

# Annual Results Report

**2025**

**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 continued its long tradition of hosting forcibly displaced populations. As of 31 December 2025, the country hosted 226,300 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from Burundi (138,600) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (87,000). Around 82% reside in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps in Kigoma Region, with the remainder in Old Settlements, Kigoma villages, and urban areas.

Strict encampment and limitations on livelihoods persist, leaving most refugees reliant on humanitarian assistance, which remained constrained due to funding shortfalls. Reduced partner presence following the departure of International Rescue Committee (IRC), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) created additional operational gaps. Refugees continued to face protection risks, including heightened vulnerability to gender-based violence (GBV). Access to quality education was affected, and Burundian learners were unable to sit examinations due to budgetary constraints and policy shifts linked to the repatriation process.

Due to the worsening security situation in the DRC, Tanzania received 3,900 new arrivals in 2025 compared to 400 new arrivals in 2024. Access to entry points remained restricted, with only one joint border visit conducted in March 2025. The government continued applying the first country of asylum principle, limiting asylum for onward movers. Financial constraints prevented UNHCR from supporting the National Eligibility Committee, contributing to a growing backlog of asylum cases.

Two Tripartite Commission Meetings were held in late 2025. The meeting on Burundian refugees agreed to accelerate returns to Burundi, targeting 3,000 individuals weekly. For Congolese refugees, the Tripartite Commission reaffirmed the right to voluntary return based on access to accurate information. In 2025, 7,700 Burundian refugees repatriated, mainly in November and December, compared to some 13,900 in 2024.

## 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 (2025)
<b>1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74.86%	92.70%

Tanzania is a state party to the 1951 Refugee Convention, read together with its 1967 Protocol, as well as the 1969 OAU Convention. The refugee response in Tanzania is governed by the Refugee Act of 1998 and the Refugee Policy of 2003 implemented by the Refugee Services Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In 2025, 3,943 individuals were pre-screened by the Refugee Services Department, of whom 3,655 were registered. Notably, the Government allowed new arrivals from the DRC to enter via land routes transiting Burundi, a positive development in admission practices even as first-country-of-asylum considerations continued to apply. Due to financial constraints, no individualized Refugee Status Determination (RSD) sessions were conducted in 2025, including 422 cases from the urban population, leaving a backlog of 43,000 asylum seekers pending adjudication.

Despite an increased number of individuals accessing the territory in 2025, UNHCR noted 37 refoulement cases of persons who sought asylum in Tanzania. Additionally, access to asylum and registration of individuals based on their sexual orientation and gender identity remained a challenge. The instances of refoulement above include only cases that came to UNHCR's attention. UNHCR does not have presence at the border entry points, which limits its ability to monitor admission procedures and reduced safeguards against potential refoulement.

### 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 (2025)
<b>2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66.30%	66.30%
<b>2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.30%	92.30%

UNHCR and its partners achieved substantial progress in improving health and nutrition outcomes for refugees and host communities in the Kigoma Region. Despite constrained financial resources, the operation successfully maintained essential lifesaving services and ensured the continuous delivery of

primary health care across all camps. Overall, 92.3% of refugees and asylum seekers accessed primary health care services within their respective camps. Additionally, nationals accounted for nearly 7% of all consultations across the camps, reflecting strengthened inclusivity and integration of services. Despite ongoing efforts to strengthen service delivery, the quality of care continues to be affected by multiple operational and resource-related challenges. This underscores the need for additional support and strategic interventions to address existing gaps and ensure that quality-of-care standards can be achieved and sustained.

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

**Refugees and stateless persons benefit from a wider range of solutions.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13,852	7,721
<b>4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,397	919
<b>4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63	25

In 2025, UNHCR continued to promote voluntary repatriation to Burundi, facilitating the return of 7,721 Burundian refugees. This contributed to a cumulative total of 186,417 returns between September 2017 and December 2025. In 2025, UNHCR pursued resettlement opportunities within the quota allocated to Tanzania, advancing protection and solutions priorities. A total of 141 cases (521 refugees) were submitted to Australia, Canada, France, and Sweden. In addition, one case involving seven Burundian refugees with heightened protection risks and serious medical conditions, was submitted for urgent resettlement consideration. A total of 919 refugees departed for resettlement to third countries from Tanzania, including 896 Congolese and 23 Burundians.

In parallel, complementary pathways continued to offer regulated and safe avenues for refugees to pursue solutions outside Tanzania. In 2025, two refugee students departed to Italy to pursue higher education under the University Corridors for Refugees (UNICORE 7.0) initiative. A further 23 refugees departed through family reunification or private sponsorship arrangements. The actual number could be higher, as these figures do not capture individuals who may have accessed third-country solutions independently.

## Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual(2025)
<b>3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education</b>			
Tanzania, United Republic of	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	120.30%	90.06%
<b>3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education</b>			
Tanzania, United Republic of	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.95%	70.22%

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Tanzania's strict encampment policy remained a major barrier to achieving protection impacts, as it restricts refugees' freedom of movement, access to employment, and livelihood opportunities, reinforcing dependency on humanitarian assistance. Resource constraints further affected the operation. Reduced financial capacity limited multisectoral assistance, increased exposure to protection risks, and prevented the convening of the National Eligibility Committee, contributing to a growing backlog of asylum claims. The departure of key protection and education partners at the end of 2025 created gaps in GBV response, child protection, and education services.

Access to quality education declined as UNHCR's resources dwindled, particularly for Burundian refugee learners who were unable to sit examinations due to higher fees and a policy shift reducing education services in the context of voluntary repatriation. Despite a rise in new arrivals from the DRC, access to border points remained restricted with only one joint border visit conducted, while strict application of the first country of asylum principle continued to limit access to asylum for some onward movers.

Operational priorities were also influenced by pressure to accelerate Burundian refugee returns following the Tripartite Commission decisions, which set weekly targets of up to 3,000 individuals. At the same time, a reduced resettlement quota limited opportunities for third-country solutions. Gaps also emerged in energy and environment interventions where financial constraints hindered expansion of clean cooking initiatives despite rising demand, and no lighting arrester distributions were possible, leaving households without an essential protection tool.

