



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Annual Results Report

2022

United Republic of Tanzania

Acknowledgements

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

At the East Horn and Great Lakes Regional (EHAGL) level, increased violence in northeastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) during the second half of 2022 meant some fleeing families started seeking access to Tanzania territory in Kigoma region. During the first quarter of 2023, there have been significant influx of Congolese refugees coming from North Kivu province down to South Kivu province and crossing over to Burundi and down east to Tanzania. More than 6,800 Congolese have been received in Kigoma to date. Tanzania continued to provide a haven of asylum space.

In Tanzania in general and Kigoma region specifically, there has been demand for UNHCR to do more for refugee hosting community. Accordingly, UNHCR scaled up within the area-based UN Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) that seeks address development–humanitarian needs in Kigoma region bringing together 16 different UN agencies operating in Tanzania. UNHCR is present in three out of four Outcome areas of Plant, People and Enabling Environment.

Reduced funding for the UNHCR Tanzania operation translated into the call to review downsize implementing partners. This shortages in meeting comprehensive needs required that the operation prioritized further and to do more with even less.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

All persons of concern have access to territory and asylum procedures in line with the international protection standards

Persons of Concern live in safe environments and are able to move freely within the host country

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.17%	44.72%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	0.00%

In 2022 UNHCR registered positive developments towards an improvement of the protection environment in Tanzania after the High-Level Bilateral Meeting and the High Commissioner's visits to Tanzania in March and August 2022 respectively. Congolese asylum-seekers and other nationalities were able to apply for asylum. One National Eligibility Committee session was conducted to adjudicate pending asylum claims (the first such session after two years).

Awareness and capacity-building training sessions including the enrolment of key government officials in the SANREMO course on International Refugee Law and the participation of government participants in the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges (IARMJ) Conference, facilitated positive engagement with the government in realization of the rights of displaced people. Government stakeholders who benefited from these capacity building initiatives are now able to refer people to UNHCR for asylum processes and for legal support.

Positive progress was also noted in livelihood activities where refugees were allowed to carry out small income generating activities, kitchen gardening and rehabilitation of shelters which had been stopped since 2018. Refugees and asylum-seekers also had access to justice.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

Persons of Concern enjoy fundamental rights and have access to services

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.47%	3.51%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	92.30%

The most recent poverty headcount estimate for Tanzania nationally is 26.4 percent from 2017. No data currently exist for refugees and asylum seekers.

UNHCR in the interim will continue to focus on providing the persons of concern with protection and

humanitarian assistance, it aims to adopt and implement a long-term vision for the United Republic of Tanzania having an increasingly progressive protection environment that is based on international humanitarian principles and values.

UNHCR will continue to participate in the UNCT, related coordination mechanisms and relevant UNDAP working groups. The Resilience Thematic Group under UNDAP II explicitly captures the engagement of several UN agencies in support of refugees and migrants. With the operationalization of the UN Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) in July 2022, UNHCR is exploring linkages between the refugee and host communities mainstreamed in the new UNSDF and will ensure the actions are translated within the KJP II just launched at the end of November 2022. UNHCR will continue to engage partners and coordinate the refugee response in Tanzania to ensure complementarity, reduce duplication and increase accountability through the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM).

Towards this aim, enhanced efforts of UNHCR and its partners to focus on addressing the protection risks that perpetuate in the prevailing restrictive protection environment in the country through the following priority interventions: -

Ensure refugees and asylum seekers have access to fundamental rights. UNHCR will continue to promote improvement in the government's current defective processes notably in relation to Refugee Status Determination (RSD). Through enhanced engagement with a range of stakeholders

Improve physical security of refugee and asylum seekers to retain the civilian character of refugee camps. While engaging police and community watch teams (CWTs), emphasis will be on increased participation of women and capacity of security personnel in prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). UNHCR will work closely with the government to strengthen the PSEA system.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

Persons of Concern benefits from a wider range of solutions.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,115	3,843
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16	54

In 2022, a total of 9,651 refugees were assisted to attain durable solutions by voluntary repatriation, resettlement, and complementary pathways. For the resettlement programme, 3,843 refugees were resettled to USA, Canada, Sweden, Australia, and France. 54 refugees benefited from complementary pathways. The departure for Congolese was 93%, Burundians at 6.6% and other nationalities was at 0.4%.

