

# United Republic of Tanzania

## KEY FIGURES

**248,523**

Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Tanzania

**207,711**

Total camp-based population

**127,078**

Burundian population of concern

**80,475**

Congolese population of concern

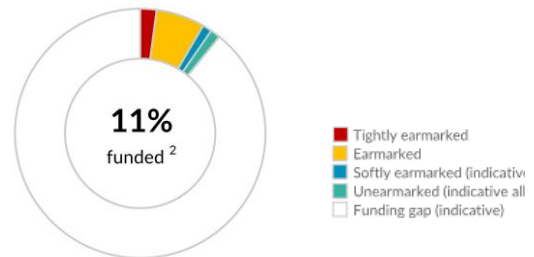
**158**

Other Nationality's population of concern

**140,599**

Burundian refugees repatriated voluntarily since 2017

## FUNDING LEVEL AS OF 30 APRIL 2022



**\$114.5 million**

UNHCR's financial requirements 2022

## Operational Highlights



Urban refugee receives food packages donated by the Embassy of Turkey. Photo © UNHCR/ Michael Baraka

- **Turkish Embassy Distributes Food Packages to Urban Refugees:** The Ambassador of Turkey, together with UNHCR Representative in Tanzania, the Refugee Services Department, and Relief to Development Society (REDESO), distributed food packages to urban refugees in Tanzania. Focus was placed on targeting the most vulnerable urban refugee families consisting of those not receiving any assistance from UNHCR, female-headed families, families who have members with specific needs, and larger size families, among other criteria. The event took place on 28 April at the Refugee Community Centre in Dar es Salaam.
- **Pre-departure curriculum for students:** The World University Service of Canada, in collaboration with the education sector in Nyarugusu camp, launched its online pre-departure curriculum for the current 2022-23 cohort, aimed at offering a standardized self-directed pre-departure orientation course. This 15-week structured curriculum with self-study materials provided to SRP candidates every week will be uploaded to the 2022-23 SRP Cohort Google Classroom and students are allowed to ask questions using the same platform.
- **Voluntary repatriation:** UNHCR, in collaboration with the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi and with the support of the international community and partners, assisted some **192** Burundian refugees voluntarily returning home in April, making a total of **1,101** in 2022 and **140,599** since 2017 when voluntarily repatriation started. Moreover, UNHCR Tanzania continues to support the voluntary repatriation of Burundian Refugees in Uganda transiting through Kagera region. In April 2022, Uganda conducted two movements where a total of **794** individuals were repatriated to Burundi.



## PROTECTION

### Results and Impact

- A total of 66 trainees (33F, 33M) attended soap making, computer and tailoring theory, and practical classes conducted by the IRC youth department in Nyarugusu camp from April 1-25, 2022. The trainees of soap making attended theory and practical classes, and learned formulas used to mix caustic soda with water and the working gears required. During this reporting period, another total number of 23 tailoring trainees (14F,9M) learned the theory and practice of making garment skirts using cloth materials. Lastly, 24 computer trainees (9F,15M) learned computer introductions and the Microsoft word program.
- IRC conducted a training focusing on gender mainstreaming to organizational partners and Government officials. The training's main objective was to enhance the incorporation of gender equality in organization policies and programming for refugee protection. 21 (19 partners and two government staff) participants attended the training facilitated by the IRC.
- IRC GBV prevention team conducted an awareness mass campaign and house to house as part of an initiative to reduce GBV cases and raise awareness in Nduta refugee camp. This was done in collaboration with UNHCR, Engaging Men through Accountable Practice (EMAP), Engaging Adolescent Boys through Accountable Practice (EABAP), SASA! (Start, Awareness, Support, Action), and EMAP for women.
- To enhance improved feeding and nutrition status, HelpAge International distributed complimentary food kits to 147(74Female, 73Male) Persons with Special Needs. Frail older persons, persons with serious medical conditions, and children with severe disabilities and malnutrition also benefited from the distribution.

