

A woman is seen from behind, walking on a dirt path. She is carrying a large red gas cylinder on her head, which is secured with a red cloth. A young child is strapped to her back in a pink and gold patterned sling. She is wearing a red and white patterned short-sleeved shirt and a dark grey skirt with gold and brown patterns. In her left hand, she holds a white envelope. The background is a blurred natural setting with green foliage and reddish-brown soil.

TANZANIA COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

The integrated response plan for refugees from
Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo

January 2019 — December 2020

CREDITS:

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All statistics are provisional and subject to change.

For more information:

[Burundi refugees situation page](#)

[DRC refugees situation page](#)

FRONT COVER:

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182,731

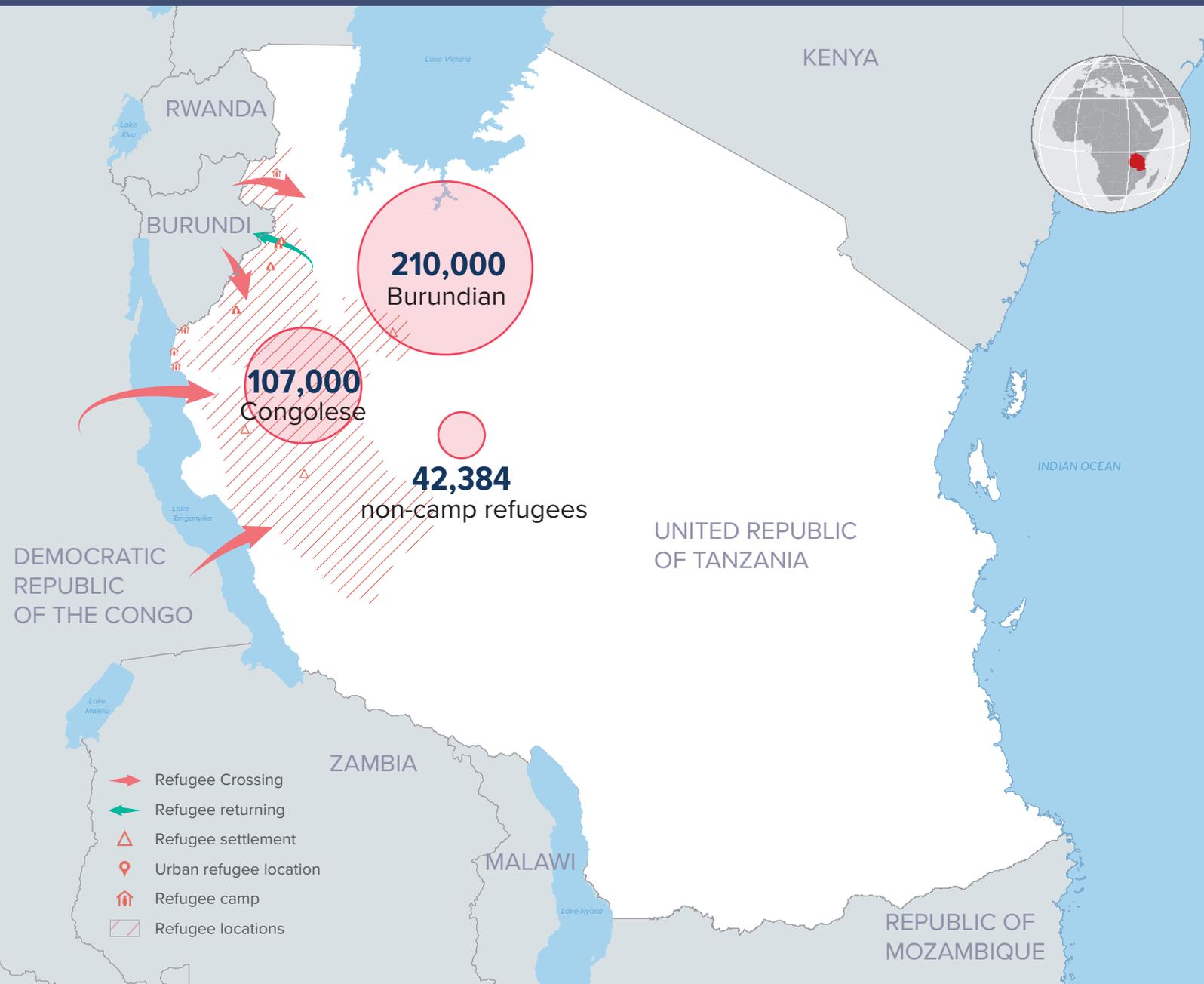
2019-2020 PROJECTED
REFUGEE POPULATION

US\$ 242M

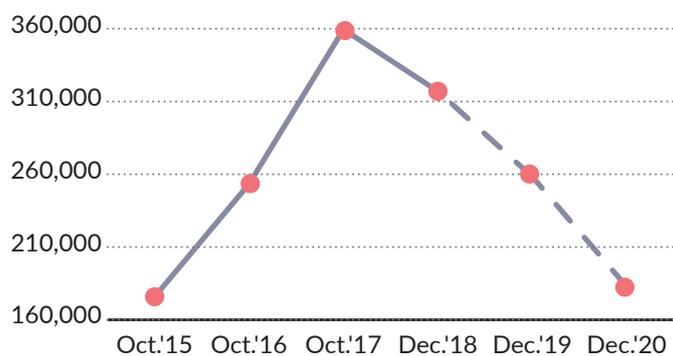
2019 REQUIREMENTS

25

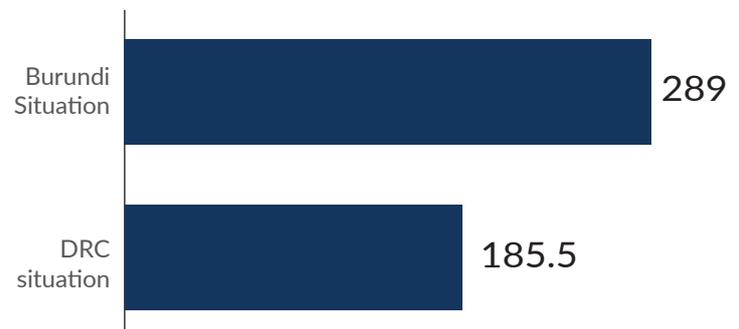
2019 & 2020 PARTNERS
INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2020 (Source UNHCR)



2019 and 2020 Requirements by Situation | in millions US\$



Country Overview

Background & Achievements

The United Republic of Tanzania was host to 330,755 refugees and asylum-seekers by 31 October 2018, mainly from Burundi (245,964¹) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (84,170) from 15 different nationalities (621). A small population of refugees of mixed nationalities (270) are hosted in urban centres, mainly in Dar es Salaam. The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers live in three refugee camps in north western Tanzania: Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli. There are approximately 19,154 Burundians in the Old Settlements of Ulyankulu, Mishamo and Katumba, who are not part of the RRP population covered by this refugee response plan, and a further 23,047 who are self-settled in Kigoma villages are assisted with protection services. A small population of refugees of mixed nationalities (270) are hosted in urban centres, mainly in Dar es Salaam.

