

Annual Results Report

2024

Tanzania

Acknowledgements

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

The United Republic of Tanzania has a long history of generosity in granting asylum to forcibly displaced populations. As of December 2024, Tanzania hosted nearly 231,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from Burundi (145,000) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (86,000). Around 82 per cent of the refugee population reside in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, located in Kigoma Region. The remaining 18 per cent of refugees and asylum seekers reside in Dar es Salaam, Kigoma villages, and the Old Settlements.

In 2024, less than 400 new arrivals were recorded compared to 2023 when over 14,000 new arrivals were received, the majority from the DRC. Asylum space for Burundian new arrivals and persons seeking asylum based on diverse identity remained a challenge.

Refugees and asylum seekers encountered multiple protection risks. Women and children, who are 85 per cent of the population, faced risks of gender-based violence (GBV), including child marriage, access to quality education and child labor. Refugees and asylum seekers live in crowded shelters due to restrictions on shelter expansion, causing health risks. Access to energy supplies remained limited.

The Government's encampment policy and policies restricting economic activities has led to lack of freedom of movement and access to employment opportunities for refugees, exacerbating their vulnerability. Denial of exit permits has limited the opportunities for some refugees to access durable solutions.

As part of the voluntary repatriation promotion, some 14,000 Burundian refugees were supported to return in 2024. During the Tripartite Meeting held in Bujumbura, Burundi in December 2024, the governments of Burundi and Tanzania, with UNHCR, agreed to support Tanzania to conduct comprehensive protection and solutions-based assessments for Burundian refugees to identify appropriate durable solutions.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons live in an environment enabling their protection in compliance with international protection standards, principles and values.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.86%	74.86%

The Government of Tanzania continues to demonstrate its commitment to supporting forcibly displaced populations seeking asylum in the country. In 2024, Tanzania hosted a significant number of refugees and asylum seekers, totaling 231,000 individuals. Among them, approximately 190,000 reside in Nduta (57,000 individuals) and Nyarugusu (133,000 individuals) camps. Most of these refugees are from Burundi, accounting for 63 per cent, followed by 37 per cent from the DRC and 0.27 per cent from other nationalities.

In 2024, 408 individuals out of 545 (74.86 per cent) accessed asylum and underwent preliminary asylum procedures, including registration.

According to government policy, all asylum seekers must undergo individualized Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures. However, logistical and financial challenges have prevented the National Eligibility Committee (NEC) from convening in 2024. In response, UNHCR has continued to advocate for the government to grant prima facie refugee status under the 1998 Refugees Act to nearly 30,000 asylum seekers awaiting status determination.

While there has been positive progress regarding access to territory and asylum procedures, UNHCR has noted instances of refoulement involving 137 individuals who sought asylum in Tanzania. This figure only includes cases known to UNHCR. In response, UNHCR has continued to advocate for the government to allow for joint border visits to assess the asylum situation at entry points including reception conditions and other protection considerations.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons enjoy fundamental rights and access to essential services satisfying their needs.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63.55%	66.30%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	94.67%	92.30%

Comprehensive primary health care and nutrition services were provided to refugees and asylum seekers in two refugee camps in Kigoma region, in line with national health and nutrition guidelines. In 2024, 92.3 per cent of refugees and asylum had access to primary health care facilities within the camps.

Refugees and asylum seekers had access to formal and informal dispute mechanisms in the camps through available legal services, including legal counselling and assistance, and legal representation.

Furthermore, UNHCR strengthened the capacity of the judiciary system on refugee protection and response by supporting the participation of three judicial officials (one judge and two magistrates) in the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges Conference on mixed movement, which took place in Egypt from 17 to 21 November 2024. UNHCR also supported three government officials to participate in an online course on mixed movement by the San Remo Institute.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

Refugees and stateless persons benefits from a wider range of solutions.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19,538	13,852
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,846	6,397

In 2024, UNHCR in Tanzania advanced to the promotion phase of voluntary repatriation facilitating the return of nearly 14,000 refugees to Burundi, bringing the total number of returnees since the start of repatriation in September 2017 to 179,000 individuals. Tanzania remains the leading country in the region facilitating returns to Burundi. UNHCR implemented various initiatives to promote voluntary repatriation, enhancing access to information on the socio-economic and security situation in the areas of return to enable refugees to make an informed and voluntary choice to return. Initiatives included sports and dance, weekly mass meetings, townhall meetings, focus group discussions, a 'Go and See' visit to five regions in central and northern Burundi, a 'Come and Tell' mission, and production and distribution of return and reintegration brochures.

In 2024, Tanzania remained one of the largest resettlement case processing centres in the region and submitted cases for 6,394 refugees to Australia, Canada, France, Sweden, and the United States of America (USA), including 25 Burundian refugees due to their heightened risk, with some having serious medical conditions. A total of 6,397 refugees departed from Tanzania for resettlement to Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Sweden, and the USA, including 6,346 Congolese, 50 Burundians and one Eritrean.

In parallel, complementary pathways in Tanzania provided other solutions and opportunities for refugees to reach their human potential. Some 17 refugee students departed to third countries for their higher education through the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the Mastercard Foundation Scholars Program, University Corridors for Refugees UNICORE 6.0, and the World University Service of Canada (WUSC). At least 46 refugees known to UNHCR departed from Tanzania through family reunification or private sponsorship pathways, however comprehensive data is not available to UNHCR.

Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual(2024)
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education			
Tanzania, United Republic of	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.57%	120.30%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education			
Tanzania, United Republic of	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.36%	71.95%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark			
Tanzania, United Republic of	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72.70%	100.00%

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

The main barriers and challenges faced by UNHCR in Tanzania towards achieving impact for forcibly displaced and stateless persons revolved around insufficient capacity, limiting government policies, and lack of resources. Inadequate qualified health workers led to overcrowding and long waiting times at the health facilities for refugees and asylum seekers.

As much as the government maintained an open-door policy, restrictions in access to asylum existed for some nationalities such as Burundians and Congolese asylum seekers who entered the country through land border entry points. Timely RSD continued to be a challenge, with approximately 40,000 asylum seekers pending RSD by the NEC. UNHCR continued strategic advocacy with the government to address barriers on access to asylum.

The government's encampment policy with restrictions on exit permits and movements outside of camps affected access to family reunification and resettlement opportunities for Burundian refugees as well as many displaced Congolese, and limited livelihood opportunities for cash-based interventions and income generating projects. Additionally, the government's unilateral closure and consolidation of some facilities, such as schools and women empowerment centres affected service delivery and impacted the overall protection environment for refugees and asylum seekers. The government's policy on work permits continued to restrict access to the right to work.

