



Hon. Mwigulu Nchemba,
Minister of Home Affairs
addressing the delegates at the
19th Tripartite Commission
Meeting on 31 August 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

1,536

Congolese new arrivals crossed into Tanzania in August 2017.

314

Burundian new arrivals crossed into Tanzania in August 2017.

10

Burundian new arrivals recorded on average per day in August 2017.

15

Refugees departed for resettlement countries in August 2017.

Population of concern

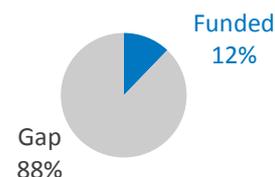
A total of **521,253** of concern

By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Burundi (Refugees) ¹	283,096
Congo (DR)	75,314
New Tanzanian Citizens ²	162,156
Other Nationalities	488
Refugees/Asylum-Seekers ³	199
Total	521,253

Funding

USD 138.9 million requested



UNHCR Presence

Staff:

12	National Officers
152	General Service staff
89	Individual Contractors
42	International Staff
16	International United Nations Volunteers
6	International Catholic Migration Commission
1	Consultant

Offices:

1	Country Office in Dar es Salaam
1	Sub-Office in Kibondo
2	Field Offices in Kasulu and Mpanda
5	Field Units in Kigoma, Mishamo, Ulyankulu, Ngara, and Mwanza

¹ This number also includes 23,047 Burundian refugees who spontaneously settled in villages in Kigoma as well as some 13,387 refugees who reside in 'Old Settlements' following Burundi's civil war of 1972.

² Those in transition to full local integration.

³ Residing 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. Printing date: 15 July 2014. Sources: UNHCR, UNICEF, Tanzania BSS. Author: GIS Office/William Lovell. Feedback: Lovell@unhcr.org. File name: TZA_Cover01_v. June 08 2010.

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 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.
- 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 organizations, 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

- A High-Level Dialogue between UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania, was held in Dar es Salaam on 9 August 2017. The Government's team was led by the Minister for Home Affairs and the UNHCR team was led by the Assistant High Commissioner for Protection. The Dialogue culminated in the release of a Joint Statement which underscores the commitment by the two parties on key issues related to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), access to Tanzanian territory and an enhanced Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process, maintenance of the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum, registration, voluntary repatriation, resettlement, naturalization and support to host communities.
- The High-Level Dialogue was preceded by a meeting of UNHCR Representatives from other operations in the region hosting Burundian refugees. Highlights related to the adoption of a regional approach for assisting Burundians who want to return voluntarily to their country.
- The 19th Tripartite Commission (TC) meeting for the Voluntary Repatriation of Burundi Refugees in Tanzania was held in Dar es Salaam on 31 August 2017, with delegations from Tanzania, Burundi and UNHCR. It was preceded by a meeting of the Technical Working Group (TWG) from 29-30 August 2017. A Joint Communiqué following the conclusion of the TC meeting on 31 August represents the position of the three parties on the voluntary repatriation exercise. In partnership with the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi, UNHCR is ready to assist any refugees who express a desire to return to Burundi, as long as the decision is voluntary. The Governments of Burundi and Tanzania reaffirmed their commitment to the principle of voluntary repatriation of refugees. The two countries also acknowledged that while some refugees may opt to return, others may still have well-founded reasons for not returning.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- UNHCR organized a Code of Conduct (CoC) training for 26 field partners' staff on 28 August 2017. The objectives of the training was to familiarize the partners with UNHCR's Code of Conduct and to explain the principles and values of the code of conduct.
- The first Protection Mainstreaming Task Team (PMTT) was held on 18 August 2017 which gathered seven key protection partners with an aim of formalizing the inclusion of minimum standards of protection principles in all humanitarian sectors. The PMTT reports to the Protection Working Group and works closely with other sectors to mainstream protection via, inter alia, targeted training, implementation of sector specific checklists and joint monitoring.
- A meeting between UNHCR and the Regional Magistrate and Regional State Attorney was held to discuss challenges in signing the Police Form No.3 (PF3) in the refugee camps. As per the guidelines, in case of assault, accident, and sexual assault, PF3 forms must be signed by medical doctors. Clinical officers have been signing these forms, due to the limited presence of doctors in the camps leading to the cases being rejected in court. The Magistrate subsequently agreed that clinical officers could sign the forms in the

absence of medical doctors, and the State Attorney agreed to provide training on methods of investigation and prosecution for the Public Prosecutors.

