

# United Republic of Tanzania

## KEY FIGURES

**318,191**

Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

**234,388**

Burundian population of concern

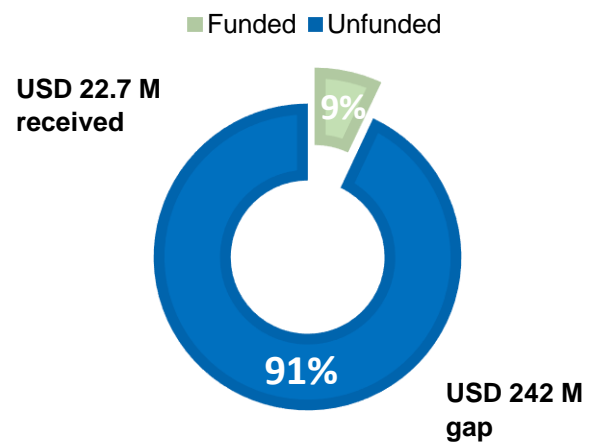
**83,207**

Congolese population of concern

**66,120**

Burundian refugees returned voluntarily since September 2017

## FUNDING LEVEL AS OF 27 MAY 2019



## Operational Highlights

### Joint PRM and USAID/Food for Peace a Mission to Tanzania



UNHCR Shelter Officer Patrick Mutai gives a briefing on the shelter situation in Mtendeli camp to officials from PRM, USAID/FFP © UNHCR / Winnie Kweka

From March 31 to April 5, UNHCR and WFP hosted a mission from PRM and USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP). The mission met with refugee leaders and food committee members in Mtendeli and Nduta camps, regional authorities including the Regional Administrative Secretary, and the Area Development Coordinator for the United Nations Kigoma Joint Programme.

## Key Achievements



### Results and Impact

- A total of 733 refugees (704 Congolese and 29 Burundian) were resettled in April with most departing to the USA (677), Canada (36), and Australia (20). In addition, 633 Congolese and 10 Burundian refugees were submitted for resettlement during the reporting period. Since January 2019, a total of 1,428 refugees (1,350 Congolese and 78 Burundian) have been resettled to third countries. Resettlement remains the most viable durable solution for refugees in a protracted asylum situation with limited prospects of return to their countries of origin.
- During the reporting period, a total of 203 people with visual impairment in Nyarugusu camp were provided with orientation and mobility training and braille lessons under the special needs education programme delivered by IRC.
- DRC held a training on protection from exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and UNHCR Code of Conduct for 527 *Nyumbakumi* (refugee leaders responsible for 10-15 households) in Nduta camp.
- During the reporting period, 361 refugees from Nduta and Mtendeli camps participated in Start, Awareness, Support (SASA!), a community mobilization programme on preventing violence against women and HIV. The awareness raising session explored unequal power relationships and how refugees can promote gender equality at home and in their communities.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Access to territory and asylum for new arrivals from Burundi and the DRC remains a major obstacle following the closure of all border entry points in 2018.
- Ensuring Survivors of SGBV receive comprehensive legal counselling continues to be a challenge. In response, IRC and UNHCR have started to explore how pictograms and photographs can be used to develop a visual tool that illustrates the legal process and available multi-sectorial referral pathways as a way of improving information sharing and supporting Survivors' decision making process.
- The demand for firewood in Nduta camp continues to remain high. In the interim, Relief to Development Society (REDESO) is working on procuring more firewood to address refugees' current needs with a view towards piloting energy saving solutions such as briquettes in the near future.



### Results and Impact

- Plan International led a three-day workshop for 120 teachers from Mtendeli and Nduta camps on effective teaching strategies. Plan International also facilitated a five-day workshop on the new Burundi national curriculum for teachers from Mtendeli and Nduta secondary schools.
- A total of 1,200 teachers and personnel working in schools in Nyarurusu camp participated in a workshop on PSEA. The objective of the training was to improve their understanding of PSEA and the essential role teachers and affiliate staff play in safeguarding children in schools.
- During the reporting period, IRC distributed 25 French language dictionaries donated by the Embassy of France in Dar es Salaam. These dictionaries will be used as reference guides by French language teachers in primary and secondary schools across the three camps.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- A high teacher turn over remains a major obstacle in all three camps. Funding to increase teacher wages would assist in retaining quality teaching staff.
- A continued shortage of teaching and reference guides, especially in secondary schools, remains. As a temporary measure, IRC photocopied and distributed 145 textbooks to Burundian secondary schools in both Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps in April. More funding is required to address the existing gap.



### Results and Impact

- The crude mortality rate and under five mortality rate for both population groups were within the SPHERE minimum standard of <0.15 deaths/1,000 population/month and <0.3 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.
- In collaboration with Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), Medical Teams International (MTI) launched a project called Channel of Hope in Nyarugusu camp. The objective of the project is to provide training to religious leaders on how to promote healthy habits in the refugee community.
- During the reporting period, close to 5,000 refugee community members from Mtendeli, Nduta and Nyarugusu camps were reached through Ebola virus sensitization campaigns in schools, community centres and hospitals. These campaigns were aimed at increasing refugees' knowledge of the virus, including symptoms and prevention and control measures.
- Following the completion of a new operating theatre by UNHCR and African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) in Nyarugusu camp, UNFPA procured and delivered additional surgical equipment, including anaesthetic machines, operating tables, hospital beds and stretchers to TRCS. Once operational, the new theatre will play a critical role in improving emergency obstetric and general surgical care.
- In collaboration with TRCS and IRC, MTI conducted a five-day capacity building workshop for eight laboratory technicians from Nyarugusu camp on blood transfusion management, commodity management, transportation, and storage and quality assurance.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of healthcare staff to support non-communicable disease services and mental health and psychosocial support services remains a challenge in all three camps. More funding is required to hire more healthcare staff and increase wages, which will help reduce the high staff turnover.
- Access to health services remains a challenge in Nyarugusu camp, with many refugees walking long distances to receive medical attention. More funding is needed to build additional health facilities in the camp, especially in the Congolese zones.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Results and Impact

