

# United Republic of Tanzania

## KEY FIGURES

**246,494**

Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Tanzania

**205,691**

Total camp-based population

**125,775**

Burundian population of concern

**79,762**

Congolese population of concern

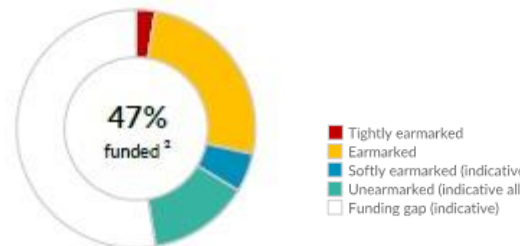
**154**

Other Nationalities population of concern

**139,498**

Burundian refugees repatriated voluntarily since 2017

## FUNDING LEVEL AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021



**\$116.7 million**

UNHCR's financial requirements 2021

## Operational Highlights



Last Camp Consolidation convoy departing from Mtendeli to Nduta Camp. © UNHCR/ Magdalena Kasubi

- **Camp Consolidation:** The camp consolidation exercise was completed on 6 December 2021. A total of 21,687 individuals were reallocated from Mtendeli to Nduta camp. Consolidating camps will give UNHCR and partners an opportunity to improve their delivery of life-saving assistance and protection to refugees and asylum seekers. Efforts are underway to ensure that schools, hospitals and community centres in Mtendeli camp are handed over to district authorities to provide services to the host community.
- **Birth Certificates:** The birth registration and certification exercise targeting the backlog of children born in the camps in recent years has been concluded in all camps. Some 44,659 children from Burundian and Congolese populations have been issued birth certificates. The right to a name, identity, and registration at birth is a right for all children, and this positive development will confer important legal protections on them.
- **Solutions:** In line with the Tripartite Agreement for the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees in Tanzania, UNHCR, in collaboration with the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi and with the support by the international community and partners, assisted some 30,070 Burundian refugees voluntarily return home in 2021 (139,538 since 2017). A total of 2,115 refugees were resettled to third-party countries in 2021.

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

- UNHCR, in collaboration with partners, commemorated the 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence in all the camps with the theme “Orange the world, end Gender-Based violence now.” The campaign was punctuated by different awareness sessions on ending Gender-Based violence in the refugee camps. During the campaign that ran from 25 November to 10 December, several activities were conducted, including school club discussions, teachers training on code of conduct and dissemination of GBV messages during morning assembly, etc.
- The International Day of Persons with Disabilities commemoration was conducted on 3 December. This day was celebrated to promote, educate, and mobilize the community and NGOs to integrate, as well as ensure the participation of Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) towards a sustainable, inclusive, and accessible society after COVID19. Key thematic messages were shared through traditional dances and drums, music bands, satirical drama, etc. Assistive devices were also distributed, and key messages were delivered through speeches from Government and UNHCR representatives.
- UNHCR continues to manage the logistics of the voluntary repatriation convoys. During the reporting period, 193 individuals voluntarily repatriated to Burundi, bringing the cumulative figure of those who have repatriated voluntarily to 30,070 in 2021. UNHCR Tanzania also supports the voluntary repatriation of Burundian Refugees in Uganda transiting through Tanzania. Four convoys with a total number of 1,798 individuals were facilitated.
- The Child Labour/Trafficking Task Force Meeting took place on 3 December 2021 in Kigoma. The meeting was chaired and co-chaired by UNHCR and Regional Social Welfare Officer (RSWO). Participants were from the police, immigration, social welfare (from 8 District Councils of Kigoma region and four councils of Bukombe, Geita (Geita region), Kahama (Shinyanga region), and Nzega (Tabora region). The meeting came up with an action plan on both prevention and response to the problem of child labour/trafficking.
- In collaboration with UNHCR, DRC conducted four town hall meetings that involved both community representatives and service providers. The key issues raised by refugees include inadequate ambulance services, women being abused (sexually and physically) while collecting firewood in the designated areas, inadequate food due to a long distribution circle, and unexplained disappearance

of refugees. Other concerns were requests for shelter maintenance due to rainfall, delay of examination for class nine students, request for cloth distribution and learning materials for their children.