In 2024, UNHCR lost two critical education pathways' opportunities and could potentially lose more due to lack of the electronic Conventional Travel Documents (eCTD).

Inadequate resources affected provision and access to critical services, and this increased vulnerability and exacerbated the protection risks and needs for refugees and asylum seekers, especially for those unlawfully exiting the camp to explore alternative livelihoods.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR remained an active member of the UN country team in 2024, contributing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). The Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) continued to provide multi-sectoral support to host communities and refugees. UNHCR's engagement with the UN system advanced refugee inclusion in sector strategies like the National Plan of Action to combat Violence Against Women and Children, and promoted sustainable energy solutions with support from FAO, UNCDF, and WFP.

UNHCR strengthened relationships with development partners, including JICA, which agreed to support local planning capacity development in Kigoma Region from 2025. UNHCR actively participated in the Education Development Partners Group (EdDPG), advocating for refugee inclusion in national education and co-chairing the group with USAID. They contributed to consultations on the Education Act, recommending alignment with the Refugee Act to ensure education provision for refugees.

To advance Climate Action, UNHCR signed a UN-to-UN agreement with UNEP for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project in Kigoma in June 2024, initiating activities. Additionally, UNHCR implemented environment and climate resilience activities targeting refugees and host communities funded through sources like the SDG Acceleration Fund.

In 2024, UNHCR shared refugee impact stories in the Quarterly Umoja – UN Tanzania Newsletter and participated in the UN International Women's Day campaign, emphasizing the inclusion of refugee women in decision-making processes as a peace investment. They also ensured urban refugee participation in the UN Dialogue on Ending GBV in Tanzania in December 2024.

In February 2024, UNHCR launched the 2024-2025 Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), addressing protection and assistance needs for Congolese refugees in Tanzania.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

All persons seeking international protection are granted access to territory and are protected from refoulement in line with international principles

By 2025 all persons of concern are registered and issued documentation in a timely and effective manner

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98.46%	100.00%	22.50%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,217
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,255

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR continued its advocacy interventions with the Tanzanian government to ensure forcibly displaced populations could access and enjoy asylum in line with international refugee protection standards. Key efforts included:

408 new arrivals were recorded and registered in Nyarugusu and Dar es Salaam, a significant decrease from 14,610 in 2023. Most new arrivals were from the DRC and Sudan, with others from Syria, Yemen, and other nationalities.

Registration of 523 individuals who arrived in 2023 and previous years was completed following advocacy efforts with the government.

Despite advocacy, no border entry point missions occurred in 2024.

Continued advocacy for prima facie recognition for Congolese and Sudanese new arrivals due to constraints in the individualized Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process.

17 key government officials participated in various capacity-building initiatives, including workshops and

conferences on refugee and statelessness issues. This included virtual and in-person events organized by institutions like the Judicial Institute for Africa (JIFA) and the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges (IARMJ).

Achieved 100% individual registration and documentation, ensuring timely updates and accurate records of civil events such as births and deaths.

Introduced biometric verification at distribution points to enhance identity authentication, reduce duplication risks, and improve data consistency.

Implemented PING (PRIMES Interoperability Gateway) as a data exchange platform with WFP, allowing real-time tracking of assistance data and timely identification and resolution of anomalies.

8,950 new births were recorded, and 7,561 birth notifications issued in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps.

By the end of 2024, 8,847 children, including 4,438 girls, were issued birth certificates.

Provided equipment and supplies to the Civil Registrar's Office to facilitate the printing and issuance of birth certificates. This included ICT equipment, stationery, furniture, and storage.

Engaged in various district and camp-based meetings with registration authorities, partners, and relevant government offices to harmonize and streamline birth registration processes for refugees and asylum seekers according to national guidelines.

Conducted a strategic meeting at the Kigoma regional level to review Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and create harmonized guidance for civil documentation in the refugee response.

Collaborated with District Administrative Secretaries to extend government-led civil registration support to refugee camps. This enabled the deployment of government social workers and routine involvement of the District Social Welfare Office and the Civil Registration Agency in community education on access to civil documentation, case management, and birth registration processes in the camps

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

By 2025 national adjudication procedures are aligned with international standards

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Tanzania's principal legislation on refugee matters, the Refugees Act of 1998, established the NEC to adjudicate asylum claims and make recommendations to the Minister of Home Affairs. Where it is not feasible for the NEC to convene, Ad Hoc Committees adjudicate refugee claims. The Minister has the final decision on granting or refusing status. If the Minister rejects a claim, the applicant can apply for a petition for review. If the review is unsuccessful, then UNHCR may assess the case under its mandate.

In 2024, no NEC session was convened. The last NEC session for the urban population was conducted in July 2022, ending with a rejection rate of 85.2 per cent. For the camp-based population, the last NEC session was conducted in 2018 for asylum-seekers in Nyarugusu Camp, ending with a rejection rate of 100 per cent. There was also an Ad Hoc Committee session conducted for the Burundian population in 2017 following the revocation of prima facie recognition. This session ended with a similar rejection trend, leading to the exercise being stopped.

Despite the absence of a NEC session, UNHCR continued to engage and advocate with the government for prima facie declaration for the Congolese and Sudanese asylum seekers who arrived in the country in 2023 and 2024. Additionally, UNHCR engaged with the government to allow 16 cases rejected following the review to remain in Tanzania while UNHCR reviews their cases under its mandate. The cases are currently being reviewed by UNHCR.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

By 2025 concerned authorities identify and respond to the legal, administrative and policy gaps that create potential risks of statelessness

National legislation is aligned with international and regional instruments

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Not yet aligned	Progressing toward alignment	Not yet aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Not yet aligned	Progressing toward alignment	Not yet aligned

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued to work with Tanzanian government departments, UN Agencies, partners, civil society, human rights advocates, and the judiciary to advocate for the rights and protection of forcibly displaced and stateless persons. Significant efforts were made to align national policies with international and regional standards. Advocacy interventions for identifying populations at risk of statelessness and including refugees in national systems for women, peace and security, education, and Refugee Status Determination (RSD) were undertaken. Eleven judicial officials were supported by UNHCR to attend a virtual Statelessness Workshop organized by JIFA/IARMJ and hosted at the University of Cape Town. Three judicial officials attended the Conference of IARMJ in November 2024, and three government officials attended a virtual training coordinated by Sanremo Institute. Advocacy aimed at capacitating authorities in refugee protection and addressing legal, administrative, and policy gaps that create risks of statelessness.

