

United Republic of Tanzania

KEY FIGURES

325,796

Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

241,046

Burundian population of concern

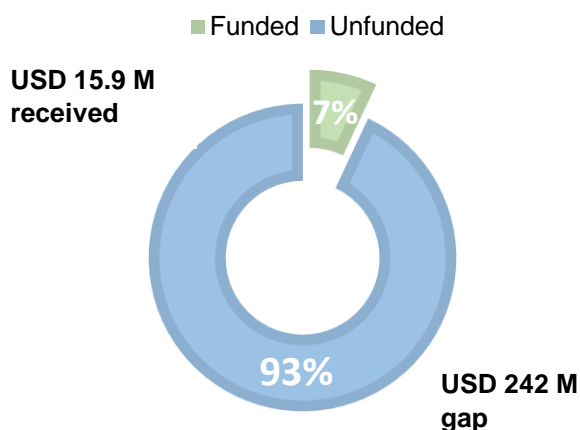
84,140

Congolese population of concern

63,143

Burundian refugees returned since September 2017

FUNDING LEVEL AS OF 24 APRIL 2019



Operational Highlights

International Women's Day 2019



UNHCR distributed sanitary pads to school girls from Mubindo Secondary School in Kasulu District to commemorate International Women's Day 2019. © UNHCR/ Hosiana Munuo

On March 8, refugees in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps came together to commemorate International Women's Day (IWD) 2019. The national theme for 2019 was 'Change Mind Set to Achieve Gender Equality for Sustainable Development'. A series of events were held throughout the day in the three camps, including drama performances, traditional singing and dancing. In collaboration with AIRD, CWS, IOM and IRC, UNHCR donated bedsheets to Kasulu District Hospital and sanitary pads to school girls from Mubondo Secondary School. In Dar es Salaam, urban refugees participated in an engaging and informative half-day workshop on gender, gender-based challenges and the role men can play as gender equality advocates.

UNHCR Tanzania also published two stories highlighting the resilience of two inspiring refugee women, Angelique and Reulensia, who currently reside in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. Read more about them [here](#) and [here](#).

Key Achievements



PROTECTION

Results and Impact

- From January to March, 100% of all Survivors who reported SGBV incidents were offered comprehensive case management services and received psychosocial support.
- On 4–8 March, six protection staff from IRC, WLAC and UNHCR participated in the first UNHCR–Population Council Regional Workshop under the *Sauti* (voice) project that aims to develop more effective responses to SGBV by harnessing the resources of UNHCR implementing partners and promising practices in the region. Participants received training on how to improve the collection, documentation and utilization of forensic evidence, psychosocial response to survivors using the 'Tree of Life' counselling approach and SGBV screening in health facilities.
- A total of 458 Congolese and 12 Burundian refugees were resettled in March with most departing to the USA (458) and Canada (12). In addition, 382 Congolese were submitted for resettlement to Australia, Canada and the USA. Since January 2019, a total of 638 refugees (610 Congolese and 28 Burundians) have been resettled to third countries. Resettlement continues to remain the most viable durable solution for refugees who have been in a protracted asylum situation with limited prospects of return to their countries of origin.
- During the reporting period, awareness raising campaigns on child protection related issues such as early marriage, teen pregnancies and child labour were conducted, reaching close to 50,000 people in Nduta camp. These campaigns were carried out in collaboration with child protection committees whose role is to encourage the community to identify and report child protection related issues.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Access to territory and asylum for new arrivals from Burundi and the DRC remains a major challenge following the closure of all border entry points in 2018.


EDUCATION**Results and Impact**

- All classrooms under the trees in Nduta camp were successfully closed following the opening of three primary schools in zones 15, 20 and 21. This is a significant achievement which will help improve access to quality education in the camps.
- During the reporting period, 529 incentive teachers attended Code of Conduct and Preventing Sexual, Exploitation and Abuse training workshops in Nduta camp led by Caritas and Save the Children. These training sessions explored the important role teachers play in upholding and promoting the highest standards of ethical and professional conduct.
- Over 550 teachers from Nyarugusu camp completed a ten-week pilot programme on preventing violence against children led by IRC. The programme explored the negative consequences of corporal punishment and the alternative methods teachers can employ to better manage pupil behaviour in schools such as positive discipline.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of teaching guides and reference materials, especially in secondary schools across the three camps, remains. More funding is required to address the existing gap.
- More funding is needed to improve teacher wages in order to retain high quality teachers and curb the high turnover in all three camps.


