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Kibondo Ms. Barb Wigley
handing over 12 vehicles to
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TANZANIA

FACTSHEET

July 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

989

Congolese new arrivals crossed into Tanzania in July 2017.

525

Burundian new arrivals crossed into Tanzania in July 2017.

17

Burundian new arrivals recorded per day in July 2017.

40

Refugees departed for resettlement countries in July 2017.

Population of Concern

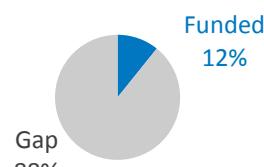
A total of **513,556** of concern

By country of origin

| Country | Total |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Burundi (Refugees) ¹ | 250,359 |
| Burundi (Asylum-seekers) | 27,176 |
| Congo (DR) (Refugees) | 60,755 |
| Congo (DR) (Asylum-seekers) | 12,622 |
| New Tanzanian Citizens ² | 162,156 |
| Other Nationalities (Refugees) | 378 |
| Other Nationalities (Asylum-seekers) | 110 |
| Total | 513,556 |

Funding

USD 138.8 million requested



UNHCR Presence

Total number of staff: 319

- 11 National Officers
- 153 General Service staff
- 88 Individual Contractors
- 44 International Staff
- 15 International United Nations Volunteers
- 06 International Catholic Migration Commission
- 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 refugees who spontaneously settled in villages in Kigoma following Burundi's civil war of 1972, the urban refugees in Dar es Salaam and the residual population from Mtabila, Old Settlements' refugees and the newly arrived Burundian refugees residing in the three refugee camps in Kigoma Region.

² This number includes those in transition to full local integration.

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. Names of towns, districts, regions and countries do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations. The map is for reference purposes only. February 2016. © UNHCR.

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 productive working relationship with other Government entities and 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.
- The roll out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Tanzania calls for a ‘whole-of-society’ approach that involves the engagement of new and existing partners including from national and local authorities, international organisations, international financial institutions, civil society, the private sector, and academia. The CRRF will not introduce a new coordination model but rather use and build on existing coordination structures, including those under the RCM.

MONTHLY DEVELOPMENTS

- On 09 August 2017, UNHCR and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, held a High-Level Dialogue in Dar es Salaam underlining key principles for the protection of asylum-seekers and refugees as well as further joint actions to be taken. The meeting was headed by the Tanzanian Minister of Home Affairs, Hon. Mwigulu Lameck Nchemba and by Volker Türk, UNHCR’s Assistant High Commissioner for Protection. UNHCR and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania called for the continued protection of refugees and asylum-seekers while also supporting host communities. They also agreed on the importance of re-doubling efforts to seek solutions, such as finalizing the naturalization process for the remaining 1972 Burundi refugees, assisting refugees who wish to voluntarily return to their countries of origin and advocating for resettlement to third countries. UNHCR and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania also agreed on further steps to take to enhance the protection environment, including a review of the country’s refugee policy to ensure that it is adapted to the current refugee situation, and that its procedures allow for quick identification of those with protection needs. They also agreed on the need to address gaps and pursue opportunities to better support refugees and host communities, particularly through enhancing the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).
- UNHCR Tanzania is developing a Multi-Year Multi-Partner (MYMP) Protection and Solutions Strategy for the country. The MYMP will serve as UNHCR’s tool for implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in the period 2017-2021 in Tanzania. The strategy will shape UNHCR’s programming and also inform adjustments to the 2018-2019 country operations plan. In line with the “whole of society” approach outlined in the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, UNHCR will work closely with Government line ministries and partners taking into account their respective plans. To this end, UNHCR has engaged with key stakeholders including refugees, host population, NGOs, Government line ministries and district officials in the refugee hosting regions, namely; Tabora, Katavi and Kigoma in order to obtain priority areas for planning purposes. The series of consultations culminated in a national workshop on 31 July 2017 in Dar es Salaam, involving key stakeholders; Government, donors, UN agencies, and international and national NGOs. The objectives of the workshop were to brief stakeholders on the MYMP in relation to the CRRF, agree on UNHCR’s vision and strategic objectives for 2017-2021 and invite key stakeholders to advise UNHCR on priority areas for its programming for the period 2017-2021, taking into account the plans and likely activities of stakeholders.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- The number of asylum-seekers from Burundi who have entered the territory for the month of July 2017 stands at 525 individuals in total with an average daily admission to the territory of 17 individuals. This is slightly higher than the June 2017 figure of 377 with an average daily arrival rate of 12 individuals. Meanwhile, the number of asylum-seekers from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) increased from 522 in June 2017 to 989 in July 2017 with an average daily of 17 individuals. The screening interviews of newly arrived asylum-seekers from DRC was done by UNHCR to understand the trend of displacement. Most of the asylum-seekers interviewed were from Fizi and the Mazizi zones of South Kivu, DRC whereby the majority (81%) of them travelled through Burundi to reach Tanzania. The new arrivals stated that they fled because of violence to civilians. Women and children made up 84% of arrivals from Burundi and 53% from DRC.