- As part of community services, Norwegian Refugee Council launched a complaints response and feedback mechanism through help desk services at Nyarugusu refugee camp. During the reporting period, 165 queries were made and 46 queries were referred to other agencies for further assistance.
- The International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted a *Start Awareness Support Action (SASA!) Baseline Survey* in all three camps. The purpose of the survey is to assess refugee community's knowledge on SGBV prevention and to identify gaps to develop future SGBV prevention interventions.
- On 28 - 29th August, a 2-day workshop on protection of refugees was undertaken with 10 participants from Relief for Development organization (REDESO) and UNHCR. The workshop aimed at enhancing the understanding and knowledge of participants on the meaning of protection, the basic principles of protection, provision of humanitarian assistance in urban settings, review of modalities for the implementation of a pilot project for a community centre, prevention and response to SGBV, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and the UNHCR's code of conduct.

Education

- Text books for lower primary schools in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu refugee camps were procured and delivered in all three camps with support from UNICEF, nevertheless a considerable gap remain for textbooks for the upper primary schools. Plans are underway for Save the Children to cover some of these gaps.
- A total of 300 teachers attended a Joint Teachers training for the first cohort by using the Teachers in Crisis Context (TICC) toolkit organized by the Education Working Group (EWG).
- UNHCR and education partners trained monitoring and evaluation officers on electronic registration of learners for the new school year 2017/2018.

Health

- 84 psychiatric patients from all camps received care and treatment services during the monthly specialist psychiatric visits from Kasanka Mental Hospital in Kigoma. Additionally, psychosocial support and therapy was provided to 398 new cases from all camps in the month of August 2017. A total of 60 psychosocial counsellors (refugee incentive workers) were recruited to support counselling and follow up of psychosocial and psychotherapy activities in Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps.
- Crude mortality rate and under 5 years mortality rate remains 0.2/1000/month and 0.6/1000/month respectively. Mortality rates remained stable and higher than the SPHERE minimal standards. Respiratory Tract infections were the leading cause of morbidity in the month of August representing 29% of total crude morbidity followed by malaria (18%), urinary tract infection (7%), skin disease (5%), watery diarrhoea (5%) and intestinal worms (4%). A total of 50,345 consultations were done across the three refugee camps in August with the Health Facility Utilization Rate of 2.2%. Further, 2,119 patients were admitted at the in-patient departments in the camp hospitals and treated across all camps. In August, 1,104 live births were reported in three camps with a hospital delivery rate of 98%.

Food Security and Nutrition

- General Food Distribution (GFD) was conducted in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps to the Burundian refugees in the month of August.
- A Community and Household Surveillance (CHS) assessment was conducted in all three camps. Key findings include that refugees consume an average of two meals per day and majority of the interviewed households (67.7%) preferred cash based transfer compared to in-kind assistance. The key findings were presented to all partners while the final report will be circulated once the analysis is finalized.
- To address stunting, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency among children, supplementary feeding activities were conducted throughout all camps.

Water and Sanitation

- Negotiations with local leaders and the communities in Kakonko district were on-going with the aim to facilitate the drilling of boreholes in the host communities surrounding Mtendeli Refugee Camp. These negotiations are part of UNHCR's commitment to address gaps and pursue opportunities to better support refugees and host communities under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).
- The digging of trenches and the laying of water pipes in Nduta refugee camp was completed. Moreover, borehole number 2 was equipped so that a connection of the borehole to the submersible pump is possible. The water will now be pumped into the main water network.
- Oxfam conducted a WASH Endline Survey in Nduta Refugee Camp. The survey gives an overview of household and WASH status on issues related to households' water sources, such as water treatment, productive use of water, water management, hygiene, sanitation and environment context.

Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)

- The construction of a protection village (safe space), help desk and registration facilities is continuing in Nduta refugee camp. Additionally, the construction of speed bumps was completed in Mtendeli refugee camp while road signs are ready to be installed.
- The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) constructed 790 communal latrines and 429 bath shelters in Nyarugusu refugee camp. In addition to that NRC managed to decommission 624 filled up latrines.
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) distributed core relief items to 548 households in Nyarugusu refugee camp. A total of 140,621 pieces of soap were distributed to the general refugee population (64,567 Burundians and 76,054 Congolese). Also, a total of 5,511 females aged 10 years and above from zone 3 and 7; were provided with sanitary materials (buckets, soaps and women wrappers).

Livelihoods

- Danish Refugee Council (DRC) started a new phase of its livelihood programme in Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps and the host communities. Activities include kitchen gardening, business skills training, start up grants, village saving and loan associations and unconditional cash transfers.
- Good Neighbour Tanzania (GNTZ) started the construction of the Mtendeli common market facilities and a vocational training center located adjacent to the common market. It further mobilized beneficiaries for the new kitchen garden project in Nduta, Mtendeli and host communities.
- GNTZ's vocational and entrepreneurship training programmes continues to benefit 150 refugees in Mtendeli, 265 in Nduta and 540 in Nyarugusu, while business skill training and start-up programme are on-going for 165 refugees in Mtendeli, 200 in Nduta and 125 in Nyarugusu refugee camps. In addition, 24 more village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) were formed in August adding to the 57 existing groups.
- Plan International started vocational training for 170 and 254 youths in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps respectively. Among the courses offered are cloth making, bread making, carpentry, hair dressing, hair cutting, knitting, tailoring and phone repair.
- 15 beneficiaries of International Rescue Committee's livelihood activities exhibited their handicraft at the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Exhibition in Kasulu, Kigoma from 31 August - 5 Sept 2017.

Durable Solutions

Resettlement

- A total of 14 Best Interest Determination (BID) assessment reports were paneled and approved for resettlement. In addition, a Best Interest Assessment (BIA)/BID report writing training was conducted for 24 International Rescue Committee (IRC) caseworkers from 1-3 August 2017. The training aimed at building caseworker's capacity to implement best practices for assessments, integrating a strength-based approach during the conducting of assessments; as well as enhancing observation, writing and analytical skills. As an outcome of the training, targets were set for caseworkers to document BIA/BID reports for every month and revised the BIA form populated with inputs from ProGres database.
- 15 individuals Congolese national were resettled to USA during the reporting period. The cumulative number of annual departures from January to August stands at 1,232 individuals (142 Burundians and 1,090 Congolese). No cases were submitted under P1 or P2 categories due to quota restrictions. Thus, the total number of submissions from January to August stand at 592 cases – 2,524

individuals (2,513 Congolese and 11 Burundians). A total of 788 individuals (for both P1 and P2) categories are ready for onward submission as soon as submission of quota becomes available again. During the reporting period, 95 deferrals were cleared for the USA and 2 deferrals cleared for Canada.

Local Integration

- The verification, registration and intention survey exercise for the 1972 Burundian refugee still pending naturalization was completed in Katumba and Mishamo Old Settlements in Katavi Region during August. A total of 14,351 individuals from 7,007 households in 47 villages in Katumba and Mishamo Old Settlements were verified and registered. During the verification, high level government officials, including the Minister of Home Affairs and the Katavi Regional Commissioner, took the opportunity to consult with persons of concern.

UNHCR would like to acknowledge the generous donor contributions in support of the refugees in Tanzania in 2017: Canada| Denmark| European Union (ECHO)| France| Germany| Ireland | Norway| Private Donors Japan| Private Donors United Kingdom| Private Donors USA| Sweden| UN Fund for International Partnerships| United Nations Foundation| United States of America

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

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