The political context in Tanzania continues to evolve. Since 2017, restrictions on access to territory and asylum have increased. In 2017, prima facie recognition of Burundian asylum seekers was revoked and Burundian asylum seekers arriving in Tanzania had to undergo refugee status determination (RSD). All 19 border entry and reception points for Burundian and Congolese asylum seekers were closed between March 2017 and July 2018 and remain closed. The Government of Tanzania is not formally applying the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) but has strongly supported the consultations leading up to the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and voted favourably for its affirmation at the UN General Assembly in December 2018.

Despite an unpredictable protection environment and constrained resource capacity in different sectoral interventions to stabilise and strengthen existing programmes, RRP partners in Tanzania continue to provide critical protection and humanitarian assistance to persons of concern.

Since September 2017, the Tripartite Commission (United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Burundi, and UNHCR) has facilitated the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees who wish to return to Burundi. The Tripartite Commission acknowledged that while some refugees may opt to return, others may still have well-founded reasons for remaining at the present time and will continue to be in need of international protection. As of 31 October 2018, 52,260 individuals have returned to Burundi since the exercise began. While UNHCR is not promoting voluntary repatriation, it continues to support the exercise to ensure returns are based on principles of voluntariness and informed decisions, and take place in safety and dignity.

¹ This includes an estimated 42,000 Burundian refugees from previous eras who are still residing in Tanzania who no longer receive assistance and are not included in the Regional or Country RRP. While UNHCR assisted with the voluntary return of Burundians who fled to Tanzania in 1972 and 1993, the Government naturalized as new citizens a total of 162,156 individuals who opted to remain in Tanzania. There remains an estimated 60,000 persons from the 1972 Burundian refugee population group in the Old settlements and Kigoma villages.

