



US Special Envoy to the Great Lakes Region, Mr. Perriello greets refugees in Nyarugusu Camp

## HIGHLIGHTS

**1,301**

Refugees resettled to the USA, Australia and Canada since Jan 2015

**90,613**

Newly arrived refugees had crossed into Tanzania by end of August 2015

**26,075**

Children amongst the newly arrived Burundian refugees enrolled in school

**2,620**

Family shelters built in August 2015

### Population of concern

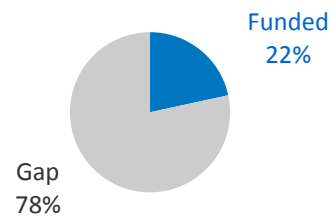
A total of **252,805** people of concern

#### By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Burundi (Refugees) <sup>1</sup>	33,742
Congo (DR)	55,609
Somali (Refugees)	150
Others <sup>2</sup>	162,156
Mixed Nationalities	146
Asylum seekers	1,002
<b>Total</b>	<b>252,805<sup>3</sup></b>

### Funding

**USD 134 million** requested



### UNHCR Presence

#### Staff:

- 11 National Officers
- 141 General Service staff
- 67 Individual Contractors
- 28 International Staff
- 12 International United Nations Volunteers
- 18 ICMC/Refuge points
- 01 Consultant

#### Offices:

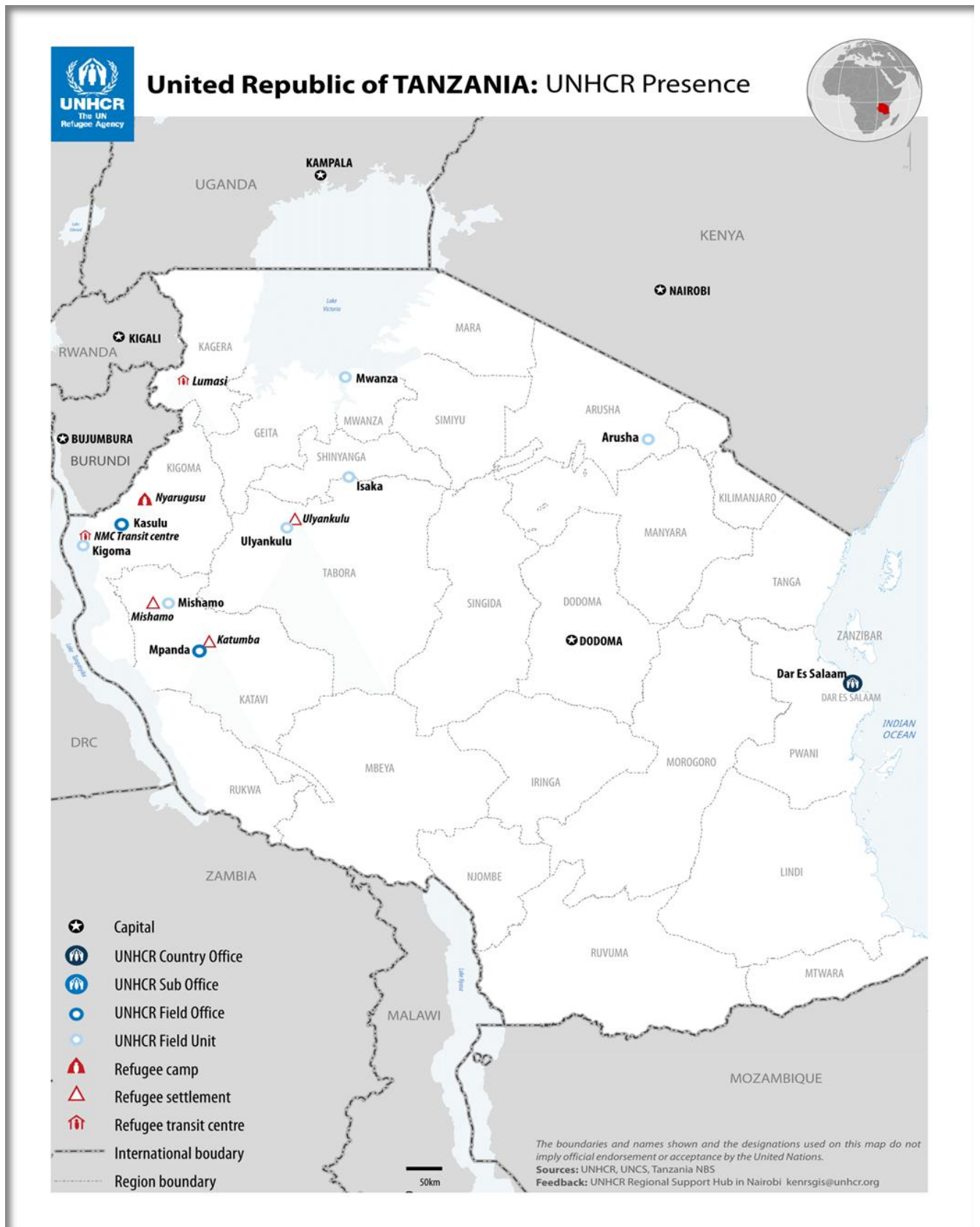
- 3 offices located in: Dar es Salaam, Kasulu, Mpanda.
- Field Units in Kigoma, Mishamo and Ulyankulu.
- Logistics Outposts in Mwanza and Isaka.

