

United Republic of Tanzania

KEY FIGURES

303,518

Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

225,167

Burundian population of concern

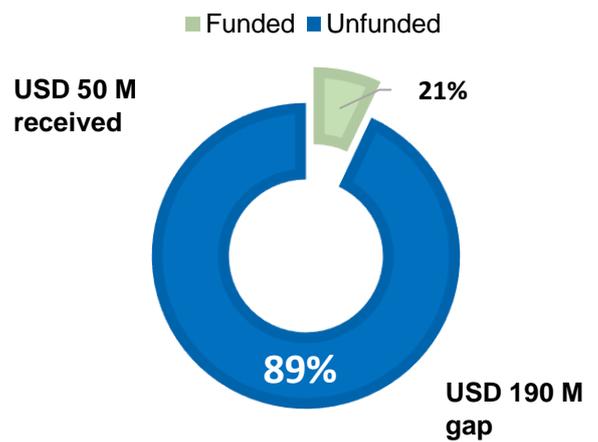
77,833

Congolese population of concern

74,639

Burundian refugees returned voluntarily since September 2017

FUNDING LEVEL AS OF 11 SEPTEMBER 2019



Operational Highlights

Validation Exercise Begins in Nyarugusu Camp



A young refugee child undergoes biometric validation in Nyarugusu camp © UNHCR/ Mtengela

- **On 13 August, UNHCR Tanzania and the Government of Tanzania embarked on a joint population validation exercise.** The exercise will establish the exact number of refugees, asylum seekers and other people of concern to UNHCR residing in the camps, create a new baseline for planning and implementing protection and humanitarian assistance, support durable solutions interventions that best suit the needs of families and individuals, and facilitate the issuance of essential legal documents including identity cards and birth certificates.
- **On 26–30 August, the Humanitarian Advisor to the UK’s Department for International Development (DFID) in Tanzania, Mr Alastair Burnett, visited Kigoma Region** on a mission jointly coordinated by UNHCR and DRC. Mr Burnett visited the three camps and met with refugees and partners to discuss current operational challenges, needs and gaps. Mr Burnett also had the opportunity to oversee the validation exercise in Nyarugusu camp.
- **During the reporting period, 540 refugees returned to Burundi,** bringing the total number of Burundian returnees to 74,639 since September 2017. The number of refugees signing up for returns in August stood at 580 people. UNHCR continues to support the exercise to ensure that all returns are safe and dignified, and the result of a free and informed choice.
- **The 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 477 Congolese refugees were resettled in August, with most departing to the USA (472) and Australia (5). In addition, 354 Congolese and 1 Burundian were submitted for resettlement during the reporting period. Since January 2019, a total of 3,654 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 the survivors reporting SGBV incidents from the three camps were offered comprehensive case management services and received psychosocial support.
- Close to 90 newly elected zone leaders, village leaders and *Nyumba Kumi* (refugee leaders responsible for 10–15 households) participated in protection from sexual abuse and exploitation training in Mtendeli camp.
- Over 8,500 people with specific needs from Nduta and Mtendeli camps participated in five awareness raising sessions that explored their rights to safety and dignity.

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**

- Five refugees from Nyarugusu camp were awarded scholarships from the World University Services of Canada Student Refugee Programme to study in a Canadian university for the 2019/20 academic year. Since last year, ten refugee students have been awarded these highly competitive scholarships. Screening for the 2020/21 cohort is currently ongoing.
- Close to 800 Congolese refugee students passed their school leaving exams, representing more than a 20 per cent increase from last year.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- A high teacher turnover 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**

- In August, an Ebola simulation exercise was carried out in Nyarugusu camp, in collaboration with the One Health Coordination Desk from the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDEC), the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, and WHO. MoHCDEC and WHO also led a joint workshop on Ebola preparedness for partner staff from Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) and IRC in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps. In addition, TRCS conducted Ebola sensitization and awareness sessions for 45 community leaders, including zone leaders and 24 religious leaders in Nyarugusu camp.
- Plans to conduct a school malaria parasitological survey in all camps and the surrounding host communities by the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) are currently underway. The survey will help determine the prevalence of malaria in the Kigoma region and the camps. NMCP, in collaboration with ABT Associates, also intends to carry out indoor residual spraying in three districts in Kigoma region, including the three camps.

