



CONGOLESE SITUATION

RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF DISPLACED CONGOLESE AND REFUGEES

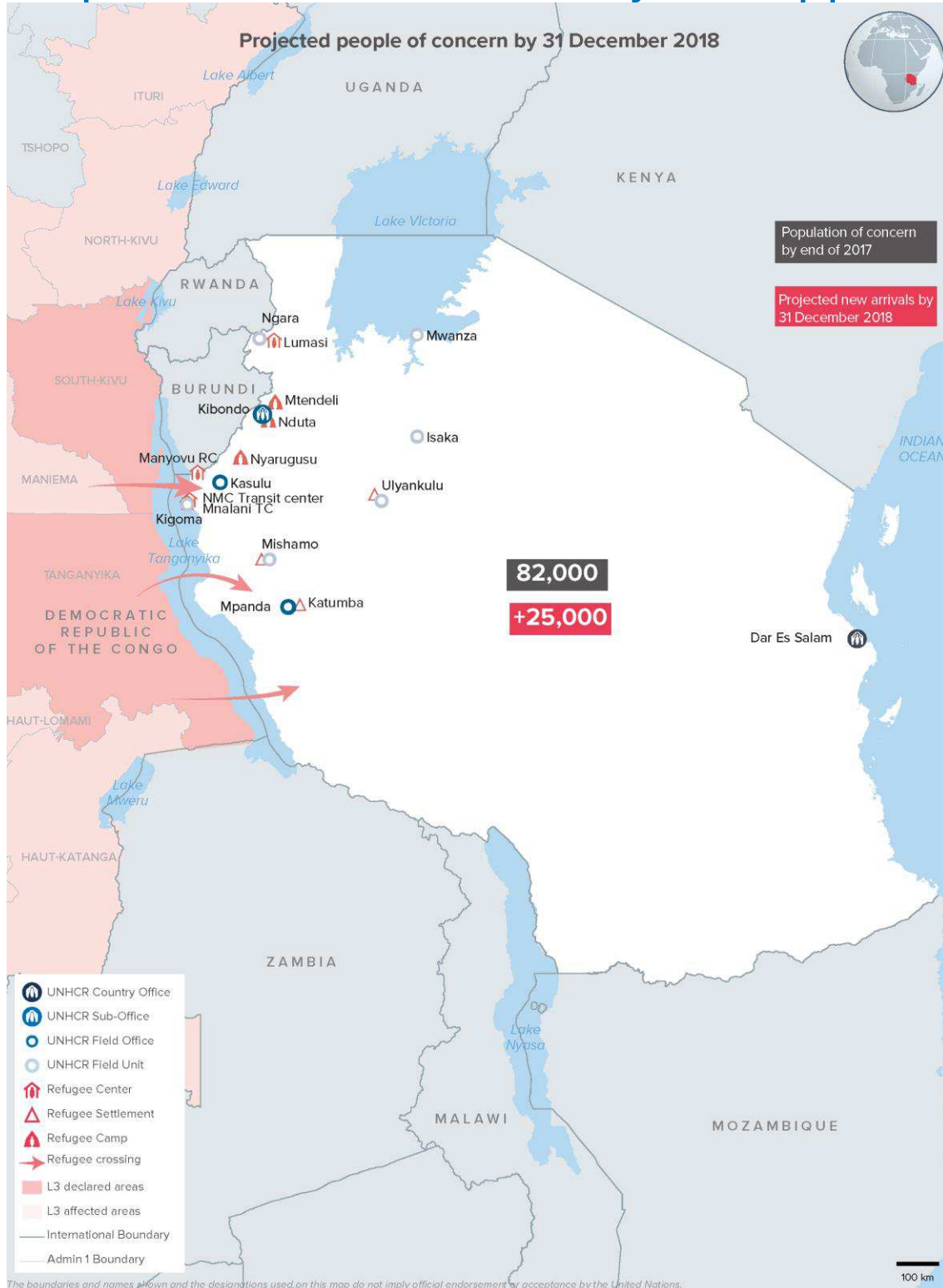
ANNEX - THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF THE TANZANIA

Supplementary Appeal

January - December 2018

The United Republic of Tanzania

Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview



807,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in the region by end 2018



107,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in the United Republic of Tanzania by end 2018



75%

Of Congolese refugees are women and children



UNHCR Presence

207 national and international staff

7 offices in the country

The United Republic of Tanzania country annex is part of the supplementary appeal for Congolese situation, which outlines UNHCR's protection interventions planned in 2018 and its response to the additional and most urgent needs of people of concern fleeing from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

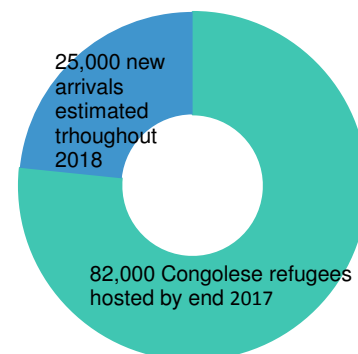
The United Republic of Tanzania hosts 358,398 people of concern, including some 82,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) living in Nyarugusu camp, one of the three refugee camps in the Kigoma Region, north-western Tanzania.

