

# United Republic of Tanzania

## KEY FIGURES

**308,439**

Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

**228,384**

Burundian population of concern

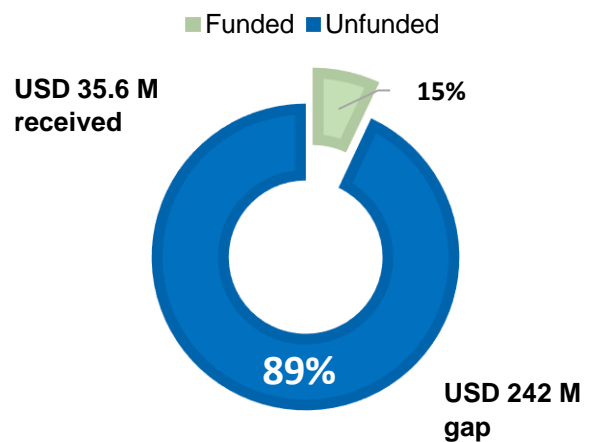
**79,463**

Congolese population of concern

**71,971**

Burundian refugees returned voluntarily since September 2017

## FUNDING LEVEL AS OF 14 JULY 2019



## Operational Highlights



Talented Burundian dancers are all smiles during World Refugee Day celebrations in Nduta camp © UNHCR/ Khalif

- **World Refugee Day was marked in Dar es Salaam with a peaceful procession through the city centre led by the Minister for Home Affairs and the UNHCR Representative.** The event continued with a play by the global advocate for Swahili theatre, Mrishi Mpoto, and an exhibition and marketplace of Burundian refugee women's crafts hosted by WomenCraft.
- **World Refugee Day celebrations kicked off in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps with a lively march led by refugees.** Highlights included a vibrant fashion show in Nyarugusu, powerful drama performances in Mtendeli, and traditional singing and dancing in Nduta.
- **Day of the African Child kicked off in colourful fashion across the three camps on 19 June.** This year's theme was 'humanitarian action in Africa: children's rights first'. UNHCR and partners held a series of events, including a mock parliament, mindfulness session, football tournament, and a chicken race. Humanitarian agencies in Kibondo also teamed up with Kibondo district authorities to launch regional celebrations for the host community in Kibondo town. Since 1991, the Day of the African Child has been commemorated as a way of honouring and recognising the courage of close to ten thousand black students from Soweto, South Africa, who took to the streets to protest the poor quality of their education and to demand their right to be taught in their own language
- **During the reporting period, 2,463 refugees returned to Burundi,** bringing the total number of Burundian returnees to 71,971 since the exercise began in September 2017. The number of refugees signing up for returns in June stood at 1,189; significantly lower than the anticipated number. This trend is likely to continue as refugees express concern about the risk of rising insecurity ahead of the Burundi presidential elections, scheduled for May 2020. While UNHCR does not promote voluntary repatriation, it supports the exercise to ensure that all returns are safe and dignified, and the result of a free and informed choice.
- **Common markets in all three camps remain closed.** Since the closure of the markets in February 2019, refugees remain unable to supplement their food entitlements with fresh produce and other goods, limiting the variety of their diets. Advocacy with the Government of Tanzania to lift all livelihoods restrictions is ongoing.

## Key Achievements



### PROTECTION

#### Results and Impact

- A total of 602 people (586 Congolese and 16 Burundian) were resettled in June with most departing to the USA (508), Canada (83), and Australia (11). In addition, 299 Congolese and 34 Burundians were submitted for resettlement during the reporting period. Since January 2019, a total of 2,827 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.
- UNHCR organized a two-day mid-year review of the National Action Plan on SGBV Prevention, Risk Mitigation and Response Mainstreaming. During the review, UNHCR and partners from various sectors, including MHA, reviewed SGBV risk assessments and assessed progress made against sector-specific targets. In the Education sector, awareness raising and training

on PSEA to both students and teachers continued as one of the priorities. Other sectors were able to report on SGBV awareness raising and measures to increase female participation in leadership structures. Access to Justice was added as another focus area to the 6 existing priorities, including Energy and Environment, WASH, Livelihoods, Shelter, Education and Health.