Overall, these constraints shaped what could be achieved in 2025 and underscored the need for sustained advocacy, resource mobilization, and strengthened partnerships to safeguard protection space and advance durable solutions in Tanzania.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2025, progress toward protection and solutions in Tanzania was supported by strong partnerships with national and local authorities as well as UN, NGO, and development actors. UNHCR collaborated closely with MoHA, and regional and district authorities in Kigoma, Tabora, and Katavi to facilitate registration, a border visit, reception of new arrivals, the Comprehensive Protection and Solutions-Based Assessment rollout, and oversight of essential services in the camps. These partnerships directly supported Tanzania's GCR and GRF pledges by strengthening national ownership of refugee management, enhancing coordinated protection responses and building the capacities of local authorities. These efforts reinforced national leadership in protection and solutions delivery, supporting localization priorities.

Operational delivery relied on formal partnerships with government, UN, NGO actors, while UNHCR advanced protection, assistance, and solutions through UNSDCF and KJP workplans and collaboration with development partners such as JICA, whose support contributed to local planning capacity development in Kigoma Region. Additionally, UNHCR actively participated in the Education Development Partners Group (EdDPG) as co-chair, advocating for the inclusion of refugees within national education systems.

Two major partnerships further contributed to strengthened protection and essential services. A multiyear GBP 3 million FCDO agreement supported improvements in protection, policy, and wellbeing initiatives, while a EUR 3 million EU partnership enabled reinforcement of protection, health, WASH, shelter, and education for Congolese refugees and new arrivals in Kigoma Region.

UNHCR partnered with refugee and host community structures to strengthen community-based protection and accountability. Collaborating directly with refugees enhanced two-way communication, improved accountability, and ensured programmes were better tailored to the needs and priorities of affected populations.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis</b>				
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority</b>				
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		22.50%	100.00%	20.00%
<b>1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials</b>				
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

##### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,505
<b>01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,505

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR maintained 100% individual registration and documentation throughout the year. Continuous registration processes were strengthened across all locations to ensure the timely registration of new arrivals and recording of civil events (births, deaths) as well as efficient data updates, including household mergers, splits, and the reissuance of documentation. These measures ensured that all individuals of concern were registered and related status updated.

In 2025, UNHCR advanced the roll-out of PING (PRIMES Interoperability Gateway) in Tanzania, one of the first pilot countries globally to implement the system jointly with WFP. Building on the previous year's biometric phase, UNHCR enhanced biometric access through SCOPE, further leveraging PRIMES to improve data accuracy, interoperability, and coordinated assistance delivery.

UNHCR continued to support access to civil documentation for children by promoting ongoing birth registration and collaborating with the Protection partner to strengthen the capacity of the Registration Insolvency Trusteeship Agency (RITA). By 31 December 2025, a total of 7,505 children (3,787 female, 3,718 male) were issued birth certificates by the civil authority.

UNHCR also continued advocacy with the Government on access to territory, registration, and documentation to ensure a protection environment in line with international refugee protection standards. A total of 3,943 new arrivals were received, of whom 3,655 were recorded and registered in Nyarugusu Camp and Dar es Salaam, compared to 408 in 2024. Most (3,524) were from the DRC, with others from Afghanistan, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, and additional nationalities. In response to insecurity in North and South Kivu, UNHCR maintained advocacy for joint border visitation to entry points. One border visit was conducted in March 2025, after which an increase in new arrivals from the DRC was seen.

UNHCR also advocated for the registration of 195 onward movers in Nyarugusu Camp who have been pending registration since 2023, and for them to access essential services such as education and birth registration, while their cases remain pending.

UNHCR delivered capacity building on international refugee law in the Kigoma Region to strengthen Government officials' understanding on asylum principles. A total of 26 immigration officials from Buhigwe, Kakonko, Kasulu, Kibondo, Kigoma, and Uvinza participated, enhancing their skills on referrals, access to asylum, registration, and documentation for refugees. UNHCR also supported the participation of two judges, one from the Judiciary of Tanzania and one from the East African Court of Justice, to attend the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges Conference in Nairobi, Kenya in November 2025; and for one senior immigration official to attend the 2nd Online Course on Mixed Movements offered by the Sanremo Institute.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

**By 2025 national adjudication procedures are aligned with international standards**

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR intensified its cost-effective advocacy interventions with the Government for prima facie declaration for Congolese asylum-seekers, who are the majority pending status determination, as well as Sudanese asylum-seekers who arrived between 2023 to 2025. A Concept Note on accelerated refugee status determination to clear the backlog of 43,000 asylum seekers in the camp including 422 from the urban setting was developed to guide UNHCR's engagement with the Government. No prima facie declaration has been made by the Government to date, and UNHCR continues engaging relevant authorities on this issue.

In 2025, no National Eligibility Committee (NEC) session was convened to adjudicate refugee claims and advise the Minister of Home Affairs who grants or refuses refugee status, due to funding constraints despite the Government's intention to convene a session to adjudicate pending urban asylum seekers. In the absence of NEC session, there was no Ad-Hoc session convened in 2025. The last NEC session for the

urban population was in July 2022, ending with a rejection rate of 85.2 per cent, and the last NEC session for the camp-based population was in 2018 in Nyarugusu ending with a rejection rate of 100 per cent.

In the absence of the NEC Session, and with the approval from the Government, UNHCR adjudicated under its mandate refugee claims for six cases comprising of 19 individuals due to their urgent protection concerns. These included three Eritreans, one Sudanese, 14 Congolese and one Rwandan. Out of the six cases adjudicated under mandate, five cases were concluded and had their legal status changed in proGres and have now been submitted for resettlement consideration. The sixth case is yet to be finalized. Furthermore, UNHCR concluded the mandate assessment for one case comprising of three individuals, among 16 cases allowed to remain in Tanzania after the rejection of their review petitions after the 2022 NEC Session. UNHCR is reviewing the remaining 15 cases.

### 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol</b>			
None	Not yet aligned	Progressing toward alignment	Not yet aligned
<b>3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness</b>			
None	Not yet aligned	Progressing toward alignment	Not yet aligned

#### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>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</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Tanzania remains a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, its 1967 Protocol, as well as the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention, with refugee management governed by the Refugees Act of 1998 and the Refugee Policy of 2003. These instruments incorporate core international standards and form the basis for strengthening national protection frameworks.

In 2025, UNHCR worked closely with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through relevant ministries, departments, local authorities, UN agencies, partners, and civil society organizations to advance protection and to support progress toward identifying and addressing legal and administrative gaps linked to

the risk of statelessness. Advocacy interventions focused on refugee inclusion in national systems, including livelihoods and education, and on the issuance of electronic Convention Travel Documents (e-CTDs), which support legal identity and documentation needs consistent with international instruments.

