

United Republic of Tanzania

KEY FIGURES (as of 30 November 2022)

247,422

Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Tanzania

206,568

Total camp-based population

126,109

Burundian camp-based population

80,268

Congolese camp-based population

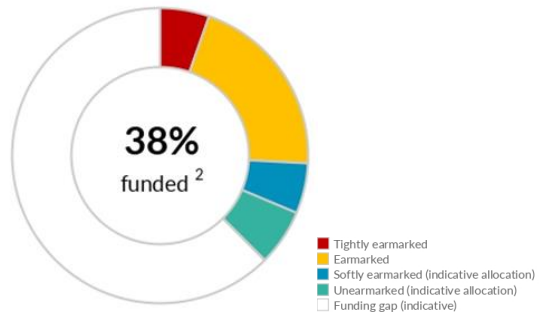
161

Other camp-based population

145,189

Burundian refugees repatriated voluntarily since 2017

FUNDING LEVEL AS OF 29 DECEMBER 2022



\$114.5 million

UNHCR's financial requirements 2022 ¹

Operational Highlights



- **Launch of the UN Joint Programme (KJP) phase II:** The second phase of the UN Kigoma Joint Programme was launched on Monday 28 November 2022 in the Kigoma region following the conclusion of the first phase and the adoption of the final report by the Steering Committee. The second phase will build on phase I that started in 2017 to 2022, covering all the region's six districts.

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The programme will continue to address refugee and host community needs in four broad outcome areas that include: People, Planet, Prosperity, and Enabling Environment, mirroring the outcome areas of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) launched earlier this year. The Steering Committee Meeting (SCM) was attended by Heads of UN Agencies, Development partners, Government officials at the district and regional levels, the donor community, and representatives of refugees and host communities, who entertained the guests with various traditional songs and dances. The SCM is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator for Tanzania and the Kigoma Regional Commissioner.

- **Come and Tell Visit:** The operation received a first “come-and-tell” mission to Tanzania from 28 November to 1 December 2022. The mission’s objective was to inform refugees in Tanzania on the current conditions in Burundi and to strengthen information sharing. The mission was led by the Deputy Minister of Interior and Rural Development, and other seven Senior Government officials including Governors of Gitega and Rutana Provinces, the Director of Repatriation, Inspector General of the National Police, the Acting Consular General, and Headmaster- Patriotism and Civic Education. The delegation was accompanied by ten former refugees from Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, and Rwanda. The Burundian delegation held mass meetings with the refugees in both camps and questions and answers sessions, where they provided a detailed briefing on the conditions in Burundi, especially on security, livelihoods, education, shelter, land-related matters, and other public and social services. The former refugees also shared their experiences about their return to Burundi. The information shared is expected to help Burundian refugees to make an informed decision on voluntary repatriation.
- **International Association of Refugee Law and Migration Judges (IARMJ) Conference:** UNHCR supported the Africa Chapter of the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges (IARMJ) to hold a Regional Conference in Arusha, Tanzania. The theme of the conference was Access to asylum and justice. The conference, which took place from 16-18 November 2022, was preceded by a two-day- intensive training where delegates discussed issues related to access to asylum, refugees, statelessness, the right to nationality and forced internal displacement. The participants to the conference, who came from other African nations and beyond, were mainly judges, magistrates, officials involved in the refugee adjudication process, refugee experts/ researchers and members of the academia plus representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs - Refugee Services Department Tanzania. Closing remarks from the Deputy Minister of Constitutional and Legal Affairs – Hon. Godfrey Pinda highlighted the challenge of minimal resource allocation to country in hosting refugees. The IARMJ Africa Chapter adopted the Arusha Declaration of 2022 which, *inter alia*, underscored the importance/critical role of the judiciary in ensuring the due process of the law (*ad minimum* judicial/due process) in access to asylum and the refugee determination process at the end of the conference.
- **United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) and US Embassy visit to the refugee camps:** UNHCR facilitated the mission of BPRM officials from Washington DC, Kampala, and delegates from the US Embassy whilst they visited Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps. The mission met with government officials, held insightful focal group discussions with refugees, and visited PRM funded projects implemented by UNHCR, WFP, and partner agencies including Save the Children, Medical Teams International, IRC and DRC.
- **Access to Support Services for Gender Based Violence victims:** to ensure refugees’ access to better services and safety, UNHCR constructed standard rooms for forensic evidence collection and handed them over to Medecins Sans Frontieres. The Forensic evidence collection project in Nduta was inaugurated after assessment of the GBV rooms by the Forensic Bureau and Forensic Biology and DNA services departments., Refresher training was provided to stakeholders to capacitate them on their roles and responsibilities.

