

United Republic of Tanzania

KEY FIGURES

247,831

Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Tanzania

207,033

Total camp-based population

126,637

Burundian population of concern

80,242

Congolese population of concern

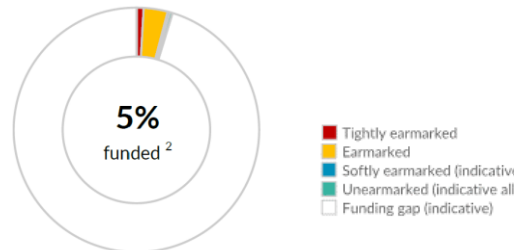
154

Other Nationalities population of concern

140,035

Burundian refugees repatriated voluntarily since 2017

FUNDING LEVEL AS OF 22 FEBRUARY 2022



\$114.5 million

UNHCR's financial requirements 2022

Operational Highlights



UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, Gillian Triggs, discussing with refugee women in Nyarugusu refugee camp
©UNHCR/ Maimuna Mtengela

- UN Assistant Secretary-General and UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, Ms. Gillian Triggs, visited Nyarugusu Camp on 26th Feb 2022. She met with refugee leaders, women heads of households, government authorities, and partner organizations working at the camp.
- Hand-over structures and assets in Mtendeli Camp: Following the successful conclusion of the Camp Consolidation exercise, where 21,000 Burundian refugees relocated to Nduta camp, UNHCR and partners handed over assets and structures from Mtendeli camp to the Kakonko District that hosted the camp since 2016. In line with the aspirations and spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), the donation worth over 8 billion Tanzanian shillings (USD 3.5 million) will ensure that the host community continues to receive services despite the relocation of refugees.
- At the invitation of the Government of Tanzania, the 26th Meeting of the Technical Working Group (TWG) of the Tripartite Commission (TC) for the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees living in Tanzania took place in Dar es Salaam from 14th -16th February 2022 to update its workplan. The voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees living in Tanzania is guided by the Tripartite Agreement of 2001. In collaboration with the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi and with the international community's support, UNHCR and its partners have assisted 140,035 Burundian refugees to return home since 2017.
- UNHCR Tanzania continues to support the voluntary repatriation of Burundian Refugees in Uganda transiting through the Kagera region. In February 2022, Uganda conducted two movements repatriating a total of 781 individuals to Burundi.

**PROTECTION****Results and Impact**

- On January 24, 2022, the government officially provided 2,000 birth notification forms to Nyarugusu camp as part of the continuous birth registration.
- On 2 February, a monthly partners' meeting was held with UNCHR, IOM and the Resettlement Support Centre (RSC) Africa. The discussion mainly focused on updates on processes, challenges, and opportunities regarding all U.S.-bound refugees from Tanzania.
- During the reporting period, a total of 165 (113 Nyarugusu, 52 Nduta) GBV cases were reported. All the survivors reported received 100% comprehensive case management and psychosocial support services provided by IRC. Denial of resources was at 40%, psychological/emotional abuse at 29%, physical assault was at 17%, rape at 9%, sexual assault at 4%, and 1% forced/early marriage.
- UNHCR facilitated Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse sessions and a Code of Conduct refresher training for staff in its Kibondo Field Office.
- A refresher training for the Forensic Evidence Project took place on 28 Feb 2022 in Nduta camp. Trainees include; Health practitioners and camp-based police and public prosecutors from the district. Facilitators from the Government Chemist's Laboratory, accompanied by the Commissioner of Police from the Forensic Bureau. Partners such as WLAC and IRC, also attended the training.
- UNHCR donated equipment to the Registration, Insolvency, and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) in Kibondo district to support continuous birth certification for refugee children born in Nduta Camp. The hand-over ceremony was led by the UNHCR Country Representative and Kibondo District Commissioner at the Office of District Commissioner.
- UNHCR and DRC organized and facilitated a peaceful co-existence meeting between refugees and host community villages surrounding the Nduta camp. The purpose of the meeting was to foster peaceful co-existence between the two communities with a view to proposing solutions to cross-cutting challenges identified. A total of 120 participants attended the meeting, including host community leaders, refugee representatives, partner agency representatives, and government

representatives. The meeting covered several topics, including the impact of camp consolidation, conflict management and resolution, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). The need to raise awareness on camp boundaries, reserved areas boundaries, host community bi-laws, and refugee laws for both communities were highlighted. Refugees requested for a designated area for collecting firewood.