UNHCR advocated for the reduction of examination fees to the National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA), to allow 3,379 Congolese refugee learners (1,267 in Grade Six, 1,447 in Grade Eight, 665 in Form Four) to sit examinations in 2025. This improved access to documentation and certification directly contributes to reducing risks of future statelessness among refugee children.

UNHCR also advocated for Tanzania's accession to the Statelessness Conventions, the launch of a government-led mapping exercise to identify communities at risk of statelessness, and progress on the naturalization of the Somali Bantu refugees in Chogo Settlement in Handeni District, Tanga Region. These efforts support national authorities in identifying legal and policy gaps, strengthening national protection systems, and advancing alignment with international and regional standards on statelessness.

UNHCR strengthened national capacity to address legal and administrative gaps by delivering training on international refugee law to 26 immigration officials from Buhigwe, Kakonko, Kasulu, Kibondo, Kigoma, and Uvinza. The training enhanced their skills in referrals, access to asylum, registration, and documentation, supporting authorities' ability to prevent risks of statelessness and apply international standards. UNHCR also supported the participation of two judges at the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges Conference and facilitated training for one senior immigration official through the Sanremo Institute's course on Mixed Movements, contributing to greater alignment of national practice with international and regional instruments.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.75%	100.00%	95.00%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44,205

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, comprehensive survivor-centered gender-based violence (GBV) case management services were provided to a total of 880 new GBV incidents reported and managed in the camps (452 in Nduta, 428 in Nyarugusu). The incidents included 31% denial of resources, 27% physical assault, 23% psychological and emotional abuse, 17% rape, 2% sexual assault, and 2.5% forced marriage. Of these cases, 803 were

reported by adults (703 women, 100 men) and 77 by children (71 girls, 6 boys). Critical life-saving interventions remained a priority, and survivor-centered responses were provided. Some 52 survivors received medical assistance within the clinical 72-hour window; 174 survivors accessed legal assistance, and three survivors were provided with forensic evidence support to facilitate access to justice.

Community-led prevention in the camps reached 62,567 individuals through house-to-house sessions, mass awareness campaigns, and legal outreach focused on GBV and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). To promote long-term resilience and recovery, 842 women, girls, and survivors participated in socio-economic empowerment initiatives. These activities ranged from tailoring, basket weaving, and soap making to literacy classes and kitchen gardening, which provided survivors with tangible livelihood opportunities and fostered social reintegration.

UNHCR and its partner, the Danish Refugee Council, strengthened the professional capacity of the GBV response by training 1,515 refugee community-based structure members, frontliners, and incentive workers in GBV case management. Additionally, 95 staff members from partner organizations, the police, and Government institutions received GBV mainstreaming training. This ensured that risk mitigation was integrated across all sectors, in line with the inter-agency GBV Mainstreaming Action Plan.

In 2025, UNHCR initiated the strategic transition of GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response programming from the Danish Refugee Council, following the NGO's planned exit from Tanzania at the end of the year. To ensure continuity of protection services, GBV referral pathways were updated and community engagement intensified, while coordination was bolstered through multi-sectoral meetings with camp-based actors. UNHCR directly implemented GBV response activities in November and December to facilitate a smooth handover and maintain uninterrupted support to survivors.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.65%	100.00%	76.63%
<b>5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.71%	100.00%	25.00%
<b>5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.86%	100.00%	100.00%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13,552

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners supported children at heightened risk, including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) through Best Interests Procedures (BIP). Best Interests Assessments and Determinations informed protection responses, voluntary repatriation, cross-border family reunification, and alternative care. 613 children (58% of the annual target of 1,065) received case management services. As part of durable solutions, 41 separated children were safely repatriated to Burundi with their caregivers. Child protection in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps was delivered through a multilayered system comprising two Government Social Welfare Officers, 16 partner caseworkers, 33 Child Protection Committees, 200 community incentive workers, four Police Gender and Children Desks, UNHCR and MOHA protection staff, and other community-based structures. UNHCR maintained close collaboration with District Social Welfare Offices (DSWOs), Immigration, and camp authorities to ensure timely referrals, documentation, and follow-up.

UNHCR continued advocating for the inclusion of refugee children in national child protection systems. Through partnerships with DSWOs, refugee children accessed national social welfare, child justice, and civil registration services. In 2025, 134 refugee children received services through DSWOs and Immigration, including 53 at-risk children retrieved from the host community. Government social welfare officers supported juvenile justice processes for 107 children (45 girls, 62 boys) in conflict with the law. Legal identity was strengthened through issuance of 7,505 birth certificates (3,787 girls, 3,718 boys) by Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) via the District Registrar, advancing inclusion, documentation, and reducing future risks linked to lack of civil registration. To enhance safe space for asylum-seekers and refugee children, UNHCR sustained operational partnerships with the District Immigration and Police Gender and Children Desks in Kasulu and Kibondo. At the camp level, UNHCR worked with MoHA to ensure child protection procedures are harmonized.

Family tracing and cross-border reunification continued despite the closure of the ICRC and the Tanganyika Refugee Service (TRCS) Family Links programs. UNHCR, the Danish Refugee Council, and MoHA sustained tracing through community engagement, and, in collaboration with Save the Children and UNHCR Burundi, conducted cross-border tracing. Following positive matches and completion of safeguards, eight children (four girls, four boys) were reunified with their families in Burundi via the voluntary repatriation process.

Community-based mechanisms remained the frontline for prevention and referrals. As of 31 December 2025, 49 community-based child protection structures were active (27 in Nduta, 22 in Nyarugusu – six for the Burundian refugee population and 16 for the Congolese refugee population). At the end of the year, exiting partners due to funding constraints required UNHCR to adjust coordination and community engagement to maintain essential child protection services.

## 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 (2025)
<b>06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66,098

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners continued strengthening access to justice for refugees and asylum-seekers across Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, ensuring that forcibly displaced persons could exercise their rights and receive legal protection. Legal assistance—delivered through stationed and mobile services—remained central to helping persons with specific needs (PSNs) navigate family disputes, documentation issues, and criminal case support.

Legal awareness efforts reached 194,762 Burundian and Congolese refugees, surpassing the 120,000 target. This increase was influenced by intensified voluntary repatriation information campaigns and contributed to greater awareness of rights and responsibilities, correlating with reduced crime rates in the camps. Legal aid remained strong, with 2,736 PSNs (1,169 women, 1,567 men) receiving legal aid, including support in detention. A further 667 PSNs (129 women, 538 men) received court support, including coaching, interpretation, reconciliation, and bail processes.

