



A line of fully constructed transitional shelters in Nduta camp, Kigoma region, Tanzania - UNHCR/Rankho

HIGHLIGHTS

180,786

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

363

New arrivals recorded per day in October 2016

8,043

Refugees have departed to resettlement countries since the beginning of 2016

11,064

Transitional shelters anticipated to be completed by March 2017

Population of concern

A total of **440,804** of concern

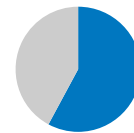
By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Burundi (Refugees) ¹	213,155
Congo (DR)	64,922
New Tanzanian Citizens ²	162,156
Other Nationalities	446
Asylum seekers ³	125
Total	440,804

Funding

USD 113.7 million requested

Gap
42%



Funded
58%

UNHCR Presence

Staff:

- 12 National Officers
- 155 General Service staff
- 46 Individual Contractors
- 41 International Staff
- 16 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 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 existing refugee camps are at their full capacity or close to it. However, due to continued flow of arrivals into Tanzania, as an interim measure pending a Government of Tanzania decision to identify new sites to accommodate the growing number of arrivals, Nduta camp was allowed to go beyond its initial maximum population of 50,000 to 60,000 and subsequently further increased to 65,000 individuals. This preceded a joint assessment conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and UNHCR which resulted in the identification of additional pockets of land to accommodate more refugees in Nduta camp. As a result of this decision, all new arrivals are directed to Nduta camp instead of Mtendeli camp as of 3 October 2016. Concerns have been raised that a population beyond 65,000 individuals in Nduta refugee camp would compromise the quality of services to refugees. Meanwhile, advocacy continues with the Government of Tanzania for the provision of additional camp sites.
- The increase in the number of new arrivals from Burundi to Tanzania over the last couple of months prompted a review of new arrival projections for 2017. In consultation with NGO partners, UNHCR revised the planning figure of the projected new arrivals from Burundi from 50,000 to 99,700 individuals covering the period of January to December 2017. This was collectively agreed amongst MHA, UNHCR and partners given that the earlier projection of 50,000 individuals agreed in August 2016, during the Contingency Planning Workshop in Kigoma region, was considered unrealistically low.
- A joint Interaction-UNHCR mission to the UNHCR Tanzania Operation, which is a follow up to the High Commissioner's Structured Dialogue Initiative on IFRC-NGO-UNHCR Partnership, commenced on 17 October 2016. The mission held a field level UNHCR-NGO consultation in UNHCR Kibondo Sub Office on 18 October 2016. A similar consultative meeting was held in the UNHCR Representation Office in Dar es Salaam on 21 October 2016. The consultations were well received by NGO partners. Some areas that were identified as in need of further strengthening include: enhancing joint assessment, reinforcing coordination, joint strategic planning; managing expectations, information sharing, joint advocacy, and capitalizing on each other's specific roles, expertise and mandates. UNHCR Tanzania committed to hold a follow up workshop to discuss areas for improvement.
- UNHCR Tanzania joined other UN Agencies to commemorate the 71st anniversary of the United Nations on 24 October 2016. The day was marked with the customary flag raising ceremony in Dar es Salaam during which the Guest of Honour was the Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, Honourable Ambassador, Dr. Augustine Mahiga. The event was attended by Senior Government Officials, Ambassadors, UN Resident Coordinator, Heads of UN Agencies and other dignitaries.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- 11,264 newly arrived refugees crossed into Tanzania during the month of October 2016, with the average arrival rate of 363 individuals per day recorded. Meanwhile, the number of daily new arrivals from the Democratic Republic of Congo continues to fluctuate with the average figure of 27 arrivals per day recorded in October 2016. The Congolese new arrivals have been accommodated in Nyarugusu refugee camp.
- In collaboration with the Refugee Services Department of the MHA, UNHCR conducted a capacity building workshop on International Protection for authorities in border areas. 35 participants attended the workshop which comprised village executive officers, village chair persons and law enforcement including Immigration and Police, Prison and Judicial officials in Kibondo and Kakonko districts. The workshop aimed at developing an harmonized understanding and application of basic international refugee law principles including non-refoulement, sharing knowledge/experience on best practices, as well as team building. Plans are underway to conduct similar training in Ngara and Kasulu districts for similar authorities in November 2016.

