

United Republic of Tanzania

KEY FIGURES

248,244

Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Tanzania

207,435

Total camp-based population

126,471

Burundian population of concern

80,775

Congolese population of concern

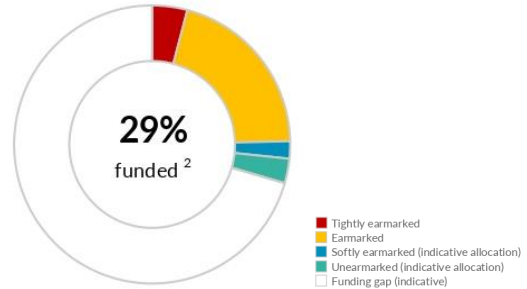
159

Other populations of concern

143,292

Burundian refugees repatriated voluntarily since 2017

FUNDING LEVEL AS OF 31 AUGUST 2022



\$114.5 million

UNHCR's financial requirements 2022 ¹



UNHCR High Commissioner Filippo Grandi presents birth certificates to refugee babies at the Nyarugusu Refugee Camp © UNHCR/ Anthony Karumba

Operational Highlights

- **High Commissioner Visit to Tanzania:** The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Filippo Grandi, visited Tanzania from 24 – 27 August 2022. Accompanied by Ms. Clementine Nkweta-Salami, the Regional Director of the EHAGL Region, the High Commissioner met Tanzania's top leadership, including the president and Home and Foreign Affairs ministers in Dodoma. Key issues discussed include the importance of creating favourable conditions for the return of Burundian refugees while ensuring all refugees in Tanzania are protected and assisted. Before that, the High Commissioner travelled to the refugee-hosting region of Kigoma. While in Kigoma, he visited Nyarugusu camp and met with Burundian and Congolese refugees. He visited a vocational training centre in the camp where refugees and Tanzanians from the nearby villages were learning practical skills side by side and presented birth certificates to mothers of new-born babies, an essential document for the future of refugee children. The High Commissioner interacted with refugees involved in a community biomass briquette production project, which aims to reduce the dependency on firewood and prevent environmental degradation. The High Commissioner concluded his visit by appealing to donors, including development partners, to provide funding and investment in Tanzania and boost the provision of basic services. He also called for enhanced support in Burundi to help tackle obstacles hindering sustainable voluntary repatriation.
- **100% COVID-19 Vaccination Rate in Tanzania's Refugee Camps:** 95,698 persons of concern (above 18 years) have been fully vaccinated in the refugee camps. This translates to 100 percent of the eligible population living in the camps. Following poor initial uptake, efforts were intensified in the past three months to counter the misinformation about vaccination through group sessions and a PA system. In addition, the vaccination modality was changed, taking the vaccination exercise to the refugees' doorsteps instead of PoC coming to health centres. The Ministry of Public Health, the Regional Medical Officer, UNICEF, and all the health partners contributed to this positive achievement.
- **Administration and Marking of Exams for Burundian Students:** 1,512 Burundian candidates in Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps sat for their end of fundamental (grade 9) and posted fundamental (grade 13, 14, 15) Burundian exams. Pending the consensus on the examination modalities between Burundi and Tanzania as agreed during the cross-border meeting on refugee examination in late March 2022, this special exam session for both 2021 and 2022 cohorts was set and administered by the National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA) with the support of refugee teachers. NECTA started the exam marking on 26 August with a team of 45 teachers from Nduta and has committed to issuing results and certificates before the beginning of the new academic year, starting on 5th September 2022.
- **Voluntary repatriation:** UNHCR facilitated the voluntary return of 1136 Burundian refugees to home in August 2022. 3,794 individuals (2662 from Nduta and 1132 from Nyarugusu) have been repatriated to Burundi since January 2022. Furthermore, UNHCR Representation in Tanzania continues to support the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees from Uganda transiting through the Kagera region of Tanzania. In August 2022, Uganda conducted three VOLREP movements with 993 individuals.
- **Resettlement:** 338 refugees departed for resettlement in August (330 Congolese and 8 Burundian): 326 to the US, 5 to Canada, and 7 to Australia. The total number of departures during the last eight months of 2022 is 1,996.