HEALTH**Results and Impact**

- The crude mortality rate and under five mortality rate for both population groups remained within the SPHERE standard of <0.1 deaths/1,000 population/month and <0.6 deaths/1,000 population/month. The leading cause of morbidity during the reporting period was malaria, followed by upper respiratory tract infection, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection and diarrhoea.
- A total of 348 community leaders and health information team members from Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps received training on Ebola disease prevention as part of Ebola preparedness planning in the event of an influx from the DRC.
- In an effort to build refugees' capacity, UNICEF held a series of workshops in all three camps on newly devised multi-sectoral communication materials. The workshops were aimed at empowering participants with information and messages to address key healthcare issues in refugee communities.
- During the reporting period, Medical Teams International donated four caesarean section kits to hospitals in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps. These new kits will help increase these hospitals' capacity to provide caesarean deliveries to at risk mothers by cutting the time needed to sterilize the kits between surgeries.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Access to health services for Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp remains a challenge due to a lack of adequate health facilities in their zones. As a result, many refugees have to

walk long distances to access health services. More funding is needed to construct additional hospitals.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Results and Impact

- Food entitlements in March were distributed at 100% of the full basket. Refugees received 100% of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, corn-soya blend and salt entitlements. Supplementary feeding for the more vulnerable population groups was maintained at 100%.
- UNHCR completed the construction of six temporary waiting shelters located next to food distribution centers in Nyarugusu camp. These new shelters will provide safe and secure waiting spaces for refugees.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- A post-distribution monitoring exercise conducted in all three camps in March found that refugees were unsatisfied with the lack of variety of distributed food and the time it takes to receive food rations. This issue has been further compounded by the closure of the common markets and certain refugee-run businesses which previously gave refugees the opportunity to diversify their diets. WFP is currently exploring ways to increase food ration variety.



WATER AND SANITATION

Results and Impact

- Water supply in all three camps exceeded the SPHERE minimum standard in March: 22.2 per person per day in Mtendeli, 19.8 litres per person per day in Nduta and 20 litres per person per day in Nyarugusu camp.
- During the reporting period, 492 female students from Mtendeli camp attended Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) trainings led by IRC. Topics included menstrual health cycles and reproductive and sexual health. UNHCR also distributed MHM kits, which included khangas (printed cotton fabric), undergarments, soap and razors, to female students.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Additional funding is urgently needed to procure back-up generators for pumping stations in Mtendeli camp so as to ensure refugees have stable access to clean water.
- A shortage of plastic sheeting, tippy taps, latrine cleaning kits, and hygiene and handwashing kits across the three camps remains a major challenge. More funding is required to increase the provision of these items in order to improve access to sanitation and reduce the risk of disease across the three camps.

**SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS**

'I know that when it rains, I will be protected', says Glorioso Saguye, a seventy year old Burundian refugee from Mtendeli camp who recently moved into a RHU earlier this year. 'I am very comfortable here'. © Clemence Eliah

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a total of 1,049 Refugee Housing Units (RHUs) were installed in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps out of the planned 3,000 target for 2019. Tanzania remains one of the largest recipients of RHUs which provide refugees with more protection and security.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- 40% of refugees and asylum-seekers in all three camps continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters and tents leading to unacceptable living conditions. This has been exacerbated by the on-going rainy season which continues to expose refugees to various health risks. UNHCR continues to implement a community-based shelter approach, which has reduced shelter construction costs and enhanced community participation. However, more funding is needed to ensure the safety and privacy of persons of concern, especially women, children and persons with specific needs.



RESILIENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, GNTZ recruited 270 trainers from all three camps to lead vocational courses on culinary arts, hairdressing and tailoring. These practical training sessions offer refugees the opportunity to learn new skills and build their resilience.
- Over 300 refugee women from Nduta camp participated in a new initiative called “Giving Back to the Community” spearheaded by refugee women’s committees, whereby representatives provide skills training to other refugee women in their respective zones, including sewing, knitting and soap making.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Advocacy with the Government of Tanzania to lift all livelihoods restrictions is on-going. Refugees’ self-reliance has been significantly weakened following the closure of the common markets and certain refugee-run businesses which has made it increasingly difficult for refugees to obtain diversified foods and services.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, 13 national and incentive staff at the inter-agency help desks in Nduta camp received training on sign language as a way of improving access to information and services to persons of concern with a hearing disability. Plans to deliver these trainings in Mtendeli camp are already underway.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- A lack of plastic sheeting due to funding shortfalls continued. Shelter maintenance by DRC is on-going to reduce the number of refugees living in inadequate shelters.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, 179 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated in Nduta camp. The total number of fabricated stoves in Nduta camp now stands at 32,724. In Mtendeli camp, 114 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated, bringing the total to 13,716. Improving access to cleaner and more fuel-efficient stoves for refugees not only saves up on time that would otherwise be spent collecting firewood or long hours of cooking, but also significantly reduces the protection risks associated with firewood collection.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Environmental patrols in Nduta camp were stepped up after a number of refugees were apprehended for cutting down trees. UNHCR and REDESO are following up with MHA and the police with a view towards developing measures to tackle this problem.
- A lack of alternative sources of energy has seen a number of women and girls leave camp boundaries in search of firewood thus exposing them to SGBV risks. UNHCR plans to explore multi-sectoral risk mitigation strategies through the Safe from the Start project as a way of addressing and mainstreaming SGBV prevention and response programming.

Financial Information

The Government and the people of Tanzania have shown tremendous generosity in responding to the protracted refugee crisis. However, more support and solidarity is required from the international community to assist the ongoing humanitarian response. As of April 24, Tanzania received only seven percent of the requested funding. For 2019-2020, UNHCR and partners require USD 474 million for the refugee response.

UNHCR is grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the DRC and Burundi situations.

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

- Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR leads and coordinates the refugee response in Tanzania. The RCM is intended to provide an inclusive platform for planning and coordinating the 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.
- Published in March 2019, the Tanzania Country Refugee Response Plan for 2019-2020 outlines the response strategies and financial requirements of partners supporting Tanzania to provide protection and assistance to Burundian and Congolese refugees. An expanded two-year timeframe, inclusion of impact on the host community, and the addition of several new partners are reflective of efforts to make the response plans more comprehensive and solutions-oriented.
- UNHCR works with the Ministry of Home Affairs, its direct government counterpart in Tanzania, while maintaining productive relations with other Government entities and NGO 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.



- The United Nations Kigoma Joint Programme is an area-based UN joint programme that cuts across multiple sectors and links the UN's current humanitarian response to refugees and migrants with an increased focus on supporting host communities as well as strengthening the link between humanitarian and development initiatives in the region. 16 different UN Agencies are involved in the programme which was developed in cooperation with regional and district authorities based on the development needs of the region and the capacities of the UN in Tanzania.
- Following the endorsement of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in December 2018, UNHCR and partners are engaging the Government in discussions on how to operationalize the GCR in Tanzania in line with its objectives to ease pressures on host countries; enhance refugee self-reliance; expand access to third country solutions; and support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity. Held every four years, the Global Refugee Forum will be an opportunity for UN Member States and other stakeholders to announce concrete contributions and pledges toward the GCR's objectives. The Forum will also provide an opportunity to explore ways in which responsibility-sharing can be increased, take stock of progress, and showcase good practices. The first Global Refugee Forum will take place in Geneva on 17 and 18 December 2019 at the ministerial level. Watch this [video](#) to learn more about the Compact.

LINKS

For more information on the current refugee situation in Tanzania, please visit the Inter-Agency Information Sharing portal on the Burundi situation [here](#) and the DRC situation [here](#).



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