- Inter-agency and mobile help desks remained operational. Key feedbacks/concerns recorded include requests for dignity kits for women and girls who missed from the previous distribution, older persons requested for firewood support (especially those relocated from Mtendeli camp), requests for latrine construction and shelter maintenance, and some refugees missed from food distribution list (most from Mtendeli camp). All concerns referred to relevant sectors for intervention.
- A total of 32 GBV incidents were captured in the GBV Information Management System during the reporting period from Nduta camp. While in Nyarugusu 104 new GBV incidents were reported in the month of December. All survivors were offered comprehensive case management services and received psychosocial support. The most reported incidents were denial of resources, services, and opportunities, followed by emotional abuse, rape incidents, physical abuse as well sexual assault. The main contributing factors for the occurrences were polygamy, alcohol abuse, extramarital affairs, and firewood collection.
- On 8 December, an awareness session on fraud and sexual misconduct, for Inter-Agency Help Desk staff operating in the camp was conducted. The training was organized by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) for Kibondo based staff. UNHCR facilitated the mentioned sessions. Twenty (20) participants attended the training, which took place in Kibondo.
- In partnership with United Nations agencies, the IRC's Women's Protection and Empowerment sector launched the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Campaign in Kasulu. Staff from different Humanitarian agencies, together with the Government, attended the discussions on how to Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse at the workplace, in schools, and the entire community. Various innovative approaches on how to reach the community (refugees and their hosts) were shared. The PSEA Campaign was carried out with the theme of "Stop Sexual Exploitation and Abuse."

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Some cases from the birth registration exercise remain pending, awaiting administrative follow-up and birth confirmations from camp hospitals, including Nduta, Mtendeli, and Nyarugusu.



### Results and Impact

- UNHCR, in collaboration with IRC - with support from UNICEF - distributed scholastic to 20 048 (9 822f, 10 226m) Congolese students and 10 850(5 285f, 5 565m) Burundian students: The materials distributed included A4 lined, A4 square, A5 drawing, and pens for grade six students as well as teaching and other learning materials in both camps. Without learning materials, children spend much of their school hours copying content from the blackboard, significantly reducing interactive learning time.
- A total of 1 350 trees were distributed to both primary and secondary schools in Nyarugusu. The activity aimed to influence and emphasize the importance of planting trees for environmental conservation.
- All Burundian students in both camps and Congolese students in primary education sat for the end of the first term exams. The Congolese secondary school examination will be conducted in early February 2022. The first term examinations aimed to evaluate students' competencies attained during the first term of the school year of study 2021/2022.

### 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, no data being reported



### HEALTH

#### Results and Impact

- In December, the leading causes of morbidity were Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI), Malaria, and Lower Respiratory Tract Infection (LRTI). In December 2021, around 40 938 (Nyarugusu – 32 087 Nduta – 7 560 and Mtendeli – 1 291) consultations were made at the outpatient department at all three 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 0.14 deaths/1000 population/month (Standard: 0.75/1000 population/month), and under-five mortality rate (U5MR) was 0.28/1000 U5 Population/Month (Standard: ≤1.5/1000 U5 population/month), which are within the SPHERE minimum standards.
- A total of 792 live births (Nyarugusu – 543 and Nduta – 249) were delivered during the same reporting period, with 98 percent of the deliveries conducted at the health facility by skilled health workers across the camps.
- TRCS, in collaboration with UNHCR, organized 10-day training for 250 Health Information Team on HIV/AIDS and adolescent sexual reproductive health, including Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health, from 29 November to 08 December 2021.
- TRCS, in collaboration with UNHCR, implemented a complementary feeding programme for people with chronically ill diseases (sickle cell beneficiaries, diabetes mellitus, ART – SFP, and ART /CTC beneficiaries) where a total of 876 beneficiaries were served in this reporting period with food for 60 days.
- By 31 December 2021, some 503 individuals, including refugees, local community, and health care workers, have been vaccinated (COVID-19) in the camps (207 have two doses) since the exercise began on 5 November 2021. 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 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.
- Ambulances are all very old and in poor condition.



### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

#### Results and Impact

- General food distribution (GFD) for 42 days was conducted in December, with no changes in food rations. The food basket remains at 68%.

- Supplementary food for the acute malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, under two years old children were also carried out at 100 %.
- Food Coordination Meeting conducted to review the performance of previous distribution including challenges encountered and plan for upcoming GFD, also WFP shared information on food pipeline and food basket ration scale.