- On 13 July 2017, a peaceful co-existence meeting chaired by Nyarugusu Camp Commandant between the host and refugee communities was held in Nyamidaho, a host village adjacent to Nyarugusu Camp. A draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the establishment of a Peace Committee comprising of representatives from both communities was presented and explained during the meeting. Following the discussions, it was agreed that UNHCR will circulate a translated version of the ToR for in-depth deliberations.
- Registration exercise to renew ration cards issued in 2015/16 was completed for 14,453 households in Mtendeli Refugee Camp. Similar exercise continued in Nduta Refugee Camp with 20,080 households completed so far.
- A five day workshop on Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) was facilitated by UNHCR technical support team from Information Management Refugee Systems (IMRS) bringing together Registration staff from 14 UNHCR operations including 7 participants from UNHCR Tanzania. Following the workshop, a live BIMS roll-out was undertaken with 43 urban refugees and asylum-seekers in Dar es Salaam.
- UNHCR Field Unit Kigoma organized a three-day training from 18 to 20 July 2017 for 83 (41M, 42F) MHA, IRC and CARITAS staff working at National Milling Centre (NMC) Transit Centre, reception centers and border entry points (Kibirizi, Kagunga, Manyovu Kilelema, Kitanga, Kigadye, Herushingo and Migongo). The objectives of the training were to create awareness on refugee international protection, prevention from sexual exploitation and abuse, basic concepts on gender based violence and child protection in refugee setting.
- Currently, UNHCR provides targeted assistance to Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) among the urban refugee population. The assistance is provided for a maximum period of six months with the possibility of extension and to date, a total of 111 persons of concern are receiving subsistence allowance in Dar es Salaam. During the month of July, 81 counselling/advisory sessions were carried out to refugees and asylum-seekers who approached the office for various reasons including asylum procedures, medical referrals, extension of assistance, permits, food and accommodation. Following a consultation, one refugee was given humanitarian assistance and assisted to travel to Nyarugusu Camp.

Education

- From 8 to 21 July 2017, the Vodafone Foundation team trained 90 (23F, 67M) teachers and 7 (2F, 5M) coaches on how to use Millweb solution in lesson planning and delivery in Nyarugusu Refugee Camp. The Millweb solution is a lesson planning tool that will enable teachers to have more control and flexibility on lesson planning, supervision and delivery. The Milliweb has two Launcher profile, one for a teacher and another for students. Milliweb teachers' launcher profile will also enable tablets content to be projected via projector. Additionally, Vodafone foundation donated 6 tablets to the education team in Nyarugusu Camp to help in the attendance monitoring exercises. The exercise will be piloted across the Instant Network Schools (INS) using the view World application that has been used by the INS team to collect data in the INS classroom.
- On 28 July 2017 the National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA) delivered Special Examination Certificates to 702 successful refugee candidates out of 1,323 candidates who sat for their examination in March 2017. The Special Examinations were a result of efforts undertaken by the Tanzania's Ministry of Home Affairs, UNICEF and education partners working in the refugee camps.
- UNHCR handed over two (2) blocks of four (4) classrooms newly constructed at Nyamidaho primary school on 26 July 2017 and two (2) teachers living houses (4 families) at Nyarubanda secondary school on 25 July 2017 to the District Commissioners in Kasulu and Kigoma respectively.
- Following a DAFI Scholarship pre-selection mission carried out in Nyarugusu, Nduta, and Mtendeli Refugee Camps in June 2017, potential applicants for the programme have been reviewed and certificates are in the process of being translated and sent to the respective Embassies and to the NECTA for equivalency to enable the qualifying students to apply for matriculation during the year. Certificates of 75 candidates were collected and qualifying students will be guided through the application process in August 2017 when the higher learning institutions/universities will invite applications to various course/degree programs.

Health

- Construction of a new health post in Mtendeli Refugee Camp is completed and it is expected to start operating in mid-August 2017. This brings a total of two (2) health facilities in Mtendeli Camp. The facility will help to provide health services to refugees in the camp and surrounding host communities.
- During the reporting period, Crude Mortality Rate and Under 5 years Mortality Rate remains 0.2/1000/month and 0.5/1000/month respectively, these remained stable and better than the SPHERE minimal standards. Respiratory Tract Infection was the leading cause of morbidity representing 29% of total crude morbidity followed by Malaria (23%), Urinary Tract Infection (7%), Watery Diarrhea (4%), and Intestinal Worms (4%). A total of 55,471 consultations were done across the three camps with the Health Facility Utilization Rate of 2.2%.
- 1,312 new births were registered across all refugee camps: 622 in Nyarugusu, 466 in Nduta and 224 in Mtendeli Refugee Camps.