- Through existing feedback mechanisms (stationary, mobile, Inter-agency Help desks, and suggestion boxes), 728 concerns were received and referred to relevant sectors for action. Concerns were related to the need for shelter support (maintenance), legal protection and support to persons with specific needs. The mechanisms have been very useful in improving accountability and service delivery in the camps.
- Training on Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRR) was conducted for 180 (95F, 85M) persons of concern, including incentive workers, persons with specific needs, community structures, parents, caregivers, children, and community members. Training intended to impart and capacitate older people, female-headed households, adolescents, and youth with disabilities to proactively identify hazards and voice their concerns and needs to the respective organizations for assistance.
- UNHCR partners HelpAge reached 954 (487F, 467M) persons with specific needs through case management by conducting home visits and home-based care programs. Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) were trained on how to deal with non-communicable diseases, maintaining general cleanliness, and home-based occupation therapy for persons with physical, developmental, social, and emotional disabilities to enable them to perform different functions such as eating, bathing, dressing and more. Speech therapy also was conducted on PSN with speech impairment to help them regain the ability to communicate clearly.



EDUCATION

Results and Impact

- UNHCR, UNICEF, and IRC continue to distribute scholastic materials to all 65,831 enrolled students in two camps (31,818 F and 34,013 M). The materials distributed are for the first semester and included books and pens as well as teaching and other learning materials in both camps. Students who did not receive material in the first distribution phase will be targeted in the upcoming second phase.
- Environmental clubs in eight schools in Nduta Camp have planted trees across their respective schools in the camp with the support of the U.S Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration. The exercise is part of environmental conservation initiatives in the camp and strengthening environmental education for children. In Nyarugusu, IRC distributed material to the environmental clubs in 27 schools (10 Burundians and 17 Congolese) to keep the existing school environment conducive, safe, and supportive for teaching and learning activities.
- In collaboration with environmental clubs and partners, the education team convened and conducted a school environmental bonanza-themed “Only one earth - let’s make our camp green for sustainability and environmental protection.” A total of 1,094 - students, teachers, outreach workers, education protection facilitators, representatives from partners and community leaders - participated in this activity.
- DAFI program in Tanzania continued to support refugee students. A total of 90 students are supported through the programme. All first-year and second-year students are doing well and are in the preparations for their end-of-semester exams, whereas 41 third-year graduates of bachelor’s degree students are doing their practical training in the Kigoma region. The DAFI (Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative) scholarship programme offers qualified refugee and returnee students the possibility to earn an undergraduate degree in their country of asylum or home country.

- The sector continued to support ten refugee students on a sponsorship programme managed by the World University Service of Canada (WUSC) to undertake their French and computer classes at the E-learning center.
- Within the reporting period, WUSC online call for application was launched. All refugee applicants in Nyarugusu camp were supported to complete, scan, and upload their applications and supporting documents at the six-connected Learning Centers in the camp.
- In efforts to improve and expand education technology for refugees and host community, the education sector partners started evaluation for baseline data collection exercise. The exercise will be completed in early March 2022.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- There are significant delays in processing/ accrediting foreign certificates for Burundian students; hence several miss out on scholarship opportunities with strict deadlines as they are time-barred. In addition, the demand for higher learning far outweighs the available scholarship opportunities.
- Children with special needs continue to remain behind in terms of access and integration to inclusive settings, with no data being reported
- The non-inclusion in the national education system, uncertainties in exams, delays in the examination have affected students' transition to other grades and tertiary education. This can also contribute to some students opting for early marriage, an increase in early pregnancies, and child labour.

HEALTH

Results and Impact

- In February 2022, the leading causes of morbidity in Nyarugusu were Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI), Malaria, and Lower Respiratory Tract Infection (LRTI), while for Nduta, it was Malaria, URTI, and LRTI. Around 45,302 (Nyarugusu 32,091 and Nduta 13, 211) consultations were made at the outpatient department in the two camps. Health services in the refugee camps are also open to the Tanzanian community who reside nearby.
- The Crude Mortality Rate across all camps was 0.11 deaths/1000 population/month (Standard: 0.75/1000 population/month), and the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) was 0.15/1000 U5 Population/Month (Standard: $\leq 1.5/1000$ U5 population/month), which are within the SPHERE minimum standards.
- The number of children aged 6 – 59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is observed to increase for both camps from 94 in January to 111 in February in Nyarugusu and from 14 to 30 in Nduta. This is due to a seasonal increase in morbidity cases such as watery diarrhea, pneumonia etc.
- A total of 731 live births (Nyarugusu 563 and Nduta 168) were delivered during the same reporting period, with 99 percent of the deliveries conducted at the health facility by skilled health workers across the camps.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with NRC, handed over to newly constructed latrines at the Main hospital, HP 2, and Annex health centre to TRCS.
- A total of 1,046 COVID-19 Vaccine doses have been administered (Refugees – 910 and Humanitarian workers – 136) in both the camps. The exercise is open to individuals above 18, and vaccines are available in all the health posts in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. As is the case in the country, sensitization messages are continuously shared, but vaccine uptake remains low.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Low uptake of COVID-19 vaccine in both camps mainly due to misinformation and rumors. UNHCR and partners are working together to reduce the misconception gaps.
- Decrease in 1st-trimester antenatal care visits in all the camps.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Results and Impact

