

# United Republic of Tanzania

## KEY FIGURES

**278,767**

Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

**205,720**

Burundian population of concern

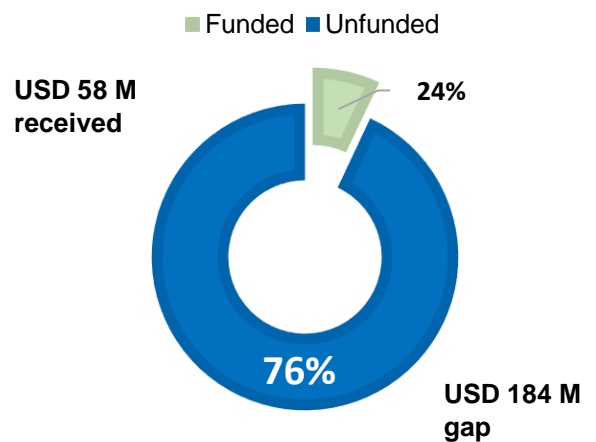
**72,574**

Congolese population of concern

**76,100**

Burundian refugees returned voluntarily since September 2017

## FUNDING LEVEL AS OF 14 OCTOBER 2019



## Operational Highlights

### Validation Exercise Begins in Nduta and Mtendeli Camp



A young family has their biometric information recorded in Nduta camp © UNHCR/ Khalif

- **The population validation exercise conducted jointly by UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania was rolled out in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, following completion in Nyarugusu camp.** The purposes of the exercise is to ensure that refugees and asylum seekers are accurately reflected in the registration system and help streamline the provision of resources and services to people of concern.
- **Some 1,461 refugees returned to Burundi this month,** bringing the total number of Burundian returnees to 76,100 since September 2017. The number of refugees signing up for returns in September stood at 968 people. UNHCR continues to support the voluntary repatriation process to ensure that all returns take place in safety and dignity and are based on a free and informed choice.

## Key Achievements



### PROTECTION

#### Results and Impact

- A total of 140 people from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were resettled to the USA in September. In addition, 408 Congolese and 10 Burundian refugees were submitted for resettlement during the reporting period. Since the start of the year, a total of 3,794 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.
- 100 per cent of camp-based survivors reporting SGBV incidents were offered comprehensive case management services and received psychosocial support.

#### 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.
- UNHCR is currently working with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to resolve issues that emerged during the validation exercise in the camps, including the inactivation of the refugee status of people who failed to show up for the exercise by MHA. Advocacy with the government continues at all levels.



### EDUCATION

#### Results and Impact

- 30 semi-permanent classrooms constructed by African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) in Nyarugusu camp were handed over to IRC in September. The classrooms will help ease overcrowding in existing schools for Burundian students.

- NRC organised a four-day workshop on the inter-agency network for education in emergency minimum standards. Close to 25 education and child protection working group members participated in the workshop which was aimed at increasing participants' technical knowledge of conflict-sensitive education programming at all stages of the programme cycle.
- Representatives from UNHCR and UNICEF's Regional Bureaux conducted a joint education mission to Kigoma region in September. The aim of the mission was to document good practices in education programming and reflect on strategic areas of collaboration between UNHCR and UNICEF for education interventions in refugee and refugee-hosting communities. Following the visit, UNHCR, UNICEF and other education partners agreed to map out current education interventions inside the camps and see how to align them with host community interventions at the local, regional and national levels.

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



## HEALTH

### Results and Impact

- The annual standard expanded nutrition survey (SENS) by UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP was rolled out in the three camps in September. SENS will provide an overview of the nutritional situation of refugees, levels of malnutrition and key health indicators in children, and access to food at the household level. The results of the survey will be used to improve humanitarian decision making and enable partners to react swiftly to problems and develop solutions to medium- and long-term nutrition issues.
- UNHCR and health partners continued to hold bi-weekly preparedness and sensitization meetings on Ebola for the refugee community, to increase awareness in the event of an outbreak. An Ebola contingency plan and preparations for a simulation exercise in October are also currently underway.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of essential drugs and medical supplies, including vaccines, continues. As a result, some patients do not always receive the full course of treatment and are asked to return to pharmacies once more supplies are in stock.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Results and Impact

- Food entitlements in September were distributed at 100 per cent of the full basket. Supplementary feeding activities to treat moderate acute malnutrition and prevent stunting were also provided at 100 per cent.

- WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE, was scaled up to reach over 11,000 households in Nyarugusu camp. The exercise has halved the time the families involved spend at distribution centres. SCOPE is an information management platform that improves the efficiency of resource management and reduces error and the risk of fraud.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Refugees remain unable to supplement their food entitlements with other goods and produce following the closure of the common markets in February 2019.



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Results and Impact

- Water supply in the camps exceeded the SPHERE minimum standard in September: 26.5 litres per person per day in Mtendeli camp, 24 litres per person per day in Nduta camp and 21.5 litres per person per day in Nyarugusu camp.
- Close to 350 household latrines were constructed in Nduta camp through a community-based approach, and construction work on two school latrine blocks with 12 dropholes was completed in Nyarugusu camp. These interventions will help improve hygiene levels and reduce the risk of a disease outbreak.
- Over 135 solar street lights were installed close to shared latrines in Nyarugusu camp. The lanterns will help improve safety and security for camp residents.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- 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 and improve access to sanitation.
- More backup generators at the pumping stations in Nduta camp are required to ensure refugees have uninterrupted access to clean and safe water.



## SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS

### Results and Impact

- A further 72 refugee housing units (RHUs) were installed in the camps bringing the total so far to 2,425 RHUs, or 81 per cent of the planned target of 3,000 by year end. RHUs are innovative shelter solutions that provide refugees with added protection and security. In addition, transitional shelter installation reached 1,224 shelters of the planned target of 2,663. Transitional shelter and RHU coverage in the camps currently stands at 75 per cent.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- 25 per cent of refugees and asylum-seekers across the three camps continue to live in unacceptable conditions in dilapidated emergency shelters and tents. As a result, people are

exposed to harsh weather conditions and attendant 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

- A livelihoods technical support mission from UNHCR headquarters visited Kigoma region in September. Following on from the visit, a two-day workshop was held on how to improve nutrition standards and identify opportunities for greater engagement with UN agencies, government entities, development actors, the private sector, research institutions and regional and national alliances.
- Close to 400 people across the camps graduated from life skills training courses provided by Good Neighbors Tanzania (GNTZ). Topics covered included problem solving, decision making, basic entrepreneurship and social skills. A new intake of 270 people were enrolled in vocational skills training classes in bakery, tailoring, cookery, and hairdressing.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Refugees' self-reliance has been significantly weakened following the closure of the common markets and certain refugee-run businesses earlier this year. This has made it increasingly difficult for refugees to obtain diversified foods and services.



## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

### Results and Impact

- NRC facilitated a two-day workshop on running the help desk in Kasulu for partners from Nyarugusu camp. The workshop included a review of standard operating procedures and service monitoring and data management, and explored ways to strengthen existing referral mechanisms.

### 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

- 608 fuel-efficient stoves were fabricated across the three camps: 491 in Nduta, 52 in Mtendeli and 66 in Nyarugusu, bringing the total number to fuel efficient stoves provided to 51,060. Improving access to cleaner and more fuel-efficient stoves significantly reduces the protection risks associated with firewood collection.



- A series of environmental awareness visits were carried out in the camps, reaching over 10,000 people of concern. Topics covered included the fabrication and use of fuel-efficient stoves, latrine pit restoration, cooking practices and the use of fuel-efficient stoves, including insert stoves and improved mud stoves.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Security patrols have increased in Nyarugusu camp following the theft of gabion poles. It is believed the poles are used by refugees as firewood and for construction purposes. Community Environmental Management and Development Organization (CEMDO) is working to raise awareness of the importance of protecting structures and environmental rehabilitation.
- An increase in felling and debarking for firewood by refugees in Nduta camp remains a challenge. In response, environmental patrols were carried out by Relief to Development Society (REDESO) in order to discourage refugees from felling trees.

## 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 on-going humanitarian response. As of 14 October, Tanzania Refugee Response Plan partners received only 24 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 need 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 – Médecins Sans Frontières
- NRC – Norwegian Refugee Council
- OXFAM – Oxfam Great Britain

- Plan International
- REDESO – Relief to Development Society
- Save the Children
- TCRS – Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
- TRCS – 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](#).



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