United Republic of Tanzania

KEY FIGURES

282,574
Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Tanzania

239,933
Total camp-based population

162,823
Burundian population of concern

76,928
Congolese population of concern

87,521
Burundian refugees repatriated voluntarily since 2017

FUNDING LEVEL AS OF 31 JULY 2020

USD 25.5 M received
11%

USD 214.4 M gap
89%

Operational Highlights


Figure 1: Governments of Burundi and Tanzania, together with UNHCR, exchange signed documents following the meeting in Kigoma, Tanzania. UNHCR/Edward Ogolla

Everyone Can Make A Difference: Every Action Counts #WithRefugees
The meeting assessed the progress made on the work plan established at the 21st Meeting of the Tripartite Commission held on 29 November 2019 as well as addressed emerging issues. Following successful discussions, the meeting endorsed a work plan to facilitate the dignified and voluntary repatriation of refugees pending a second meeting at the end of 2020.

Key Achievements

PROTECTION

Results and Impact

- Town hall and community leaders' meetings provide important platforms to discuss issues that affect the refugee community. Following the suspension of these meetings earlier this year due to COVID-19, meetings resumed in Nduta and Mtendeli. During the reporting period, discussions took place with zone, village and Ten Cell leaders (nyumba kumi).
- UNHCR, through HelpAge International, conducted Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Management services and optometry and dental assessment for refugees in Nduta and Mtendeli camps. Some 2,027 refugees and asylum seekers received eye screening and Oral and dental examination services.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Support to vulnerable Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) remains inadequate across all camps. Half of the complaints reported through the Community Based Feedback and Complaints Mechanism, between January to June, are related to firewood support for PSNs. Currently, only 1 percent of all PSN are supported with firewood.

EDUCATION

Results and Impact

- IRC, in collaboration with Caritas, conducted EGRA (Early Grade Literacy Assessment) and EGMA (Early Grade Math Assessment) assessment to evaluate the level of literacy and numeracy in grade two learners and set the basis for improvement. Seventeen numerators participated in the refresher training before conducting the assessment in all 17 schools in Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The EGRA and EGMA are simple, efficient assessments that evaluate foundational reading and math skills, individually and orally administered, Sample-based "system diagnostic" measures, and able to provide data on student performance to inform education stakeholders about system needs for improving instruction.
- IRC, in collaboration with Save the Children and Caritas, conducted a ten-day training for 283 teachers of grades 1 to 3 to equip early grade teachers with simple teaching skills and techniques. The training also fosters friendly sessions for literacy and numeracy by using a range of teaching gadgets that are made from local resources, like bottle tops, sticks, stones and grains found in the local environment.
- This month, the National Examinations Council for Tanzania (NECTA) released results for examinations conducted in January 2020 (previously postponed from May 2019) for Burundian
Everyone Can Make A Difference: Every Action Counts #WithRefugees

in Form 4, Form 6 and diploma in education. In general, results for the two camps show a slight mean improvement for Form 6 students from 58% in 2018 to 59% in 2019.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Unpredictability, a lack of sustainable access to examinations and certificates, coupled with the high cost of administering country of origin exams, continues to limit refugees’ opportunities to access higher education.
- At primary school, the teacher-student ratio stands at 1:100 instead of 1:50, and this is a challenge in observing the social distancing as directed by government guidelines on prevention of COVID 19 in schools.
- Both NECTA administered exams and results were delayed. Thus, students were unable to join the next grade. NECTA administered their exams in Jan 2020 instead of May/June 2019. This is the lost opportunity for students who are forced to miss one academic.

HEALTH

Results and Impact

- The Crude Mortality Rate across three camps was 0.14 deaths/1000 population/month (Standard: ≤0.75/1000 population/month) and Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) was 0.33/1000 U5 Population/Month (Standard: ≤1.5/1000 U5 population/month) for the month of July 2020, which are within the SPHERE minimum standards. About 31,302 consultations were carried out at various health facilities in the camps. The leading cause of morbidity during the reporting period was upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) followed by lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) and Urinary Tract Infection (UTI). A total of 1,188 live births were conducted in two camps for July 2020.
- As a measure to improve the knowledge, skills and attitude of the pharmacy staff towards medicine management, UNHCR, in collaboration with MTI, conducted training on drug management to pharmacists and pharmacy technicians working in the Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps. A total of 13 staff were trained from 1st to 3 July 2020.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with the Kigoma Region Ministry of Health, conducted a Balance score card assessment in the three camps. The balance score card is the tool used to assess the quality of care for the primary health facilities. The balance score card allocates a score to a health facility in the following domains; service provided, staffing and coverage, equipment and supplies, quality of care and patient satisfaction. The BSC was done from 6 July to 18 July across the three camps. The main objective of the BSC was to identify gaps and develop recommendations related to the key domain of health services management and service provision.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with MSF, UNICEF, MoHA and Ministry of Health, conducted Integrated Measles-Rubella, Vitamin A supplementation, deworming and Rapid Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening campaign in Nduta camp from 10th to 12 July 2020. The main objective of the campaign was to sustain a reduction in measles morbidity (including associated complications) and mortality in the context of COVID 19, following the Measles outbreak at Nduta refugee camp.
- Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS), in collaboration with UNICEF, conducted a five-day training on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) in the context of COVID-19 to health and nutrition technical staff working in Nyarugusu, Mtendeli and Nduta camps. A total
of 20 staff were trained. The purpose of the training was to ensure quality provision of IMAM services by health care providers.

