significantly improve the design and construction of all permanent school buildings being constructed in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. All of the drawings and Bill of Quantity (BoQ) for the earthquake resistant school buildings have been shared with partners for implementation.
- Transitional shelters continue to be constructed at a steady pace across all refugee camps, with more than 2,000 shelters (Nyarugusu: 800 | Nduta: 1,070 | Mtendeli: 240) now under various stages of construction. Importantly, participation by the refugee community is high and the overall quality of the shelters continues to improve.
- The emergency family shelter construction in Mtendeli camp has now been completed for a population capacity of 50,000 persons and new land for additional camps is now at a critical stage. Meanwhile, in Nyarugusu, the camp capacity continues to cause concern with the approaching rain as up to 5,000 families are occupying sites listed as unsuitable on the current site plan.

Access to energy

- UNHCR (Environmental Consultant) together with environmental partners, government and other stakeholders are focusing attention on identifying and developing programmes for alternative fuels to firewood for cooking.

Durable Solutions

Resettlement

- During the reporting period a total of 118 cases consisting of 501 individuals were submitted to the USA under the Group Resettlement Program (P2) while 41 cases (150 individuals) were submitted under P1. This brings the total number of submissions since January 2016 to 1,118 cases i.e. 5,094 individuals (5,074 Congolese and 20 Burundians).
- Some 342 cases (1,415 individuals) were resettled during September 2016. Of this number 1,387 refugees (1,338 Congolese, 49 Burundians) departed to the USA whereas a total of 28 refugees (12 Burundians, 15 Congolese and 01 Rwandese) departed to Canada. The cumulative number of annual departures from January to September 2016 stands at 7,022 (581 Burundians | 6,433 Congolese | 08 Rwandans).

Local Integration

- The exercise to finalize some pending cases regarding the legal documentation of the 1972 Burundian refugee population was concluded in Ulyankulu Settlement, Tabora Region on 22 September 2016. 1,755 individuals were verified in Ulyankulu bringing the total number of individuals verified or documented between 01 August and 22 September 2016, to 8,155. Out of the verified population, women accounted for 56% and men 44%.
- Since July this year, UNHCR and the government have been working together to address pending cases of approximately 10,000 individuals who fall under the category of the 1972 Burundian refugee population without durable solutions. The just concluded verification and intention survey targeted refugees in the three Old Settlements of Katumba, Mishamo and Ulyankulu in Katavi and Tabora regions respectively.

Logistics

- Seven (7) new IVECO trucks were received to support the transportation of non-food items (NFIs), shelter materials and food items in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

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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