Access to justice for children was reinforced through representation before juvenile courts, including support to girls charged with movement-related offences. Collaboration with NRC strengthened civil documentation processes. In Nduta Camp, 581 marriages were contracted and 77 death certificates issued, while in Nyarugusu Camp, 389 marriages and 164 death certificates were registered. A further 265 death registration applications were submitted to RITA, reflecting improved awareness and coordination.

UNHCR convened four Access to Justice Roundtable meetings in Kasulu and Kibondo with 110 participants, including Government officials, judiciary, prosecution, police, immigration, and partners, to address detention procedures, juvenile justice, GBV survivors' access to justice, and other legal protection issues, helping align legal standards and strengthen institutional cooperation. The inauguration of Law Day/Week in Kibondo further reinforced collective engagement, bringing together more than 99 stakeholders and enhancing visibility of justice initiatives.

Detention monitoring improved case tracking and accountability through joint visits to detention facilities, enabling verification of identities, monitoring of case progression, and timely humanitarian support. During the year, legal case management systems were transitioned to UNHCR, including the handover of case files, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and databases, ensuring continuity of services.

Following the 2025 increase in new arrivals from the DRC, legal services at the Nyarugusu Reception Centre were rapidly adapted. Targeted orientation sessions informed new arrivals on encampment rules, reporting mechanisms, bail rights, and referral pathways, reducing exposure to legal risks during the initial settlement. Overall, legal protection interventions strengthened access to justice, reinforced rule-of-law practices in the camps, and improved coordination between humanitarian and government actors.

## 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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
<b>7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51.67%	50.00%	52.53%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback &amp; response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17,543
<b>07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	148,903

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners empowered community structure members and women across Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, significantly strengthening community participation and inclusive protection governance. Leadership structures at the Nyumba Kumi, village, zone, and camp levels remained fully functional and representative, enabling affected populations to engage actively in decisions impacting their protection and well-being.

Progress towards gender-balanced leadership continued in 2025 with 3,899 community leadership members supported across both camps, comprising 2,048 women and 1,851 men. Women held 54.3% of leadership positions, surpassing the annual target of 50%. This sustained progress toward gender parity has amplified women's voices in decision-making, improved the identification of gender-specific protection risks, and fostered more inclusive dialogue within refugee communities.

To reinforce participatory protection mechanisms, UNHCR provided support to 253 committee members, including site maintenance and Community-Based Protection Network (CBPN) members. Overall, 12,593 self-management structure members received capacity strengthening, working tools, and in-kind support. These resources facilitated effective representation, dispute resolution, and the efficient referral of protection concerns.

Participation was further institutionalized through 99 community engagement meetings, which bolstered transparency and community ownership of protection priorities. These fora enhanced trust between community representatives and service providers while enabling the early mitigation of emerging risks. Accountability to affected populations remained central in 2025, with access to safe Feedback and Response Mechanisms (FRM) universally available to all refugees and asylum-seekers in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. Utilizing help desks, suggestion boxes, and direct engagement, these channels were accessible to 100% of the population, resulting in 14,862 feedback submissions and requests. While staffing constraints occasionally impacted response timeliness, UNHCR initiated corrective measures to strengthen follow-up and quality assurance. Furthermore, information dissemination efforts reached 93,866 individuals through targeted campaigns regarding rights, services, and durable solutions, effectively reducing misinformation.

UNHCR provided strategic oversight and technical guidance to ensure all structures aligned with international protection standards. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania maintained an enabling operational framework, while the Danish Refugee Council, as UNHCR's primary funded partner, was instrumental in facilitating leadership training, engagement platforms, and feedback systems.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.04%	100.00%	83.39%
<b>8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.89%	30.00%	20.05%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	405
<b>08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	188,722
<b>08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36,026

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR in collaboration with partners including the Danish Refugee Council, WFP, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Good Neighbor Tanzania (GNT) promoted the use of clean cooking fuels and technology in 2025. Bio-briquette remained the primary clean cooking fuel in 2025, complemented by FAO-donated improved cookstoves and other fuel-efficient stoves. In total, 38,032 people benefited from these interventions, including 36,026 refugees (21,275 women, 14,751 men) and 2,006 host community members (1,282 women, 724 men), helping expand access to safer and more sustainable household energy. FAO donated 2,000 improved cookstoves to 1,400 refugees (887 women, 513 men) and 600 host community members (378 women, 222 men). On the other hand, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) clean cooking coupled with electric pressure cookers supported 30,578 refugees (17,125 women, 13,453 men) from four institutions cooking food for more than 100 people a day to comply with Government directives on institutional clean cooking. This UNHCR-led multi-partner collaboration enabled refugee protection and helped in conserving the environment by reducing reliance on environmentally harmful fuelwood. In 2025, UNHCR and partners continued to provide essential non-food items to refugees in Nyarugusu Camp, despite notable funding interruptions. A total of 163,801 kg of soap was distributed to 131,041 refugees in the camp, although limited resources meant distributions could only be sustained for five months (January-May). Complementing this, 6,859 persons with specific needs in the camp received essentials including mosquito nets, buckets, jerry cans, soap bars, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, solar lamps, women's wrappers, underpants, sanitary pads, mattresses, and clothes, helping maintain dignity and well-being.

Newly arrived refugees from the DRC were also supported upon entry. A total of 7,247 individuals were provided with core relief items such as kitchen sets, blankets, sleeping mats, jerrycans, buckets, mosquito nets, and laundry soap to help meet immediate needs and stabilize during their first days in the camp. Focused efforts were also made to support adolescent girls in the camp and 2,982 secondary school girls received re-usable sanitary pads, underpants, and laundry soap, strengthening menstrual hygiene management and promoting school attendance and personal dignity.

Community health and protection were further reinforced through large-scale distributions. In Nyarugusu Camp, the Ministry of Health donated 55,298 mosquito nets, which were distributed to 27,756 households, reducing the risk of malaria and other vector-borne diseases. Additionally, 152,662 items of clothes donated by USA for UNHCR were provided to 110,946 individuals in the camp, ensuring that the most vulnerable had access to adequate clothing throughout the year.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66.30%	100.00%	62.00%
<b>9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.74%	100.00%	6.70%

#### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14,656

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, shelter support remained a critical component of the humanitarian response in Tanzania as UNHCR, and partners worked to meet the needs of new arrivals and maintain existing structures across the camps. A total of 1,276 emergency family shelters were constructed for newly arrived Congolese asylum-seekers in partnership with NRC, UNHCR's shelter-funded partner. UNHCR also maintained 1,556 shelters in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, ensuring that households continued to have safe and dignified living conditions. To meet urgent needs, 242 shelter kits were distributed to 242 Congolese households in Nyarugusu Camp. However, due to the demolition of shelters vacated during voluntary repatriation movements, the proportion of adequate shelters across both camps declined to 62%.