### 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 26.2 l/p/d in Nyarugusu Congolese, 34.5l/p/d in Nyarugusu Burundian side, and 27.8 l/p/d in Nduta camp. Tap coverage (person per tap) stands at 52 p/tap (BDI) and 129 p/tap (DRC) in Nyarugusu, and 59 p/tap in Nduta. Installation and replacement of damaged taps continues, with sturdier taps being installed for Nyarugusu and Nduta.
- The latrine coverage ratio currently stands between 4.9 and 6.6 persons per latrine in the two camps. The share of households with household latrines remains below standard, varying between 65% – 88%. The household latrines construction continues, with 185 latrines constructed for Burundian and 1 for Congolese in Nyarugusu camp. In Nduta, 1 290 latrines have been constructed during the reporting period primarily due to the ongoing camp consolidation. In Mtendeli, 920 latrines were decommissioned in the reporting period.
- In response to COVID-19, awareness and sensitization on preventive measures are ongoing. Awareness-raising on respiratory infections occurs via house-to-house visits, focus group discussions, and campaigns at tap stands. Maintenance of the installed public handwashing points continues. Since the introduction of the preventive measures, a total of 88 789 kilograms of powder soap and 22 074 liters of liquid soap have been delivered to these. However, a lack of motivation to practice preventive measures is observed in the camps as well as in the host community.
- At schools, water is provisioned at three l/pupil/day and latrine ratio stands between 58 and 88 pupils/latrine, which is below the standards of 50 pupils/latrine. All schools have handwashing devices, with an average ratio of 100 pupils per handwashing device. Challenges are observed in terms of cleanliness and accessibility of latrines at school, including latrines designed specifically to support Menstrual Hygiene Management. Collaboration between WASH and Education is strengthened to overcome WASH issues at schools and designate responsibilities between agencies.
- In the host community, UNHCR partner NRC solarized a borehole in Nengo prison and water supply network, which is completed pending handing over to the Government authority. Several other sanitation projects, including school block latrines, were handed over to the Government by WASH partner NRC. WASH improvements for the repatriation convoy route Kibondo through Mugunzu 4 blocks of 6 stances, one block of 2 stances and extended water system were handed over, 2 block latrines of 6 stances at Tumaini Primary school in Kakonko DC. In Kibondo 2 block latrines of 12 stances each and one block of 2 stances were handed over. For Kasulu-Manyovu at Kasange secondary school, a block latrine for males with water supply service reinstated has been completed

and handed over. Likewise, rehabilitation of the water supply system at Manyovu border and installation of a 5 000 litre water tank is completed pending handing over.

- On camp consolidation that was finalized in early December, temporary latrines and handwashing facilities were installed at reception centers while hygiene promoters were on the ground to ensure that refugees were sensitized and practiced hand hygiene and other COVID-19 preventive measures. WASH services are also provided to the relocated refugees, and during the reporting period, 685 family latrines, 685 tippy taps, and 685kg of powder soap were distributed.
- Weekly monitoring of WASH facilities for voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees from Uganda through Tanzania in Karagwe district at Kabale Primary School. Three semipermanent block latrines were constructed, two blocks with six drop holes each and one block with two drop holes, installation of 5000L water storage tank, handwashing devices, and waste bins.

### 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 and drainage improvements.
- 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.



## SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS

### Results and Impact

- A total of 8 343 shelters where 5 757 in Mtendeli, 1 746 in Nduta, and 840 in Nyarugusu, were demolished up to the end of December 2021 for the Burundian side. The demolition activity in Nduta has been stopped since July 2021 because the shelters vacated by individuals opting to return to Burundi voluntarily are being used to accommodate the refugees relocating from Mtendeli.
- Distribution of 1 417 shelter kits for the construction of transitional shelters was completed. Upgrading 1 103 transitional shelters was also finalized by the end of December 2021.
- Due to the camp consolidation exercise, some 5 671 shelters were constructed by NRC, and 5 657 of them were handed over to relocating refugees. The remaining 14 shelters will be allocated to the families with larger numbers.
- Construction of three blocks of two classrooms in Kasulu, Kakonko, and Kibondo Districts is complete and has been handed over for use. Construction of additional 8 classrooms (2 rooms- Kakonko, 4 rooms – Kibondo, 2 rooms – Kasulu) is at the evaluation stage.
- Mtendeli camp boundary mapping and development of camp map was completed and handed over.
- UNHCR monitored the distribution of core relief items/ Non-food items in the Nyarugusu camp. Soap and solar lanterns were distributed to 18 607 Congolese households. A total of 323 368 pcs of soap were distributed - each individual receiving 4pcs equivalent to 1 000gm of soap. Each household received one solar lantern. Soap and blankets distribution was conducted for refugees who relocated from Mtendeli
- Dignity kit distribution for women between the ages of 10 to 49 was conducted, benefitting 21 556 in Nduta. In Nyarugusu, targeted distribution to Zone leaders, and the office of the Camp President, was conducted. The items distributed include; Sanitary Napkins, Women wrappers, 15 litre Plastic buckets, and 20 litre Jerrycans.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- The ban on shelter construction activities for Burundians and Congolese asylum seekers is still ongoing.
- Demolition of some transitional shelters that are still in good condition – yet some refugees continue residing in dilapidated shelters. Advocacy by UNHCR and partners is still ongoing for these shelters not to be demolished.



## RESILIENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

### Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, the sector organized a stakeholders' consultative workshop in Kigoma township, where inputs were gathered to develop a Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion strategy for 2022/25 for the Tanzania operation. The workshop was attended by 40 participants, some of whom represented UNHCR and JRS in Burundi.
- Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) for host communities and refugees (the Congolese PPG) were carried out at Mtendeli, Nduta, and Nyarugusu camps – whereby a total of 240 learners came from the host communities and some 35 Congolese refugees from the Nyarugusu camp.
- The sector continued with the preparations to hand over assets to the government of Tanzania at the Mtendeli camp, whereby assets worth US\$340,000 were earmarked to be donated to the district of Kakonko.
- Representatives from the Livelihoods sector attended a special meeting with the Nduta camp commandant to discuss (a) strategies to combat the envisaged fourth wave of COVID-19 (b) unlocking the current restrictions imposed on livelihoods activities

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Difficulties in securing clearance to bring project items/ inputs into the camps, especially for kitchen garden demonstration plots.
- The restrictions imposed on the Burundian refugees not to attend any TVET programs across the three camps. Similarly, the ban for Burundian refugees to partake in farming activities (including kitchen gardening).



## 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.
- Two biweekly and one monthly zone leader meetings were conducted in December 2021. A total of 122 (30F,92M) community representatives participated in these meetings.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- The ban on livelihood activities continued to lead to an increase in harmful coping mechanisms for the refugees.



## ACCESS TO ENERGY

### Results and Impact

- Awareness creation on energy-saving techniques and environmental conservation was conducted. A total of 1 341 households across the camps were reached. The outreach was also extended to the host communities, reaching a total of 984 families in Kasulu, Kakonko, and Kibondo. Part of the awareness was demonstrations and training on fabricating mud fuel-efficient stoves (FES) through environment animators. This resulted in the fabrication of 32 FES in the camps and 157 in the host communities.
- UNHCR continues to support persons with specific needs with access to cooking energy. During the reporting period, the distribution of firewood remained stable at a per capita consumption rate of 1.8 kg per person. A total number of 5 597 vulnerable individuals were supplied with firewood. Various institutions, including the police stations and the health facilities, were also supported with firewood for cooking.
- In the effort to promote alternative sources of cooking energy in the camp, UNHCR, through its implementing partner REDESO is promoting the use of biomass charcoal briquette through both a centralized production approach and community-based production. Under the centralized production, a total number of 772 households were supported with biomass charcoal briquettes for cooking. Some 413 refugees supported with the raw materials for briquette making at the household level.
- During the reporting period, tree planting activities were launched in all three camps and in their respective host communities. A total of 547 889 tree seedlings were planted in the camps (178 502 Nduta; 144 320 Mtendeli; 225 067 Nyarugusu). Likewise, 179 989 tree seedlings were planted in the three host communities (76 379 Kibondo; 39 049 Kakonko; 64 561 Kasulu).
- Other environmental conservation activities such as environmental monitoring through patrols and soil conservation activities were also 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.
- 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 2021 refugee response in Tanzania is 116.7 million (47 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.

### **Earmarked and unearmarked funding received in 2021**

Algeria | Armenia | Australia | Belgium | Bulgaria | Canada | People's Republic of China | 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 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 – [Camp Consolidation](#)

## CONTACTS

**Edward Ogolla**, Communications Officer, Dar es Salaam E : [ogolla@unhcr.org](mailto:ogolla@unhcr.org), Tel: +255 22 2602708

**Magdalena Kasubi**, Communications Associate, Kibondo E: [Kasubi@unhcr.org](mailto:Kasubi@unhcr.org), Tel: +255 28 2820154

**Maimuna Mtengela**, Communications Associate, Kasulu E: [Mtengela@unhcr.org](mailto:Mtengela@unhcr.org), Tel: +255 28 2988193