

# United Republic of Tanzania

## KEY FIGURES

**312,152**

Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

**231,427**

Burundian population of concern

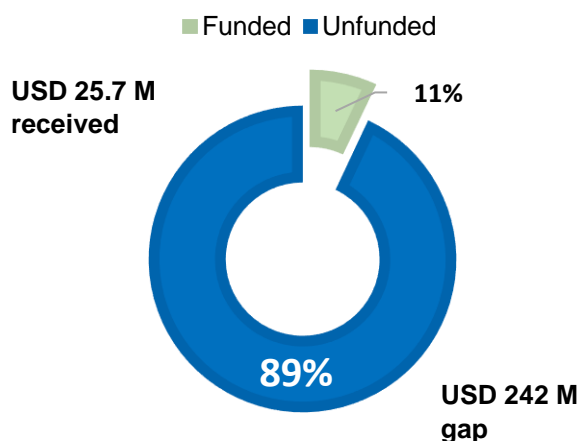
**80,138**

Congolese population of concern

**69,508**

Burundian refugees returned voluntarily since September 2017

### FUNDING LEVEL AS OF 16 JUNE 2019



## Operational Highlights

### World Hand Hygiene Day 2019



A young girl from Nduta camp gets the upper hand on germs © UNHCR/ Khalif

World Hand Hygiene Day was commemorated in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps on 5 May. The theme of this year's global campaign was 'save lives: clean your hands'. Refugees participated in a series of events, including awareness and mobilization campaigns as well as plays and hand washing demonstrations which highlighted how good hand hygiene practice can reduce the spread of disease in vulnerable settings.

### World Menstrual Hygiene Day 2019

Menstrual Hygiene Day was commemorated on 28 May. The slogan for this year's month-long campaign was 'it's time for action'. Plays, quizzes, and focus group discussions on menstrual hygiene were held in all camps to help break the silence around menstrual hygiene and build awareness of how menstrual hygiene management can empower women and girls and enable them to reach their full potential.

## Key Achievements



### PROTECTION

#### Results and Impact

- A total of 793 people (766 Congolese, 26 Burundian and 1 Ugandan) were resettled in May with most departing to the USA (725), Canada (52), and Australia (16). In addition, 1,703 Congolese, 64 Burundian and 1 Ethiopian were submitted for resettlement during the reporting period. Since January 2019, a total of 2,225 refugees 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.
- Over 1,000 men, women, girls and boys from Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps were reached through various outreach and awareness campaigns led by IRC on intimate partner violence (IPV), alcohol abuse, and early marriage. The campaigns highlighted the link between IPV and alcohol abuse and how early marriages can deprive children of their fundamental rights to health, education and safety.
- More than 750 refugees from all three camps graduated from an engaging men through accountable practices (EMAP) training programme led by IRC. EMAP is a programme that focuses on identifying and challenging opinions that can perpetuate violence against women.
- 100% of all survivors who reported SGBV incidents from all three camps were offered comprehensive case management services and received psychosocial support.
- Save the Children have taken steps to expand their programming in Nyarugusu camp to the Congolese population by constructing a new child friendly space. These safe spaces provide children with opportunity to play, socialize, and learn.

#### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Access to territory and asylum for potential asylum seekers from Burundi and the DRC has remained a major challenge since 2018.



### EDUCATION

#### Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, Caritas led a workshop for sixty teachers from Nduta camp on the Teaching Learning Cycle. The main purpose of the workshop was to help create a professional network of teachers to exchange ideas and identify best practices to day-to-day challenges teachers face in the camps.
- In collaboration with IRC, close to 750 Congolese candidates from Nyarugusu camp sat for form six national exams which were administered by the DRC's Ministry of Education. Although Tanzania continues to implement the country of origin curriculum in schools, advocacy is on-going to introduce the country of asylum curriculum to refugees living inside the camps.
- Vodafone Foundation provided training to Instant Network Schools (INS) staff in Nyarugusu camp on installing and maintaining INS equipment and systems. INS is an innovative response to the challenges teachers currently face whereby selected schools and community centres inside the camps are provided with a 'digital box' that includes a set of computer tablets, solar-powered batteries, a satellite or mobile network, and a suite of content and online learning material.

### 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 shortage of teaching and reference guides, especially in secondary schools, remains.