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

- Gender Based Violence room for forensic evidence collection was completed and handed over to MSF hospital in Nduta camp. This will pave the way for collecting samples from GBV survivors and the perpetrators of GBV incidents and, after that, transport them to the national laboratory in Dar Es Salaam for DNA tests, and later to be presented in court to law to support the cases of the survivors.
- In facilitating mobility and communication for all, HelpAge International supported 65 (39F, 26M) Persons with Special Needs (PSN) with mobility challenges by repairing their tricycles to simplify movement from one point to another to access different services within the camp. Furthermore, communication for all was enhanced through sign language translation, whereby 45(12 female and 33 male) people with hearing and speech impairment were educated on COVID-19 vaccination. COVID-19 vaccination remains voluntary and is one of the factors for health and well-being.
- To enhance healthy, dignity, and well-being, Help Age conducted case management of 105(59F, 46M PSN. Individual cases were received from the inter-agency help desk and the HelpAge case management desk. The main issues raised were the need for latrines, house maintenance, non-food items (NFIs), firewood, and charcoal briquettes.
- DRC, in collaboration with women and committees, conducted violence-free home sessions to raise awareness among other women and men on the importance of maintaining good relationships, peace, and love among themselves and their neighbors and how such good practices may lead and foster a violence-free community.
- On August 5, UNHCR, in collaboration with IOM and RSC, conducted a resettlement workshop for staff from MoHA in Nyarugusu refugee camp at IOM Processing Center. The workshop aimed to share information on resettlement case processing and highlight the role of UNHCR, IOM, and RSC Africa in the resettlement process. Information on group 2 criteria, medical checks, and the RSC process was also shared. The workshop concluded with a tour of the IOM processing facility.

**EDUCATION****Results and Impact**

- The education team distributed practical materials in cookery, tailoring, hairdressing, and carpentry to both Congolese and Burundian Technical and Vocational Education Training centers (TVET) in Nyarugusu camp. The aim is to support and empower people of concern with important life and vocational skills to increase self-independence through opportunities for self-employment upon completion of their studies.
- The National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA) and 88 refugee teachers from Nduta and Nyarugusu arrived last week and commenced marking Burundian refugee examinations. The activity started on 26th August 2022 at Kasulu Teachers' College.
- Education working group partners facilitated enrolment exercise of children starting school using one form across all agencies linked with ProGres V4 to avoid double registration and duplication.

The enrolment exercise ended on 6th September. Moreover, schools across the camp are being opened from the 5th Sept, which marks the beginning of the new academic year 2022/2023, where about 75% of children have been enrolled, and a small window has been opened until the 19th of September for enrolment of the late comers.

- NRC, with support from UNHCR, continued upgrading 24 classrooms in the camp. The renovation aims at improving the learning environment and reducing overcrowding in classrooms.
- During the reporting period, five PoC, one male Burundian, and four Congolese World University Service of Canada (WUSC) students departed to Canada to join the new academic year 2022/2023. Meanwhile, 21 DRC certificates are at the embassy for the certification process before being sent to NECTA for the equation process. The preselection process is still ongoing, and a total of 51(1F,50M) were sent to Iringa University and 38 (1F,37M) to the University of Dodoma, respectively, for consideration.
- The Instant Network School team, in collaboration with UNHCR HQ, conducted online Instant Network Schools-Lead data collection refresher training for 20 (1F,19M) coaches at Rehema INS Centre. The activity aimed to remind participants (coaches) of the functionalities of the survey form (Kobo tools), which will be used to evaluate the INS programming impacts on students based on digital teaching and learning, safeguarding, and Child protection rules to be followed during the exercise.
- Adaptive Learning Space (ADL) for children with special needs was delivered for basic pre-schoolers. The preschool enhanced children's capacities to master skills and knowledge, resulting in their special education enrolment. ADL received 74 children this month, including 40 females and 34 males.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- The delayed construction in some schools in Nduta camp will affect some children due to lack of space, mainly in Maendeleo and Undugu Primary schools, as the schools re-opened on 5th September 2022. Efforts are being made to ensure that the construction is fast-tracked and completed within two weeks to accommodate all children.

HEALTH

Results and Impact

- MTI and WVI, in collaboration with UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, and TRCS, implemented the World Breast Feeding Week commemoration from 1st to 7th August 2022 in both camps. The theme for this year was "step up for Breastfeeding, Education, and Support." MTI, and WVI, in coordination with health and nutrition partners, conducted the awareness campaign through a public address system, distributed IEC materials, and provided health education to pregnant and lactating mothers at the health facility and in the community. A total of 702 and 301 pregnant and lactating mothers and 1054 and 1557 individuals were reached in Nyarugusu and Nduta simultaneously through health facility awareness and community sensitization program on breastfeeding messages. On 4th August 2022, the campaign's climax was celebrated in both camps with testimonies, positive experiences from beneficiaries, and other entertainment activities.