Education

- UNHCR and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) continue to support preparations for the planned administration of examinations by the National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA) for the approximately 1,457 Burundian refugee students who were unable to sit for national examinations in 2015 and 2016. As NECTA will be engaged in administering the Tanzanian national exams until the end of 2016, NECTA has proposed to administer the Burundian exams in February 2017. In the meantime, those students waiting to sit for their examinations have been provisionally promoted to the next grade, while those who have otherwise completed their secondary education remain idle.
- On 18 October 2016, the DAFI Scholarship Selection Committee met in Dar es Salaam to select 10 deserving students to receive full scholarships to pursue degree programs at Tanzanian universities. This year’s recipients included 4 women and 6 men, and the most common degree program was a Bachelors in Education. With 57 enrolled students in Tanzania, the DAFI programme enables young refugees to continue their education and motivates refugee children to stay in school and succeed academically.

Health

- The nutrition screening of newly arrived refugees in Mtendeli camp indicates malnutrition prevalence of up to 60 percent recorded in September 2016. However, a reduction in trend was seen in October 2016 at six percent. A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was carried out with relevant partners to identify possible causes. Preliminary indications outlined multiple factors which most likely started in Burundi including food scarcity, deteriorating economic status, recurring infections and lack of access to health services. A comprehensive nutrition program has been put in place to address the needs with continued monitoring activities planned.
- The decentralization of health services in Mtendeli refugee camp remains a dire need for UNHCR and partners to prioritize. Currently, the consultation per clinician per day stands at 90 to 100 consultations which is above the recommended standard of 50 consultations per clinician per day.

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

- Drilling activities commenced in Kakonko district during October 2016 with drilling conducted at Chirambo village where the borehole is expected to be operating at the depth of 160 meters. According to WASH experts, the borehole is on a major fault line and should be able to supply the much anticipated high volume of water to Mtendeli refugee camp. The water distribution network constructed has the capacity to accommodate the 50,732 individuals currently living in Mtendeli refugee camp. UNHCR and Oxfam are cautious on the challenges posed from having all six functional boreholes located within the same valley, hence, potentially interfering with one another when pumping goes for long operational hours. The boreholes are currently pumped at 22 hours per day and the persons of concern are each receiving 18 liters per person per day.

Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)

- Out of the 11,064 transitional shelters anticipated to be completed by March 2017, more than 3,000 shelters are now at 90 percent completion rate across all the refugee camps in Kigoma region.
- Meanwhile, with 850 Congolese asylum-seekers registered in Nyarugusu during October 2016, a challenge remains in accommodation as reception facilities are overcrowded. Discussions with the Ministry of Home Affairs on the matter continue.

Access to energy

- Preparations are underway for the distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) to 3,000 households, as an alternative cooking fuel to firewood, in Nyarugusu refugee camp through a pilot project that is due to commence in the coming weeks. Furthermore, in anticipation of the rainy season, incentive workers under the guidance of UNHCR’s environmental partners, have been constructing hill side ditches (rainwater catchment pits) in Nduta and Mtendeli camps and repairing gullies in Nyarugusu camp. Both activities are aimed at reducing the potential for soil erosion at the camps.

Durable Solutions

Resettlement

- During the reporting period a total of 168 cases consisting of 703 individuals were submitted to the USA under the Group Resettlement Program (P2) while 45 cases (172 individuals) were submitted under P1. This brings the total number of submissions since January 2016 to 1,331 cases i.e. 5,972 individuals (5,952 Congolese and 20 Burundians).
- Some 213 cases (1,021 individuals) were resettled during October 2016. Of this number 954 refugees (897 Congolese, 57 Burundians) departed to the USA whereas a total of 46 refugees (30 Burundians, 16 Congolese) departed to Canada and 21 (15 Burundians, 6 Congolese) to Australia. The cumulative number of annual departures from January to October 2016 stands at 8,043 (683 Burundians | 7,352 Congolese | 08 Rwandans).

Local Integration

- As part of continued efforts to support the smooth integration of New Tanzanian Citizens in Katavi and Tabora regions, UNHCR handed over two new vehicles to regional officials for use by the police in Mishamo and Ulyankulu. The effort is to ensure public safety and maintain law and order within and outside the Old Settlements. In addition, the intervention will improve legal protection in the area of Sexual and Gender Based Violence for new Tanzanians and members of surrounding communities.
- UNHCR Field Office Mpanda began the process of village marking and collating of data for some 15,000 new citizens with special needs and members of the host community who are eligible to benefit from the distribution of a Japanese-donated used clothing consignment in Katumba, Mishamo and Ulyankulu Settlements. The distribution will begin in November 2016 in all the three locations.

Logistics

- Two (2) new light vehicles were received to support partners' activities in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

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

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