The Verification, Registration and Intention Survey (VRIS) exercise to register approximately 23,047 Burundian refugees who have been living out of camps in the Kigoma Region will be completed by the end of 2018. This exercise is intended to enable the Government of Tanzania to make an informed decision with regard to durable solutions for the remaining 1972 Burundian refugee population.

From 2012 to September 2018, 28,950 Congolese refugees were submitted for resettlement to the United States, Canada and other resettlement countries under the multi-year resettlement plans of action. 19,160 refugees were submitted under the 2015 5-year Group Resettlement Programme (P2) to the United States. Since 2015, Tanzania has consistently achieved its resettlement submission quotas with high approval rates by resettlement countries averaging 98.7 per cent.

The Government of Burundi, Government of Tanzania and RRP partners have also developed a multi-year action plan to strengthen and streamline refugee registration systems in 2017-2020. In the interim, proGres version 4, an identity management and caseload management tool, is being used. Increased confidence in refugee registration systems will not only speed up registration but also facilitate better access to identity documents and services for refugees.

In 2019 - 2020, interventions aimed at implementing durable solutions and improving the livelihoods and resilience of refugees and host communities will be prioritized while also continuing to support and ensure access to asylum and protection for persons of concern. Strengthening the linkages between humanitarian assistance and development planning, particularly in the area of resilience, is another key priority.

Beneficiary Population

The Tanzania RRP anticipates a total of 258,280 refugees, of which 122,000 are from Burundi and 136,280 from the DRC, by the end of 2019. By the end of 2020, the projected refugee population is 182,731 refugees, comprising 31,000 Burundians and 151,731 Congolese refugees. Support and protection intervention will however continue to be provided to an estimated 42,000 individuals from the 1972 Burundi refugees in the Old Settlements (19,000) and Kigoma villages (23,000) and the process of durable solutions including naturalization. Despite limited funding, RRP partners will continue to provide humanitarian assistance throughout 2019 and 2020 while also prioritising targeted interventions which address the humanitarian and development needs of both the refugee and host communities.

	Population as of end of December 2018	Planned Population as of end of 2019	Planned Population as of end of 2020
Assisted Refugee Population			
Burundi	210,000	122,000	31,000
DRC	107,000	136,280	151,731
Total¹	317,000	258,280	182,731
Other non-camp Refugee Population²			
Other non-camp Refugee Population ²	42,384	44,079	45,843
Host communities ³		20,000	20,000
Total*		20,000	20,000

1 Included in the total population is some 619 persons from 15 different nationalities whose programme intervention is included in the two larger groups of refugees from Burundi and the DRC.

2 While UNHCR assisted with the voluntary return of Burundians who fled to Tanzania in 1972 and 1993, the Government naturalized as new citizens a total of 162,156 individuals who opted to remain in Tanzania. There remains an estimated 60,000 persons from the 1972 Burundian refugee population group in the Old settlements and Kigoma villages.

3 20,000 population figure indicated is cumulative of host communities targeted as per sector interventions.



IMPACT OF CHRONIC UNDER-FUNDING

The impact of underfunding is felt acutely in all areas of the Tanzania refugee response. With inadequate funding for the operation, RRP partners have had to divert the already limited resources leading to major gaps in the response. By the end of 2018, funding for the Burundi and DRC inter-agency refugee response in Tanzania stood at, respectively, 36 and 30 per cent.

The lack of consistent and sufficient resources has resulted in food ration cuts for most of 2018, the dilapidation of shelters, overstretched health centres, overcrowded classrooms, and limited services for unaccompanied children and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). This challenge is further compounded by the encampment policy and limited access to livelihood opportunities which undermines the ability of refugees to live in a more dignified manner.

Specific impacts of chronic underfunding include:

- More than 50 per cent of refugees and asylum-seekers across the three camps continue to live in inadequate emergency shelters and tents for an extended period of time leading to unacceptable living conditions and increased risk of SGBV;
- 60 per cent of refugees do not have dignified family latrines and rely on communal latrines;
- Limited access to health facilities, services, essential supplies and medicines. A lack of qualified staff in the health sector is compounded by a high turnover and lack of adequate training;
- Many children continue to study under the trees due to classroom shortages and overcrowding. A lack of teaching and reference materials as well as qualified teachers are other challenges. On average, less than 30 per cent of secondary school teachers and 65 per cent of basic education teachers in the refugee camps are professionally trained and this might lead to children dropping out of school and increase their exposure to protection risks;
- Overstretched resources to enable proper care for all children with protection risks;

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