- UNHCR, in coordination with MOH, MOHA, UNFPA, and UNICEF, conducted health facility assessment through the UNHCR tool called Balance Score Card (BSC) in all camps from 9th – 12th August 2022. The overall result shows an improvement in the general camp scores comparing 2021 and 2022. Nyarugusu camp improved from 69% to 72%, whereas Nduta enhanced from 62% to 69%.
- The Crude Mortality Rate across all camps was 0.24 deaths/1000 population/month, which is above the SPHERE standard of 0.75/1000 population/month, and the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) was 0.72/1000 U5 Population/Month above the standard of $\leq 1.5/1000$ U5 population/month.
- A total of 1094 live births (Nyarugusu – 550 and Nduta – 544) were delivered during the same reporting period, with 100 percent of the deliveries conducted at the health facilities by skilled health workers across the two camps.
- MTI, in coordination with UNHCR, was able to secure an ultrasound machine in the health facility, which will help to early identify and diagnose complications during pregnancy by the health care workers and will be able to provide early medical support.
- In August 2022, the leading causes of morbidity for Nyarugusu were Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI), Lower Respiratory Tract Infection (LRTI), and Malaria, while for Nduta were URTI, Malaria, and UTI (Urinary tract Infection). Around 33,940 (Nyarugusu – 21,032 and Nduta – 12,908) consultations were made at the outpatient departments in the two camps, including the host community. Health services in the refugee camps continue to be open to the host community.
- TRCS, in collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF, supported and implemented Vitamin A supplementation campaign and mass MUAC screening in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps, achieving Vitamin A coverage of 98.6% in Nyarugusu camp and 96.4% in Nduta camp. The proxy Global Acute Malnutrition for the mass Mid-upper arm circumference screening was 1.5% in Nyarugusu and 0.6% in Nduta camp, respectively. In Nduta camp, the team distributed 192 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) IEC materials to the community.
- MTI, in coordination with UNHCR, provided psychiatric consultants' services to POCs with mental health illnesses in the two camps who needed specialist care. Around 32 POCs (Nyarugusu – 19 and Nduta – 13) benefitted from this consultant's services in the camps.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- There is a need to upgrade/rehabilitate the health facility infrastructures in the camps to provide better services to the PoC. The current infrastructures are small and cannot meet the demands of the current population, whereas some were constructed during emergencies and are dilapidated.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, 80% food ration was distributed for 28 days to all populations in Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps.

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. More funding and advocacy are needed to increase the rations to the optimum level of 100%.



WATER AND SANITATION

Results and Impact

- Water supply coverage has been maintained above the minimum SPHERE standard by providing POCs 28.3 l/p/d in Nyarugusu Congolese, 29 l/p/d in Nyarugusu Burundian side, and 27.6 l/p/d in Nduta camp. Water Tap coverage (person per tap) stands at 74 p/tap (BDI) and 131 p/tap (DRC) in Nyarugusu and 68 p/tap in Nduta camp. Maintenance and replacement of taps are ongoing; however, no new taps have been replaced/installed within the reporting period.
- Hygiene promotion activities focused 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, 816 persons per Hygiene Promoter in the two camps, which is within the recommended UNHCR standards. Furthermore, all PoC received 250 grams of soap/person/month under general soap distribution.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Limited funding hinders the implementation of WASH-related activities such as improving the water supply systems, coverage of household latrines, eliminating open defecation of children, implementing Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) and other WASH improvements in schools, and constructing bathing shelters, drainage improvements and distribution of hygiene enable NFIs.
- Restriction on the construction of household latrines with mudbricks across all the two camps is foreseen to negatively impact the latrine coverage and increase operational cost, specifically on latrines construction.
- Soap ratio for refugees has reduced by 50% from 500g/p/month to 250g/p/month since May this year due to budgetary constraints. More advocacy is needed to increase the ratio to cover the needs of the refugee population, as soap remains crucial in maintaining health and hygiene.



SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS

Results and Impact

- A total of 584 shelters were installed and maintained in Nduta camp; 336 transitional shelters, 115 self-constructed shelters, three upgradable emergency shelters, 112 family tents, 15 refugees housing units installed, and three maintained. Moreover, some 1,642 Burundian and Asylum seekers' shelters were rehabilitated in the Nyarugusu camp.

