

United Republic of Tanzania

KEY FIGURES

253,040

Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Tanzania

212,241

Total camp-based population

132,995

Burundian population of concern

79,080

Congolese population of concern

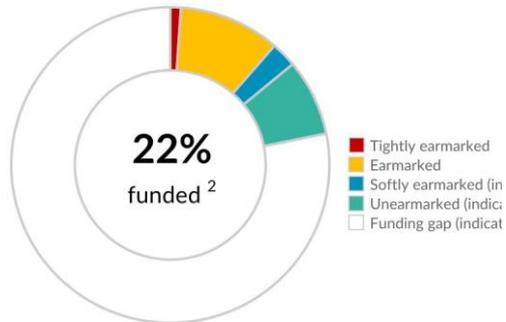
157

Other Nationalities population of concern

129,544

Burundian refugees repatriated voluntarily since 2017

FUNDING LEVEL AS OF JUNE 2021



\$116.7 million

UNHCR's financial requirements 2021

Operational Highlights



UNHCR Representative and other panelists at the World Refugee Day live broadcast. ©UNHCR/ Clemence Eliah

World Refugee Day 2021: This year's theme focused on the power of inclusion. The shared experience of COVID-19 has shown us that we only succeed if we stand together. The global campaign thus called for greater inclusion of refugees in health systems, schools and sports under the theme; **Together we can achieve anything - Together we heal, learn and shine**. Several activities were organized in the three refugee camps (Nduta, Mtendeli, and Nyarugusu), and a mini football tournament was held in Kigoma ([Photos](#), [Video](#)). The commemorations culminated in a 3-hour live show on TV and social media ([Video](#), [Photos](#)).

Joint Ambassadors' mission to Kigoma Region and the Refugee Camps: From 1 – 4 June, a group of resident ambassadors from Europe visited three refugee camps in North-western Tanzania. During the joint four-day visit that UNHCR coordinated, they met and interacted with refugees in refugee camps of Mtendeli (Kakonko District), Nduta (Kibondo District), and Nyarugusu (Kasulu District). They also met with Regional and District authorities, officials from the Refugee Services Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and humanitarian partners working in the region. The following Ambassadors participated. H.E Peter VAN ACKER: Ambassador, Kingdom of Belgium; H.E Mette Norgaard DISSING-SPANDET: Ambassador, Kingdom of Denmark; H.E. Regine HESS: Ambassador, Federal Republic of Germany; H.E Jeroen VERHEUL – Ambassador, Kingdom of the Netherlands; H.E David CONCAR – High Commissioner, United Kingdom; H.E Didier CHASSOT – Ambassador, Swiss Confederation. [More about the visit](#)



Burundian refugee traditional dancers welcome visiting delegation. ©UNHCR/ Clemence Eliah

Ambassador of Ireland visits Kigoma/ Nyarugusu Refugee Camp: While on a visit to the Kigoma region to the Ambassador of Ireland to Tanzania, H.E Mary O'Neil visited the Nyarugusu refugee camp in Kasulu. She was able to meet and interact with refugees as well as see the main hospital, Voluntary Repatriation centre, and the Food Distribution site.



