

# United Republic of Tanzania

## KEY FIGURES

**264,475**

Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Tanzania

**223,685**

Total camp-based population

**144,791**

Burundian population of concern

**78,737**

Congolese population of concern

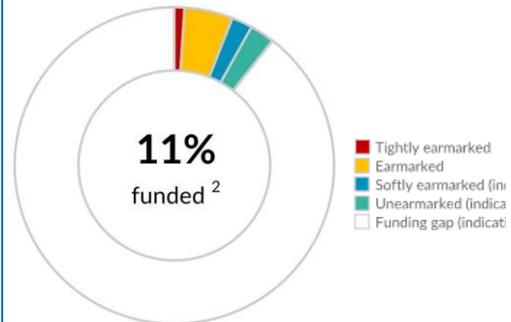
**157**

Other Nationalities population of concern

**116,652**

Burundian refugees repatriated voluntarily since 2017

## FUNDING LEVEL AS OF MARCH 2021



**\$116.7 million**

UNHCR's financial requirements 2021



Figure 1: A Congolese refugee trainee from MPCC bicycle repair in Nyarugusu camp. ©UNHCR/Maimuna Mtengela

# Operational Highlights



## PROTECTION

### Results and Impact

- UNHCR continues to manage the logistics of the Voluntary Repatriation Convoys. During the reporting period. Some 3,199 individuals voluntarily repatriated to Burundi. This brings to 7,224 the number of returnees who have been repatriated voluntarily in 2021 (116,652 since the exercise began in September 2017).
- A total of 404 PoCs received various legal services in March 2021. These services include; camp exit permit support, legal aid clinics, bail services, court representation, and visitation in case of incarceration.
- In March, some 89 new Gender-Based Violence (GBV) incidents were reported in Nyarugusu camp, while 145 cases and 69 incidents were reported in Nduta and Mtendeli, respectively. All survivors were offered comprehensive case management services and received psychosocial support.
- International Rescue Committee (IRC), in collaboration with UNHCR, conducted training on Clinical Care for Sexual Assault Survivor (CCSAS) and Management of Forensic Evidence Collection to 25 clinicians and medical doctors from Kigoma region hospitals (Kasulu, Kibondo, Kakonko, and Kigoma). The training capacitated staff with knowledge on how to improve comprehensive care for sexual assault/ GBV survivors and forensic evidence-related issues.
- Best Interest Procedure (BIP) continued, with its two critical procedural elements of Best Interest Assessment (BIA) and Best Interest Determination (BID) is conducted for different reasons, including that of voluntary repatriation and cross-border family reunification for unaccompanied minors. A total of 36 BIAs and 12 BIDs were conducted as part of the Best Interest Procedure.
- In Nyarugusu, Plan International continued to provide case management services to both Burundian and Congolese. A total of 20 children were identified and placed under alternative care, bringing the cumulative figure of children in alternative care to 285. Some 26 BIAs were documented for voluntary repatriation and alternative care. Furthermore, a total of 13 BIDs were documented for resettlement and voluntary repatriation pending BID Panel.
- In an effort to ensure inclusion is mainstreamed across sectors and empower persons with specific needs, HelpAge conducted a training session on inclusion programming. Some 113(27F, 86 M) persons with specific needs (PSNs) participated. Through the training, PSNs were able to understand the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons, including the right to participation in decision-making at all levels.
- UNHCR conducted training sessions on the use of its database (ProGres Version 4) to the HelpAge team to improve data protection and accountability. HelpAge staff were granted access to the system to enable timely updates of information on services provided to persons with specific needs (PSN). The use ProGres V4 will enable the application of the Global Distribution Tool (GDT), which is expected to improve service delivery(distributions) to persons with specific needs and avoid duplication hence effective use of resources. Efforts are underway to ensure more UNHCR partners have access to the system.
- Community participation was enhanced by conducting two monthly community leaders' and service providers' meetings in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, respecting COVID-19 preventive measures. The community raised several key protection risks, including; security issues like physical violence,

property confiscation, an increase of Malaria cases hence requested for mosquito nets, and community involvement leaders by security apparatus.