UNHCR consistently advocated for adherence to international and regional standards to prevent statelessness, including concluding naturalization processes for 6,620 children of the naturalized population from the 1972 Burundian caseload. UNHCR also advocated for asylum for onward movers and engaged with the first country of asylum through the Regional Bureau to advocate for the re-admission of those without safety concerns.

UNHCR collaborated with the government to commemorate key international events such as International Women's Day, International Refugee Day, and the 16 Days of Activism, using these events as advocacy forums on refugee and statelessness protection. In December 2024, a Tripartite Meeting on the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees from Tanzania was convened in Bujumbura, Burundi. The Tripartite Commission decided to continue the promotion stage of repatriation for one more year and for Tanzania to conduct comprehensive protection and solutions-based assessments for all Burundian refugees.

In 2024, UNHCR noted instances of refoulement involving 137 individuals seeking asylum in Tanzania.

UNHCR continued to advocate for joint protection border visits.

Tanzania is a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and the 1969 OAU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. These instruments form the foundation for its National Refugees Act, promulgated in 1998, ensuring refugees are granted rights and protections consistent with international standards. However, the 2003 Refugee Policy restricts some rights, such as education, which is stipulated to be provided under the National Education Act, 1978. UNHCR's advocacy for better implementation of the Act's provisions is ongoing.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

GBV response services are available for all survivors in all camps and follow clear standard operating procedure

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	100.00%	100.00%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	90.00%	100.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.00%	95.00%	93.75%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74,860

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response were supported by partners, the Kigoma Regional GBV Network, and the district social welfare offices. A total of 1,200 new GBV incidents (576 in Nduta, 624 in Nyarugusu) were reported and provided with comprehensive case management. The incident type included denial of resources (28 per cent), physical assault (25 per cent), psychological and emotional abuse (24 per cent), rape (18 per cent), sexual assault (4 per cent) and forced marriage (1 per cent). Out of the reported GBV incidents, 91 per cent were female and 13 per cent were children. Comprehensive case management services were provided to all survivors including legal assistance (20 per cent), medical (24 per cent) and psychosocial support (100 per cent), among others. Access to justice for survivors was provided to 234 GBV cases who received legal assistance through a partner and four Police Gender Desks within the camps. Out of 17 cases filed in courts, 11 convictions were received, three perpetrators were acquitted, and three cases are ongoing. The forensic project improved access to justice for GBV survivors, with one case achieving conviction through DNA evidence.

Strong female-led community networks have been built through women committees, women groups, gender clubs and GBV community groups. Engagement on GBV issues was conducted through community outreach, mass awareness campaigns, house-to-house sessions, and legal awareness campaigns, reaching 71,623 refugees and asylum seekers. Women's participation and gender equity in leadership

was promoted, with women consisting of 51.5 per cent of camp leadership structures at all levels.

Despite limited access to livelihoods in the camps, 2,037 refugee women and girls including GBV survivors were supported with economic empowerment activities like tailoring, weaving, soap making, baking and literacy sessions conducted at women and youth centres in the camps and at Maloregwa Vocational Training Centre.

Capacity building on GBV prevention and response was conducted reaching 2,146 participants from the government, police, partner staff and refugee community volunteers. UNHCR conducted GBV mainstreaming and risk mitigation trainings for 490 UNHCR and partner staff from various sectors. A GBV mainstreaming action plan was developed and implemented through awareness activities in schools and food distribution points and GBV information sessions at health facilities, among others.

GBV safety audits were conducted in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps to assess safety risks for women and girls. Concerns reported included abuses and violence associated with access to alternative cooking fuel outside the camps, engagement in harmful coping mechanisms like the sale and exchange of sex within and outside the camp due to economic vulnerability, alcohol abuse, engagement in exploitative relationship outside the camp to enable access to basic needs, and forced and early marriage, among others.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Child Protection services are available for all children in the camps and follow clear standard operating procedure and the Best Interest Procedure

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.14%	100.00%	60.65%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.31%	100.00%	14.71%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	99.86%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,336

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, children represented 57 per cent of the total refugee population, facing significant protection risks such as family separation, child labour, GBV and teenage pregnancy. To strengthen the national child protection system, UNHCR and partners supported the deployment of two Social Welfare Officers in Kasulu and Kibondo districts, expanding access to child protection services for refugee and asylum-seeking children. As a result, 42 refugee children including 20 girls received assistance when in contact with the law,

placement with fit families when found outside the camp and retrieval from engaging in child labour outside the camps.

Supplementary services for children at heightened risk were provided through the UNHCR Best Interests Procedure (BIP) and case management, supporting 1,745 children at heightened risk. This included 1,417 cases responding to child protection risks, such as neglect, GBV, child labor and emotional distress, and 351 cases assessing and determining the most appropriate durable solutions, such as repatriation and resettlement for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and children with one parent. Some 114 UASC, including 55 girls, were placed in safe alternative care. As of December 2024, 99.9 per cent of UASC live in appropriate alternative care arrangements. To enhance caseworker capacity and service quality, UNHCR conducted two trainings on BIP guidelines for 50 child protection caseworkers, strengthening their skills in case management and alternative care.

Efforts to strengthen the capacity of children, families and communities in child protection continued throughout the year. In the camps, 12,621 children including 4,456 girls accessed play, recreation and psychosocial support through seven child-friendly spaces, representing 15 per cent of children aged 7 to 17. Additionally, 3,170 parents and caregivers, including 2,119 females, participated in positive parenting sessions. UNHCR and partners also engaged existing child protection committees and child-led clubs, supporting awareness-raising efforts, identifying children at heightened risk, and facilitating referrals to appropriate services. Capacity-building initiatives targeting these community-based structures further enhanced their role in child protection.

As part of strengthening inclusive child protection systems, UNHCR supported birth registration and certification of forcibly displaced children, efforts that contributed to preventing potential statelessness. In 2024, 8,847 children, including 4,438 girls, were provided with birth certificates across the two camps.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Risk of violence, exploitation and arbitrary detention reduced and access to justice and legal remedies enhanced.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,721

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, the integrated efforts of the Police Package and the Community Watch Team (CWT) have enhanced security and safety, safeguarding the rights of forcibly displaced persons. Through dedicated training and resources provided by the Police Package, local law enforcement officers have improved their capacity to reduce violence, exploitation, and arbitrary detention, adhering more closely to human rights principles. The CWT, composed of camp leaders, refugees and asylum seekers, supported this endeavour by monitoring activities, promptly reporting potential issues, and maintaining open communication channels, thereby fostering trust in the rule of law and facilitating more equitable access to justice.