Irish Ambassador visiting Nyarugusu Camp. ©UNHCR/ Hosiana Munuo

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

- UNHCR continues to manage the logistics of the Voluntary Repatriation Convoys. During the reporting period, 5,006 individuals were voluntarily repatriated to Burundi. This brings to 20,116, the number of returnees from Tanzania in 2021 and 129,544 since the exercise began in September 2017. [Click here for more information on the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees in Tanzania](#)
- Two Townhall meetings were conducted in Nduta camp. Major concerns raised by PoCs were related to health. The PoCs reported their dissatisfaction with the delivery of health services by TRCS. The PoCs also requested the GoT not to force them to return to Burundi. They took the opportunity to address the issue of shelters demolitions and rehabilitation and asked for more shelter due to increased family size.
- UNHCR coordinated the distribution of sanitary kits to all women and girls of reproductive age (10-49 years old). 15,879 beneficiaries in Nduta while 6,676 in Mtendeli were received sanitary kits.
- Help Age International distributed cash to persons with disabilities of different categories in Nduta camp. The money was distributed for supplementary food where 780 PSN (381females 399 Male) were provided with 40,000Tsh each.
- In the reporting period, child protection partners conducted 42 Best Interests Assessments (BIAs) in Nduta and Mtendeli. As regards Best Interest Determination (BIDs), a total of 31 were completed. As part of capacity building, a 2-day refresher training on BID was conducted for caseworkers, case management officers, and supervisors from Plan International. The objective of the training was to improve the capacity to deliver quality BIA and BID reports. BIA and BID are conducted for various reasons, including voluntary repatriation and cross-border family reunification for unaccompanied minors.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with Child Protection partners, organized commemorations of the Day of the African Child on 16 June 2021. The theme for 2021 was “**Quality health, education, and protection are the rights of every child for a better future!**” During the commemoration, children voiced out challenges they face in the camps, including recruiting and trafficking of children.
- In Nyarugusu camp, some 85 new GBV incidents were reported in June. All victims were offered comprehensive case management services and received psychosocial support. 96 GBV incidents were recorded from Nduta and Mtendeli (61 cases Nduta, 35 Mtendeli). The IRC continues to deliver awareness activities on the importance of timely reporting and response services available in the camps. The Survivors were offered comprehensive case management services and received psychosocial support.
- Legal services were provided to 63 (35 Congolese and 28 Burundians) GBV cases received legal counseling, out of which 33 cases were referred to the Police, 13 referred to WLAC, and 17 cases declined legal proceeding.

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

- UNHCR, in collaboration with partners, conducted a community engagement meeting for Parents Teachers Associations from 13 schools. The objective of analyzing the results of the second term exams for the Congolese population and discuss the students' attendance challenges. The overall average performance of girls for the second term was 62% and 75% for boys.
- Distribution and repair of desks have been going on to minimize the shortage of desks in Nyarugusu Camp as part of the School Improvement Plan. UNHCR continues to support more desks in schools to address the gap.
- The IRC and UNHCR conducted local outdoor and indoor unit troubleshooting at Fraternity INS Centre. UNHCR and IRC coordinated with Vodafone Foundation and the Echotel (the ISP contracted by Vodafone Foundation) to dispatch the LNB radios for replacement from Dar es Salaam to Kasulu.
- In collaboration with the World University Service of Canada (WUSC), the education program finalized shortlisting of applicants for 2022/23 to the student refugee programme, which aims to combine resettlement with opportunities for higher education for refugees. In the 2022/23 cohort, 98 applicants have been shortlisted and will proceed to sit for the language proficiency test. Those who are successful will undergo further screening through additional interviews in July with the ultimate goal of continuing their tertiary education in Canadian institutions and build better futures for themselves and their families.
- Preselection exercise for the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative scholarship, commonly known as DAFI Scholarship, is ongoing. A total of 411(82F,32M) applicants across the three camps returned their applications. The DAFI scholarship programme offers qualified refugee and returnee students the possibility to earn an undergraduate degree in their country of asylum or home country. The programme is supported by Germany, Denmark, the Czech Republic, UNHCR, and private donors.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- There has been a shortage of learning and teaching materials, with no material being distributed to preschool centres, special education, and vocation skills centres since November 2020. The distribution of scholastic materials for primary schools has been put on hold for the past three months.
- Lack of equipment, computers, teaching and learning materials for ICT and related courses.
- Teacher's professional development activities, construction, and distribution of radio devices remain on hold pending permission from the Government.

HEALTH

Results and Impact

- UNHCR, MOHA, and SGBV Partners, with the facilitation of the Chemist and Head of Forensic Biology and DNA Services section at the Ministry of Home Affairs, jointly conducted an assessment on forensic specimen storage facilities in the refugee camps.
- TRCS participated in the General Cleanliness and Blood Donation campaign on Commemoration of World Refugee Day, where 150 units of blood were collected in Nyarugusu.
- TRCS received 1,000 Mosquito Nets from the Government of Tanzania to support pregnant women and children (under one year) who receive the measles and rubella virus vaccine.
- A nutrition exchange learning visit was organized for TRCS staff in Nyarugusu to Nduta and Mtendeli. The objective of the visit was to provide practical learning opportunities for staff to observe

how nutrition activities are implemented in the other camps, adopt best practices from the visit, and strengthen the relationship among nutrition service providers/partners.