- Some 2 Reproductive and Child Health structures at health posts 1 & 5 were upgraded to permanent structures and handed over to MSF, UNHCR health partner in Nduta camp.
- The construction of a waiting shed for Persons of Concern and fencing at the MoHA Office in Nduta camp was completed and handed over to the authorities. Refugees and asylum seekers will have a larger space for waiting as they receive services from the camp commandant office.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- There is still a massive need to construct and upgrade the Persons of concern shelters. But currently, the ban on construction/upgrading of shelters is still in effect hence halting access to adequate protection for the PoC.
- Vandalization of the facilities, including the upgradable shelters and nine shelters reinforced with hoop iron. This hinders the operation's ability to support.



RESILIENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

Results and Impact

- UNHCR and partners continued monitoring and providing technical support to beneficiaries under the Kitchen Gardening program. A total of 550 Burundian refugees (428 females and 122 males) in Nduta, 315 Burundians (220 females and 95 males) in Nyarugusu, and 127 Congolese refugees (62 females and 65 males) from Nyarugusu camp have benefited from this action.
- Monitoring of vegetable production and kitchen garden management are ongoing in the Farming Training Centres (FTCs) to 285 households on general principles of vegetable gardening and the economic and nutrition values of vegetables to support dietary diversification in Nyarugusu camp. Meanwhile, in the Nduta camp, continued monitoring and provision of technical support (e.g., pest management, harvesting techniques, etc.) to 550 PoC (428 female and 122 male) under the Kitchen gardening program was conducted.
- Improved access to financial services among smallholder farmers in the host community through the KJP framework, whereby 303 Saving Groups (SGs) saved TZS 1,238,160,950 and issued loans of TZS 947,917,250 to SGs members to cover agricultural and basic needs in Kibondo and Kasulu districts.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- The livelihoods-based needs are enormous compared to the current support provided by UNHCR and partners. The needs are especially on addressing access to Vocational Skills Training for Burundian refugees, food security, skills for unemployed youth and women, and financial inclusion in the host community.
- There are limited training facilities to accommodate Burundian refugees in the Nduta refugee camp. Sharing existing training facilities among partners and constructing additional training shades has been considered imperative.

- Limited transport equipment for beneficiaries from the host community and refugee camp to access Nyarugusu Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC). Procurement additional bicycles for students to be used on a rotational basis could be an option.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Results and Impact

- Regular service monitoring continued during the period to ensure the efficiency of the implementation and prompt assistance to refugees and asylum seekers. Shelters, food, CRIs, and other serving assistance continued to be delivered in the Nduta camp.
- One zone leaders' meeting was conducted in Nduta, where zone leaders and representatives of different committees met with other agencies, including UNHCR and MoHA, to provide feedback from their respective zones and committees for agencies. Key issues were discussed, and appropriate responses were given to zone leaders who will cascade down to refugees.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) signed the Project Partnership Agreement (PPA), whose core objective is to restore and rehabilitate the environment of the former Mtendeli Refugee Camp in Kakonko district. Mtendeli camp hosted refugees for several years before formally closing in 2021.
- REDESO conducted environmental education and awareness on energy-saving techniques in the camp and host communities. 1,390 refugee and 243 host community households were reached, respectively. This led to the fabrication of 225 mud fuel-efficient stoves in the camps and 230 in the host communities.
- A total of 2,150 PSNs were supported with firewood for cooking at a per capita consumption of 1.8kgs per person per day. Key institutions such as police stations, departure centers, and health facilities were also supported with firewood for cooking.
- In efforts to promote alternative energy sources, 648 PSNs out of the targeted 770 were supported with briquettes through the centralized biomass charcoal briquettes production. The distribution is ongoing in both camps. 324 of 700 PoC were provided raw materials (char powder and binder) through the community-based production approach for briquette making at the household level.
- As preparation for this year's tree planting initiative in the Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, 30,880 seeds were sown in the pots at the two tree nurseries. Tree planting is some of the measures to preserve the environment in and around the camps.

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 resources and funds to support all refugees with sustainable alternative sources of cooking energy continue to put 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 depend almost entirely on humanitarian assistance due to the limited opportunities to earn a living. UNHCR's comprehensive budgetary needs for its 2022 refugee response in Tanzania are 114.5 million, which is currently only 29 percent funded (USD\$33.7 million).

UNHCR is grateful for the financial support of donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds and those who have contributed directly to the DRC and Burundi situations.

Algeria | Armenia | Australia | Belgium | Bulgaria | Canada | Costa Rica | Denmark | Estonia | Finland | Germany | Private donors Germany | Iceland | Ireland | Private donors Republic of Korea | Liechtenstein | Luxembourg | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | Netherlands | New Zealand | Norway | Philippines | Portugal | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Singapore | Private donors Spain | Sweden | Switzerland | Thailand | Turkey | United States of America | Uruguay

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 persons 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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