



Burundian refugees receiving cooking gas as part of the Liquid Petroleum Gas pilot launch in Nyarugusu camp. - UNHCR/Ikongo

HIGHLIGHTS

1,224

Congolese asylum-seekers crossed into Tanzania in December 2016.

316

Burundian new arrivals recorded per day in December 2016.

8,873

Refugees have departed to resettlement countries since the beginning of 2016.

5,852

Transitional shelters completed by end of December 2016.

Population of concern

A total of **466,183** of concern

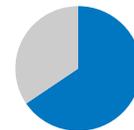
By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Burundi (Refugees) ¹	236,180
Congo (DR)	67,217
New Tanzanian Citizens ²	162,156
Other Nationalities	443
Asylum seekers ³	126
Total	466,183

Funding

USD 113.7 million requested

Gap
34%



Funded
66%

UNHCR Presence

Staff:

- 12 National Officers
- 157 General Service staff
- 53 Individual Contractors
- 40 International Staff
- 13 International United Nations Volunteers
- 16 ICMC/Refuge points
- 01 Consultant

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 27,000 refugees (figure revised upwards) 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 asylum-seekers is delivered in line with international norms and standards. UNHCR also works with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), its direct Government counterpart in Tanzania, while maintaining excellent and productive relations with other Government entities 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 UNHCR High Commissioner's Special Task Force on the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) comprising Mr. Daniel Endres, Director, Comprehensive Refugee Response and Mr. Johannes Tarvainen, External Relations Officer were on mission to Dar es Salaam from 14 - 16 December 2016 to introduce, and jointly discuss, the implementation of the CRRF in Tanzania with a number of key stakeholders. The overall objective of the mission was to support the UNHCR Representation in Tanzania to develop and initiate the CRRF pilot in 2017. Their mission follows the adoption of the New York Declaration by the UN General Assembly in September 2016, which called on UNHCR to develop and initiate the application of the CRRF in close collaboration with relevant states, other UN agencies and stakeholders. To take this work forward, the UNHCR High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Filippo Grandi established a dedicated Task Force to help him develop and initiate the CRRF in a range of situations. Through the CRRF the aim is to ease pressure on refugee hosting countries involved, to enhance refugee self-reliance, expand access to third country solutions and to support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

Some of the key outcomes of their mission include an agreement by the Government of Tanzania to consider the following as immediate next steps: (i) Establishment of coordination mechanisms at all levels (National, Regional and District), i.e. Task Forces or Secretariat, to roll-out the CRRF in Tanzania; (ii) Align Tanzania's Refugee Policy/Refugee Act with the CRRF; and (iii) Identify soft projects that will act as a pilot immediately. Education and health projects were agreed in principle. Donors and the UN agencies supported the implementation of the CRRF in Tanzania overall. It was agreed by the mission that concrete steps need to be actioned to ensure that the Operation implements the CRRF pilot in 2017 without compromising the ongoing operational priorities. This will entail, among others, the allocation of additional resources in support to the Operation.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- Some 9,089 newly arrived Burundians crossed into Tanzania during the course of December 2016, at an average daily arrival rate of 316 individuals. Meanwhile, 1,224 Congolese asylum-seekers arrived in Tanzania during the course of the month at an average daily arrival rate of 39 individuals. The growing population of new arrivals continues to put pressure on the existing facilities in the refugee camps. UNHCR and partners continue to respond and plan for the increasing numbers albeit constrained by the challenge of additional land.
- Nyarugusu camp, whose population had increased to 131,314 individuals by the end of December 2016, needs to be decongested through continuation of the relocation exercise, which was suspended in July 2016 to prioritize for new arrivals from border entry points. However, the resumption of relocation activities depend on a decision from the Government of Tanzania for additional land. As such, advocacy efforts continue with the Government for the urgent allocation of additional camp sites.
- The 112th session of the National Eligibility Committee (NEC) reviewing status determination commenced its sitting on 5 December 2016 and concluded on 17 December 2016. A total of 235 cases/families consisting of 456 individuals were reviewed out of the 247 cases (536) individuals scheduled. The rest were 'no shows'.

Education

- Preparatory activities for over 1,457 Burundian students in grade nine to sit for the national examinations are well underway. The examinations are anticipated to be administered by the National Examination Council for Tanzania (NECTA) in either January or February 2017.
- On 27-30 December 2016, a training workshop on teaching methodologies, administration and management was conducted at the Kasulu Teaching College for 46 (9 female | 37 male) Burundian teachers from Nyarugusu and Mtendeli refugee camps. The training was facilitated by four professional teachers' tutors from Kabanga Teachers College in Kasulu district.