To ensure safe access and improve service delivery, UNHCR also prioritized the rehabilitation and construction of community infrastructure. Across Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, 21 community facilities were rehabilitated and one new facility constructed, supporting safer access to essential services for refugees and asylum seekers throughout the year.

To support sustainable housing and environmentally responsible settlements for refugees and host communities, UNHCR and partners implemented a range of environmental restoration initiatives in 2025. Collaborating with funded partners, the Danish Refugee Council, and the Tanzania Forestry Services Agency, UNHCR led large-scale tree-planting efforts that resulted in 1,214,436 trees being planted

(453,000 in camps, 761,436 in host community areas), restoring 2,429 acres of degraded land. To improve long-term survival of trees planted between 2023 and 2024, extensive aftercare activities, including spot weeding, slashing, creation of firebreaks, and routine monitoring, were conducted across 6,080 acres in both camps (4,000 acres) and surrounding host communities (2,080 acres). These efforts helped ensure at least 80% of planted trees survive beyond their third year.

Environmental awareness and community participation were central to the approach. A total of 120,989 individuals, including 116,613 refugees (66,941 women, 49,672 men) and 4,376 host community members (2,573 women, 1,803 men), were engaged through environmental protection events, meetings, and World Environment Day activities. These initiatives strengthened community resilience to climate and environmental risks and promoted active participation in environmental stewardship. Refugees and host community members contributed to gully rehabilitation to reduce flooding and soil erosion and participated in tree planting and maintenance efforts. Through these activities, participants gained practical skills and environmental knowledge that will support the long-term sustainability of restoration efforts across the camps and host communities.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.20%	100.00%	66.64%
<b>10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.20%	100.00%	97.05%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	Actual (2025)
<b>10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		366,490
<b>10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		18,202

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, refugees and asylum-seekers in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps continued to access comprehensive primary health care and nutrition services in line with national guidelines. Measles vaccination coverage among children aged 9 months to 5 years reached 67%, lower than in 2024 due to nationwide vaccine shortages. Maternal health services remained strong, with 97% of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel.

UNHCR's support to the health sector remained substantial. A total of 366,490 outpatient consultations were provided to refugees and asylum-seekers, alongside 29,209 consultations for Tanzanians, reflecting growing inclusion of host communities. Maternal care remained a priority, with 8,583 live births among refugees and 1,325 among host community women at camp facilities, 97% attended by skilled staff. HIV prevention and treatment services remained available. Among 10,236 women attending their first antenatal care visit, 5,802 (57%) were tested for HIV through prevention of mother-to-child transmission, while 3,860 individuals (1,881 male 1,979 female) were tested for HIV through voluntary counselling and testing, and provider-initiated testing and counselling. Of these, 68 tested positive and were initiated on antiretroviral therapy (ART), bringing the total number of refugees on ART to 928. HIV prevention was reinforced with distribution of 184,818 male and 347 female condoms.

Emergency and referral systems remained robust, with 415 refugees receiving emergency or specialized care, 95% requiring urgent attention. Nutrition services continued through community and facility-based screening, identifying 565 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), (332 refugees, 233 Tanzanians), all admitted for treatment. A vitamin A supplementation and mass screening campaign reached 36,222 children, achieving 96.2% coverage, with GAM (1.2%) and SAM (0.3%) rates, remaining within WHO thresholds, indicating stable nutritional conditions.

Community health structures played a key role in service delivery. UNHCR supported 174 community health workers to conduct sensitization, follow-ups, and referrals. Malaria prevention was strengthened through distribution of 56,484 mosquito nets in Nyarugusu Camp and 33,940 in Nduta Camp, donated by the Ministry of Health (MoH).

Collaboration with national and international partners remained essential. MoH provided HIV and TB medicines, vaccines, family planning commodities, mosquito nets, and routine supervision of camp health facilities. UNICEF supplied nutrition commodities for the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition programmes, WFP continued food assistance and Blanket Supplementary Feeding distributions, and UNFPA provided reproductive health and GBV-related supplies. MSF and Medical Teams International (MTI) also contributed by delivering 60,139 outpatient consultations to refugees and host communities.

## 11. Outcome Area: Education

PoCs have access to inclusive, equitable and quality education

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.56%	5.00%	4.00%
<b>11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.03%	20.00%	0.07%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71,169

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, refugee education in Tanzania remained shaped by national legislation that does not permit the inclusion of camp-based refugees in the national education system. As a result, refugee learners in camps continued to study under the Burundian and Congolese curricula, with schooling delivered primarily by UNHCR and humanitarian partners. Throughout the year, UNHCR continued advocacy efforts for inclusion in the national education system, while ensuring continuity of learning in the camps.

By the end of the 2025 academic year, 70,540 refugee children were enrolled in schools across both camps, with girls representing 49.2% of all learners. Enrolment reached 21,878 Burundian refugee students in Nduta Camp, 17,611 Burundian refugee students and 31,051 Congolese refugee students in Nyarugusu Camp. Across education levels, 11,639 refugee children were enrolled in pre-primary, 45,492 in primary, 8,309 in lower secondary, and 5,100 in upper secondary, reflecting steady participation and near gender parity in most grades.

Between June and July, the National Examinations Council of Tanzania supervised DRC-curriculum examinations in Nyarugusu Camp for 3,379 candidates across Grades 6, 8, and Form 4. Results showed strong academic performance, with Grade 6 achieving a 72.7% pass rate, and Grade 8 performing even better at 80.5%. Girls outperformed boys at both levels – 73.4% vs. 72% in Grade 6 and 82% vs. 79% in Grade 8. There was a significant drop in cohort size between Grades 6 and 8 cohort, with Grade 8 representing only 55% of the Grade 6 cohort, indicating persistent challenges related to dropout and retention rather than normal progression patterns. While results demonstrate clear academic potential, they also highlight structural challenges, including limited transition support, gaps in quality of teaching between schools, and the need for stronger retention measures, particularly for boys.