UNHCR and partners continued to ensure that the forcibly displaced people access justice and receive adequate legal assistance. The intervention played a crucial role in protecting the legal rights of refugees, promoting access to justice, and ensuring vulnerable individuals received the necessary support to navigate complex legal challenges. Through stationed and mobile legal desks, access to justice was promoted and legal assistance was provided to refugees and asylum seekers. In 2024, 511 refugees and asylum seekers, including 114 women, received timely legal assistance in the camps. Legal concerns included matrimonial reconciliation, dispute resolution, legal counselling and advice, drafting of legal documents, tracing of

relatives, card splitting, child custody cases, and criminal issue support, including transportation and exit permit assistance for persons with specific needs.

Monitoring visits to police stations, prisons, and immigration detention centres were conducted to ensure that refugees and asylum seekers received the necessary legal support. Some 870 refugees and asylum seekers including 174 females were assisted through monitoring visits in detention facilities, including legal counselling on the right to bail and how to navigate court proceedings for unregistered refugees and asylum seekers, and court representation for children in contact with the law. A total of 161,271 forcibly displaced persons including 87,077 females were reached through legal awareness sessions in the camps, covering topics such as camp regulations, criminal offenses and punishments, rape, unlawful entry in the game reserve, entering the country without a permit, road signs, the law of the child and the law of marriage. Furthermore, 412 community leaders, including 152 women (100 in Nduta, 312 in Nyarugusu), were trained on various legal issues, including bail procedures, criminal offenses, civil cases and camp regulations to build their capacity.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

Community structure members and women are empowered, and community participation is enhanced.

Peaceful coexistence with local communities is promoted and supported

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited	Extensive	Extensive
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.84%	100.00%	97.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	50.00%	51.67%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11,098
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	231,573

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

To foster positive interaction and peaceful coexistence between the forcibly displaced persons in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, and the surrounding host communities, four peaceful coexistence meetings were conducted with a total of 396 participants from the camp and host communities, including 174 women (200

in Nduta, 196 in Nyarugusu). The peaceful co-existence champions conducted 12 meetings with committee members to discuss the challenges, achievements, and ways to improve champion activities in their villages. Two sports tournaments were organized in the two camps. The events brought together male and female teams from the host community in Kasulu and Kibondo and the refugee community from the two camps. During the sports tournaments, key messages of peaceful coexistence were disseminated to the community. These peaceful co-existence initiatives have strengthened the relationship between the two communities.

UNHCR supported a total of 3,573 community leaders (1,821 in Nduta, 1,752 in Nyarugusu), including 1,846 women (51.67 per cent). Community leadership structures were bolstered with stationery and mobile airtime. Refresher trainings were conducted for 2,277 leaders, including 1,076 women, focusing on the Code of Conduct, fraud prevention, sexual exploitation and abuse prevention, camp rules, leadership roles, and women's participation in decision-making. Accountability to affected populations was mainstreamed; 96 feedback meetings with refugee committees and 60 with community leaders were held. Suggestion boxes were strengthened by installing 12 new boxes and reviewing SOPs. Stakeholders like WFP and the Government of Tanzania participated in managing suggestion boxes. Helpdesk referral points were identified and trained, leading to 23,597 complaints received (11,524 in Nduta and 12,073 in Nyarugusu). Community mobilization was enhanced via meetings, information boards, public announcements, megaphones and incentive worker sessions. The Friday Information Campaign held 159 sessions, reaching 80,214 individuals (29,398 in Nduta and 50,816 in Nyarugusu).

UNHCR promoted voluntary repatriation via a community mobilization strategy, reaching 78,344 people (50,121 in Nduta and 28,223 in Nyarugusu). A total of 97 sensitization meetings were organized (47 in Nduta and 50 in Nyarugusu), distributing 32,000 brochures on return and reintegration. Additionally, 51 violence-free home sessions were conducted for 6,798 individuals, including 3,482 females, to reduce household violence. Four traditional groups were supported with training and visibility during events, focusing on the Code of Conduct and community roles. On International Volunteer Day, volunteerism was promoted, encouraging government support and recognizing contributions toward Sustainable Development Goals. Activities involved 405 refugees and asylum seekers, including 173 women, with events like voluntary blood donation and awards for best volunteers.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Persons of concern and host communities have access to sustainable energy

PoCs have access to relief items and sanitary materials

PSNs have access to basic and appropriate specialized support.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.05%	100.00%	90.04%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.66%	15.00%	2.89%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	342
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	214,710

08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19,992
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Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR provided solar lanterns to 12,846 Congolese asylum seekers, including 6,834 women, to aid nighttime lighting, focusing on those with specific needs and community leaders. Fuel-efficient stoves and biomass briquettes were promoted, benefiting 19,992 people, including 13,422 women in camps and host communities. LPG cooking systems were installed at four institutions in the camps, supporting 5,489 people, including 3,263 women, since September 2024. These initiatives were supported by partners like Good Neighbors Tanzania, REDESO, WFP, and the Sustainable Development Acceleration Fund under the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP).

A total of 397,868.5 kgs of bar soap was distributed to 189,696 people (56,531 in Nduta and 133,165 in Nyarugusu), with some interruptions due to funding issues. Soap distribution varied between camps, with Nduta receiving monthly distributions for eight months and Nyarugusu every two months. NFIs were provided to 522 Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), including mosquito nets, buckets, jerry cans, soap bars, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, solar lamps, women's wrappers, underpants, sanitary pads, and UNIQLO clothes. In Nyarugusu Camp, 2,310 reusable sanitary pads were distributed to secondary school girls, and 194 PSN in Nduta Camp received used clothes. Cash assistance was provided to 342 PSNs. UNHCR offered services to 21,497 PSN in the camps (7,507 in Nduta and 13,990 in Nyarugusu), including rehabilitation services for 2,316 PSN, with therapeutic sessions, assistive devices, psychosocial support, and NFIs. Active Aging Club activities engaged 10,402 older persons and people with chronic illnesses, improving muscle health, bone density, and metabolism, reducing risks of non-communicable diseases and degenerative conditions. Sign language services were provided to 1,791 individuals with hearing and visual impairments, ensuring equitable access to information and services.