- General food distribution (GFD) for 42 days was conducted in February, with no changes in food rations. The food basket remains at 68%. A total of 46,413 individuals in Nyarugusu received food, while in Nduta the number was 75,211.
- Supplementary food for acute malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, under two years old children were also carried out at 100 %.
- Food Coordination Meeting was conducted to review previous distribution performance, including challenges encountered and plan for upcoming general food distribution.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- The suspension of Corn Soy Blend (CSB) - one of the most common fortified blended foods - from general distribution has proved disastrous to most refugees. Families have now resorted to consuming supplements and nutrition rations meant for persons with specific needs in the family.
- There is a tendency among some of the refugees not to take adequate precautions and preventive measures against COVID-19, especially outside the food distribution centres in all camps.



WATER AND SANITATION

Results and Impact

- Water supply coverage has been kept above the SPHERE recommendation by providing POCs 25.9 l/p/d in Nyarugusu Congolese, 36.2l/p/d in Nyarugusu Burundian side, and 24.8 l/p/d in Nduta camp. Tap coverage (person per tap) stands at 71 p/tap (BDI) and 129 p/tap (DRC) in Nyarugusu, and 60 p/tap in Nduta. Tap maintenance and installation is ongoing with 114 taps repaired and nine taps replaced/installed in the reporting period.
- Currently, the latrine coverage ratio stands at 4.4 persons per latrine in Nduta and 7.5 and 5.2 persons per latrine for Congolese and Burundian sides, respectively, in Nyarugusu camps. The coverage of households with their own latrines remains below standard at an average of 75% across the two camps.
- Hygiene promotion activities focus on raising awareness, promoting good health and well-being practices, and maintaining cleanliness within the camp via household visits, community meetings, education sessions, various awareness and cleaning campaigns and soap/NFI distribution. There are, on average, 752 persons per Hygiene Promoter in the two camps, which is within the recommended UNHCR standards. Under general soap distribution, all POCs receive 500 grams of soap/person/month.
- COVID-19 awareness and sensitization on preventive measures continue. Awareness-raising on respiratory infections is undertaken via house-to-house visits, focus group discussions, and campaigns at tap stands. Maintenance and installation of public handwashing points continues; 616 handwashing devices were installed. Within the reporting period, a total of 747 kilograms of powder soap and 545 liters of liquid soap were distributed to public handwashing stations.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Limited funding hinders the implementation of WASH-related activities such as improving the water supply system, coverage of household latrines, eliminating open defecation of children, implementing MHM and other WASH improvements at schools, and constructing bathing shelters, drainage improvements and distribution of hygiene enables NFIs.
- Restriction on the construction of household latrines by mudbricks across all three camps is foreseen to negatively impact the latrine coverage and increase operational cost, specifically on latrines construction.
- Vandalism of WASH infrastructures at the household level and in schools decelerates the efforts and resources dedicated to increasing coverage and improving overall WASH conditions.



SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS

Results and Impact

- Maintenance of shelters: The annual target is 1,367 in the Nduta camp. A total of 15 shelters have been maintained.
- Three upgraded shelters were constructed in Nduta zone 13 to accommodate the PoC, who were relocated to give space for constructing a new health post.
- Distribution of 150 pieces of polyethylene sheeting to rehabilitate shelters for Congolese refugees.
- Distributed NFIs to protection referral cases, 03 families with 23 individuals (8 Burundian and 15 Congolese). The NFIs distributed include kitchen sets, 20 litre Jerrycans, used clothes, mosquito nets, and blankets. In addition, 1,046 refugee representatives - cluster leaders to the camp chairperson level were supported with used clothes as an in-kind motivation
- Distribute of TOMS shoes was undertaken for 185 *sungu sungu* – refugee guards and 68 incentive workers responsible for enhancing communication with communities – each received two pairs.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Delays in approval permits approvals for Construction works.



RESILIENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

Results and Impact

- A total of 535 refugees from Nyarugusu received vocational education as well as information technology training. At the same time, the process of accrediting the Nyarugusu Multi-Purpose Community Centre by the Vocational Education Training Authority (VETA) of Tanzania started. This will see the vocational training at the centre certified by the Government Agency responsible for the country's Vocational Education and Training (VET) system.
- UNHCR monitored the provision of technical support to beneficiaries under kitchen gardening at Nduta and nearby hosting communities of Kumuhasha and Biturana villages – and some 551 beneficiaries from the Nduta camp and nearby hosting communities received training on kitchen gardening techniques.
- Some 128 Tanzanian nationals living near Nduta camp were capacitated with vocational skills training. In addition, a total of 73 beneficiaries from the host community have received financial education and basic computer literacy.

- There has been an improvement in livelihoods opportunities through access to funding for the host community populations. A total of TZS 756,229,456/- were saved from 188 savings groups and TZS 610,388,850/- from 111 savings groups in Kibondo and Nyarugusu, respectively.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- The livelihoods-based needs are enormous compared to the current support. The requirements are especially on addressing food security, skills for unemployed youth and women, and financial inclusion (i.e., in the host community). There is a need for implementing partners to continue fundraising.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Results and Impact

- Regular service monitoring continued during the reporting period to ensure the efficiency of the implementation and prompt assistance to refugees and asylum seekers. Shelter, food, NFIs, and other life-saving assistance have continued to be delivered to refugees in the camps.
- Monthly CCCM service provider meeting conducted in February to discuss cross-cutting issues in Nyarugusu camp. Two biweekly and one monthly zone leader meetings were conducted in February.
- Ad-hoc shelter assessment was conducted jointly with government officials on the state of dilapidated shelters. Following the assessment, 22 individuals were relocated to better shelters elsewhere within the camp.
- A peaceful co-existence meeting was conducted to address the issue of boundaries between the Nyarugusu camp and the host community.
- One town hall meeting was conducted at the Burundian population covering three zones: zone eight, nine, and ten. The meeting took place on 16th Feb 2022 at zone 10 playground. A total of 1,032 members of the community attended the meeting. During the meeting, the community members were able to discuss different challenges they face while accessing various services provided in the camp by service providers and representatives from agencies were able to provide direct feedback on the raised issues from the community



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, efforts to increase awareness on energy-saving approaches and environmental conservation continued in refugee camps and the host communities. Through the knowledge transferred during the sensitization meetings, a total of 139 mud fuel-efficient stoves were fabricated, and 154 were repaired in the camps, and 222 were fabricated in the host communities.
- 1,026 PSNs were supported with firewood for cooking in Nduta and 42 PSNs in Nyarugusu at a per capita consumption of 1.8kgs per person per day. Firewood distribution is ongoing in the Nyarugusu camp. Institutions such as the police stations and health facilities were also provided with firewood for cooking.

- Efforts to promote alternative sources of cooking energy by promoting biomass charcoal briquettes continued. 400 PSNs in Nduta and 100 in Nyarugusu were supported with ready-made briquettes. Distribution of raw materials (char powder and binder) for community briquette making at the household level is ongoing.
- Other environmental conservation activities such as environmental monitoring through patrols, awareness creation, soil and water sources conservation, and woodlot post-planting management were implemented.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of designated sites for firewood collection leads to illegal activities such as tree cutting and debarking for firewood. This also exposes refugees to protection risks as they trek long distances searching for firewood.
- Insufficient funds to support sustainable alternative sources of cooking energy for all refugees. This has increased even more pressure on already limited natural resources.

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. UNHCR's comprehensive budgetary needs for its 2022 refugee response in Tanzania is 114.5 million and it is currently only 5 percent funded.

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 to ensure that refugees and other people of concern receive the protection and assistance they need through all partners' collective efforts and capacities.

PARTNERS IN THE RESPONSE:

- Refugee Services Department, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- President's Office, Regional Administration-Local Government (PO-RALG)
- AIRD – African Initiatives for Relief and Development
- Babawatoto
- 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 refugee situation [here](#).



Follow us on Twitter [@UNHCRTanzania](#)



Visit our online portal here - <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/tza>

CONTACTS

Edward Ogolla, Communications Officer, Dar es Salaam E : ogolla@unhcr.org, Tel: +255 22 2602708

Magdalena Kasubi, Communications Associate, Kibondo E: Kasubi@unhcr.org, Tel: +255 28 2820154

Maimuna Mtengela, Communications Associate, Kasulu E: Mtengela@unhcr.org, Tel: +255 28 2988193