Nyarugusu camp was already hosting over 65,000 Congolese refugees and continue to receive newly arriving Congolese. The camp has reached triple its holding capacity, with a population of 149,376 refugees and asylum-seekers. The camp urgently needs to resume a decongestion programme that was halted in July 2016 due to limited space in the other camps.

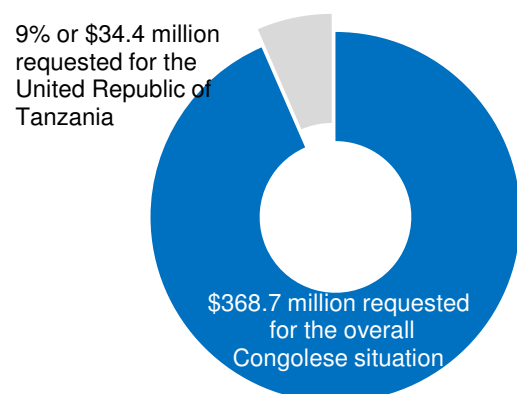
Given the insecurity in the DRC, UNHCR expects an additional 25,000 refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania by the end 2018, reaching a total refugee population of 107,000 people of concern.

UNHCR's response will focus on refugee access to territory and on providing protection, basic needs and services to Congolese refugees.

Population of concern



Financial requirements



Needs and response

Identified needs

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has the main responsibility to ensure access to the territory and UNHCR will closely cooperate with the authorities and provide them with full support to ensure that these key principles are respected.

To more effectively monitor access to territory and the conditions of asylum-seekers in border communities, UNHCR will continue to work directly with relevant stakeholders, including district, village and immigration authorities, throughout the border areas. A regular humanitarian presence in border areas is maintained.

The Congolese situation has created considerable humanitarian needs:

- More than 18,000 Congolese asylum-seekers are pending registration.
- Lack of emergency shelters for newly arriving Congolese refugees, coupled with an insufficient land availability.
- Some 6,400 people with specific needs identified require specific support.
- Overstretched health, water and sanitation facilities.
- At least 77 classrooms are required for Congolese children without counting newly-arrived people of concern.
- Absence of livelihood or self-reliance activities for most refugees and asylum-seekers.
- Lack of alternative cooking fuels, with firewood collection being limited due to the encampment policy, which gives rise to serious protection risks and increased tension between refugee and surrounding communities.

Response

UNHCR will continue to work with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and other partners for the provision of protection and basic services to Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers in accordance with international laws and standards.

UNHCR will focus on maintaining greater ease in access to territorial asylum; access to fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures; increased safety and security of refugees through registration and documentation; preserving the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum; reducing protection risks and child abuse; prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); and meaningful access for all Congolese refugees to adequate shelter, health, water and sanitation, education and environmental protection.

Key intervention areas



Protection

UNHCR's strategy will focus on registration, facilitate access to protection services, prevention and respond to SGBV and addressing the protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children and other key vulnerabilities. UNHCR will:

- Conduct border monitoring at 5 entry points and reception facilities in north-western Tanzania (Kigoma Region).
- Conduct 40 advocacy interventions to promote the respect of the principles of non-refoulement and organize capacity building sessions for border officials to ensure access to the territory.
- Provide legal assistance and other related services to people of concern.
- Conduct the biometric registration of all new arrivals and issue documentation to ensure quality database with provision of analysis to indicate the trends of arrivals and other demographic changes of new arrivals.
- Maintain effective case management and multi-sectoral response (medical, legal and psychosocial) to SGBV survivors.
- Identify and register unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk.
- Set up of identification system and provision of quality services for 6,000 people with specific needs.



Education

UNHCR will strengthen, expand and support the national health services so as to meet the health needs of the refugees. UNHCR will:

- Ensure access and enrolment of 22,500 Congolese children in primary education in the correct grade for their age and 7,400 refugee students in lower secondary education.
- Ensure continued recruitment and training of inventive teachers.



Shelter and core relief items

Bearing in mind the parameters set by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR will:

- Build 725 emergency shelters and construct/rehabilitate access roads, drainage systems and bridges in the existing camp.
- Procure core relief items for 51,000 people (approximately 12,963 households).



Health

UNHCR will strengthen, expand and support the health services to meet the health needs of the refugees. UNHCR will:

- Ensure access to people of concern and these living with HIV/AIDS to health care and treatment.
- Construct, repair or rehabilitate 5 health facilities and supply of essential medicines, medical supplies and other medical consumables.
- Build capacity of community health workers and organize training sessions on health promotion and preparedness.



WASH

UNHCR will ensure timely provision of life-saving assistance including water and sanitation and hygiene services. UNHCR will:

- Ensure minimum available potable water for Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers (at least 22 litres/person/day).
- Install boreholes equipped with solar motor pumps and ensure construction of latrines and a water distribution system.
- Provide maintenance and well-functioning of 9 water system operations.
- Construct 650 household sanitary facilities/latrines.
- Train 55,000 refugees in basic hygiene practices through sessions conducted in schools and communal areas.