Food Security and Nutrition

- The World Food Programme (WFP) completed the General Food Distribution (GFD) in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Camps for the month of July 2017 for the cycle of 28 days.
- First Cash distribution cycle of the expansion phase in Nyarugusu Refugee Camp was successfully undertaken from 7 to 11 July 2017.
- WFP and the Tanzania Red Cross Society organized nutrition week on Supplementary Food Programmed that took place in Nyarugusu Refugee Camp from 24 to 28 July 2017. The objective was to create intensive refugees awareness on activities. Intensive awareness is expected to improve acceptance, pick-up rate, and use of the different preventive and curative food commodities.

Water and Sanitation

- Verification of the 11 potential sites for drilling, which will serve as additional water sources in Mtendeli Camp, was conducted by UNHCR and Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS) in host communities and inside the camp. Tendering of the borehole drilling has been released to the public for applications, and negotiations with the Government are ongoing to drill in the host communities and the local community leaders.
- Water trucking preparedness plan for Mtendeli Camp is under way to serve institutions and underserved zones. Water trucking response is expected to increase water supply from 13 l/p/d up to 15 l/p/d as per the Sphere Standards.
- Oxfam has equipped Borehole number 1 which serves as an additional water source to Nduta Camp. Currently Borehole 1 is operational and pumps water up to 20 hours per day with a yield of 30m³/hr serving about 30,000 refugees in the new zones as per the UNHCR WASH Standards.

Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)

- African Initiatives for Relied and Development (AIRD) has completed construction of the police post in Nduta Camp except the addendum works, which are in progress (including septic tank, ceiling and external toilet block). Meanwhile, on 28 July 2017, the final technical assessment of the police post in Mtendeli was done and the handing over to police is expected to take place during the second week of August 2017.
- Youth center construction was completed in Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps while help desk and registration facilities construction are still at the foundation stage in Nduta and Mtendeli respectively.
- A total of 938 transitional shelters and 41 classrooms were completed in all refugee camps while 818 tents were pitched for asylum-seekers in Nyarugusu Refugee Camp.
- UNHCR Kasulu warehouse has received 40 metric tons of soap, 14,000 kitchen sets, 9,000 plastic sheets, and 6,000 buckets to meet the need for the new arrival from DRC at Nyarugusu camp, and to cover July 2017 quota.

Livelihoods

- A livelihood programme funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) and implemented by the Danish Refugee Council was completed in Mtendeli and Nduta Camps as well as in the host communities surrounding these camps. The programme has benefited 580 vulnerable women in kitchen garden, 41 groups in community action plan including business development support, 60 groups in business skills training and start-up grants, and 59 village saving and loan association groups (VSLAs).

Access to energy

- The Danish Technical University (DTU) undertook a mission to the Nyarugusu Refugee Camp during July 2017 to undertake an assessment of household energy use, which will be used to calculate the dollar-value of environmental and social impacts associated to the use of different cooking fuels at the camp. The results of which would be used to support additional calls for funding of household energy interventions.

Durable Solutions

Resettlement

- A total of 40 refugees (17 Congolese, 23 Burundians) were resettled to Canada in July 2017. The cumulative number of annual departures from January to July 2017 stands at 1,217 individuals (142 Burundians, 1,075 Congolese). A total of 22 cases/83 individual were submitted to United States under P1 submissions. 227 cases/ 902 individuals were submitted under the Group Resettlement Program (P2). This brings the total number of submissions from January to July 2017 at 592 cases/2,524 individuals (2,513 Congolese and 11 Burundians).

- A total of 30 Best Interest Determination (BID) assessment reports were paneled. Twenty-nine BIDs were recommended for resettlement as a durable solution. Additionally, 25 BIDs were assessed during the month and are pending panel. A total of 93 Best Interest Assessment (BIA) reports were submitted for resettlement during the month of July 2017.

Local Integration

- The verification, registration and intention survey exercise for the 1972 Burundian refugees still pending naturalization was completed in Katumba Settlement during the reporting period. A cumulative total of 6,514 households i.e. 11,063 individuals from 31 villages were processed. Moreover, on 7 August 2017, the same exercise for the 1972 Burundian refugees and Congolese population without durable solution commenced in Mishamo Settlement.

UNHCR would like to acknowledge the generous donor contribution in support of the refugees in Tanzania in 2017: Canada | Denmark | European Union (ECHO) | France | Ireland | Norway | Private Donors USA | Sweden | UN Delivering as One | UN Programme on HIV/AIDS | United Kingdom (DFID) | United States of America | Vodafone Foundation (UK)

UNHCR is grateful to the Government and people of Tanzania for their generosity and long standing commitment to hosting refugees.

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