Access to higher education and skills development continued to expand gradually in 2025. The DAFI Scholarship Programme supported 77 refugee students during the year, 30 of whom graduated from their degree programmes. Additionally, one non-DAFI refugee student was admitted to the University of Dar es Salaam under the same admission conditions as Tanzanian nationals, marking a crucial step toward equitable access. UNHCR continued advocacy for reduction in tuition fees and worked to expand opportunities through distance learning and Technical and Vocational Education and Training pathways. Refugee students also benefited from a range of complementary scholarships, including 13 through the Mastercard Foundation, 13 through WUSC, two under UNICORE (bringing total enrolment to four), two through DAAD, and one through UNIV'R, gaining further exposure through practical placements linked to their studies.

## 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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	189,467

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and partners made considerable progress in improving and maintaining water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services within global standards in 2025. In water supply, the average daily per capita access in the camps reached 23 litres, exceeding SPHERE standards of 20 litres per person per day despite regular generator-related disruptions. Water production, treatment, and distribution as well as water quality monitoring were conducted to ensure safe and adequate water for refugees.

A total of 397 emergency shared household latrines were constructed for new asylum-seekers as well as 20 house latrines for PSNs. Additionally, 200 latrines were safely decommissioned. Hygiene programs entailing awareness creation, house-to-house visits, and targeted training were conducted to increase hygiene knowledge and ensure proper hygiene practices in the community. Additionally, 20 health care workers were trained on proper waste management. 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 2025 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 of interventions.

Furthermore, the WASH Sector enhanced collaboration with other actors in cross-cutting issues in various interventions for protection mainstreaming in WASH programs as well as advocacy for more resources and participation in diverse coordination forums. Engagement and collaboration with other WASH actors, including operational partners, supported in bridging some funding gaps and in addressing unmet needs.

## 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 Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34.11%	55.00%	20.69%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,102

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners continued to strengthen food and nutrition security while expanding climate-resilient livelihood pathways for refugees and host communities across Nduta and Nyarugusu camps and surrounding villages.

Overall, 5,097 individuals adopted climate-resilient agricultural strategies in 2025; 72% were women (3,669), reinforcing women's central role in household food security and strengthening their economic agency. Households cultivated a diversified mix of nutrient-rich vegetables, leading to improved dietary diversity and reduced reliance on food assistance. The deliberate integration of agronomic training with timely input provision translated into sustained behavioral change: families applied water-efficient techniques, diversified crops, and optimized small plots for year-round production.

Mushroom production expanded as a high-impact, low-land enterprise model with 15 new facilities established in Kasulu and Kibondo districts, engaging 150 participants (90 women, 60 men) from refugee and host communities. An additional 150 producers, managing chambers established in 2024, received refresher training, consolidating production quality and market access. Mushroom cultivation improved household nutrition through increased protein intake and generated regular income from local sales. Critically, it reduced protection risks for women and girls previously dependent on unsafe forest-based collection. Demonstration sites catalyzed peer learning and market linkages, positioning mushrooms as a scalable, climate-resilient value chain.

Through the Kigoma Joint Programme, UNHCR, FAO, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development and Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA) trained 300 participants (210 refugees, 90 host community members) in integrated poultry–aquaculture systems; 70% of trainees were refugees, including individuals preparing for voluntary repatriation to Burundi. Participants acquired certified, market-ready skills in poultry management and aquaculture, enabling dual income streams and improved household nutrition. Joint training and visits fostered economic inclusion and reduced community tensions, demonstrating the cohesion dividend of integrated livelihood programming.

Investment in human capital through Technical and Vocational Education and Training further accelerated the economic inclusion outcome with 1,330 refugees and host community members (52% men, 48% women) graduating from vocational, ICT and digital literacy programmes at Nduta and Nyarugusu vocational centres. Graduates acquired market-relevant skills in trades including soap making, tailoring, carpentry, welding, food processing, mechanics, ICT, and online learning, expanding access to self-employment and local labour markets.

Collectively, these interventions advanced measurable gains in dietary diversity, income generation, women's economic participation, and cross-community collaboration, contributing directly to durable solutions and reduced dependency in displacement-affected contexts.

## 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 (2025)
<b>14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72,000

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR supported 7,721 Burundian refugees to voluntarily repatriate, representing 38% of the planned target of 20,200 individuals. The lower-than-anticipated return figures reflected a broader trend of reduced interest in repatriation, driven by implementation of the Comprehensive Protection and Solutions-Based Assessment. Most of the Burundians preferred to participate and wait for the findings of this assessment, hoping it would help identify durable solutions tailored to their circumstances. This dynamic influenced return trends over the year and contributed to lower repatriation uptake despite intensified information efforts.

Voluntary repatriation promotion reached an estimated 72,000 refugees, including children, youth, and adults in both Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. These efforts helped increase awareness of the evolving situation in Burundi and improved refugees' understanding of their rights and available opportunities should they choose to return. The content emphasized livelihood opportunities, skills development, land and settlement conditions, education, and civil documentation—key factors influencing decision-making. A notable achievement in 2025 was the introduction of a new live-streaming initiative, implemented monthly from July to December. This platform provided real-time access to information on reintegration conditions and enabled refugees to engage directly with returnees and officials in Burundi. The initiative reached 15,000 refugees, significantly expanding the reach of traditional go-and-see missions. As a result, refugees had a more comprehensive and realistic understanding of reintegration prospects, contributing to more informed decision-making. This innovation proved particularly valuable in an environment where resource constraints limited opportunities for in-person visits.

Complementary information tools, including printed materials, broadened coverage further, with 12,800 leaflets and 700 posters distributed across camps. These materials were designed to respond to specific information gaps identified through feedback mechanisms and contributed to improved awareness, especially among refugees who did not attend larger community sessions.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

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

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,394	7,000	521
<b>15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25	25	25

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR’s 2025 resettlement activities in Tanzania unfolded against a backdrop of constrained quotas and country-specific program suspensions. While the Projected Global Resettlement Needs estimated 23,045 refugees in need of resettlement from Tanzania in 2025, actual submissions totaled 521 individuals, about 2% of projected needs. The gap reflected limited quotas and case-level barriers identified during processing (non-eligibility identified at interviews, no shows, withdrawals, and biodata issues), which prevented some cases from advancing.

At the start of the year, some 23,000 refugees remained in the USA pipeline, facing uncertainty due to the suspension of the USA resettlement program. To mitigate anxiety and misinformation, UNHCR increased counselling frequency from monthly to weekly, and provided case-status updates with 1,665 refugees having received counselling in 2025. Through Church World Service, more than 6,000 refugees in the USA pipeline benefited from tailored counselling. To protect those most at risk, UNHCR instituted a vulnerability-based review that enabled the reallocation of 25% of submissions from the USA pipeline to other resettlement countries.