Community empowerment and self-reliance

UNHCR will strengthen the local capacity to host refugees and promote peaceful coexistence among refugees and with host communities. UNHCR will:

- Ensure continued support to community self-leadership mechanisms and structures.
- Enhance peaceful coexistence in the camp through the establishment of community policing mechanisms.
- Empower 300 refugees and host communities with entrepreneurship, business and vocational skills.



Logistics and operations support

UNHCR will ensure timely provision of immediate life-saving needs and support effective sourcing, transportation, delivery, storage, distribution and accounting for assistance. UNHCR will:

- Provide effective logistics management in line with international standards and in-country regulations.
- Maintain adequate fleet of vehicles and support equipment, such as generators, in good-working condition.

Funding gap and lack of shelters impacts on vulnerable refugees



Congolese refugee Sandrine Nyaribagiza, 21, holds her one-month-old baby, Promence, as her friend Dushime Aline, 16, keeps her company. Sandrine arrived at Nyarugusu camp in Tanzania five months ago. Still living in a small section of a shared shelter with her husband and baby, she feels afraid for her family. ©UNHCR/Georgina Goowin

Congolese from South Kivu have mainly been fleeing to the United Republic of Tanzania, usually transiting through Burundi escape attacks in their villages. The United Republic of Tanzania hosted some 82,000 Congolese refugees as of the end of December 2017.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, each shelter built under the community-based approach costs 50 per cent less than full construction of a transitional shelter, which means funds can be used to meet other important needs such as health care, education and livelihoods.

The approach is working in the Nduta camp, where since April 2017, the number of households living in transitional shelters has increased by 13 per cent. In Nyarugusu camp, only 6,159 households have access to transitional shelters. Through less expensive, they require funding the operation does not currently have.

Coordination and working in partnership

The humanitarian response is led by the Ministry of Home Affairs Services Department, and coordinated and supported by UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies, for the provision of life-saving aid and key basic services.

Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania lead and coordinate the response to the refugee emergency in the United Republic of Tanzania. The RCM is intended to provide an inclusive platform for planning and coordinating 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.

UNHCR supports the Government of Tanzania in providing assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR's partners include international NGOs, national NGOs, Red Cross/Crescent Organizations, or Government offices and UN agencies such as the WFP, IOM, UNICEF, UNDP and international and national NGOs. UNHCR in Tanzania is an active part of the One UN and strives to coordinate and streamline its activities as much as possible.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2018 ExCom budget for [the United Republic of Tanzania](#) to respond to the Congolese situation includes **\$34,448,670** million, presented below. No additional requirements are requested in this appeal.

| | Congolesse situation | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Congolesse situation | Additional requirements | Total |
| Favourable protection environment | 492,013 | - | 492,013 |
| <i>Legal assistance and remedies</i> | | | |
| <i>Access to territory and risk of refoulement</i> | | | |
| Fair protection processes and documentation | 3,649,965 | - | 3,649,965 |
| <i>Reception conditions</i> | | | |
| <i>Status refugee determination</i> | | | |
| <i>Individual, civil registration and civil status documentation</i> | | | |
| Security from violence and exploitation | 1,540,362 | - | 1,540,362 |
| <i>Prevention of and response to SGBV</i> | | | |
| <i>Protection of children</i> | | | |
| Basic needs and services | 23,032,324 | - | 23,032,324 |
| <i>Health</i> | 6,724,266 | - | 6,724,266 |
| <i>Food security and nutrition</i> | 245,105 | - | 245,105 |
| <i>Shelter and infrastructure</i> | 3,051,090 | - | 3,051,090 |
| <i>WASH</i> | 4,628,088 | - | 4,628,088 |
| <i>Basic and domestic items</i> | 1,980,871 | - | 1,980,871 |
| <i>People with specific needs</i> | 1,125,261 | - | 1,125,261 |
| <i>Education</i> | 3,094,573 | - | 3,094,573 |
| <i>Energy</i> | 2,183,070 | - | 2,183,070 |
| Community empowerment and self-reliance | 2,205,066 | - | 2,205,066 |
| <i>Community mobilization</i> | | | |
| <i>Self-reliance and livelihoods</i> | | | |
| <i>Peaceful coexistence</i> | | | |
| <i>Natural resources and shared environment</i> | | | |
| <i>Peaceful coexistence, natural resources and shared environments</i> | | | |
| Durable solutions | 1,171,812 | - | 1,171,812 |
| <i>Resettlement</i> | | | |
| Logistics and operations support | 2,230,278 | - | 2,230,278 |
| <i>Logistics and supply</i> | | | |
| Leadership, coordination and partnerships | 126,850 | - | 126,850 |
| <i>Coordination and partnerships</i> | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | 34,448,670 | | 34,448,670 |
| Support costs (7 per cent) | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 34,448,670 | - | 34,448,670 |

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Displaced and struggling to survive. © UNHCR/John Wessels