For Voluntary repatriation, 5,808 refugees were assisted to return to Burundi on a voluntary basis and in a safe and dignified manner. These included 2,976 females and 2,832 male refugees, while 3,239 were children. This is 27% of the targeted population which was 21,000 individuals. Makamba province received 2,043 refugees, which was the largest number of returnees. People with specific needs consisted of about 0.9%.

Resettlement and Repatriation of 9,651 refugees by the end of 2022 contributed to durable solutions in Tanzania by 4.7% by December 2022. Despite a very insignificant change in population because of resettlement and repatriation, the high birth rate in refugee camps, ending the displacement cycle for an individual or family was a major achievement.

Pursuant to UNHCR's mandate, voluntary repatriation enabled refugees to return and reintegrate in Burundi. Sustainability of return remains a challenge to Tanzania and Burundi due to secondary

movements and recyclers who are reported to be present in the camps due to fear of deportation.

Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
Tanzania, United Republic of	3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.90%	0.00%
Tanzania, United Republic of	3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	72.70%

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

The Refugee Services Department has officially closed the borders for Congolese and Burundian refugees since January 2017, not allowing their access to asylum procedures. This has negatively impacted the decisions of the eligibility authorities for the few cases who were able to cross the borders and enter the territory. Nevertheless, the President of Tanzania has promised, during her two meetings with the High Commissioner in August 2022, to open the borders for Congolese seeking asylum in Tanzania due to the ongoing insecurity and violence in Eastern DRC. This may lead to a group recognition of asylum seekers from DRC in 2023 and beyond.

Despite the intensification of the awareness campaigns for the volrep to Burundi, refugees are still reluctant to go back to their country of origin. The Intention Survey jointly realized by MoHA and UNHCR has demonstrated that many of them still consider that socio-economic constraints in the country of origin and difficulties to access services in the main areas of return, coupled to the fact that they are not skilled because of the restrictions which were targeting them for a while, will not facilitate a positive decision for return for time being.

It is true that 162.000 Burundians from 1972 caseload were naturalized, but their descendants and other Burundians of the same group have not been regularized to date, and there are no concrete initiatives which were formalized to durably change this, keeping them in a limbo about their status, and at risk of statelessness.

The 2003 refugee policy limits the implementation of some livelihood activities and full markets operationalization in the refugee camps, which hindered the realization of resilience and self-reliance of refugees and asylum seekers. Corrugated iron sheets (CGI sheets) weren't permitted for construction for sections of the refugee camps until – a transitional shelter typology was later adopted. Funding for refugee operations have been limited partly because of these restrictions/limitations.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2022, UNHCR was able to revive discussions between the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank about the possibility of the country accessing financial resources through World Bank Window for Host communities and Refugees. While this discussion is still in a nascent stage, this marks an important step towards reengaging with the World Bank in Tanzania. UNHCR also supported strategic discussions with the European Union which led to the approval of an EU INTPA project of EUR 40 million in November 2022 to provide durable solutions for the Burundian refugee crisis in the Great Lakes Region, which includes resources for dedicated investments in Tanzania and cross-border into Burundi to support protection and building resilience for return. This regional project supports the advancement of the Government's GRF pledge to continue supporting and facilitating the voluntary repatriation of refugees, more so because a significant portion of the resources will be

directed towards improving socio-economic conditions in Burundi's main areas of return.

The operation played an active role in the design and launching of the second phase of the One UN area based Kigoma Joint Project (KJP, aimed at advancing socio-economic development and governance in Kigoma and its refugee hosting areas. UNHCR specifically, stepped up its engagement in the KJP outcome area "Planet" by securing resources from the Belgian Government for an environmental restoration and climate resilience project which will be implemented jointly with WFP. UNHCR Tanzania will also work directly with local government entities in the implementation of the project as it includes addressing environmental challenges in the host communities.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

Registration and documentation of new arrivals are done in a timely and effective manner

Population protected from refoulement

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.00%	90.00%	79.00%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022 UNHCR registered positive developments towards an improvement of the protection environment in Tanzania. Borders which remained closed since 2018 were eventually opened for Congolese asylum-seekers and a few other nationalities after the High-Level Bilateral Meeting and the High Commissioner's Mission to Tanzania in March and August 2022 respectively. In 2022 a total of 123 asylum seekers were registered. One National Eligibility Committee session conducted to adjudicate pending asylum claims (the first such session after two years).