<sup>1</sup> This number includes some 22,227 refugees who spontaneously settled in villages in Kigoma following Burundi's civil war of 1972

<sup>2</sup> New Citizens in transition to full local integration

<sup>3</sup> This figure does not include the newly arrived Burundian refugees

# MAP OF UNHCR PRESENCE IN TANZANIA



## 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.
- In the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Persons of Concern during the emergency phase, UNHCR has partnered with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), CARITAS, Community Environmental Management and Development Organization (CEMDO), Concern Worldwide, Danish Refugee Council, HelpAge, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), MSF Belgium & Switzerland, OXFAM, Plan International, Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross Society, Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA), WLAC, World Vision, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, WFP and IOM.

## MAIN ACTIVITIES

### Protection

- By 31<sup>st</sup> August 2015, some 90,613 newly arrived refugees had crossed into Tanzania bringing the Nyarugusu Camp population to 156,570. The most used entry points are Buhigwe, Kakonko and Ngara.
- Increasing violence in the neighborhoods in Burundi as well as individualized persecution continue to be the main reasons of displacement identified to date. Refugees stated they have to leave at night to escape detection from authorities. Principally those from Bujumbura have left with very little belongings as they do not want to arouse suspicion when leaving. Some have witnessed the disappearance of family members and decided to flee. A majority of the newly arrived refugees have faced multiple displacements in the past.
- An entry points assessment mission was undertaken in Kagera region during August 2015. Four entry points; Kasange, Kabanga, Bugarama and Murusanganba were assessed during the mission. They appeared relatively calm though local officials and some new arrivals insisted that the situation in Burundi is still volatile i.e. Imbonerakure continues its arbitrary arrests and widespread persecution. Moreover, the above mentioned group is reportedly preventing people from fleeing from the country which has consequently reduced the number of new arrivals into countries of asylum.

### Education

- On 15<sup>th</sup> July, the 13 room Katumba Secondary School dormitory for 48 female students and a matron was completed. Funded by DFID through UNHCR, the dormitory is set to be used by new citizens schooling within Katumba Settlement and students from the host community as part of the local integration programme in Katavi region.
- Some 42 school children from seven primary and secondary schools in Katumba elected an eleven-member Child Parliament on 22<sup>nd</sup> July. The body is a replica of the national parliament, which will advocate for the rights of children through local administrative structures. The Child Parliament will be formally registered by Nsimbo District officials and inaugurated. UNHCR is supporting the activity at every level.
- During the reporting period UNHCR in collaboration with the Government and community completed the construction of Mazwe Secondary School in Mishamo Settlement. The school has an initial enrolment of 76 student and nine teachers. UNHCR has provided logistics and administrative support including the delivery of building material, furniture and water storage facilities. The Office is also working with the Government to expedite the registration process of the school.
- Some 30 applicants (29 male| 1 female) were recommended for the DAFI scholarship consideration. The number represents those who applied for the scholarship in 2015 from the Old Settlements of Katumba, Mishamo and Ulyankulu. Efforts to improve gender balance amongst future applicants will be encouraged.
- In Nyarugusu Camp, the 16 schools which had been occupied by newly arrived Burundian refugees have been emptied in preparation for the opening of the new school term. The schools have been fumigated and rehabilitation for classes and toilets is ongoing. Enrolment of grade one pupils, form one students and registration of pupils in other grades for the pre-influx population has been completed. The schools will be opened on 21<sup>st</sup> Sept instead of 7<sup>th</sup> Sept due to on-going rehabilitation of classes and construction of toilets in some of the schools.