- Community-Based Feedback Mechanisms (Help Desks, Suggestion boxes) and Communicating with Communities remained functional. Most issues recorded were related to safety and protection, shelter, and material assistance. The need for durable solution other than repatriation was presented chiefly influenced by the announced camp closure. PoCs also requested support in shelter maintenance (houses have been affected by rainfall and strong wind) and general CRIs distribution. Concerns were referred to relevant sectors for interventions.
- A total of 64 refugees departed to various resettlement countries in March, bringing the total number to 332 since the year began.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Reduction in group activities were instituted in late February to adhere to COVID 19 prevention measures. Community mobilization efforts, meetings, training, and awareness-raising session, have all been reduced.
- Shortage of staff, transport, ICT equipment for Legal Services remains a challenge and negatively impacts broader coverage.
- Restrictions on shelter upgrades impacting negatively on the welfare of PSNs
- Continuation of COVID emergency worldwide and lockdowns in the resettlement countries will cause delays in processing and departures of resettlement cases, requiring intensified management of refugee expectations, information sharing, and fraud mitigation. Management of identification processes to prioritize within the reduced quotas remains critical for filling resettlement quotas in 2021.



### EDUCATION

#### Results and Impact

- The IRC finalized the distribution of UNICEF student's scholastic materials. However, some targets have not been realized not because the students were absent in school during the distribution. The team will work to ensure that they reach the remained students. Some 5,056 Congolese secondary school students and primary school pupils from Burundi (12,363) and Congo (21,295) received the materials.
- In Nduta and Mtendeli camps, UNHCR distributed WASH material to fundamental and secondary schools under *Education Can Not Wait* (ECW) project. These materials will help support school cleanliness and enhance quality teaching and learning environments, especially in mathematics and science subjects. In addition, IRC, in collaboration with Caritas with funding from the United Kingdom's FCDO, distributed teaching and learning materials to 10 secondary school teachers and five students under the program conducted at Hope Secondary School in Nduta. These materials will enhance the whole process of teaching and learning.
- The IRC Nyarugusu Education team held meetings with incentive coordination staff of both populations (Burundi and Congo) on 5 March 2021. The main agenda was to discuss the modality of conducting a free education campaign to schools under the UK-FCDO project. A total number of 12 Burundian staff and 14 Congolese staff attended
- In collaboration with Radio Kwizera, the Education Working Group has continued with broadcasting the education radio programs to support and improve educational services, support technical

assistance to teachers to improve teaching and learning outcomes, and achieve increased gains in educational attainment for girls and boys. The overall objective of this program is to ensure the students get more knowledge through radio sessions which will be aired and hence increase students' performance.

- Under the *Education Cannot Wait* project, IRC coordinated and supported the facilitation of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) training to 210 students and teachers for both Burundian and Congolese refugees. The training aimed at enhancing girls' proper usage and disposal of all the three types of sanitary pads that are locally made, disposable pads and reusable pads. On the other hand, teachers were trained to understand that menstruation is not shameful, and they should be helping students when such situations arise. Hygiene and MHM kits were distributed to students.
- IRC finalized rolling out of students' code of conduct on 4 and 5 March in the Burundian side in Nyarugusu camp by conducting meetings with parents. The sessions aimed to inform and request their cooperation in enhancing student discipline.
- In Mtendeli camp, IRC conducted three Adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) and HIV/AIDS awareness sessions to 155(95F, 60M). In Nduta, one ASRH/HIV awareness session was conducted through focus group discussion to 7(5F, 2M) youth reached at zone one. The awareness aimed sessions to mentor youth on HIV/AIDS preventive measures.
- In a bid to support students from the hosting community, IRC distributed 210 tables and chairs to secondary school students and 60 desks for primary school students in Kibondo District

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- A lack of sustainable access to examinations and certificates, coupled with the high cost of administering country of origin exams, limits refugees' opportunities to access higher education. A shortage of classrooms and qualified teachers in schools within the refugee camp continues to hamper the quality of education.