- A refresher training on the management of acute malnutrition for children with severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition was conducted for 66 healthcare professionals.
- Supplementary food was distributed to the beneficiaries with special nutritional needs (Clients on - Anti Retroviral Treatment, Tuberculosis, Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Diabetes, Sickle Cell, and Cerebral Palsy).
- Awareness and sensitization activities related to COVID-19, including preventive measures, continue to be implemented in all camps. Crowd control and Physical distancing continued to be maintained in all the clinics. This has been achieved by increasing the number of clinic days, proposing a specific timetable with a specific date and time (for each village for Reproductive Health clinics), and ensuring people sit one meter apart while waiting for medical services. UNHCR Health Partners TRCS and MSF continue with sensitization and awareness-raising through Information dissemination to the community through Health Information Team (HIT) using Megaphones and Public addressing systems. Some 121,037 individuals were reached by HIT.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Low family planning and immunization coverage due to inadequate family Planning commodities and vaccines.
- Shortages of staff which remains a challenge in providing better services to the POCs. There has been a significant turnover of the trained health staff; hence new staff require training on COVID - 19.
- General laxity in adherence to COVID-19 preventive measures put in place in the camps.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Results and Impact

- The general food distribution (GFD) for 42 days started in the camps during the reporting period. The food basket was maintained at 68% (1454 Kcal). Total 58,330 PoCs have received food in Nduta camp, and the distribution is still ongoing in Mtendeli camp.
- Supplementary food distribution for the Acute Malnourished Children, Pregnant and Lactating women, under 2- and under 5-years children were carried out in both camps.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Significant reduction of food ration and discontinuation of agriculture and other livelihood activities has adversely affected POCs as they receive only 68% of their needs.



WATER AND SANITATION

Results and Impact

- Water supply coverage has been kept above the SPHERE recommendation by providing POCs 27.2 l/p/d in Nyarugusu Congolese, 31.7 l/p/d in Nyarugusu Burundian side, 31.7 l/p/d in Mtendeli, and 31.8 l/p/d in Nduta camp. Tap coverage (person per tap) stands at 79 p/tap (BDI) and 127 p/tap (DRC) in Nyarugusu, and 108 p/tap in Mtendeli and 49 p/tap in Nduta. Installation and replacement of damaged taps is continuing, with sturdier taps being installed for Nyarugusu and Nduta. Three T70 water storage tanks were upgraded to T95 in Nduta. The water flow in Zone 1,2,3, and other common area facilities has been greatly improved after four water storage tanks were relocated to higher ground during the reporting period.
- The latrine coverage ratio currently stands between 4.4 and 8.9 persons per latrine in the three camps. The share of households with household latrines remains below standard, 37 % - 90%. The household latrine construction continues, with 533 latrines constructed for Congolese, 29 for Burundians in Nyarugusu, 495 latrines in Nduta, and 241 latrines in Mtendeli during the reporting period. Latrine construction bans were resolved, and latrine construction is also in progress in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu Burundian.
- 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, 682 persons per Hygiene Promoter in the three camps, which is within the recommended UNHCR standards. Under general soap distribution, all POCs receive 500 grams of soap/person/month, and females receive dignity kits. General hygiene training was conducted for 400 persons, including zone leaders, faith leaders, and incentive workers. Some 160 adolescent girls in Mtendeli camp received training on Menstrual Hygiene Management.
- In response to COVID-19, awareness and sensitization on preventive measures are ongoing. Awareness-raising on respiratory infections (COVID-19) is conducted via house-to-house visits, focus group discussions, and public announcements. Maintenance of the installed public handwashing points continues. Since introducing the preventive measures, 58,470 kilograms of powder soap and 18,172 liters of liquid soap have been distributed.
- At schools, water is provisioned at 3 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 will be strengthened to overcome WASH issues at schools and designate responsibilities between agencies.
- In the host community, NRC has begun work to solarize a borehole in Nengo prison in Kibondo. UN-Habitat is providing additional support for the extension of the network to the community. DRC completed upgrading and solarization of a borehole in Samvura/ Bunyambo (Kibondo). Water Mission currently has 17 safe water projects ongoing in Kigoma Region. There are several sanitation projects, including school latrine construction, being carried out by the WASH partners. WASH improvements for the VolRep convoy route Kibondo (Mugunzu) are still at the initial stages of implementation.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Limited funding hinders the implementation of WASH-related activities such as improving the water supply networks, coverage of household latrines, eliminating open defecation of children, implementing MHM and other WASH improvements at schools, and constructing bathing shelters and drainage improvements.