- **Donors Briefing:** UNHCR Tanzania organized a donor briefing on the current refugee situation and UNHCR's activities. Amongst things discussed, the progress of the Joint workplan that was developed after the High-Level Bilateral Meeting in March this year, and the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees. Donors noted that despite improvement of relations between the Government and UNHCR, camp policies are still restrictive and have not improved refugees' living conditions. However, the donors commended the 2023 verification exercise of Burundian refugees and appreciated routine briefings.
- **Durable Solutions:** In November, UNHCR resettled 318 refugees (268 Congolese, 42 Burundian, and eight Rwandese), including 217 to the US, and 101 to Canada, bringing the total departures from January to November 2022 to 3,467.
In addition, UNHCR, in collaboration with the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi, and with the support from the international community and partners, assisted 485 Burundian refugees to voluntarily return home in November 2022, bringing the total to 5,691 individuals voluntarily repatriated to Burundi since January of the same year. Furthermore, UNHCR Representation in Tanzania continued to support the voluntary repatriation of Burundian Refugees in Uganda transiting through the Kagera region in Tanzania. In November 2022, Uganda conducted one voluntary repatriation convoy of 197 individuals (53 households) to Burundi.

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

- The 16 Days of Activism campaigns were launched on the 25 November up to 10 December, a date marking is the International Human Rights Day. This year's global theme "Activism to end violence against women and girls" was deemed relevant to both Nyarugusu and Nduta camps. The GBV sub-working group members agreed that activities planned for the campaigns in the camps would incorporate messages that align with the global theme.
- A total of 146 new GBV incidents were reported in November, for which 100% of all survivors received comprehensive case management services and psychosocial support in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps. The most reported cases were denial of resources at 32.9%, psychological/emotional abuse 31.5%, and physical assault incidents at 19.2%. The common contributing factors associated with the reported incidents were polygamy, use of alcohol, adultery, family related conflict, and disability.
- UNHCR in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Medical Teams International (MTI) organized a follow up visit of the Commissioner of Forensic Bureau from Dodoma, and Head of Forensic Biology and DNA Services for monitoring and supervision of Forensic Evidence Collection Project implemented in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps. One day brief meeting with health, police and legal actors was conducted on the collection, preservation, and storage of the DNA forensic evidence. The Commissioner's Office will issue Standard Operating Procedures for managing forensic facilities as well as written approval for the implementation of the project in the two camps, as Nduta forensic facilities met the required standards.

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

- Within the scope of ensuring the reintegration of students in Burundi after voluntary repatriation, IRC in collaboration with UNHCR in the Nduta refugee camp conducted community awareness for the families that are returning to collect bulletins before travelling. As a result, during this reporting period, a total of 27 refugee returning children collected their bulletins as they repatriated to Burundi for easy school reintegration to support the continuity of studies while in their country of origin.
- During the reporting period, a dropout and referral committee in the Nduta refugee camp, which is supported by Parent Teachers Association (PTA) and Community Social Workers managed to conduct home visits to a total of 124 and 30 students of primary and secondary school respectively, who were in danger of dropping out of school. The visits aim at providing counselling sessions and advice to parents and students on the importance of schooling and education. As a result, a total of 85 pupils of primary schools and 29 students at secondary schools were reported to have returned to school after the visit.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- During the reporting period, children's school attendance rate in the Nduta camp was at 41% for Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), 71% for primary schools and 53% for secondary education. There is lower attendance across schools which is attributed to weather (rainy season) and ongoing farming season where there is a tendency for families to use children as labour to earn income.
- Since the beginning of the term, students have not received school supplies, which is raising a concern among parents and children as it impacts students' progress. Scholastic materials are paramount in the documentation of information and lessons learned and for parents' follow up on progress.
- The existing semi-permanent structure in some of schools in the Nduta camp continues to pose a security risk to children if they are not demolished, as the Ministry of Home Affairs paused the exercise until further notice.