## HEALTH

### Results and Impact

- The top three leading causes of morbidity in March were confirmed to be Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI), Malaria, and Lower Respiratory Tract Infection (LRTI) for Nyarugusu and Nduta. In Mtendeli camp, URTI, Urinary Tract Infection, and Malaria were the most common causes. In March 2021, around 45,000 consultations were made at the Outpatient department at all three camps.
- The Crude Mortality Rate across all camps was 0.4 deaths/1000 population/month (Standard: ≤0.75/1000 population/month) and Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) was 0.48/1000 U5 Population/Month (Standard: ≤1.5/1000 U5 population/month) for the month of March, which are within the SPHERE minimum standards.
- There were 1,234 live births (Nyarugusu – 673, Nduta – 429, and Mtendeli – 163). Across the three camps, 96 percent of the deliveries were conducted at a health facility by skilled health workers.
- UNHCR, in coordination with Medical Team International (MTI) conducted Integrated Refugee Health Information System (IRHIS) mentorship training between 15 and 19 March 2021 for 71 Health and Nutrition Staffs from Nyarugusu, Mtendeli, and Nduta camps. The primary objective of the training was to standardize and streamline data collection across the three camps.
- In an effort to improve maternal and new-born community messages, MTI conducted Job training for 30 members of the Health information teams (HITs) in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu. The purpose of

the exercise was to equip HITs and their supervisors with knowledge and skill to effectively deliver maternal and new-born messages in the community using the Ministry of Health's Community Health Workers guidelines.

- To improve and ensure the availability of safe blood transfusion services, the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) conducted a Blood donation drive in Mtendeli Camp. A total of 50 units of blood was collected and sent to Tabora zonal blood bank for screening through the Kakonko district health facility
- TRCS conducted community Mid Upper arm Circumference (MUAC) screening for children aged 6-59months in Mtendeli Camp to ensure early case malnutrition identification. A total of 5,769 children were screened. Two children had Severe Acute Malnutrition, while three had Moderate Acute Malnutrition. This indicates that only 0.08% of the children screened were malnourished, reducing malnutrition cases in Mtendeli camp. MUAC is a quick and simple way to determine whether or not a child is malnourished using a simple coloured plastic strip
- UNHCR donated the essential medical equipment to Regional Medical Office (RMO) in Kigoma Region. This donation is based on needs identified by the region's referral hospitals to manage respiratory diseases to assist refugees and their hosts. The total value of the donation was USD 46,647.84.



Figure 2: UNHCR works with partners to ensure health services are provided to refugee and host communities around the camps. ©UNHCR/Maimuna Mtengela

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Shortage of staff due to budget cuts for 2021 (both Nationals and refugees' incentives) has led to the increased workload to the staff and could affect the quality of services
- Lack of Insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) to protect pregnant women (and children) from malarial infection through Vertical program

- General laxity in adherence to COVID-19 preventive measures put in place in the camps.
- Poor condition of some health facilities structures that need renovation and a shortage of ambulance services to support health services in the camp and accompany voluntary repatriation convoys.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Results and Impact

- The food distribution basket remains at 68 percent of the requirement across the refugee camps for 35 days instead of 42 days. Supplementary feeding for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition was, however, maintained at 100 percent.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Significant reduction of food ration and discontinuation of agriculture and other livelihood activities has adversely affected POCs. During the post-distribution monitoring, it was noted that some refugees survive on a single meal a day because some of it was being bartered for other essential supplies.



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Results and Impact

- Water supply coverage has been kept above the SPHERE recommendation by providing POCs 26.7 l/p/d in Nyarugusu Congolese, 33.6 l/p/d in Nyarugusu Burundian side, 34.2 l/p/d in Mtendeli, and 27.1 l/p/d in Nduta camp. Tap coverage (person per tap) stands at 75 p/tap (BDI) and 125 p/tap (DRC) in Nyarugusu, and 120 p/tap in Mtendeli and 51 p/tap in Nduta. Installation and replacement of damaged taps is continuing, with sturdier taps being installed for Nyarugusu and Nduta. Water supply network improvement was performed in Nyarugusu to increase water pressure in zone 9. In Nduta, water storage was increased by installing larger capacity T95 tanks.
- The latrine coverage ratio currently stands between 5.7 and 7.3 persons per latrine in the three camps. The share of households with household latrines remains below standard, 54 % - 74%. Construction of household latrines is continuing, with 179 latrines being constructed in Nduta during the reporting period. Uncertainty with camp consolidation and limitations on construction activities hindered latrine construction in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu.
- 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. In the three camps, there are, on average, 762 persons per Hygiene Promoter, which is within the recommended UNHCR standards. Under general soap distribution, total 23,622 HH (91,200 individuals) received 500g/person/month for 2 months (March and April). The distribution days were extended from 5 to 10 days to ensure COVID-19 prevention measures at the distribution centre were followed.
- In response to COVID-19, awareness and sensitization on preventive measures are ongoing. Awareness-raising on respiratory infections (COVID-19) takes place via focus group discussions and PA systems. Since the introduction of the preventive measures, a total of 5,404 public