- Some 26,075 children have been enrolled in pre-school 1,353 (650 F| 703 M), primary school 21,283 (10,805 F| 10,478 M) and secondary school 3,439 (1,456 F| 1,983 M) in 13 temporary learning centres for the newly arrived Burundian refugees. UNICEF through partners IRC provided scholastic materials to pupils, students and teachers in all the learning centres.

## Health

- A health scare prompted UNHCR and WHO to issue a joint press release urging calm and patience amongst the refugee community and the Tanzanian public following the death of refugee at Maweni Regional Hospital in Kigoma on 10<sup>th</sup> August 2015. The deceased had been admitted with bleeding gums, bloody diarrhea and redness of eyes the previous day. Although he had no fever, reports had spread that the possible cause of death was 'Ebola'. As a precaution, Taqman Array Card (TAC) Acute Febrile Illness (AFI) multi-pathogen detection testing was conducted on blood samples of the deceased and his family members at the National Laboratory in the country and as well at Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)/Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Nairobi. All tests were negative for Ebola.
- During the reporting period, the Health Centre in Nyarugusu's Zone 8 became operational with a 40-bed capacity for inpatients. The centre is run by partners Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), Spanish Red Cross and International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC). Similarly, MSF commenced use of the Stabilization Centre for the severely malnourished cases with complications. Six ambulatory feeding centres are also being used for the severely malnourished cases without complications.
- In August 2015, the fifth health post in Nyarugusu became operational. Located in Zone 9, the health facility is run by TRCS, Spanish Red Cross and IFRC. Furthermore, three (3) mobile clinics were introduced to supplement health services in the camp. An average of more than 12,000 consultations per week were recorded during the reporting period.
- The maternity wing in Zone 8's health centre became operational, however, more facilities are needed to respond to the growing number of refugees in the camp. A decrease in severe malnutrition cases has been noted though Malaria and Respiratory Tract Infection continue to be the main causes of morbidity in Nyarugusu.

## Food Security and Nutrition

- As of 30<sup>th</sup> August 2015, a cumulative total of 4,674 metric tonnes (mt) of food commodities had been distributed to over 89,000 beneficiaries. This included 206 mt served as hot meals to over 89,000 Burundians at the Reception/Transit Centres of Manyovu, Kagunga, Ngara and Lake Tanganyika. Similarly some 4,385 mt of dry rations were provided to over 89,000 Burundians refugees while 32 mt of High Energy Biscuits and dates were distributed to 38,000 refugees in transit to Nyarugusu Camp from various Reception/Transit Centres.
- Some 20 mt of Super Cereal Plus were provided to 5,268 children between 6-23 months of age under WFP's Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme to prevent stunting. Similarly, some 31 mt of various food commodities were provided to 7,450 pregnant and lactating women (PLW), HIV patients on medication, Moderate Acute Malnutrition cases and to hospital in-patients.

## Water and Sanitation

- The daily arrival of new refugees in Nyarugusu continues to impact provision of water in Zones 8-11. The current capacity for water distribution in Zones 8 is 19 litres per person per day while in Zone 9 it is 14 litres per person per day. In Zone 10, water distribution is at 13 litres per person per day whereas in Zone 11 it stands at 12.4 litres per person per day. The tap stands coverage is at 300 persons per tap. Meanwhile, the pre-influx case load receives 15 litres per person per day.
- The latrine coverage in Zone 8 is at a ratio of 23 persons per latrine while at Zone 9 it stands at 24 persons per latrine. In Zone 10, latrine coverage stands at 22 persons per latrine while in Zone 11 latrine coverage is at 23 persons per latrine. Showers stand at a ratio of 50 persons per shower.