- 100 per cent of all camp-based survivors reporting SGBV incidents were offered comprehensive case management services and received psychosocial support.
- UNHCR led a two-day workshop on international protection for government officials from Kakonko and Kibondo districts. Participants received comprehensive training on the international legal framework underpinning refugee protection, the importance of responsibility sharing, and the role of the fundamental principles of humanity and human rights in refugee responses.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

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



## EDUCATION

### Results and Impact

- Over 125 applications were received for five scholarship places offered by the Student Refugee Programme at the World University Services of Canada (WUSC) for the 2020/21 academic year. Following pre-screening by UNHCR and IRC, 65 applications were found to have met the minimum criteria and further shortlisting is underway. Five WUSC scholarship recipients selected for the 2019/20 academic year are currently finalising immigration formalities and are expected to depart to Canada in August.
- Close to 100 teachers from Nduta camp participated in the Teachers' Learning Cycle workshop led by CARITAS. The main purpose of the workshop was to create a professional network of teachers to exchange ideas and identify best practices for day-to-day teaching challenges in the camps.
- Over 750 people in Nyarugusu camp accessed educational materials and other online resources at Instant Networking School (INS) centres. INS is an integrated digital platform that enables refugees and teachers to access digital educational content on the internet. INS was established in Nyarugusu in 2016. Rollout in Nduta and Mtendeli is planned for 2019/2020.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- A high teacher turnover remains a major obstacle in the camps. Funding to increase teacher wages would help retain quality teaching staff.
- The shortage of teaching and reference guides, especially in secondary schools, continues.



## HEALTH

### Results and Impact

- Over 70 mental health staff in the camps attended a four-day workshop on the Mental Health Gap Action Programme led by UNHCR in collaboration with Muhimbili University. The workshop aims to strengthen staff capacity to identify and manage mental, neurological and substance use disorders in non-specialized health settings.
- A Vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaign was conducted in the three camps for children aged between 6 and 59 months. Approximately 97 per cent of children under a year old and 100 per cent of children aged between 1 and 5 years received treatment. A rapid mid-upper arm circumference screening was carried out simultaneously. Initial results showed that general acute malnutrition is within the sphere minimum standards.
- Close to 40 healthcare staff from Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) and IRC in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps attended a mentorship programme led by Medical Teams International (MTI) on emergency obstetrics and neonatal care. The training supports staff engaged in specialized emergency care, with the intention of reducing neonatal deaths.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of essential drugs and medical supplies continues. As a result, patients do not always receive the full course of treatment and must return to pharmacies at a later date, when more supplies are in stock.
- 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 walk as far as 10 kilometres to access health services. More funding is needed to construct additional hospitals and improve existing nutrition facilities.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Results and Impact

- Supplementary feeding for the more vulnerable population groups was maintained at 100 per cent in June.
- Post-distribution monitoring on the distribution process, food security and cross-cutting issues for the second quarter was carried out in the camps. Data compilation and analysis is currently ongoing and preliminary results will be forthcoming.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Food entitlements were distributed at 96 per cent of the full basket due to a pipeline break in super cereals. The pipeline break is expected to last for two to three months.
- Refugees continue to be unable to adequately supplement their food entitlements with fresh produce and other goods since the closure of the common markets in February. Advocacy with the Government of Tanzania to lift the restrictions is ongoing.