Awareness and capacity-building training sessions including the enrolment of key government officials in the SANREMO course on International Refugee Law and the participation of government participants in the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges (IARMJ) Conference, facilitated positive engagement with the government in realization of the rights of the displaced people. Our government stakeholders who benefited from these capacity building initiatives are now able to refer people to UNHCR for asylum processes and for legal support. Positive progress was also noted in livelihood activities where refugees were allowed to carry out small income generating activities, kitchen gardening, rehabilitation of shelters which had been stopped since 2018. Refugees and asylum-seekers also had access to justice.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite the progress made on access to territory, registration, and documentation of asylum seekers, UNHCR had recorded 388 cases of refoulement of asylum seekers who crossed the Tanzania borders.

Most of the refoulement cases recorded were from Mozambique (about 271) followed by those from Burundi (about 92). The remaining were 25 from different nationalities.

Access to entry points was also noted as a challenge during the reviewed period. Entry points remains inaccessible by UNHCR for assessing reception conditions since their closure in 2018.

Issuance of Electronic Convention Travel Documents was also noted as a serious impediment for refugees traveling out of the country of asylum for studies and other reasons.

Delayed decisions after the adjudication of asylum cases by the National Eligibility Committee is also noted as a concern. Asylum seekers who appeared before the committee to live in limbo for not knowing the fate of their asylum adjudication.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

National asylum procedures are inline with international standards

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal advice or representation.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

During this reporting period, one (1) NEC Session was conducted at Dar es Salaam in July 2022 whereby 34 cases (58 individuals) out of 48 cases (76 individuals) were adjudicated. As a result, recommendations were made to recognize 5 cases (15 individuals) and reject 29 cases (43 individuals). This makes the indicative rejection rate of 85.2% of cases and (74.1% of individuals). The average processing time is 180 days. The decision of the Minister of Home Affairs on these recommendations is still pending. The population seeking status determination included individuals from Yemen, Syria, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Ukraine, Ethiopia, Egypt, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DR Congo.

The Refugee law in Tanzania gives power to the NEC to adjudicate asylum claims and make recommendations to Minister of Home Affairs to grant or reject applications for refugee status in Tanzania. In situations when an application has been rejected the law gives provision that the further request can be made for review. Once a review under UNHCR's mandate is completed, information will be sent to the Government with details on the decision and expected next steps including durable solution.

100% of individuals undergoing asylum procedures had access to legal advice or representation by UNHCR and its partner WLAC. They offered asylum seekers legal guidance on asylum seeking processes and appeal procedures.

Out of the 2022 74.1% of individuals rejected cases, 100% of the individuals undergoing asylum procedures have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim. UNHCR and its partner has been supporting the asylum seekers by reviewing their cases, offer further guidance to asylum seekers and seeking review processes with the NEC and RSD offices. Awareness and capacity-building initiatives were part of UNHCR's engagement with the government on access to asylum matters. 275 government officials (41 immigration and border officials in Kigoma, 205 law enforcement and administration of justice stakeholders and 29 UNHCR Legal Partner staff) were trained in Kigoma, Dar es Salaam and Ruvuma.

UNHCR supported the Africa Chapter of the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges to hold its Chapter Conference with 205 participants including 77 participants from Tanzania representing the judiciary, NEC, Refugee Services Department, and various Ministries. Various concerns related to access to territory and asylum procedures were discussed in detail and deliberations were made to ensure unhindered access to territory and asylum procedures with a guarantee of minimum standards.

UNHCR supported the participation of five government officials in the online course on international protection offered by the SANREMO Institute in Italy. It is hoped this will improve the status determination procedures.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The ownership of the proGres v4 for registration, which is the UNHCR tools for registration, with Government having access has paused some operational challenges. According to Section 30 of the Tanzania Refugee Act of 1998, the Director of Refugee Services Department has the authority to register and keep records of all asylum seekers and refugees in Tanzania. Thus, only individuals with valid permits from the Government can be registered in proGres v4. This has affected the processing of some cases for durable solution especially those who were granted refugee status under UNHCR's mandate but without permits from the Government to remain in Tanzania.