handwashing points has been installed, and 35,142 kilograms of powder soap and 12,897 litres of liquid soap has been delivered to these.

- World Water Day was celebrated in the three camps on March 22nd with a theme of Valuing Water. The activities included installing banners, disseminating relevant messages to the POCs, including incentive workers, and planting tree seedlings.
- IRC provided WASH material to support six host community schools in Kibondo and Kakonko District.
- UNHCR/DRC donated 200 reusable face masks to police offices in Nduta and Mtendeli as preventive measures toward the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Limited funding hinders the implementation of WASH-related activities such as improving the coverage of household latrines, eliminating open defecation of children, implementing MHM improvements and constructing bathing shelters.
- Limited interest in practicing COVID-19 preventive measures in the camps.
- Limitations posed by the authorities on implementing some WASH activities in Nyarugusu Camp section occupied by the Burundian population.



## SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS

### Results and Impact

- Demolition of shelters: 416 transitional shelters were demolished in Mtendeli, 264 in Nduta, and 82 in Nyarugusu were demolished until the end of March 2021 Burundian side after repatriation.
- Rehabilitation work: 179 shelters maintained up to the end of March 2021 in Nduta camp. This involves shelters affected by heavy rain and strong winds whereby PoCs assisted with family tents.
- Preparation for constructing three blocks of classrooms with two classrooms each at Kibondo, Kakonko, and Kasulu Districts under UNHCR fund is ongoing where a review of the BoQs and drawings for the classroom block was done. Discussion between UNHCR, NRC Shelter team and District Commissioners and the District Executive Director Offices is ongoing before the commencement of the implementation
- Preparation and Review of architectural and bill of quantities of the roads and classroom that will be implemented this year were done in Nduta and Mtendeli. In Nyarugusu, the assessment is still pending approval from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). Several technical assessments and document reviews for the rehabilitation of various infrastructures in the camps were done.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Ongoing demolition of shelters left after voluntary repatriation. Demolished shelters that are still in good condition could be used by the POCs still living in dilapidated shelters and worn-out tents, especially during this ongoing rainy season. However, MoHA still restricts the reallocation of PoCs to them. Also, wastage of material resources which cannot be reused after demolition due to loss of some items and broken materials like timber and RHU steel poles as well as theft incidences.
- Some of the POCs are still residing in dilapidated shelters, and it is difficult to rehabilitate or reconstruct their shelters to improve their living condition due to the imposed camp restrictions.



## RESILIENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

### Results and Impact

- Danish Refugee Council (DRC) commenced beneficiary enrolment for the 2021 programme in the Host Community, covering different vocational courses such as computer literacy, soap making, tailoring, and female salon. High demand for youth to join various vocational training(s) courses was observed during this exercise.
- DRC conducted field monitoring to individuals who benefited from kitchen gardening programme in 2020. A total of 286 were monitored in Nyarugusu. It was observed that most beneficiaries were able to produce vegetables, thus contribute to increased access to dietary diversification.
- Monitoring of Farm Training Centre (FTC) and household's kitchen gardens is ongoing. Targeted households were provided with technical support on pest management, crops harvest techniques, and seed storage. This programme, benefiting 380 individuals, has enabled families to improve household dietary diversity resulting in nutritional benefits.
- DRC finalized the distribution of home-learning materials to 86 beneficiaries. Beneficiaries graduated from various Vocational Training Courses, namely, tailoring, soap making, male saloon, female saloon, bicycle repair, and phone fixing. The distributed tools will enable PoCs to practice further skills gained and improve their livelihoods.
- UNHCR donated 10 desktop computers to computer classes for students enrolled in online courses. The computers have been installed at the Maloregwa Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC), and DRC has installed the operating system and required software to make them operational.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- The livelihoods-based needs are enormous compared to the current available support. High needs are vocational skill training and kitchen garden. There is a need for implementing partners to continue fundraising.
- Inadequate /lack of market for goods and services: Closure of common markets, Restricted markets spaces in the camps.
- Restrictions on livelihood activities.



## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

### Results and Impact

- UNHCR and camp management partners, DRC, continued to facilitate the VoIRep exercise at the departure centre in the operation.
- Following the prevailing heavy rains and accompanying strong winds, monitoring of shelter and WASH facilities was undertaken continuously in all three camps
- Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) meetings were conducted in Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The meeting discussions were mainly focused on COVID-19 preventive measures in place, Protection issues, Basic Services, and update of the camp consolidation process.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- There is a need to review the policy as regards shelter demolition and repair in Nduta Camp. Many PoCs are living in dilapidated structures, some of which have even been made worse by the heavy rains. There has been a moratorium on the construction and repair of shelters in Nduta camp since 2020.



### ACCESS TO ENERGY

#### Results and Impact

- Message on energy-saving techniques and environmental conservation were disseminated through home visits at the household level by environmental animators. During the visits, 401 households in Nyarugusu, 264 in Nduta camp, and 403 in Mtendeli camps were reached.
- Community mobilization on environmental protection, fabrication of energy-saving stoves, and backfilling of open pits were conducted. In Nduta camp, 10 public meetings were held, and at Mtendeli 15 meetings were conducted. At Nyarugusu camp, 42 demonstrations on fuel-efficient fabrication were done, and 79 fuel-efficient stoves for PSNs fabricated.
- A total of 23 PoCs' households in the protection village and 160 households from the community in Nduta camp received biomass charcoal briquettes. In Mtendeli camp, a total of 14 households received briquettes, while in Nyarugusu, some 35 persons with specific needs were supplied with the same. In addition, 23 PoCs who have been trained in making the briquettes received raw material required for household production.
- Post-planting management of woodlots continued through weeding and preparation of fire breaks. In total, 117 acres of woodlots at Nduta and 32 acres at Mtendeli were managed.

### Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Insufficient access to cooking energy for refugees and no designated firewood collection sites compel PoCs to venture long distances searching for firewood.
- Increased human encroachment at water catchment areas leading to high water turbidity of major rivers supplying water in the camps.

## 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. Currently, UNHCR has revised its for its 2021 refugee response to 116.7 million (only 11 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 | 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 the collective efforts and capacities of all partners involved.

UNHCR works closely with other UN agencies through the UN Reform, Delivering as One initiative and participates in the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II) 2016-2021, under the Resilience Thematic Results Group. Within this group, UNHCR undertakes action to ensure that a joint vision of protection-sensitive and solutions-oriented assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers is delivered in line with international norms and standards. UNHCR also works with the MoHA, its direct government counterpart in Tanzania, while maintaining productive relations with other Government entities and NGO partners.

The United Nations Kigoma Joint Programme is an area-based UN joint programme that cuts across multiple sectors and links the UN's current humanitarian response to refugees and migrants with an increased focus on supporting host communities as well as strengthening the link between humanitarian and development initiatives in the region. Sixteen different UN agencies are involved in the programme, which was developed in cooperation with the regional and district authorities and based on the development needs of the region and the capacities of the UN in Tanzania.

On 16 –18 December 2019, some 3,000 participants, including refugees, heads of state and Government, UN leaders, international institutions, development organizations, business leaders and civil society representatives, came together in Geneva for the first-ever Global Refugee Forum. Held a year after the UN General Assembly affirmed a new framework for a more predictable and equitable approach to supporting refugees and host communities, discussions and high-level talks focused on six key areas: responsibility sharing; education; jobs and livelihoods; energy and infrastructure; solutions; and protection capacity. Over 770 pledges were made from across the spectrum at the Forum. These contributions are expected to include financial, technical, and material assistance; legal and policy changes to enable greater inclusion of refugees in society; resettlement places; and the safe return for refugees as part of durable solutions. For a complete list of pledges, see the dashboard [here](#).

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

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