



1972 Burundian refugees residing in the Old Settlements without durable solutions are briefed by Government and UNHCR about the verification exercise. – UNHCR/Mtengela

HIGHLIGHTS

<p>149,272</p> <p>Newly arrived refugees (including births) had crossed into Tanzania by end of July 2016</p>	<p>489</p> <p>Congolese new arrivals recorded in July 2016. This is the highest number recorded since May 2015</p>	<p>3,667</p> <p>Refugees have departed to resettlement countries since the beginning of the year</p>	<p>Over 8,000</p> <p>Pending cases in the Old Settlements still in need of durable solutions</p>
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Population of concern

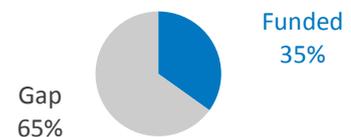
A total of **408,037** people of concern

By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Burundi (Refugees) ¹	179,177
Congo (DR)	66,084
New Tanzanian Citizens ²	162,156
Other Nationalities	432
Asylum seekers ³	188
Total	408,037

Funding

USD 113.7 million requested



UNHCR Presence

Staff:

- 11 National Officers
- 153 General Service staff
- 50 Individual Contractors
- 38 International Staff
- 16 International United Nations Volunteers
- 09 ICMC/Refuge points

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

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) 2011-2016, providing leadership for the Refugee Programme Working Group comprised of WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and IOM. UNHCR also works with the Ministry of Home Affairs, its direct counterpart in Tanzania, while maintaining excellent and productive relations with other Government agencies.
- 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.
- In the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Persons of Concern, UNHCR has partnered with the Ministry of Home Affairs (**MHA**), Refugee Services Department (**RSD**), Ministry of Health (**MOH**), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (**ADRA**), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (**AIRD**), Alima Soigner Ensemble (**ALIMA**), CARITAS, Community Environmental Management and Development Organization (**CEMDO**), Centre for the Study of Forced Migration (**CSFM**), Church World Service (**CWS**), Danish Refugee Council (**DRC**), Good Neighbors International (**GNI**), Help Age International, International Committee of the Red Cross (**ICRC**), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (**IFRC**), International Organisation for Migration (**IOM**), International Rescue Committee (**IRC**), Medecins Sans Frontieres (**MSF** Belgium, Switzerland and Holland), Oxfam Great Britain (**Oxfam GB**), Plan International, Relief to Development Society (**REDESO**), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross Society (**TRCS**), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (**TCRS**), Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation (**TWESA**), the United Nations Population Fund (**UNFPA**), the United Nations Children's Fund (**UNICEF**), Water Missions, the World Health Organization (**WHO**), Women's Legal Aid Centre (**WLAC**), the World Food Programme (**WFP**) and World Vision.

MONTHLY DEVELOPMENTS

- A High Level Delegation from the U.S. Government conducted a familiarization visit of the UNHCR Operation in Tanzania from 11 – 14 July 2016. The U.S. Delegation comprised six members including H.E. Ms. Pamela Hamamoto, Ambassador, U.S. Mission Geneva; Ms. Catherine Wiesner, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM) Deputy Assistant Secretary; and Ms. Virginia Blaser, Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy, Dar es Salaam. The mission was supported by Mr. Harrison Mseke, Director of the Refugee Services Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Tanzania and UNHCR Representative, Ms. Chansa Kapaya. The U.S. Delegation was particularly interested in women and children, the linkage to the prevention and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), and innovative approaches to addressing the issue. The U.S. Delegation visited Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps in Kigoma region and held discussions with partners working in the refugee operation. The Delegation also visited one Local Integration Project in Katumba Settlement in Katavi region, and interacted with the New Tanzanian Citizens. Furthermore, the U.S. Delegation had meetings with regional and district authorities in Kigoma and Katavi regions.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- Some 2,215 individuals crossed into Tanzania during the month of July 2016 with the average arrival rate of 180 individuals per day recorded. The refugees fleeing from Burundi originate mainly from Makamba, Ruyigi and Muyinga provinces.
- With the support of the Immigration authorities, UNHCR instituted a system at the main entry points to track the spontaneous return of persons of concern to Burundi. This was against the background of a trend that began in June 2016 with a noticeable number of returning persons of concern. In June 2016, there were 10 families of 35 persons of concern who reportedly returned to Burundi. The challenge remains in tracking the movement at several unofficial border points where there is no Immigration presence.
- During the reporting period, 489 Congolese new arrivals were registered in Nyarugusu refugee camp. This is the highest number of Congolese new arrivals recorded since May 2015.
- Of the new Burundian arrivals registered in July 2016, 49% are women and girls, and 51% are men and boys; the average family size is 3.4 persons, a quarter of arrivals are youth between the ages of 17 and 25, and 19% are men who have arrived alone.
- UNHCR Tanzania, through its Kibondo Sub Office established a direct link with UNHCR Burundi's Makamba Sub Office. The established coordination aims at enabling both offices to exchange information, including through cross border meetings. The

cross border coordination provides UNHCR with an opportunity to discuss and acquire information that will allow for a comprehensive early warning analysis in the interest of the persons of concern.