## Shelter and NFIs

- The month of July was marked by the construction of 1,360 family shelters and the pitching of 1,000 family tents, allowing accommodation of more than 13,000 refugees. Meanwhile, 83 mass shelters (25m x 10m) also had to be built to receive a further 15,000 refugees. A general shelter strategy was developed in order to understand the needs in terms of shelter construction, water and sanitation facilities, taking into account the fact that the Nyarugusu Camp is at the limit of its absorption capacity.
- In August 2015, some 2,620 family shelters were built to house more than 15,700 refugees. Likewise, 1,000 tents were pitched to accommodate 6,500 individuals while 46 partitioned shelters were constructed to house 3,700 refugees. Poor lighting of health and police posts, mass/reception centres and their water and sanitation facilities were highlighted as challenges and solutions are being assessed.

- The UNHCR Representative in Tanzania undertook a mission to Kigoma with the Director of the Refugee Services Department (RSD) in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 26-28<sup>th</sup> August 2015. The mission sought to assess three former refugee camps allocated by the Government of Tanzania to accommodate the newly arrived Burundian refugees. The camps are Nduta in Kibondo district, Karago and Mtendeli in Kakonko district. Assessments by UNHCR and partner experts found that there was no water in Karago and a limited supply in Mtendeli. Nduta on the other hand was found to have good water supply sources.
- Initial assessments indicate that Nduta's current carrying capacity is some 35,000 refugees while Mtendeli's current carrying capacity is some 24,000 refugees. With Nyarugusu carrying over three times its capacity, UNHCR plans to relocate up to 50,000 refugees from the camp to Mtendeli and Nduta in two phases running till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015. The relocation plan will prioritize those living in mass shelters, flood prone areas and new arrivals with decongestion activities set to commence before the onset of the rainy season.
- A consignment of Core Relief Items (CRIs) for distribution to persons of concern has been received. The consignment included items such as 30,000 blankets and sleeping mats, 15,000 jerry-cans, 12,500 mosquito nets, 18,900 solar lamps and 216,000 women's underpants.
- Some 2,000 tents were received from UNHCR Global stockpiles and immediately pitched to accommodate families that had been living in mass shelters. In addition to plastic sheeting for shelter construction, the following items have been released to the camp warehouse for distribution; 2,709 bales of clothes, 4,010 solar lamps, 36,737 blankets, 6,356 buckets, 9,000 kitchen sets, 40,725 sleeping mats, 22,234 women's wrappers and 102,207 kg of soap.

## Durable Solutions

- During the reporting period, some 475 individuals were resettled; 382 in July and 93 in August 2015. This brings the cumulative number of departures to resettlement countries to 1,301 since the beginning of the year. Of the departures, some 914 individuals went to the USA, 378 to Canada and nine to Australia.
- In August, 12 cases/ 49 individuals were referred to the Regional Hub, while a total of 111 cases/ 572 individuals were submitted to the USA under the Group Resettlement Project. From January to August 2015 the total number of submissions to resettlement countries is 747 cases / 3,848 individuals.
- The list of individuals in Ulyankulu Settlement who missed out on the citizenship certificate distribution exercise was compiled during the reporting period. This is part of ongoing efforts to document all those who did not receive their naturalization certificates earlier this year in anticipation of a follow up distribution exercise in September and October 2015.

## Logistics

- African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD), as UNHCR's partners continue to provide support for activities undertaken by UNHCR and other partners in the camp. The support consists of large scale warehousing, workshop management for the maintenance of trucks, generators and light vehicles. AIRD is also providing truck fleet management, dispatching and managing trucks that are supporting activities like, relocation of person of concern within the Nyarugusu camp, delivery of NFI and transport of construction materials for shelter projects.

UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have given contributions to UNHCR this year as well as the following donors who have directly contributed to the operation: DFID | ECHO | USA | Italy | CERF | Denmark | UNIQLO Co. Ltd

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