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Results and Impact

- Water supply in the camps exceeded the SPHERE minimum standards in June: 26.7 per person per day in Mtendeli camp, 21.6 litres per person per day in Nduta camp and 20.2 litres per person per day in Nyarugusu camp.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- More back-up generators are needed at pumping stations in Mtendeli camp to ensure refugees continue to have uninterrupted access to water.
- Poor drainage in water collection points in Nyarugusu camp remains a major challenge. More funding is required to improve sanitation conditions as this will reduce the risk of a disease outbreak.
- A shortage of plastic sheeting, tippy taps, latrine cleaning kits, and hygiene and handwashing kits 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

### Results and Impact

- A further 114 families received new housing units (RHUs) this month, bringing the total number of families with upgraded shelter conditions to 2,255, or 75 per cent of the planned target of 3,000 families by year end. 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 per cent.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- 35 per cent of camp-based refugees and asylum-seekers continue to live in unacceptable conditions in dilapidated emergency shelters and tents. As a result, 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 906 members of the refugee and host communities registered for practical skills training in kitchen gardening and business skills with Good Neighbors Tanzania (GNTZ). In addition to skills acquisition, the joint training sessions encourage peaceful co-existence between the communities.
- UNCDF launched the third phase of their access to finance programme in Nyarugusu camp. Through the programme, GNTZ plans to form 100 new village saving loans and associations as a way of supporting financial inclusion in the refugee and host 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.



## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

### Results and Impact

- Newly-elected zone and village leaders attended a workshop on the UNHCR code of conduct and protection from sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA). The workshop aimed to increase participants' awareness of PSEA, and the obligations that go with their roles and responsibilities.

### 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 ongoing.



## ACCESS TO ENERGY

### Results and Impact

- UNHCR and partners participated in the commemoration of World Environment Day on 5 June. The theme of this year's global campaign was 'beat air pollution'. Traditional performances, poetry recitals and plays were held in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps to highlight the negative impact air pollution has on people and the environment.
- During the reporting period, 486 fuel-efficient stoves were fabricated in the camps: 371 in Nduta, 59 in Mtendeli and 56 in Nyarugusu, bringing the total number of stoves to 48,156. Improving access to cleaner and more fuel-efficient stoves for refugees combats deforestation for firewood and reduces the associated protection risks.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Increased tree felling and debarking for firewood by refugees in Nduta camp is an ongoing challenge. Relief to Development Society (REDESO) patrolled the area in order to discourage refugees from felling trees. To properly address the issue, more funding is needed to provide comprehensive access to fuel-efficient stoves and fuel sources.
- Restoration of the rivers close to Nduta camp is essential, but as the river water is used to irrigate crops there is a general unwillingness amongst the local community to vacate river catchment areas to allow the rivers time to restore and allow the planting of water-friendly species. The matter is currently under discussion by REDESO, MHA and the district land and natural resources office, who hope to have a sustainable way forwards by the end of July.

## 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 14 July, Tanzania Refugee Response Plan partners

received only 15 per cent 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](#). 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. Read this [press release](#) to learn more about the Forum.

## PARTNERS IN THE RESPONSE

- Refugee Services Department, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- President's Office, Regional Administration-Local Government (PO-RALG)
- AIRD – African Initiatives for Relief and Development
- CARITAS
- CEMDO – Community Environmental Management and Development Organization
- CWS – Church World Service
- Disability Relief Service
- DRC – Danish Refugee Council
- FAO
- GNTZ – Good Neighbors Tanzania
- HelpAge International
- ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross
- IOM – International Organization for Migration
- IRC – International Rescue Committee
- JRS – Jesuit Refugee Service
- MTI – Medical Teams International
- MSF – CH-Médecins Sans Frontières
- NRC – Norwegian Refugee Council
- OXFAM – Oxfam Great Britain
- Plan International
- REDESO – Relief to Development Society
- Save the Children
- TRCS – Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
- TCRS – Tanzania Red Cross Society
- UNCDF
- UNDP
- UNFPA
- UNICEF
- Water Mission
- WFP
- WLAC – The Women's Legal Aid Centre

## 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](#).





Follow us on Twitter [@UNHCRTanzania](https://twitter.com/UNHCRTanzania)

## CONTACTS

**Kate Pond**, Communications Officer, Dar es Salaam E: [pondk@unhcr.org](mailto:pondk@unhcr.org), T: +255 784 730 427

**Abdulkhalif Khalif**, Associate External Relations/Reporting Officer, Kibondo E: [khaliabd@unhcr.org](mailto:khaliabd@unhcr.org),

Tel: +255 784 730 489