In Dar es Salaam, 202 refugees and asylum seekers received cash assistance. HelpAge Tanzania supported 709 PSN with TZS 60,000 in multipurpose cash assistance each, 700 PSN with supplementary feeding quarterly, and 3,072 PSN with NFIs like sleeping mattresses, blankets, and soap.

UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania provided protection to people with albinism in the camps who faced death threats. Four focus group discussions were organized to listen to their concerns. As a result, all refugees with albinism were put in the resettlement pipeline. UNHCR strengthened security and reporting channels for the people with albinism in the camps. Some 333 PSN, including 165 women who voluntarily repatriated, received additional cash assistance of TZS 200,000 each from HelpAge Tanzania (284 individuals) and Disability Relief Service Tanzania (49 individuals).

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Persons of concern have access to adequate shelters

Persons of concern have access to basic services through proper infrastructures maintained, improved and constructed

Refugees and host communities live in healthy natural environments and enjoy access to shared natural resources that are protected and sustainably managed

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63.51%	100.00%	66.30%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24.52%	100.00%	6.74%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12,890

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Across the refugee camps and host community in 2024, degraded areas were restored, woodlots were managed, and awareness was raised on protecting the environment and sustainable management of natural resources. Some 1,224,210 trees of various species equivalent to 2,449 acres were planted in the camps (477,779 trees) and host community (746,431 trees) to restore degraded areas as one of the strategies to cope and adapt to changing climatic conditions. Aftercare activities of woodlots contributed to the maintenance of 1,934 acres (772 acres in the camps and 1,162 acres in the host community) reaching an average of 70 per cent tree survival rate. Additionally, 136,324 refugees and host community members, including 96,347 women, received awareness raising education on environment protection and sustainable utilization of natural resources. Through WFP, initiatives to strengthen host community resilience to climate change were implemented, including construction of contour ridges (fanya juu fanya chini), composting pits, gully treatment through check dams and gabions as well as hill terracing and construction of two charco dams for harvesting and storing rainwater. These interventions leveraged inclusive approaches of all stakeholders, including refugees, to contribute to an improved environment.

In Nyarugusu Camp, 349 emergency shelters for Congolese asylum seekers were built and 577 Congolese refugee shelters were upgraded to iron sheet roofing (270 for PSN, 307 for able-bodied households). This includes 120 upgraded shelters contributed by Good Neighbors Tanzania. In addition, UNHCR maintained 600 transitional shelters for the Congolese population in Nyarugusu Camp and 1,052 worn-out tents in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps for the Burundian population. Due to the ongoing demolition of adequate shelters left behind after voluntary repatriation, the overall percentage of adequate shelters across the two camps stood at 66.4 per cent for the Burundian population, while for the Congolese population, it increased to 66.2 per cent.

To ensure safe access and improved service delivery to the refugees and asylum seekers in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, 19 kilometres of road was maintained, and five community facilities were built and rehabilitated including 11 pedestrian crossing bridges, a new maternity ward, a care and treatment centre, the registration and voluntary repatriation centre, and the isolation center.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

PoCs have access to quality health and nutrition services in line with national guidelines

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.20%	100.00%	93.20%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.62%	100.00%	97.20%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	529,692
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21,247

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Following national guidelines, comprehensive primary health care and nutrition services were provided to refugees and asylum seekers in the two refugee camps in Kigoma Region. Inpatient and outpatient services were provided with 408,981 refugees and asylum seekers and 31,927 nationals attending primary health care consultations. Treatment for non-communicable diseases (NCD) was strengthened through the provision of diagnostic equipment and supplies to health facilities and training on NCD and mental health issues was provided to 51 health workers and 486 community health workers. Some 188 community health workers (CHW) were incentivized to provide community health sensitization and promotion as well as follow up on patients and pregnant women in the community. A total of 413 referrals for secondary and tertiary care and 92 referrals for primary level care were conducted for refugees and asylum seekers.

Some 7,738 individuals, including 3,974 females, were tested for HIV through voluntary counseling and testing, and provider-initiated HIV testing and counseling, of which 86 tested positive and were provided antiretroviral therapy (ART). Cumulatively, 888 refugees were on ART. As part of HIV prevention, 210,861 condoms were distributed in the camps. Comprehensive safe motherhood services were provided, including 10,051 births delivered in health facilities, and 10,511 pregnant women provided with their first antenatal care consultation, out of which 8,661 individuals (82 per cent) were tested for HIV through the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission Programme. Ninety-nine per cent of deliveries were attended by skilled personnel in the camp health facilities.

Nutrition well-being and complementary feeding were supported with 865 refugees and asylum seeker children and 361 host community children under five admitted into therapeutic feeding programmes. A 93.2 per cent coverage for measles vaccination was achieved for children aged nine months to five years. With this coverage, herd immunity was provided for the population, reducing the risks of a measles outbreak.

Medical screening for voluntary returnees was provided, with 8,955 refugees screened to ascertain their fitness to repatriate to Burundi and 228 chronically ill individuals were provided with medicine for three months upon return. An ambulance with medical staff escorted each voluntary repatriation convoy to the border.

The Ministry of Health provided HIV and TB medicines, vaccines, family planning commodities and mosquito nets for malaria prevention to pregnant women and children under one in the camps. Additionally, the MoH supervised and monitored health facilities. UNICEF provided nutritional supplies for Community Management of Acute Malnutrition programmes. WFP provided food assistance and supplies for the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme. UNFPA provided commodities for family planning and GBV response. MSF and MTI provided health services to 72,379 individuals in the camps.