Processing also advanced at the post-submission stage. UNHCR supported selection missions by Canada in March and Sweden in May, providing briefings, technical support, and on-the-spot resolution of deferral cases. With continued advocacy on exit permits and close coordination at departure, 919 refugees departed from Tanzania to third countries in 2025. Average end-to-end processing times could not be generalized, as they varied by receiving country procedures and by IOM’s travel arrangements.

UNHCR also invested in systems and partnerships to improve efficiency and sustainability. A digitization project converted 2,110 physical files to secure digital formats, improving case accessibility, safeguarding records, and reducing paper storage needs. In resettlement programming, UNHCR welcomed the Relief to Development Society (REDESO) as a new partner and supported the first departure to Australia in July, marking the resumption of movements under that programme after several years.

Complementary pathways continued to expand opportunities beyond traditional resettlement. In collaboration with the refugee-led Global Scholars Network, UNHCR supported multiple funding proposals submitted, and two students departed to Italy for master's studies. Economic mobility efforts progressed as 60 profiles of nurses and nursing assistants were registered on the TalentLift for potential placement with Canadian employers. Private sponsorship and family reunification also offered critical routes to safety and stability, with 23 refugees who departed Tanzania in 2025 to join relatives or individual sponsors abroad. While UNHCR was not directly involved in the application processes, the office facilitated exit permits with authorities to enable timely departures.

## 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 (2025)
<b>16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR advanced advocacy on local solutions in line with the Comprehensive Protection and Solutions-Based Assessment (CPSBA) conducted following the Tripartite Commission decision of 19 December 2024 held in Bujumbura, Burundi. Building on the CPSBA findings, UNHCR continued to advocate for naturalization and other local solutions for the 1972 Burundian refugee caseload. The CPSBA showed that refugees from this group living in the Old Settlements and Kigoma villages have strong social and economic ties to the United Republic of Tanzania, with over 70% having naturalized relatives in the country. This advocacy continued despite the Government's position not to undertake another mass naturalization for Burundian refugees. UNHCR advocated against this group's inclusion in return plans given their ties with the naturalized population and continued to advocate for completion of the naturalization process for the 6,620 children of naturalized individuals from the 1972 Burundian refugee caseload.

UNHCR advocated for the naturalization of the Somali Bantu refugee from Chogo Settlement, and for a government-led mapping exercise to be conducted to identify communities at risk of statelessness with a view of finding their appropriate durable solution.

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2025, UNHCR advanced Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD)-inclusive programming across the operation despite a restrictive protection environment and significant service reductions. Data disaggregation remained central to programming, with sex and age segregated data informing tailored interventions across protection, education, livelihoods, gender-based violence (GBV), child protection and durable solutions. Key groups—children, older persons, persons with disabilities, single women, were prioritized in analysis and referrals. Refugee feedback highlighted differentiated impacts of school closures, limited mobility, and withdrawal of Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), child-friendly spaces, and women's centers, which disproportionately affected children, adolescents, and women.

Participation and inclusion were strengthened through community-based structures and feedback platforms reaching the entire population. UNHCR supported 3,899 community leaders (54.3% women), advancing inclusive representation and governance. Engagement expanded via 99 community meetings and 14,862 feedback submissions, reinforcing accountability to affected populations (AAP). New voluntary repatriation information tools—including live-streamed sessions reaching 15,000 refugees—improved access for persons with disabilities, older persons, youth, and caregivers unable to attend mass meetings. UNHCR maintained a strong focus on women and girls. Women's representation exceeded 50%, improving identification of gender-specific risks and community decision-making. GBV case management continued

following advocacy after women's centers closed. AGD principles guided child protection, with 7,505 birth certificates issued and 613 at-risk children supported through BIPs. Despite progress, school closures, reduced safe spaces, partner exits, and restrictive policies created setbacks for inclusion, particularly for women, children, and persons with disabilities. Continuous advocacy and stronger Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) systems were essential to ensure equitable participation and protection for all.

## Section 3: Resources

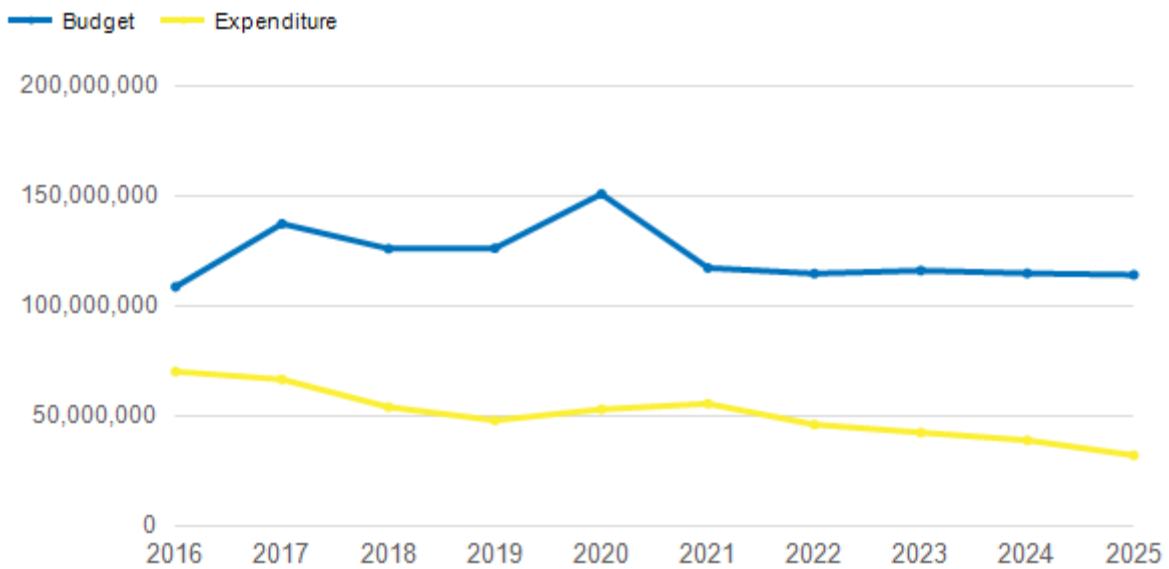
### 3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