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.
- A shortage of male condoms in health and family planning centres remains. In the interim, IRC has begun a campaign promoting the use of female condoms to help address the current gap.
- In an effort to increase access to child health services in Nyarugusu camp, IRC has started offering growth monitoring services to children under five years of age. More funding is needed to construct additional hospitals and improve existing nutrition facilities.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Results and Impact

- Supplementary feeding activities to treat moderate acute malnutrition and prevent stunting was provided at 100 per cent.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Food entitlements in August were distributed at 96 per cent of the full basket due to a pipeline break in super cereals.
- Refugees remain unable to supplement their food entitlements with other goods and produce since the closure of the common markets in February 2019.



WATER AND SANITATION

Results and Impact

- Water supply in all three camps exceeded the SPHERE minimum standard in August: 25.24 litres per person per day in Mtendeli camp, 23.89 litres per person per day in Nduta camp and 21.6 litres per person per day in Nyarugusu camp.
- The construction of two school latrine blocks in Nyarugusu camp was completed in August. These latrine blocks will improve refugees' access to WASH facilities and reduce the risk of a disease outbreak. In addition, 766 household latrines were constructed in Mtendeli camp via a community-based approach.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- 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 and improve access to sanitation.
- Improving water drainage in tap stands and communal washing slabs in Nyarugusu camp is currently a strategic priority as the soakaways initially installed to absorb this waste water have become clogged over time, resulting in stagnant water that creates potential breeding sites for mosquitoes and other vectors. Plans for WASH committees to retrofit existing tap stands by conveying waste water to kitchen gardens or decorative vegetation are currently underway.
- More backup generators at all 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 92 refugee housing units (RHUs) were installed in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps, bringing the current total to 2,353 RHUs, or 78 per cent of the planned target of 3,000 by year end. In addition, 120 transitional shelters, of a planned target of 2,613, have been

completed. Transitional shelter and RHU coverage in the three camps currently stands at 74 per cent.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- 28 per cent of refugees and asylum-seekers across the three camps continue to live in unacceptable living 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

- Good Neighbors Tanzania (GNTZ) provided life skills training to close to 400 refugees from the three camps. The training sessions covered a number of topics, including problem solving and decision making, basic entrepreneurship and social skills.
- A new intake of 80 people from the host and refugee communities were enrolled in vocational skills training classes led by GNTZ at Maloregwa Vocational Training Centre. These classes are one of the ways UNHCR and partners help foster peaceful co-existence and promote social cohesion between the communities. 240 people from the refugee and host communities have benefited from this programme since it began in 2018.

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

- Close to 100 refugee leaders in Nyarugusu camp attended sessions on self-management and leadership skills led by NRC. The aim of these sessions was to empower camp leaders, mainstream protection and prioritize the needs of people of concerns. NRC plans to carry out two more sessions with village leaders in September.

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

- 374 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated across the three camps: 259 in Nduta, 53 in Mtendeli and 62 in Nyarugusu, bringing the total number of fuel-efficient stoves provided to 48,156. 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.
- Close to 600 people from Nyarugusu camp attended awareness raising sessions on firewood collection and how to mitigate SGBV risks. These sessions were attended by women, men and children.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- The amount of firewood available for distribution to people with specific needs is critically low. In collaboration with the village and district authorities, Relief to Development Society (REDESO) undertook a survey to identify suitable harvesting sites in Kakonko district. Firewood distributions for people with specific needs is expected to start next month.
- An increase in tree felling and debarking for firewood by refugees in Nduta camp remains a challenge. In response, environmental patrols were carried out by 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 11 September, Tanzania Refugee Response Plan partners received only 21 percent of the requested funding. For 2019-2020, UNHCR and partners need 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 – 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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