Also, it has been noticed that several applicants were rejected at registration point when they approached the Director's office for registration. Rejection rate and delays in issuance of decisions on refugee status determination is another critical challenge. As indicated above, individuals who were interviewed by NEC in July 2022 are yet to receive decisions on their applications. About 74% of individuals were not recommended for refugee status in Tanzania.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

National legislation is aligned with international and regional instruments

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR Operation in Tanzania engaged with government, its relevant department, sister agencies, partners, civil society, and human rights advocate to promote the rights and protection of refugees. Considerable efforts were deployed focusing on alignment of the national instruments to the international and regional instruments.

UNHCR continued its advocacy towards the adherence to relevant international and regional instrument which seek to reduce the risk of statelessness.

25 members of the Kigoma Chapter of Tanganyika Law Society were trained to raise in future and take up refugees' cases and legal clinics on pro-bono basis and more importantly, engage in public interest litigation on Refugees and related Human Rights' briefs. The regional conference for the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges which was organized in Arusha in collaboration with UNHCR.

For the period under review, 71 sessions were prosecuted by mobile court through virtual court in Nyarugusu Camp instead of Kasulu District court whereas 50 cases were resolved through virtual sessions.

During the reporting period, 4,021 PWS accessed justice through provision of legal aid services in the refugee camps, urban areas; court representation to minors; feeding of detainees; case follow-ups in courts of law; and visitations to prisons, police and immigration offices.

Legal Aid Clinics were conducted in Nyarugusu and Nduta Refugee Camps. 74 minor PWS were represented before juvenile court. 4,027 PWS were provided with Legal Aid Clinics. 1,080 PWS were facilitated with exit permits. 467 PWS received coaching, legal advice and interpretation services during case follow up in courts.

100 visits were conducted to prison for purpose of providing legal advice to detained and convicted PWS. 969 PWS were identified during visitation to police posts and were assisted with legal advice, bail application and food.

Legal Aid services were also provided at Kasulu and Kibondo Host Community resulting in 171 host community assisted with legal services. 357 cases were reconciled through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). Some success stories include influencing the move of the court from "From illegal and excessive sentence imposed to acquittal of 11 People we Serve".

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

A lot of areas have seen considerable improvement. Some of the challenges remained the process of refugee status determination, encampment policy by the government which infringes on freedom of movement, access to justice, the right to work. The risk of non-refoulement remains though fewer cases were recorded in 2022. The protection of refugee women and children from the additional vulnerabilities that they face, including the possibility of sexual violence remains a risk.

Tanzania's accession to the two Statelessness Conventions and the completion and adoption of the National Action Plan on the Eradication of Statelessness have remained a challenge.

The Tanzanian Law of the Child Act, 2009 does not include provisions on foundling children. The citizenship laws contain significant gaps that could lead to situations of statelessness. While Tanzania has ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), the Government of Tanzania has not given effect to Article 6(4) of the Charter which provides a clear safeguard to grant citizenship to stateless children born on its territory. Despite the country's pledge during the High-Level Segment in Geneva in October 2019, it has not acceded to the two Statelessness Conventions.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.00%	90.00%	95.00%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.60%	25.00%	80.60%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.00%	100.00%	83.62%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Comprehensive GBV multi sectoral assistance reached 1,921 GBV incidents (1249 Nyarugusu, 671 Nduta) where females were 98% males 2% children 11%. 100% of reported incidents received psychosocial counselling and case management services. The highest type of cases reported were Denial of resources 34%, followed by Psychological and emotional abuse 27%, physical abuse 23% and Rape 14% while the sexual assault was 2%. While 36% of the survivors who reported and needed medical assistance were 100% supported, while 54% of the survivors received services after they opted for legal services, 142 survivors benefitted from shelter. 51 individuals from Government and partner staff were trained on GBV Prevention and response by the Implementing partner while UNHCR trained 470 partner staff, police, Sungusungu including UNHCR staff on PSEA and GBV.

The Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services reduced from 92% to 83.6%. This is largely because of the government restriction of livelihoods and self-reliance services in the camp. Therefore for survivors in need of economic empowerment, the services were unavailable as they were banned by government.