Health

- Routine preventive and curative services continued in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps in close collaboration with Health partners. Disease trend monitoring has shown that major infectious diseases remained below the outbreak alert threshold. Meanwhile, the bi-weekly Health and Nutrition Sector Working Group meetings continued throughout the month of December 2016.
- A specialist surgical camp was organized by International Rescue Committee (IRC) with the support of UNHCR and Donors in which approximately 80 patients with serious surgical problems, both from the refugee and host communities, benefitted from operations conducted at the Kibondo District Hospital.
- Emergency stocks of medical supplies and equipment were procured and distributed to Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps to mitigate the low stock levels observed as a result of the growing number of refugees. Meanwhile, Medecins Sans Frontieres-Switzerland (MSF-CH) opened an additional health post in Nduta camp on 21 December 2016 to cater for the increasing refugee population in the camp.

Food Security and Nutrition

- The Vitamin A and Deworming Campaign integrated with the mass Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Campaign were conducted across all camps from 2 to 4 December 2016. The total number of children reached in the campaigns stands at 94 percent in Nyarugusu camp, 88 percent in Nduta camp and 91 percent in Mtendeli camp. The MUAC screening exercises identified that the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps stand at 1.3 percent, 2.4 percent and 5.9 percent respectively; well within the emergency threshold.

Water and Sanitation

- The water provision in Mtendeli refugee camp was recorded at an average of 15 litres per person per day during December 2016. This is below the UNHCR standard of 20 litres per person per day. The challenges with water production were caused by a significant decrease in the quantity of water from the aquifer. UNHCR has engaged the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) consultants on the matter and their feedback will be communicated to the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS), as the WASH partner in the camp. Meanwhile, the water distribution rate in Nduta refugee camp stands at 22.6 litres per person per day while the water distribution rate in Nyarugusu refugee camp stands at 21.8 liters per person per day.

Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)

- Out of the 11,069 transitional shelters anticipated to be completed by January 2017, some 5,852 shelters have been completed and 1,730 ongoing at different stages across all the refugee camps in Kigoma region. In Nyarugusu refugee camp, 622 family tents were pitched for Congolese asylum-seekers to decongest the mass shelters.

Access to energy

- The draft Environment and Wellbeing Strategy has been issued for external review and comments are being awaited from the MHA Environmental Co-coordinator, the local District Natural Resources Officers, UN sister agencies and partners in the field. In addition, the first distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) to refugees, as an alternative cooking fuel to firewood, was made to approximately 3,000 households in Nyarugusu Refugee Camp during the third week of December 2016. Furthermore, tree seedlings from the nurseries at the three refugee camps continue to be planted within the refugee camps and host communities.

Durable Solutions

Resettlement

- During the reporting period a total of 168 cases consisting of 771 individuals were submitted to the USA under the Group Resettlement Program (P2) while 10 cases (38 individuals) were submitted under P1. This brings the total number of submissions since January 2016 to 1,684 cases i.e. 7,531 individuals (7,478 Congolese and 53 Burundians).

- Some 34 cases (207 individuals) were resettled during December 2016. Of this number 181 Congolese refugees and 21 Burundian refugees departed to the USA whereas five (5) Burundian refugees departed to Canada. The cumulative number of annual departures from January to December 2016 stands at 8,873 (776 Burundians | 8,089 Congolese | 08 Rwandans).

Local Integration

- As part of the efforts to enhance Local Integration for the New Citizens, UNHCR registered 48 groups as Community Based Organisations (CBOs) under the Tanganyika District Council Community Development Department in Mishamo Settlement. The registration of CBOs will pave the way for easy access to loans from banking institutions and enhance the absorption capacity from the existing refugee settlement setup to local government institutions.
- Several peaceful co-existence projects were launched in December 2016. Some of these projects include the construction of underground water tanks, establishment of rain water harvesting systems at Katumba Secondary School and Katumba Health Centre as well as the renovation of Katumba Health Centre in Katavi region.

In Mishamo Settlement, UNHCR renovated medical staff houses and launched classroom and office block construction projects at Mishamo and Bulamata secondary schools and Isubangala, Ipwaga and Mganza primary schools. UNHCR also commenced the construction of teachers' houses in Ipwaga and Kamjela primary schools.

In Ulyankulu Settlement, UNHCR begun the construction of underground water tanks and established rain water harvesting systems for the girls dormitory in Kanindo secondary school and the Adult Education Institute. Likewise, UNHCR carried out renovation projects of medical staff houses and village offices.

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