11. Outcome Area: Education

PoCs have access to inclusive, equitable and quality education

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.57%	1.00%	0.56%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.02%	3.00%	0.03%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73,841

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The existing legal framework does not allow refugees to be integrated into the national education system. Refugees in Tanzania are served by a parallel education system that follows the curriculum of their country of origin, with the responsibility for delivering and financing these services falling exclusively on UNHCR and humanitarian partners. UNHCR supported the Government of Tanzania to ensure that refugees in camps have access to education, increasing their resilience and enhancing sustainable solutions. At the end of the academic year 2023-2024, 73,441 refugee children (35 per cent girls) out of 101,349 school-age children (49 per cent girls), including 0.4 per cent with disabilities, were enrolled in 46 camp-based schools. Through the Albert Einstein German Refugee Initiative (DAFI) scholarship program and other education pathways like DAAD, the Mastercard Foundation, and WUSC, UNHCR supported refugee students to access higher education inside and outside Tanzania. In 2024, a total of 146 refugees (109 through DAFI, 37 through other scholarships) accessed tertiary education. Innovative learning programmes were implemented to improve the quality of education, such as the Instant Network Schools programme in partnership with the Vodafone Foundation. This programme supported digital learning through connected tablets in 11 centers (nine in Nyarugusu Camp for the Congolese population and two in Kasulu District for the host community), reaching 16,070 learners, 313 teachers and 28 coaches. Examinations were supported for Congolese and Burundian students in the camps. For the Congolese population, 2,236 students, including 1,092 females, sat for their Grade 6 exams, with a 73 per cent pass rate. Additionally, 1,237 students, including 647 females, sat for their Grade 8 exams, achieving an 81 per cent pass rate, while 603 students, including 237 females, sat for their Form 4 exams with a 30 per cent pass rate. Burundian exams were also administered across all grades for 902 candidates, with 780 students participating. The Congolese exams were managed by DRC authorities in collaboration with the National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA), while Burundian exams were set and administered entirely by NECTA. To improve the provision of quality inclusive education, 1,184 teachers, including 338 females, received incentives with revised rates to motivate them. Teachers also received essential materials for lesson planning and student assessments, supporting 975 teachers (285 in Nduta and 690 in Nyarugusu). Sports materials were distributed to promote extracurricular activities in 25 schools, and an inter-school sports competition was organized to build students' confidence and teamwork. Additionally, all 73,441 students received scholastic materials to support their learning, including the distribution of 5,529 primary school textbooks for the new Burundian curriculum.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Persons of concern have access to adequate and safe water, sanitation and Hygiene services

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	90.00%	100.00%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	241,397

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and partners made significant progress in improving and maintaining WASH services within global standards in 2024. In water supply, the average daily per capita access in the camps reached 23 litres, exceeding Sphere standards of 20 litres/person/day despite regular generator-related disruptions. Some 42,304 tests for water quality monitoring were conducted out of a target of 48,032 tests in 2024, due to budgetary constraints.

A total of 1,145 household latrines and 40 house latrines for PSN were constructed. Additionally, 3,656 latrines were safely decommissioned, exceeding the target of 3,500 due to the availability of extra materials. Regarding hygiene promotion, 100 public water service providers were trained on WASH-related diseases and social behaviour change communication. These interventions prioritized the needs of vulnerable groups, ensuring access to safe sanitation facilities for all.

To enhance sustainability and accessibility, UNHCR embedded Safe and Inclusive Programming principles across all WASH activities. Age, gender and diversity considerations were integrated into program assessments, including the 2024 Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices survey, ensuring community feedback informed service delivery. Similarly, the WASH Sector invested in creative and innovative ways of implementation by ensuring that the materials used can be re-used to construct replacement facilities and applied participatory approaches to reduce the associated project costs and to ensure sustainability.

Also, the WASH Sector enhanced collaboration with other actors in cross-cutting issues in various interventions for protection mainstreaming in WASH program as well as advocacy for more resources and participation in diverse coordination forums.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Small scale livelihood and sustainable agriculture activities are accessible to refugees and host communities to improve food and nutrition security and improve adaptive capacity (resilience).

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,221

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, substantial progress was made in enhancing small-scale livelihood opportunities and sustainable agricultural practices for refugees and host communities, improving food security, nutrition and resilience, as well as equipping refugees with the skills and resources essential for their sustainable reintegration in their home communities when they voluntarily repatriate. A total of 6,221 beneficiaries (3,966 women and 2,255 men) in Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps and surrounding host communities participated in various livelihood and skills development initiatives.

Refugee households received support to establish kitchen gardens using Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), helping 3,650 individuals (2,691 women and 959 men). Training was provided through Farm Training Centres, communal farms and household sessions, where participants received tools and seeds for nutrient-rich crops such as spinach, lettuce, kale, tomatoes and carrots. Climate-resilient techniques, including drip irrigation, improved soil health and reduced dependence on external food sources, fostering sustainability and self-reliance. Furthermore, WFP provided training in climate-smart agriculture to 3,500 host community farmers and equipped 1,000 individuals with skills in the Perma Garden establishment.

Mushroom cultivation was introduced as an alternative livelihood, supporting food security and climate adaptation. At 15 production facilities (eight in Kasulu and seven in Kibondo) 150 refugee and host community participants (96 refugees and 54 locals) were trained in cultivation techniques, including 83 women. Uyogapulus, a Tanzanian enterprise, provided training in substrate preparation, inoculation and harvesting. Refugees primarily used mushrooms for nutrition, while host community members leveraged them for income generation. These skills support refugees’ potential reintegration upon repatriation and resettlement.

A total of 2,571 refugee and host community participants (2,330 refugees and 241 locals) including 1,275 women received vocational training in tailoring, soap making, phone repair, bicycle and motorcycle maintenance, food processing, hairdressing, metalwork and welding, carpentry, along with ICT skills, including Microsoft Office, internet and online learning. Graduates received certificates, and host community members were provided with start-up kits. These initiatives, implemented in collaboration with the government and stakeholders, expanded employment opportunities, particularly for women and youth, fostering economic resilience and social cohesion.

Following sustained advocacy efforts, the Nyarugusu Multi-Purpose Community Centre was fully registered by the National Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (NACTVET) and rebranded as the Nyarugusu Vocational Training Centre. The accreditation affirms the centre's status as a certified institution for skills development.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

By 2025 refugees and asylum seekers will have access to voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36,000

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

As part of the 24th Tripartite Commission decision in November 2023, UNHCR advanced to the promotion phase of voluntary repatriation in 2024, where 36,000 refugees were expected to repatriate. Several initiatives were adopted and implemented to enhance access to information on the socio-economic and security situation in the areas of return to enable refugees to make an informed and voluntary choice to return.

Though the promotion of voluntary repatriation was not factored in the 2024 planning and resource allocation, UNHCR, Government and other partners enhanced collaboration and complemented with available resources. Voluntary return was promoted through sports and dance, weekly mass meetings, town hall meetings, focus group discussions, a 'Go and See' visit to five regions in central and northern Burundi, a 'Come and Tell' mission and the production and distribution of return and reintegration brochures.

Other stakeholders, including the donor community, supported the promotion of voluntary repatriation by providing resources, advocating for the voluntary nature of return and supporting cross-border initiatives which promotes reintegration and sustainable returns. HelpAge International complimented the return package by providing cash to repatriating families with PSN. In 2024, 284 families received TZS 200,000 each to support their reintegration in Burundi.