- Training was conducted for clinicians in Nyarugusu refugee camp to improve quality of contents/data entered into Police Form 3 (PF3) to support investigations. Police Form 3 is a document that is given to a victim or survivor of a crime. The Community Watch Teams have also been provided with related training in Nyarugusu refugee camp.
- A new mobile legal clinic was launched by Women’s Legal Aid Centre (WLAC) involving International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Police in Nyarugusu refugee camp. The first mobile clinic took place in Zone 12 and will henceforth take place on a monthly basis and be expanded to all camps.
- IRC collaborated with Plan International on delivering SGBV related key messages to youth refugees and children in all three camps. In Mtendeli refugee camp, messaging focused on safe environments whereas in Nyarugusu refugee camp, the messaging focused on early marriage and early pregnancy.
- Two major health campaigns were carried out in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu refugee camps in collaboration between IRC and TRCS on the importance of early reporting incidents of sexual violence as well as how and where to access services.

Education

- Preparatory activities were initiated for the administration of the 2015/2016 primary and secondary school examinations for Burundian refugee students at the three camps in Kigoma region, i.e. Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. UNICEF and UNHCR worked in close consultation with the Ministries of Education in Burundi and Tanzania, in particular the National Examinations Council of Tanzania, as well as the Tanzanian Ministry of Home Affairs. By the end of July 2016, some 1,700 students had been registered for the examinations. However, the planned arrangements had to be suspended and partners are continuing to work together to find a solution which would allow refugee students to participate in these examinations.
- Despite the double shift strategy, persistent gaps remain in the education sector. The lack of an appropriate learning environment is the greatest barrier to access to appropriate education in the refugee camps in Tanzania. The total requirement of classrooms to construct stands at 422 additional classrooms to cater for children in primary schools and 74 additional classrooms to cater for children in secondary schools. In anticipation of the rainy season which could start in October 2016, UNHCR and partners are exploring a means to accommodate students who have been studying under trees due to lack of classrooms.

Health

- Following the outbreak of Yellow Fever in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), active community awareness and sensitization is ongoing in the various camps. Training on case identification and screening was also conducted for health workers assigned at entry points. Additionally, discussions are ongoing to vaccinate all new arrivals coming from Yellow Fever endemic countries.
- Following the completion on construction of the Care and Treatment Centre (CTC) building in Mtendeli refugee camp, care and treatment services for HIV/AIDS patients is now ongoing. Currently, there are approximately 123 HIV positive patients enrolled in care of which 72 are receiving antiretroviral (ARV) treatment and the remaining 51 receiving cotrimoxazole to prevent opportunistic infections.
- On 26 July 2016, a two-week training commenced across all the refugee camps in Kigoma region for a total of 100 mental health staff based upon the mental health Gap Action Programme Humanitarian Intervention Guide (mhGAP-HIG). This is an intervention guide for Mental, Neurological and Substance Use Disorders (MNS) in non-specialized health settings. The staff included 50 community health workers and psychosocial counselors and 50 clinical staff including nurses, doctors and clinical officers. A primary focus of the training was to urgently strengthen the capacity of primary staff to identify and manage MNS problems. The training was conducted by the War Trauma Foundation on behalf of UNHCR for both health and non health staff who provide both specialized (pharmacological) and non specialized (psychosocial support) services in all camps.
- An increase in cases of watery diarrhea in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps was noted during the reporting period. Although sensitization is ongoing on prevention and control, WASH partners have been requested to strengthen WASH monitoring especially at water storage points and general sanitation activities.
- The prevalence rate of Family Planning across all camps is 5% with Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps having the lowest of 2% each since January to June 2016. Partners are working closely to improve awareness and sensitization on Family Planning within the refugee camps. To address the gap of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials for awareness, UNHCR is working closely with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
- A new Health Post was opened in Nduta refugee camp during the reporting period to provide Out-Patient Department (OPD) services. This brings to four, the number of health posts in the camp which also has one main hospital serving the refugee population. The OPD at the main hospital is now running specialized clinics including, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission of HIV.