- Medical Teams International (MTI) conducted two batches of Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (BEmoNC) training. The first batch was conducted from 23 June to 26 June 2020 and the second from 29 June to 2 July 2020 in Kasulu. Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CEmoNC) training was conducted from 13th to 19 July 2020 in Kibondo for health care providers from all three camps where 27 medical staff, including Medical Doctors, Clinical Officers, and Midwives, were trained both in theory and practical.

- International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted the training on Comprehensive Postabortion Care (cPAC) for health workers targeting Clinicians and Midwives who receive the clients at various clinics. The training was conducted from 21 to 25 July 2020 in Kibondo and 32 health staff were trained.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Inadequate vaccines have been received in the camps. TRCS and MTI are, however, tracking all the babies that are due for vaccination and will be scheduled in the next vaccination cycle.

- There are Insufficient drugs and medical Supplies, including intravenous fluids and Antibiotics, in the health facilities due to international procurement challenges. UNHCR is procuring some of the items from local procurement to replenish the gaps.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, the general food distribution was recorded at 83 percent food basket. The reduction is, in part, caused by a cost adjustment to accommodate the increased distribution cost that came with the need to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 transmission. The supplementary feeding program for the treatment and prevention of moderate malnutrition nonetheless remains at 100 percent.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Restrictions on livelihood activities in refugee designated areas mean that refugees unable to supplement their food needs with other goods and produce.

WATER AND SANITATION

Results and Impact

- The water supply coverage across all camps exceeded the SPHERE standards of 20 litres per person per day with Nyarugusu at 29.3l/pd, Mtendeli at 29.1l/p/d, and Nduta at 31.6l/p/d.

- WASH survey was conducted in schools and Child-Friendly Spaces centres in Nduta and Mtendeli camps to assess the preparedness for the safe operation of schools in refugee settings. The findings of the WASH survey include: gaps in latrine coverage in some schools, lack of handwashing points in the vicinity of latrines, and Social distancing challenge within classrooms.

- Through the support of the United Kingdom’s Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), UNHCR is constructing latrines for boys and girls in schools in Nduta and...
Mtendeli camps. Girls’ bathroom will include Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) room while boys’ latrine will include a urinal area in Maendeleo, Kassim Majaliwa, Mwangaza Primary schools.

- Oxfam is constructing two blocks of latrines in Upendo and Umoja Primary School each. The boy’s block will also have urinal and five stances, while the girls’ will have five stances and MHM room with an incinerator.
- UNHCR, through its partner NRC is constructing permanent handwashing stations in Nduta and Mtendeli camp entrances, funded through the UK-FCDO support to COVID-19 response.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Limited funding for implementing WASH related activities like improving the coverage of household latrine, family shared latrines and bathing shelters and for replacement and decommissioning of filled/ shared latrines.

SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, general soap distribution (GSD) was undertaken for 104,523 PoCs. They each received 500 grams of soap bar’s / person/ month.
- Kitchen-set replenishment was conducted for some 1,767 households by DRC in Nduta refugee camp. The distribution targeted family with five members since a similar distribution exercise was conducted for families of above six members and above in 2019. Depending on the on-going procurement process, replenishment of kitchen set for smaller family size groups will be done later in the year.
- A total of 53 adequate dwellings were constructed during this reporting period contributing to an increase in the coverage to 87.38 percent of households living in adequate dwellings. Voluntary Repatriation is also contributing to this increase in the adequate dwelling coverage as more than 87,000 Refugees in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu have been repatriated back to Burundi since VolRep started in 2017. The refugee population reduction has led to an increase in adequate shelter coverage, as vacated shelters are reallocated to those in need.
- Construction of 16 Buildings/structures to support service delivery in all camps completed, including health facilities for COVID19, isolation centres, and waiting sheds in Nyarugusu camp. Rehabilitation of electrical systems including the construction of guard hut, fabrication and fixing of wooden benches at registration centres in Nduta camp, COVID 19 temporary isolation centres at the main hospital and health post in Mtendeli camp. Road works 11.43km roads constructed and maintained across the camps.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Shelter construction project commencement was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In Mtendeli and Nyarugusu refugee camps, the project is now progressing well, and 53 shelters have been completed. However, in Nduta Refugee Camp, the project is yet to begin construction work pending Government clearance to construct new transitional shelters.
- Currently, transitional shelter and Refugee Housing Units (RHUs) cover a large percent of the population in all three camps. However, some 31,000 refugees and asylum-seekers across the three camps continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters and tents for prolonged periods. Persons of concern are also forced to face the harsh weather conditions, especially during the rainy season, leaving them exposed to various health risks.
RESILIENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