- Limitations on construction activities posed by the authorities continue to hinder the implementation of WASH activities.



SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS

Results and Impact

- Demolition of shelters: A total of 769 in Mtendeli, 1488 in Nduta, and 325 in Nyarugusu were demolished up to the end of June 2021.
- Construction/ Rehabilitation work: rehabilitation work of the mass sleeping shelters at the Departure centre and NFI distribution centre has been completed. The construction of the new logistic base in Kasulu will be soon complete
- Roads works road repair works in Nduta camp is at mobilization and grading stage ongoing while in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps is at mobilization stage. Permanent classrooms construction work in Nduta camp will also begin soon.
- Host community support: Construction of 3 blocks of classrooms with two classrooms each at Kibondo and Kakonko Districts under UNHCR fund is ongoing at walling stage while in Kasulu District is at the foundation stage, both under NRC implementation through local contractors.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Difficulties in securing a permit for the construction activities from MoHA has been a cause for delays in the implementation of the projects in the camps.
- Ongoing demolition of shelters left vacant after voluntary repatriation remains a cause of concern. Demolished shelters that are still in good condition could be used by refugees still living in dilapidated shelters and worn-out tents, especially during this impending rainy season.
- Some of the PoCs are still residing in dilapidated shelters. It is difficult to rehabilitate or reconstruct their shelters to improve their living conditions due to the imposed camp restrictions.



RESILIENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

Results and Impact

- Training on improved vegetable farming techniques to 214 beneficiaries (130 female and 84 male) was provided by DRC. Such training is crucial because agriculture (horticulture) contributes immensely to household dietary diversity and consequently improved nutrition of refugees within the refugee camp settings.
- DRC delivered skills-based training for 56 beneficiaries (28 female and 28 male) from the Congolese population and the host community (Nyamidaho village). Training on Communications and Technology (ICT) and online learning to 32 refugees and their hosts.
- DRC conducted an introduction meeting to introduce new energy (bio-briquettes production) and environment project expected to be implemented in Nyarugusu. The meeting, which took place on 18 June 2021 in Kigoma, was attended by MoHA Zonal Coordinator, Nyarugusu camp commandant, among other stakeholders

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Limited opportunities for self/wage employment in the camps. This has had a significant negative effect on the large segments of the refugee populations leading to some refugee youths and women resorting to negative coping mechanisms.
- Inadequate /lack of market for goods and services caused by the closure of common markets, restricted markets spaces in the camps, and limited market for handicrafts, furniture, etc., made by refugee youths and women, including PSNs, have had the greatest direct impact on food insecurity among the refugee households.
- Restrictions on the available livelihood options and economic activities for the Burundians population persist despite all advocacy efforts.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Results and Impact

- Regular joint service monitoring in Nduta and Mtendeli camps continued to ensure the efficiency of the implementation and prompt assistance to PoCs.
- DRC received a permit from MoHA to initiate the preparation for elections for refugees for both the Burundian and Congolese population in Nyarugusu on 9 -11 June 2021. An election dispute occurred following the announcement of the result. Some refugees insisted that the results had been altered. Calm was eventually restored in the camps after two days of angry riots.
- One town hall meeting was held in Nyarugusu attended by the general refugee population from both Burundian and Congolese populations. Several issues related to health, shelter WASH were raised, and feedback was provided.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- PoCs complaints on shelter demolitions and cutting of banana plantations for the repatriating PoCs.
- Although calm has been restored following the refugee leadership election in Nyarugusu, the key position of the vice chair remains vacant.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Results and Impact

- UNHCR organized a 3-day workshop in Kigoma on environmental mainstreaming and landscape rehabilitation to bring on board all environmental actors to have skills and knowledge of collective delivery of sound solutions of environmental management within the refugees and the hosting communities. The main objective is to build capacities of the environmental stakeholders on collaborative management of natural resources within and around the refugee camps.
- Total 669 individuals (300 males & 369 females) have received firewood under PSN support in Mtendeli camp.

Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Despite the introduction of alternative energy interventions, firewood remains the primary source of cooking for the refugees and this will continue to pose conservation challenges.

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 requires for its refugee response operating in 2021 of which, 22 percent funded of the needs have been secured.

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