### HEALTH

### Results and Impact

- The crude mortality rate and the under-five mortality rate for both population groups were within the SPHERE minimum standard of <0.17 deaths/1,000 population/month and <0.1 deaths/1,000 population/month. The leading cause of morbidity in May was malaria, followed by upper respiratory tract infection, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection and diarrhoea.
- UNFPA delivered 100 bicycles to the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) health information team in Nyarugusu camp. The health information team plays a critical role in community health interventions such as raising refugees' awareness of family planning, information dissemination and health promotion.
- Medical Teams International (MTI) procured over 19,000 insecticide-treated nets. These nets will be especially important during the rainy season given that Kigoma region has one of the highest malaria rates in the country.
- The National Malaria Control Programme in Tanzania conducted a visit to all three camps to assess the quality of malaria interventions in the camps. Following their visit, it was agreed that indoor residual spraying, which is scheduled to take place in October, would be the best method to tackle the malaria burden.
- TRCS, in collaboration with UNFPA, led a five-day workshop on safe pregnancies for some 30 traditional birth attendants (TBA) from Nyarugusu camp. Topics included best practices in antenatal, delivery, and postnatal services as well as the important role TBAs play in reproductive and maternal health in the community.

### 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 and improve existing nutrition facilities.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Results and Impact

- Food entitlements in May 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%.
- WFP piloted its beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE, in Nyarugusu camp.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Nothing significant to report.



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Results and Impact

- Water supply in all three camps exceeded the SPHERE minimum standards in May: 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.
- Construction work on 4 latrine blocks with 24 latrines in existing schools commenced in Nyarugusu camp. Once complete, these latrines will improve sanitation conditions in schools which will reduce the risk of disease from spreading.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Cases of watery diarrhoea increased in Nduta camp, primarily among children aged between six months and two years of age. Investigations into the causes are currently underway. In the meantime, oral rehydration solution stations and mobile clinics have been established across the camp and sensitisation visits carried out to promote good hygiene and handwashing.
- A shortage of soap continues to remain a challenge in Nduta camp. As a result, refugees are using their handwashing soap entitlements to wash their clothes. More funding is required to increase current entitlements.
- Water supply in Nyarugusu camp decreased from 28.8 litres per person per day to 21.4 litres per person per day following a series of generator breakdowns. A new borehole is currently being drilled in an effort to stabilise water supply in the camp.
- Poor drainage systems in water collection points in all three camps remains a serious challenge, especially since stagnant water pools are breeding sites for mosquitos. More funds are needed to address this issue ahead of the rainy season in October.
- 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****Results and Impact**

- During the reporting period, a total of 2,141 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 65%.

**Challenges and Remaining Gaps**

- 35% 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**

- Some 70 Congolese refugees and host community members participated in life skills and ICT workshops delivered by Good Neighbors Tanzania (GNTZ) in Nyarugusu camp. These trainings provide participants with new skills and help promote peaceful coexistence between the two communities.

**Challenges and Remaining Gaps**

- Refugees' self-reliance has been significantly weakened following the closure of the common markets and certain refugee-run businesses in February 2019, making it increasingly difficult to obtain diversified foods and services.

**CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT****Results and Impact**

- Following a series of awareness raising sessions held in April, UNHCR installed nine new outreach boxes in Nduta and Mtendeli camps. These outreach boxes will provide people of concern a different platform to express their views and highlight any challenges they might experience living inside the camp.
- UNHCR and Danish Refugee Council held a meeting with members from the men and women's committees in Nduta camp to discuss the issues affecting them in their respective zones. These meetings provide an important forum for both committees to highlight any challenges, exchange ideas and develop possible solutions.

**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, 432 fuel-efficient stoves were fabricated across the three camps; 432 in Nduta, 70 in Mtendeli and 375 in Nyarugusu, bringing the total number to 47,670. 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

- An increase in felling and debarking for firewood by refugees in Nduta camp remains a challenge. Relief to Development Society (REDESO) is currently working with camp authorities to develop measures that discourage refugees from felling trees and instead liaise with REDESO to locate any deadwood in the camp.
- The use of charcoal by refugees in Nyarugusu camp continues to remain high. This is due to the fact that alternative fuels are not currently provided and the long distances to firewood collection points inside the camp. More funding is required to implement alternative energy solutions across the three camps.

## 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 16 June, Tanzania Refugee Response Plan partners received only 11 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.
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- 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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