Results and Impact

- DRC resumed and continued with programme implementation under various programme components, including Agriculture, Training and Learning and Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) in Nduta and Mtendeli camps and nearby host communities. These activities were conducted while adhering to COVID-19 preventive measures such as social distancing, hand washing, among others.
- As part of the livelihood and self-reliance program, 540 refugees are being trained on vegetable farming and some expect to receive agricultural inputs (seeds and tools) during this dry season. These beneficiaries will benefit from Kitchen Garden, Farm Training Center (FTC) and Communal farming.
- A total of 949 refugees and asylum seekers are expected to benefit from various training sessions, including; 244 for vocational training such as soap making, tailoring, bicycle repair among others, functional literacy and technical skills through internships, and 427 for computer courses, digital literacy for financial education, radio programme and online Learning for short courses. Another 25 refugees were registered for online short courses, i.e., Coursera platform.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- COVID-19 risks have considerably affected the implementation of programme activities that involve large gatherings such as training. This will delay the implementation of some activities.
- The livelihoods-based needs are enormous compared to the current support. There is a need for implementing partners to continue fundraising.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Results and Impact

- Some 2,096 Persons with Specific Needs were supported with multiple non-food items, including Vitenge and Khanga (African fabrics) and Yeboyebo (plastic shoes). This will support their daily life and ease their burden while living in the camps.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- NSTR.

ACCESS TO ENERGY

Results and Impact

- Some 40 members of Village Environmental and Natural Resource Management Committees (VENRMC) from Kasanda and Kewe villages at Kakonko district; and Biturana and Kumbanga Villages at Kibondo District were trained on basic beekeeping skills and supported with 40 beehives. UNHCR partner, REDESO, conducted the training.
Some 700 and 653 persons with specific needs were served with 41,850kgs and 35,262 kgs of firewood in Nduta and Mtendeli, respectively, at the recommended provision of per capita consumption of 1.8kg.

390 and 57 insert stoves were repaired during this period in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, respectively. In the host community, 94 and 259 fuel-saving stoves were fabricated or repaired in at Kibondo and Kakonko districts, respectively.

Community reach out during energy-saving awareness sensitization covered 3,724 individuals at Mtendeli and 1,103 at Nduta refugee camps through UNHCR partner, REDESO. In the host community, some 3,724 individuals were reached through awareness and sensitization on energy saving and environmental conservation in Kakonko and Kibondo districts.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

Lack of refugee firewood harvesting sites compelling refugee facing harassment by locals during firewood collection
Firewood depletion for the PSNs in both camps calling the needs for immediate replenishment of the stock.
Lack of fuel-efficient stoves to the Persons of Concerns living in transitional houses, affecting conservation efforts.
COVID-19 affected; implementation of community meetings in both in refugee and host communities, peace and coexistence meeting, and Environmental awareness meetings not conducted as per schedule.

Financial Information

The Government and the people of Tanzania continue to show generosity in responding to the protracted refugee crisis. Refugees and asylum seekers are almost totally dependent on humanitarian assistance due to the limited opportunities to earn a living. More funding is thus required to meet the ever-growing needs. Currently, the Tanzania Refugee Response Plan partners have only received only US$ 21.3 million (9 percent) of the required funding. For 2020, UNHCR and partners require USD 240 million for the refugee response.

To respond to the COVID-19 pandemic globally, the United Nations has updated its Global Humanitarian Response Plan and issued a global appeal for funding. UNHCR is seeking US$3.4 million for preparedness and response actions in Tanzania.

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.

Earmarked and unearmarked funding received in 2020

Belgium | Canada | Costa Rica | Denmark | European Union | Estonia | Finland | Germany | Iceland | Indonesia | Ireland | Kuwait | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | Morocco | Netherlands | New Zealand | Norway | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Sri Lanka | Sweden | Slovakia | Switzerland | Thailand | Turkey | United Arab Emirates | United Kingdom | United States of America | Uruguay | Private donors
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 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 MoHA, 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. Sixteen 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. On 16–18 December 2019, some 3,000 participants, including refugees, heads of state and Government, UN leaders, international institutions, development organizations, business leaders and civil society representatives, came together in Geneva for the first-ever Global Refugee Forum. Held a year after the UN General Assembly affirmed a new framework for a more predictable and equitable approach to supporting refugees and host communities, discussions and high-level talks focused on six key areas: responsibility sharing; education; jobs and livelihoods; energy and infrastructure; solutions; and protection capacity. Over 770 pledges were made from across the spectrum at the Forum. These contributions are expected to include financial, technical, and material assistance; legal and policy changes to enable greater inclusion of refugees in society; resettlement places; and the safe return for refugees as part of durable solutions. For a complete list of pledges, see the dashboard here.

PARTNERS IN THE RESPONSE:

- Refugee Services Department, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)
- Ministry of Health
Everyone Can Make A Difference: Every Action Counts #WithRefugees