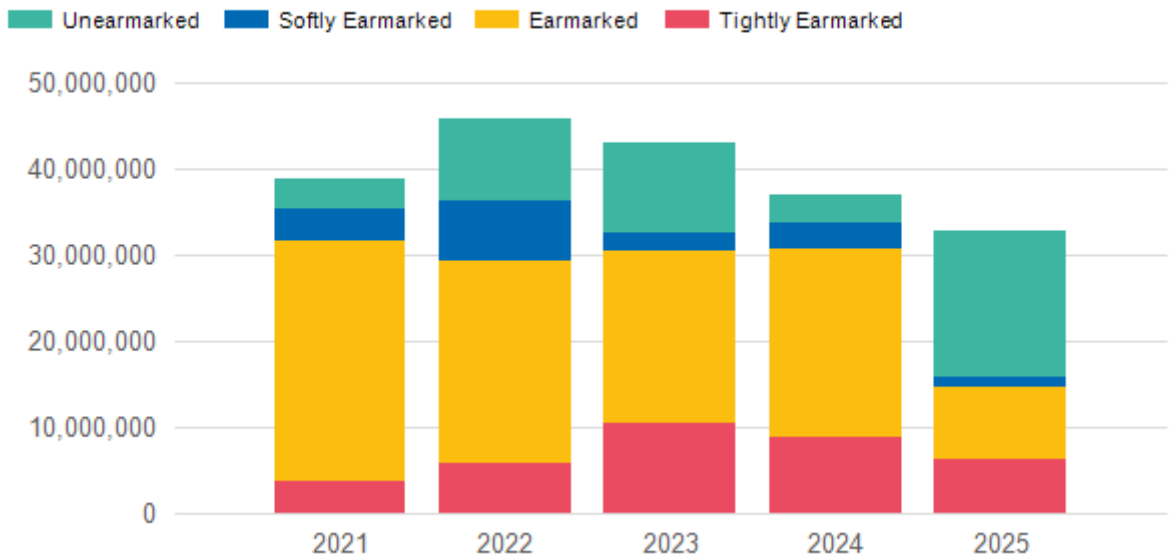
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	45,278,858	13,516,768	29.85%	13,516,768	100.00%
IA2: Respond	50,427,375	14,391,626	28.54%	14,391,626	100.00%
IA4: Solve	18,272,683	4,073,687	22.29%	4,073,687	100.00%
All Impact Areas		50,000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,978,916</b>	<b>32,032,081</b>	<b>28.10%</b>	<b>31,982,081</b>	<b>99.84%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	8,494,845	1,229,362	14.47%	1,229,362	100.00%
OA2: Status	1,492,005	4,091,382	274.22%	4,091,382	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,048,946	4,219,043	402.22%	4,219,043	100.00%
OA4: GBV	6,890,435	508,622	7.38%	508,622	100.00%
OA5: Children	4,701,367	640,506	13.62%	640,506	100.00%
OA6: Justice	2,002,423	1,084,741	54.17%	1,084,741	100.00%
OA7: Community	3,705,472	2,439,551	65.84%	2,439,551	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	13,760,374	7,164,659	52.07%	7,164,659	100.00%
OA9: Housing	15,320,423	1,670,108	10.90%	1,670,108	100.00%
OA10: Health	9,195,736	2,178,327	23.69%	2,178,327	100.00%
OA11: Education	17,561,987	1,101,909	6.27%	1,101,909	100.00%
OA12: WASH	6,326,479	659,195	10.42%	659,195	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	3,623,799	581,962	16.06%	581,962	100.00%
OA14: Return	7,366,937	2,794,132	37.93%	2,794,132	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	8,326,107	986,350	11.85%	986,350	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	2,579,639	293,205	11.37%	293,205	100.00%
EA20: External	1,581,945	339,027	21.43%	339,027	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		50,000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,978,916</b>	<b>32,032,081</b>	<b>28.10%</b>	<b>31,982,081</b>	<b>99.84%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, UNHCR Tanzania faced a significant contraction in available resources, with overall country-level contributions declining by 55%, amounting to USD 19.5 million less than in 2024. Donor governments remained the primary source of funding and, despite their own reductions, increased their share from 85% to over 91% of total contributions with the signing of two new partnership agreements with donors. UN funding rose by 78%, providing an additional USD 394,000, although this increase was insufficient to offset widening gaps. At the same time, private-sector contributions fell sharply by nearly 90%, decreasing their share from 13% to under 3% and further limiting funding diversity despite efforts to expand private sector engagement. These financial constraints affected the scale and quality of assistance across sectors and

required operational adjustments to safeguard continuity of core services in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps.

Despite these challenges, strong stakeholder engagement remained central to sustaining the refugee response. Government leadership was crucial in maintaining access to asylum, coordinating service delivery, and facilitating voluntary repatriation movements. Donor support remained vital to keeping life-saving services functioning amid persistent underfunding. UN and NGO partnerships, including collaboration through the Kigoma Joint Programme and sector working groups, helped ensure continuity of multisectoral interventions, harmonized standards, and joint planning in areas such as shelter, energy, education, food security, and environmental management. Engagement with refugee leaders and community-based structures further strengthened programme accountability; participation in feedback and protection-monitoring mechanisms improved targeting of assistance and informed adjustments in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, and protection programming. Together, these partnerships mitigated the impact of constrained resources and supported the delivery of essential services throughout 2025.

## Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

### 4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

In 2025, the implementation of the UNHCR Multi-Year Strategy faced multiple challenges because of global funding constraints, requiring prioritization of already limited resources to cover the most critical protection needs. Funding challenges affected service delivery to refugees across critical protection sectors such as health, GBV, education, access to justice, and resulted in staff reductions for UNHCR and its partners, who depend on UNHCR's financial support. Some of funded and non-funded partners closed their operations in Tanzania. Funding challenges are expected to continue in 2026, requiring adjustments to implementation modalities and strengthening local resource-mobilization efforts with supportive stakeholders.

The 2025 Strategic Moment of Reflection (SMR) discussions with donors and partners emphasized the need to diversify funding and strengthen advocacy and coordination to advance refugee inclusion in national plans, livelihoods, and services. Preparedness was the main driver of impact, with clear triggers, updated SOPs, defined roles, accurate service mapping, effective coordination, community-based early-warning systems, enabling faster and more predictable responses. However, referral backlogs, limited follow-up and staffing continued to affect service quality and community trust. Priorities for 2026 include more targeted outreach, mixed delivery approaches, and simple back-log tracking tools to maintain essential protection services amid reduced resources, while advocating integration into national systems. On voluntary repatriation, partners emphasized consistent camp coordination, household-level sensitization, stronger convoy logistics and SOPs, improved cross-border collaboration, and safeguards against family separation, with close monitoring of voluntariness and adherence to Tripartite Commission commitments during accelerated returns.



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