Results and Impact

- In November 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 URTI, Malaria, and UTI (Urinary Tract Infection). Around 44,024 (Nyarugusu – 24,299 and Nduta – 19,725) consultations were made at the outpatient department in the two camps, including the host community. Health services in the refugee camps are also open to the host community.
- A total of 634 live births (Nyarugusu – 318 and Nduta – 316) were delivered during the same reporting period, with 97 percent of the deliveries conducted at the health facility by skilled health workers across the camps.
- On 4 November, UNHCR participated in the health stakeholders meeting involving Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), Medical Teams International (MTI) and Maweni Regional Referral Hospital at MoHA Zonal coordinators office in Kigoma outreach referral program in the Nyarugusu Refugee Camp. The aim was to discuss the roles and responsibilities of all partners involved in the outreach referral exercise along with specialist visits from Maweni Regional Referral Hospital.
- On 16 November, UNHCR, in coordination with MTI, conducted a meeting with all GBV stakeholders at UNHCR's field office in Kibondo on the forensic evidence collection related issues. Prior to the meeting, the Commissioner of Forensic Bureau from Dodoma along with his colleagues visited Nyarugusu and Nduta camps on 15 and 16 November 2022, respectively.
- From 21 to 25 November, UNHCR and TCRS organized a five-day Training on HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health to 52 National health care workers working at the Glonency Kasulu Hotel.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with the medical teams, conducted data management training for 15 health staff to capacitate them on proper documentation of HMIS tools for Under five growth monitoring, HIV and Reproductive Health, reporting, data analysis, and data use in health systems.
- From 21 to 24 November, WHO, in collaboration with Regional Health Management and Councils Health Management Teams, organized a four-day training of national and incentive personnel (TRCS, DRC, NRC, and MTI) working in a humanitarian context. The training was on event-based surveillance and indicator-based surveillance in the Ebola context. The training aimed at capacity building and strengthening surveillance system among refugees in the camp.
- On 24 and 25 November, UNHCR, in coordination with MTI, TRCS, MSF and MoHA conducted medical referral committee meeting at UNHCR's Field Office in Kibondo, where 224 cases were discussed and 46 from Nyarugusu and 142 from Nduta were approved for further referral to secondary and tertiary services.
- From 28 November to 2 December, the Maweni Regional Referral Hospital in coordination with MTI, TRCS, UNHCR and MOHA conducted a specialist outreach program in Nyarugusu Refugee camp. a physician, a gynecologist, an orthopaedical surgeon and an anesthesiologist from the hospital visited for the outreach centre in the Nyarugusu camp.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- There is a need to upgrade/rehabilitate the health facility infrastructures in the camps to provide better services to refugees and their host communities.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Results and Impact

- General food distribution took place during the month to the entire population of Nduta and the plan was to assist 74,790 individuals. During the reporting period, ongoing food baskets reached a distribution rate of 82% of the total targeted population. Supplementary food for the acute malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, children under the age of two were also carried out during the month.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- 82% of food ration is an incomplete food basket meaning that 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 kept above the UNHCR SPHERE recommendation of 20 litres per person per day (l/p/d). Nyarugusu Conglese side coverage stands at 26.6 l/p/d, Nyarugusu Burundian side stands at 23.2 l/p/d and 25.5 l/p/d in Nduta camp. Tap coverage (person per tap) stands at 74 p/tap (BDI) and 130 p/tap (DRC) in Nyarugusu, and 68p/tap in Nduta. Maintenance and replacement of taps is ongoing; 80 taps have been replaced/installed within the reporting period across both camps.
- with rate 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, 940 persons per Hygiene Promoter in the two camps, which is within the recommended UNHCR standards. Moreover, all people we serve received 250 grams of soap/person/month under general soap distribution.

- In response to COVID-19 and other communicable diseases, 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.

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 Health Management and other WASH improvements in 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.
- Soap ratio has reduced by 50% from 500g/p/month to 250g/p/month since May this year due to budgetary constraints in the operation. This also creates scarcity for women/girls in reproductive age. More advocacy is needed to increase the ration to cover the needs of the refuge population.



SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS

Results and Impact

- 2,713 Shelters were rehabilitated for the Burundian refugee population across the two camps as of end of November 2022. UNHCR and its partners constructed 466 new transitional shelters and rehabilitated 683 shelters for the Congolese population in the Nyarugusu camp (refugees and asylum seekers) as of end of November 2022.
- UNHCR completed the construction of 24 classrooms while an additional one administration block is at the finishing stage. Moreover, upgrading of six classrooms was completed in Nyarugusu camp. This upgrade will create a conducive learning environment as the old structures were constructed using eucalyptus poles and woven mats that are negatively affected during rainy seasons. The schools were upgraded to back brick walling, open windows and doors while maintaining the same roofing.
- Across the two camps, 20 communal facilities construction are 100% complete and four are ongoing. Furthermore, road construction and rehabilitation of 6.4Km of road for Nduta and 18.5km for Nyarugusu is completed. This rehabilitation will ensure better access to the camps for UNHCR and partners.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- There is still a considerable need in constructing and upgrading of shelters for Burundian refugees. However, currently the ban on construction/upgrading of shelters is still in effect hence halting access to adequate shelters for the people we serve.



RESILIENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

Results and Impact

- UNHCR's partner, DRC, continued the monitoring and provision of technical support to 482 beneficiaries from Nyarugusu (302 females and 180 males) involved in vegetable production activity – through communal gardening at the institutional level, Farming Training Centres, and demonstration farms. The start of the rainy season directed towards home gardens as a strategy to enhance household food security and nutrition.
- UNHCR's partner, DRC, continued to facilitate the provision of practical training for both refugees and host community for the third cohort which is the last one for the year 2022 in both Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Information Communication and Technology (ICT) programs at Multi-Purpose Community Centres (MPCC). A total of 66 beneficiaries (10 Burundians, 56 Congolese refugees) are benefiting from various VSTs such as bakery, tailoring, financial literacy, soap making, bicycle, and phone repair, saloons, and ICT. DRC also continued with supporting 34 Congolese beneficiaries (all males) and 23 Burundians (8 females and 15 males) who are enrolled in different courses through the Coursera platform.
- UNHCR's partner, DRC, continued with the monitoring and provision of technical support to 111 Saving Groups (SGs) for KJP-I and 72 SGs for KJP-II in Kasulu District. DRC continued with the collection of saving data and uploading it in MIS Savix. SGs demonstrated increased savings and issuing loans to SG members. SG members are spending loans to cover agricultural-related needs as well as other important basic needs. Below is the summary as of 30 November 2022.
- Women and girls under IRC are proceeding to engage in Income Generating Activities (IGAs) with a total number of 91 (52 women and 29 girls) Burundians and 136 (7979 women and 57 girls) Congolese. All participants were able to participate in handcraft activities which are baking donuts and bread, sewing baby shawls, kitenge bags, skirts, and dresses, creating table mats mixed with kitenge and baskets, knitting bed sheets and fabric as well as conducting salon activities.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- The ban on the use of bicycles in the camp has highly impacted the refugee mobility to access various programs e.g., students to training centres, resulting in dropouts. Considering the size of the camp, UNHCR continues to advocate with MoHA to reconsider its decision and allow the usage of bicycles by refugees, thus enabling them to access various programs and services.
- Limited livelihood opportunities for refugees are still an ongoing challenge. Re-opening of market opportunities, financial inclusion programs, etc. continues to be an agenda priority for advocacy with the government.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Results and Impact

- UNHCR and MoHA continued monitoring monthly regular service to ensure the efficiency of the implementation and prompt assistance to the people we serve during the reporting period. Shelters, food, CRIs, and other serving assistance continued to be delivered in the camp.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- The closure of the market and other restrictions continue to negatively impact the living conditions of the people we serve who adopt negative coping mechanism such as going out of the camp searching for livelihoods.
- A number of shelters that require maintenance continues to increase because of ongoing heavy rains. The most affected sectors continue to be shelters where the refugee shelters are destroyed by ongoing rains, with limited number of iron sheets in stock for shelter maintenance.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Results and Impact

- REDESO continued their environmental education and awareness campaign on energy-saving techniques in the camp and hosting communities. 3,559 refugees and 1,069 individuals from the host community were reached during the reporting a period. As a result, 911 mud and dual fuel-efficient stoves in the camps and 289 mud fuel-efficient stoves in the host communities were fabricated.
- A total of 5,724 People with Specific Needs were supported with firewood for cooking at per capita consumption of 1.8kgs per person per day. Key institutions such as the police stations, departure centers and the health facilities were also supported with firewood for cooking.
- Some of the initiatives to conserve and preserve the environment during the reporting period include: - distribution and production of charcoal briquettes, and germination of seedlings. 640 PSNs out of the targeted 770 were supported with briquettes through the centralized biomass charcoal briquettes production in both camps. 665 refugees were provided with raw materials (char powder and binder) through the community-based production approach for briquette making at the household level in the two camps. A total of 8,605 seedlings were germinated in the two nurseries as part of preparatory tree planting activities for 2022.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- The designated sites are lacking firewood collection which 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 continues to put pressure on the 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 are 114.5 million and it is currently only 38 percent funded (USD\$ 42.9 million).

UNHCR is grateful for the financial support of 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 situation and the Burundi refugee crisis.

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
- REDESO – Relief to Development Society
- CWS – Church World 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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