- Food entitlements in April were distributed at 100% of the full basket. Refugees received 100% of cereals, pulses, corn-soya blend, oil and salt entitlements. Supplementary feeding for the more vulnerable population groups was maintained at 100%.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Sensitization visits were held in all three camps through refugee food committees and town hall meetings to ensure refugees received all their entitlements and to curb the use of forged proof of registration documents.



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Results and Impact

- Water supply in all three camps exceeded the SPHERE minimum standard in April: 23.9 per person per day in Mtendeli camp, 20.4 litres per person per day in Nduta camp and 21.4 litres per person per day in Nyarugusu camp.
- During the reporting period, eight new tap stands were constructed and sixteen rehabilitated in Nyarugusu camp. These new investments will help improve refugees' access to safe and clean water in the camp.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of plastic sheeting, tippy taps, latrine cleaning kits, and hygiene and handwashing kits across the three camps remained 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 (CRIS)



Machumi Godas is a single mother who recently moved into a RHU in Mtendeli camp with her teenage son, Nestory Ndagijimana. 'I like how spacious and secure my new home is', she says. © Clemence Eliah

### Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a total of 1,666 refugee housing units (RHUs) were installed in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps out of the planned target of 3,000 for 2019. RHUs are innovative shelter solutions that provide refugees with added protection and security. Transitional shelter and RHU coverage in all three camps currently stands at 64%.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- 36% of refugees and asylum-seekers across the three camps continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters and tents for prolonged periods of time leading to unacceptable living conditions. With the on-going rains, people experience harsh weather conditions that expose them to various health risks, including malaria. More funding is needed to ensure the safety and privacy of camp residents, especially women, children and people with specific needs.



## RESILIENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

### Results and Impact

- Following sustained advocacy by UNHCR, refugees in all three camps with a trading background will now be able to access financial services through informal savings groups led by UNCDF and other partners, including MicroSave, Fundación Capital, IRC and Good

Neighbors Tanzania (GNTZ). These savings groups have helped bridge the gap between traditional livelihoods programming and financial inclusion groups and increased refugees' resilience.

- During the reporting period, GNTZ conducted trainings for refugees in all three camps and Tanzanians on livelihoods programmes. These trainings, which focus on business skills, marketing and microfinance skills, will not only improve the livelihoods of both communities but also help foster peaceful co-existence.
- A total of 1,000 refugees from Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps registered for practical skills workshops on kitchen gardens led by GNTZ. These workshops will enable refugees to learn more about the benefits of growing their own produce while also strengthening their food security and diversity.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Refugee self-reliance has been significantly weakened following the closure of the common markets and certain refugee-run businesses, making it increasingly difficult to obtain diversified foods and services.
- Formal and informal markets inside all three camps are growing following the closure of the common markets. While these markets give refugees more access to diversified goods, they have also placed additional pressure on the existing infrastructure and lack of monitoring and control of such aspects as informal access to the camps by local traders could exacerbate security concerns. UNHCR is currently conducting assessments to measure the impact.



## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

### Results and Impact

- DRC distributed over 10,000 dignity kits to women and girls in Mtendeli camp. The kits included reusable sanitary pads, soap, undergarments, and *khangas* (printed cotton fabric).
- During the reporting period, UNHCR and DRC held a series of awareness raising sessions on refugee outreach boxes at inter-agency help desks for community representatives in Mtendeli camp. The purpose of these sessions was to encourage refugees to use these outreach boxes to share their concerns and highlight how their views can help strengthen the refugee response.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- A lack of plastic sheeting due to funding shortfalls remains. Maintenance to reduce the number of refugees living in inadequate shelters is on-going.



## ACCESS TO ENERGY

### Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, 435 fuel-efficient stoves were fabricated in the camps; 330 in Nduta and 105 in Mtendeli, bringing the total number to 46,811. Improving access to cleaner

and more fuel efficient stoves for refugees saves time that would otherwise be spent collecting firewood and significantly reduces the protection risks associated with firewood collection.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Environmental patrols in Nduta camp increased in April after a number of refugees were caught cutting down trees. UNHCR and REDESO are following up with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the police to see how to collectively address this problem.
- Due to overlapping calendars for CRI and food distribution, there has been a decrease in the number of refugees turning up for firewood distributions. Community Environmental Management and Development Organization (CEMDO) will coordinate with the relevant agencies to address this matter.

## Financial Information

The Government and the people of Tanzania continue to show generosity in responding to the protracted refugee crisis. More support and solidarity is required from the international community to assist the ongoing humanitarian response. As of May 27, Tanzania Refugee Response Plan partners received only nine 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 people 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, the inclusion of the impact on the host community, and the addition of several new partners reflect efforts to make the response plans more comprehensive and solutions-oriented.
- 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 MHA, its direct government counterpart in Tanzania, while maintaining productive relations with other Government entities and NGO partners.

- 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 the regional and district authorities and 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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