- **Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) training:** UNHCR in collaboration with IRC conducted a refresher training on GBV and PSEA to 16 partners and MoHA staff in Kasulu. The agencies that participated were WLAC, SCI, DRC, Help Age, World Vision, TRCS, REDESO, MTI and MoHA. The discussion focused on GBV core concepts, multi-sectoral response, referral mechanism, prevention, mitigation measures, and PSEA guiding principles and SEA reporting mechanism. Also, IRC and UNHCR conducted clinical training on Clinical Care for Sexual Assault survivors for health workers in Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps. The discussion focused on GBV core concepts, guidelines on handling sexual assault survivors and forensic evidence collection.
- As part of monthly detention monitoring, 37 Persons of Concern found in police and immigration custody were supported with various legal services. Persons of Concern under immigration detention were assisted with transportation back to their respective camps. Those in prison were assisted with legal counselling and coaching.
- All survivors of cases reported on GBV incidents received comprehensive case management services and psychosocial support. 98 GBV incidents were reported; 33% cited denial of resources, 37% were psychologically/emotionally abused, and 23% were physically assaulted. The common contributing factors associated with the reported incidents were the abuse of alcohol, polygamy, exploitation through small gifts, and firewood collection.
- Two hundred new cases (comprising 646 persons) were submitted to resettlement countries in April, of which 196 cases (604 persons) were Congolese, and 8 cases (42 persons) were Burundian. 196 cases (621 persons) were submitted to the USA, 5 cases (16 persons) were submitted to France through the unallocated quota, and 3 cases (9 persons) were submitted to Canada under emergency priority through the UPP program. An additional 50 persons were submitted as add-on dependents to previously submitted cases (42 to the US, 5 to Canada and 3 to Australia). Total submissions in April were 696 persons.
- 219 refugees departed for resettlement (208 Congolese, 10 Burundians and 1 Ugandan), and in that total; 192 refugees departed for resettlement to the US, 22 to Canada and 5 to Australia during the reporting period.



## EDUCATION

### Results and Impact

- UNHCR, in collaboration with MoHA and IRC, conducted Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) annual visit to refugee students studying in higher-learning institutions, including University of Dodoma, University of Iringa, and Muhimbili University of Health, and Institute of Finance Management. A total of 90 students were reached, and the visit focused on providing updates on previous mission 13 actions items, discussion and counselling sessions on their protection concerns and follow-up on their academic achievement.
- Instant Network School (INS) expansion: Ensol team completed the installation of solar power at Charite, Makere and Muyovozi Secondary schools, and a new solar system at Lycée Instant Network School (INS) centre. That brings to nine the total number of existing INS centre in Nyarugusu refugee camp (7) and in the host community (2). IRC also started rehabilitation of the three new INS centre. The rehabilitation work for Makere and Charite, and the furniture for all new centres is pending funding availability to enable the centres to start operating. The INS program is an innovative Vodafone Foundation and UNHCR partnership aligned to the Global Compact on Refugees and central to UNHCR's connected education approach. The program aimed to improve the quality of education through Information and Communication Technology connected to the internet.

- The education team in Nyarugusu and Nduta supported 93 refugees in completing their online scholarship applications to pursue tertiary education under UNIV'R Program. The UNIV'R programme is a university corridor developed by UNHCR in collaboration with Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF) and the Migrants in Higher Education Network to increase higher education opportunities in France for refugees living in their first countries of asylum.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- The uncertainties in exams, and delays in the examination have affected the transition of students to other grades and tertiary education. This has led to some students opting for early marriages, increase in early pregnancies, and child labour.
- Children with special needs continue to remain behind in terms of access and integration to inclusive settings. Only 50% of children with special needs are in school. This has been due to the absence of special needs facilities across the camps, inadequately trained teachers, scarcity of materials and equipment for children with disability, and poor perception of disability in the society.
- The majority of the classrooms are overcrowded, with an average ratio of 1:109 against the standard of 1:45 per class. Most of the classrooms are either temporary and semi-permanent or in dilapidated condition made of tarpaulins and polypropylene sheets which impact enrolment and a safe learning environment for children. Furthermore, there is only one Secondary school across the Nduta refugee camp, limiting access to support secondary school transition ratio.

## HEALTH

### Results and Impact

- Around 43,105 (Nyarugusu – 31,723 and Nduta – 11, 382) consultations were made at the outpatient department in two camps, including the host community. Health services in the refugee camps are also open to the host community.
- The Crude Mortality Rate across all camps was 0.21 deaths/1000 population/month (Standard: 0.75/1000 population/month), and the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) was 0.52/1000 U5 Population/Month (Standard: ≤1.5/1000 U5 population/month), which are within the SPHERE minimum standards. In April 2022, the leading causes of morbidity for Nyarugusu were Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI), Malaria, and Lower Respiratory Tract Infection (LRTI), while for Nduta was Malaria, URTI, and UTI (Urinary tract Infection).
- A total of 782 live births (Nyarugusu – 561 and Nduta – 221) were delivered during the same reporting period, with 97 percent of the deliveries conducted at the health facility and done by skilled health workers.
- UNHCR, in coordination with MTI, conducted a referral Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) training to 18 stakeholders to orient health care workers involved in the referral program across the two camps of Nduta and Nyarugusu and to address persisting challenges encountered in the implementation of the program.
- UNHCR and health partners (MTI and TRCS) attended SGBV training organized by IRC from April 4 – 8, 2022 at the Kibondo district to capacitate health workers on clinical care for sexual assault survivors.
- UNHCR, in coordination with Mental Health Association of Tanzania (MEHATA) and Tanzania Association for Professional Counsellors and Psychotherapists (TAPCAP) conducted Mental health GAP Action Program training for 19 participants from health and Psychosocial partners, district and regional mental health coordinators and UNHCR staffs with funds from World Diabetes Foundation. The facilitators were from MEHATA and TAPCAP, who facilitated this training from April 11 – 15, 2022. The main aim of the training was to strengthen the capacity of the specialized staff to teach nonspecialized staff in the care and management of people with mental health issues.