Some 13,852 refugees were assisted to repatriate back to Burundi, including 11,228 individuals from Nduta Camp and 2,624 individuals from Nyarugusu Camp.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Refugees have access to resettlement and complementary pathways as a durable solution.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10,085	7,200	6,394

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2024 had indicated 39,530 refugees in need of resettlement in 2024. Actual submissions in 2024 in Tanzania involved 16 per cent of the projected figure (6,394 individuals). UNHCR advocated effectively for more quotas based on the resettlement needs that resulted in an increase in the number of resettlement countries and diversified quotas. The operation submitted 6,394 individuals, with the majority being Congolese refugees who reside in the camp, to Australia, Canada, France, Sweden, and the USA, surpassing the quota allocated (5,575) due to the use of unallocated quotas and the addition of new dependent family members to cases submitted in previous years. There were also a few cases considered for resettlement for refugees in urban areas.

UNHCR in Tanzania strengthened case processing to ensure efficiency, additional safeguards and management of refugee expectations. Efforts in 2024 included establishing the Anti-Fraud Working Group composed of resettlement partners (IRC, IOM, RSC Africa, UNHCR) to effectively prevent, mitigate and respond to fraud; and shifting the medical assessment form (MAF) from health partners in the camps to IOM aligning with standard practice. The transfer of recording physical files from FTS to ProGres was another milestone which supported more effective management of refugee physical files.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

By 2025 PoC with pending naturalization procedures are processed and issued with naturalization certificates

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
16.1.1.Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, several initiatives were undertaken to promote local integration of the 1972 Burundian refugees in Tanzania despite the government's decision to halt the local integration interventions in Tanzania. Through different forums, UNHCR advocated for the local integration of the 1972 Burundian refugee caseload. During the tripartite working group meeting that was conducted in December 2024, UNHCR advocated for the 1972 Burundian refugees not to be included in the repatriation promotion plans in Tanzania; instead, the protection and solution-based assessment was suggested to identify the best solution to the 1972 Burundian caseload. Similarly, UNHCR actively engaged in the Education Development Partners Group (EdDPG), where advocacy for refugee inclusion in the national education system was done. Efforts were

made to align the Education Act with the Refugee Act to ensure better access to education for refugee children through the country of asylum curriculum. The application of the country of asylum education curriculum to refugees will enable refugee inclusion and support the local integration efforts. Moreover, UNHCR continued to support the refugee children in urban settings through the country of asylum curriculum.

Through the peaceful coexistence forums, UNHCR and partners have continued to engage the two communities (refugee and host community) in the peaceful coexistence meetings, intercultural events, and sports tournaments to foster positive interactions. UNHCR has also continued to support refugee economic empowerment by engaging development partners. In 2024, UNHCR nurtured relationships with development partners like JICA to support local planning capacity development. Livelihood opportunities and cash-based interventions were promoted to enhance economic self-reliance among refugees living within the host community in Kigoma region.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

Key advancements in implementing the Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) Policy in Tanzania's refugee response included engaging five diverse community-based committees in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. By December 2024, 51% of refugee women held leadership positions in these committees. A total of 21,497 Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) were identified and supported, promoting their participation, service accessibility, and inclusion in camp activities. UNHCR initiated sign language classes for PSN and their caregivers, with 1,791 participants, including 54% women.

UNHCR engaged 150 children with disabilities in Adaptive Daily Living (ADL) sessions, enhancing inclusivity, empowerment, and independence. Therapeutic and income-generating programs for PSN were implemented, involving 1,500 participants in activities like kitchen gardening, soap making, bedsheet decoration, tailoring, and arts and crafts training, with 39% women.

Government restrictions, such as the lack of community leadership elections and resettlement opportunities, particularly affected the Burundian population in Nyarugusu Camp, creating gaps and tension and impacting AGD policy implementation. To strengthen feedback and response mechanisms, UNHCR adopted a new system using KoBo and Power BI, improving data management, reporting, and timely responses. Training was provided to partners and staff, and the system was launched in early 2025. The operation adapted the standard IASC feedback taxonomy for quarterly reporting to the regional bureau, and the UNHCR help site was reviewed for English-language information.

Efforts to improve coordination of accountability to affected people involved engaging partners through the CBP working group. Partners like IRC and World Vision Tanzania supported this coordination by deploying feedback officers to enhance capacity in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. Additionally, a joint review of suggestion box SOPs with WFP integrated them into the feedback system.

Section 3: Resources

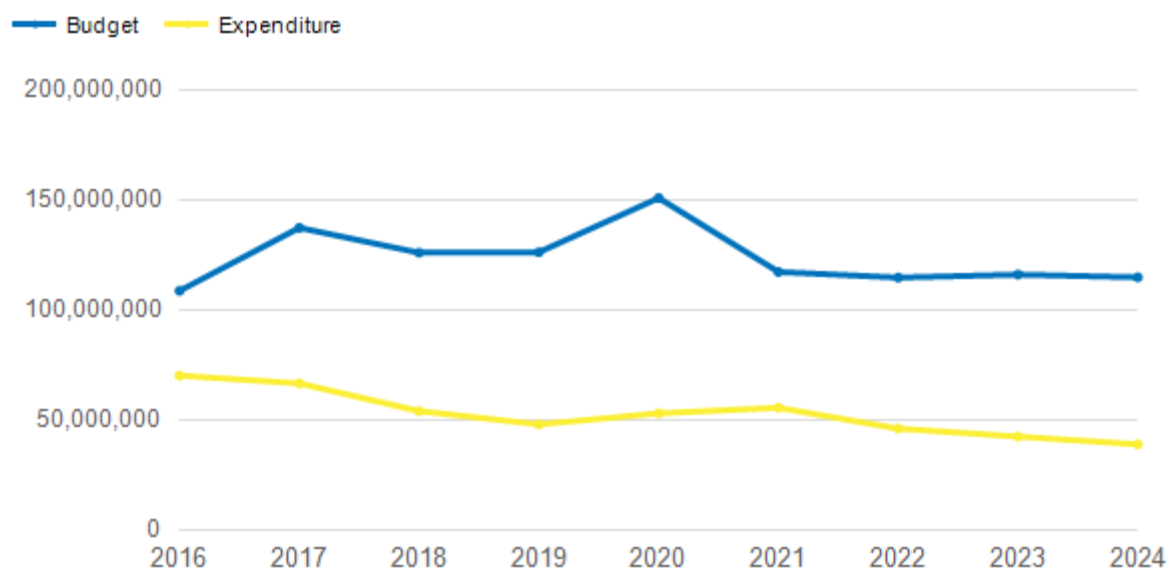
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