Food Security and Nutrition

- The World Food Programme (WFP) facilitated an ECHO Disaster Risk Reduction and Food Assistance Advisor’s mission from its Central, Eastern and Western Africa Regional office from 25 to 29 July 2016. The mission was conducted as part of ECHO’s support to WFP for the refugee operation in Tanzania.

Water and Sanitation

- By the end of July 2016, the average per capita water supply in Nduta camp stood at 25 litres per person per day, above the UNHCR standards of 20 litres per person per day. The latrine coverage in the camp stood at 1:19 persons.
- The average per capita water supply in Nyarugusu refugee camp for July 2016 was 27.79 litres per person per day. The crude latrine coverage in the camp stood at 1:10 persons. Nyarugusu camp has three operational boreholes with a fourth one expected to be drilled by partners Oxfam. A broken down solar powered pump reported in previous issue of the Fact Sheet was repaired during the reporting period and is now operational.
- The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) donated a high capacity pump capable of delivering 90,000 litres per hour. This was installed in Nduta refugee camp. There are now four water pumps at the water facility in Nduta refugee camp that enable continuous and consistent water supply to the refugees.
- The average per capita water supply in Mtendeli camp was pegged at 23 litres per person per day. An additional two productive boreholes have been drilled to complement the four operating boreholes in the camp. Both boreholes have increased water production from 40,000 liters per hour to 62,000 liters per hour. The required water production volume to accommodate an anticipated total of 50,000 persons in Mtendeli refugee camp would be 85,000 liters per hour. Some additional six boreholes are in the pipeline to be drilled in Mtendeli refugee camp. These additional boreholes will serve as back up boreholes in case of a breakdown in the system.

Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)

- The transitional shelter programme in Nduta refugee camp progressed well during the month. By the end of July 2016, some 64 pilot transitional shelters had been completed in the camp.
- A shelter road network assessment was implemented by partners African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) to assess the needs of upgrading the roads in Nduta refugee camp. The assessment led to a recommendation to upgrade 10.5 kilometers of roads. The roads upgrade work will commence in early August 2016.
- In Nyarugusu refugee camp, preparations for construction of transitional shelters saw the fabrication of 384,759 mud bricks in the camp. These are enough to construct 256 shelters. Similarly, demarcation of sites for the transitional shelter project commenced. Construction activities are expected to begin in August 2016.

Access to energy

- UNHCR Tanzania has identified a consulting firm to carry out a feasibility study for use of briquettes in the refugee camps as an alternative to firewood. Briquettes alongside other solutions such as water catchment and interchangeable use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) are expected to help reduce the use of firewood. The firm (Arti Energy) will undertake the two-week study from the second week of August 2016.

Durable Solutions

Resettlement

- During the reporting period a total of 105 cases consisting of 507 individuals were submitted to the USA under the Group Resettlement Program (P2). This brings the total number of submissions since January 2016 to 812 cases i.e. 3,752 individuals. Of the 812 cases, two of them consist of 13 Burundians while the remaining 810 consist of 3,739 Congolese.
- A total of 1,121 refugees (1,057 Congolese, 64 Burundians) departed to the USA whereas a total of 42 refugees (16 Burundians, 26 Congolese) departed to Canada. The cumulative number of annual departures from January to July 2016 stands at 3,667 (409 Burundians | 3,251 Congolese | 07 Rwandans).

Local Integration

- The Government of Tanzania and UNHCR began preparations to commence the verification of all 1972 Burundian refugees residing in the Old Settlements who are still pending durable solutions. This followed Government agreement for UNHCR to continue to address all pending cases in the Old Settlements in collaboration with relevant Government departments. Community awareness and sensitization activities kicked-off in Katumba ‘A’ on 18 July 2016 with hundreds of individuals attending.

- During the reporting period, UNHCR donated three (3) ambulances to support local health services in Katavi and Tabora regions. The ambulances have already been handed over to the regional health authorities to cater for New Citizens and the host community in the three Old Settlements – Katumba, Mishamo in Katavi Region and Ulyankulu in Tabora Region. The donation is part of UNHCR’s continued support to strengthening local government capacity to address gaps in social service delivery.

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 | Irland | Italy | Japan| Private Donors USA | TOMS Shoes | UN Fund for International Partnerships| United Kingdom | U.S.A | Vodafone 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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