- UNHCR, together with Regional Medical Office, District Medical Office, WHO, UNICEF and partners, met to discuss and develop a micro plan for under-five refugee children in the camps in Kigoma region for the nationwide polio vaccination campaign. Moreover, the Ministry of Health coordinated with UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, and partners to conduct orientation and sensitization to vaccinators, recorders, mobilizers, and CHWs on Polio vaccination in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps. Health and camp partners are conducting a sensitization and awareness-raising campaign for the community on the National Polio Vaccination Campaign planned to be conducted in May 2022.
- A total of 1,314 COVID –19 Vaccine doses have been administered (Refugees – 1,136 and Humanitarian workers – 178) in both the camps until May 8, 2022. 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 as well as limited knowledge. UNHCR and partners are working together to reduce the misconception gaps.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Results and Impact

- There was a slight increase in food ration from 68% to 73% of the daily Kcal requirement per person per day. A total of 75,383 Persons of Concern received food items during general food distribution, which started on 28th March and ended on 8th April. The SCOPE Food Distribution System, a web-based application used for beneficiary registrations, intervention setups, distribution planning, transfers and distribution reporting, was piloted in some zones of Nduta camp.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Although the food ration temporarily increased for the reporting period, the sustained incomplete food basket means that the refugees are not getting their recommended dietary requirements leading to negative coping mechanisms.



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Results and Impact

- Water supply coverage has been kept above the SPHERE recommendation of 20 litres per person per day (l/p/d) within Nyarugusu Congolese (DRC) at 23.6 l/p/d, Nyarugusu Burundian (BDI) side at 24.4l/p/d and 24.1 l/p/d in Nduta camp. Tap coverage (person per tap) stands at 54 p/tap (BDI) and 103 p/tap (DRC) in Nyarugusu, and 63 p/tap in Nduta. Maintenance and replacement of taps is ongoing, 104 taps were replaced/installed within the reporting period.
- Currently, the latrine coverage ratio stands at 4.5 persons per latrine in Nduta and 7.6 and 5.2 persons per latrine for Congolese and Burundian, respectively, in Nyarugusu camps. The coverage of households with household latrines remains below standard, averaging at 70% 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 were conducted in all camps. There are, on average, 668 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.

- In response to COVID-19, awareness and sensitization on preventive measures are ongoing. Awareness-raising on respiratory infections (COVID-19) occurs via house-to-house visits, focus group discussions, and campaigns at tap stands. Maintenance of the installed public handwashing points continues. Within the reporting period a total of 884 kilograms of powder soap and 128 liters of liquid soap were distributed to public handwashing stations.
- All schools have handwashing devices, with an average ratio of 100 pupils per handwashing device and are frequently monitored and maintained. Challenges are observed in terms of cleanliness and accessibility of latrines at school, including latrines designed specifically to support Menstrual Hygiene Management and urinals. Continuous strengthening of collaboration between WASH and Education to overcome WASH issues at schools and designate responsibilities between agencies is improving.

### 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 both at home and in schools decelerates the efforts and resources dedicated to increasing the coverage and improving WASH conditions in the camps.



## SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS

### Results and Impact

- Kitchen sets were distributed to all Persons of Concern (PoC) who were relocated from Mtendeli to Nduta in 2021. A total of 4,914 households received kitchen sets as they had not received any kitchen sets since 2016.
- 22 households (26 PoCs) were provided with various Non-Food Items (NFIs) based on their protection needs. NFIs distributed include mosquito nets, buckets, jerrycans, bar soap, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, solar lamps, women wrappers (khangas), and clothes for men, women, and children.
- A total of 89 shelters have been maintained of which 64 are T-shelters, 3- Upgradable Emergency shelters, 6- Self-constructed shelters, 3 tents and 13 are Refugee Housing Units (RHUs) in Nduta camp. 3 T-shelters have been maintained in Nyarugusu camp.
- A total of 5647 shelters have been reinforced during the reporting period exceeding the target of 5550 shelters. Reinforcement of shelters protects refugees' homes against strong winds and heavy rains.
- Construction of 10 permanent shelters for Persons with Specific Needs in the host community (material and labour) has begun. Assessment and identification of beneficiaries was completed during the reporting period. Procurement of labour and materials is in progress.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- There is still a huge need in constructing and upgrading the Persons of Concerns' shelters.
- Vandalization of the facilities, including the upgradable shelters, hinders the operation's ability to support.



## RESILIENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

### Results and Impact

- DRC continued to support beneficiaries with access to livelihood opportunities under the 2022 UNHCR-funded project for different program outputs. Demo farmland preparation at zone 9 and information meetings at communal farming sites was done during this month both within the camp and in the host community, specifically Nyamidaho Secondary school. The purpose of land preparation is to provide the necessary soil conditions which will enhance the successful establishment of the young offshoots, or the tissue culture plants received from the nursery
- Classes for provision of vocational skills training (VST) for the 1st cohort reported ongoing during this month. A total of 159 beneficiaries from refugee and host communities (Nyamidaho and Makere villages) are continuing with various VST programs.
- DRC continued monitoring and providing technical support to 111 Saving Groups (SGs) for Kigoma Joint Programme-I (KJP-I) and 72 SGs for KJP-II for the host communities. SGs have demonstrated increased savings and issued loans to SG members.
- Cross Border Livelihood Working Group (CBLWG) meeting organized by UNHCR continued this month with the participation of Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Democratic Republic of Congo. The aim of this WG is to contribute to having a sustainable employment opportunity for returnees and host communities. The objectives of the group are threefold: better understanding of the Burundian refugee potentialities, and the opportunities in Burundi, tracking of returnees and leveraging on skill sets that have been gained. Areas of work will centre around these objectives. Moreover, during this meeting, Danish Refugee Council shared experience in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Programming in Tanzania.
- UNHCR participated in the stakeholder's meeting to validate the Kasulu Town Council (2022/2023 – 2024/2025) Strategic Plan and the *Nane Nane* (Farmer's) Day exhibition preparation meeting with the district authority. *Nane Nane* is an important opportunity to showcase new technologies and developments in farming, improve education and highlight best practice. Agricultural fairs for 2022 will start on August 1st, with eight fairs organised for August 8th.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Continuous advocacy is crucial to allow the provision of Vocational Skills Training to Burundian Refugees to enhance their competitiveness in their communities.
- The livelihoods-based needs are enormous compared to the current support. The needs are especially on addressing food security, skills for unemployed youth and women, and financial inclusion in the host community.



## 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 all the camps.
- Camp Consolidation Coordination Team (CCCT) was formed with the aim of relocating Persons of Concern who are in remote areas for reasons of security and service provision.
- DRC conducted two meetings with zone leaders as part of camp management. Concerns such as requests for new shelters and construction of latrines were raised as many shelters are dilapidated and latrines, full.
- On 6 April, UNHCR held individual counselling at the UNHCR office in Nyarugusu, and approximately 145 individuals were provided with counselling in these sessions. Refugees were given updates on their case status and several cases were referred for updates and/or (re)scheduling. In addition, over the course of the month, 195 phone calls were received from refugees, mostly requesting feedback on their cases. Feedback was provided to all.



## ACCESS TO ENERGY

### Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, awareness creation on energy-saving techniques and environmental conservation continued in both the refugee camps and the host communities. Through the knowledge transferred during the sensitization meetings, a total of 212 mud fuel-efficient stoves were fabricated in the camps. Some 509 units were fabricated in the host communities as well.
- 1,036 PSNs were supported with firewood for cooking in Nduta and 178 PSNs in Nyarugusu at per capita consumption of 1.8kgs per person per day. Firewood distribution is ongoing in both camps. Institutions such as the police stations and the health facilities were also supported with firewood for cooking.
- Efforts to promote alternative sources of cooking energy by promoting biomass charcoal briquettes continued. 400 PSNs in Nduta and 102 in Nyarugusu were supported with ready-made briquettes. Distribution of raw materials (char powder and binder) for community briquette making at the household level was made. 297 POCs in Nduta and 80 in Nyarugusu were given raw materials.
- To protect forests and other natural resources, 19 and 10 regular patrols were made in Nduta and Nyarugusu, respectively.

### 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.
- Increased human encroachment of the water catchment areas leading to water pollution supplied to the camps and the host community.
- 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 11 percent funded (US\$ 12.5 million).

UNHCR is grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

Algeria | Belgium | Armenia | Bulgaria | Canada | Costa Rica | Denmark | Estonia | European Union | Finland | Germany | Iceland | Ireland | Italy | Japan | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | Netherlands | Norway | Peru | Philippines | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Saudi Arabia | Singapore | Sweden | Switzerland | Thailand | Turkey | United States of America | Uruguay | Private donors | World Diabetes Foundation | UN Programme On HIV/AIDS

## 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](#).



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Recent Story – [UNHCR constructs sanitation facilities in host community school](#)

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