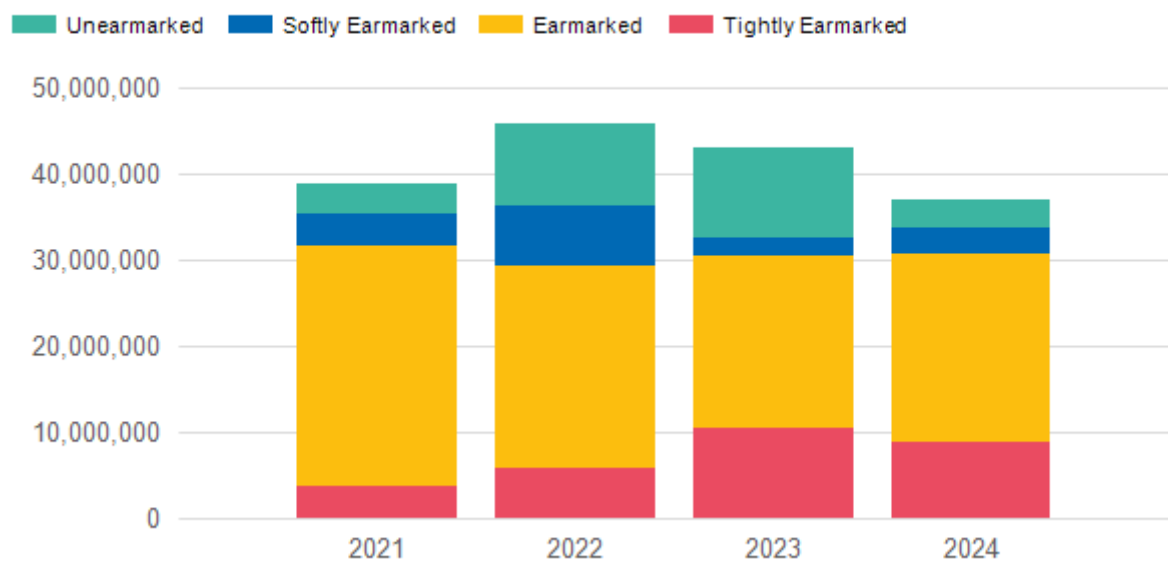
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	39,480,917	14,969,123	37.91%	14,969,123	100.00%
IA2: Assist	55,070,522	14,029,558	25.48%	14,029,558	100.00%
IA4: Solve	20,077,859	9,780,453	48.71%	9,780,453	100.00%
All Impact Areas		5,521			
Total	114,629,299	38,784,656	33.83%	38,779,135	99.99%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	8,008,208	2,812,952	35.13%	2,812,953	100.00%
OA2: Status	1,908,301	788,698	41.33%	788,698	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,338,739	1,032,039	77.09%	1,032,039	100.00%
OA4: GBV	7,291,198	1,574,662	21.60%	1,574,662	100.00%
OA5: Children	3,816,601	1,589,379	41.64%	1,589,379	100.00%
OA6: Justice	3,496,688	2,054,950	58.77%	2,054,950	100.00%
OA7: Community	3,976,373	3,098,665	77.93%	3,098,665	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	10,458,153	3,433,597	32.83%	3,433,597	100.00%
OA9: Housing	21,535,554	2,059,063	9.56%	2,059,063	100.00%
OA10: Health	12,934,667	4,577,302	35.39%	4,577,302	100.00%
OA11: Education	10,512,154	3,241,403	30.83%	3,241,403	100.00%
OA12: WASH	3,584,714	842,569	23.50%	842,569	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	4,092,266	641,066	15.67%	641,066	100.00%
OA14: Return	10,383,516	4,741,451	45.66%	4,741,451	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	7,481,526	4,333,091	57.92%	4,333,091	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	2,212,818	705,912	31.90%	705,912	100.00%
EA20: External	1,597,824	1,252,336	78.38%	1,252,336	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		5,521			
Total	114,629,299	38,784,656	33.83%	38,779,135	99.99%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2024, the key factors that determined the prioritization of resources that was provided to UNHCR in Tanzania were critical and life-saving needs, multi-year earmarked activities, promotion of voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees, emergency preparedness for a potential influx of new arrivals from the DRC, and advocacy to end statelessness.

UNHCR invigorated its resource mobilization efforts and in 2024 increased the overall country-level contributions by 16 per cent, receiving \$5 million more funding in 2024 compared to 2023. Moreover, UNHCR strengthened its engagement with government donors in 2024, which led to government

contributions to Tanzania increasing by 10 per cent. As part of its resource mobilization strategy, the UN Refugee Agency diversified its donor base through increasing private sector cash and in-kind support to forcibly displaced people through local and global fundraising campaigns such as the Lightning Arrestors for Refugee Schools. As a result, UNHCR in Tanzania increased its private sector funding by nearly 87 per cent compared to 2023.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

In 2024, UNHCR established good partnerships with different government and line ministries which need to be strengthened in the coming years to enable inclusion of refugees in national programmes. A positive example is working with Registration Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) on birth certification. Similar collaboration could benefit rural electrification and address energy challenges in the refugee camps. Furthermore, increased joint monitoring and evaluation with government and partners, coupled with stronger advocacy, can address policy gaps and improve programming.

There was appreciation for UNHCR's effective coordination, open communication, and collaboration among partners, donors, and the international community. UNHCR noted the need to establish more forums during planning and leverage existing capacities with stakeholders like development actors, private sector, and faith-based organizations in Tanzania to mobilize more resources and increase complementary actions to address critical gaps and support sustainable responses, recognizing partners' expertise and resource contributions.

UNHCR and partners identified the need for solid data and impact-driven stories to communicate the long-term impacts of donor investments for refugees and host communities. This can support the promotion of repatriation, improving information dissemination, documentation and services to support refugees informed voluntary returns. Additionally, cross-border coordination between Tanzania and Burundi needs to be strengthened to enable the continuity of protection and solutions to repatriating refugees.

UNHCR aims to build resilience and address vulnerabilities in refugee communities by focusing on community empowerment and employment opportunities. The emphasis includes strengthening partnerships, resource mobilization, community engagement, donor diversification, reporting, support for repatriation, integrating development actions, joint monitoring, and increased advocacy.



UNHCR
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