Community participation was implemented through engagement of the community in outreach/prevention activities including awareness mass campaign, Public Announcements (PAs) house to house GBV sessions, SASA! activities, EMAP and EABAP discussions. Commemoration of International events International Women's Day and 16 Days of activism, Gender Clubs in schools, girl shine programming, Advocacy meetings and creating safe space for women and girls was emphasised, community's

involvement in behaviour, attitude and belief change on violence against women and girls, Engaging Men through Accountable Practice (EMAP) intervention strategy was implemented across Nduta and Nyarugusu. Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services is 95%; while the Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women is 80.6%.

To ensure risk mitigation on GBV, UNHCR and IRC conducted safety audit in collaboration with GBV mainstreaming sectors. The result indicated the complains of reasons for not reporting cases earlier was due to distance, where UNHCR constructed a GBV centre at zone 9 Nduta camp while maintaining some of the centres in Nyarugusu.

To improve access to justice for GBV survivors, the forensic facilities in the camps were accredited by the Head of Forensic Biology and DNA Services-MoHA-Dar es Salaam. The collection of the forensic samples commenced at the two camps. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) activities were implemented as stipulated in the Inter Agency PSEA Protocol. PSEA trainings and coordination forums were implemented to strengthen mechanism for prevention, mitigation and response to sexual misconduct.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Access to justice for GBV survivors has remained poor. Due to cultural conservatism, the refugee community prefers mediation due to pressure from relatives and threats which further leads to cycle of violence.

Harmful practices like child marriages influenced by harmful cultural practices. This resulted into cases of teenage pregnancies and drop out from school

Limited livelihood opportunities for women has exposed them to harmful coping mechanism to meet basic needs. Women and girls often move informally to the host community in search of petty employments and faced both sexual and physical assault in the process.

Limited alternative cooking energy leading to women and girls collecting firewood outside the camp and exposed to high risks faced are sexual assault and physical assault.

Limited shelters for GBV survivors in need due to restriction by MoHA, with the motive to encourage repatriation.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Protection of children strengthened and Inclusion of children in the national protection system

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.90%	80.00%	21.90%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, 120, 936 children from the Burundian and Congolese populations under the age of 18 received proof of registration.

The BIP process was initiated for 1,131 UASC; 574 had their processes completed; 339 BIAs (BDI-278 & COD-61), 235 BIDs (203 BDI & 32 COD). 40 BID panel meetings were held for 250 BIDs cases. UNHCR in collaboration with the Child Protection IP (CPIP) conducted capacity building for 49 case management staff. UNHCR and her CPIP also conducted a refresher training for 28 staff and volunteers to harmonize concerns on card splitting, merging, and change of status that required BIDs in both refugee camps. The training enhanced participants' knowledge and practical skills on BIP processes and saw an improvement in the quality of BIAs and BIDs. 116 (56F, 60M) children were placed under alternative care arrangements in two camps, of which 8 (6 girls, 2 boys), from the Congolese population were assisted with NFIs.

The CPIP provided PSS services and life skills through CFSs to 9597 (4321 girls, 5276 boys) children, 144 (77 girls, 67 boys) children received individual PSS services and group counseling. Among PSS beneficiaries at CFSs were 20 children with disabilities BDI-18 (Girls-9, Boys-9), COD-2(girls -2, boys 0). 396 (228 girls, 168 boys) adolescent girls and boys from both camps engaged in different practical skills sessions like gardening, tailoring, knitting, and weaving. The graduates had adequate skills to set up individual businesses.

In 2022, 92 CBCP structures were functional in two camps. They included adolescent groups, Adult CPC, Child Clubs, Child parliament, and foster parents' committees. The structures addressed low-risk cases and referred the medium to high-risk ones to the CPIP. 142 (127 Nd: 62G, 65B, 15 Ny (5 BDI 10 COD): 12 girls, 3 boys). Cumulatively, 29 meetings were held by the various structures involving 487 members, of which 293 participants were from child clubs. The community-based approach was applied to mitigate harmful practices that affected children. The CBCP team conducted awareness raising sessions to promote child rights. 3532 including 2,776 (1,563F & 1,213M) adults and 756 (324 girls, 432 boys) children of the Congolese population.

Birth registration commenced with a meeting with all stakeholders, including RITA, DAS, MoHA UNHCR Health, and CPIPs. UNHCR coordinated continuous birth registration with all key stakeholders. The CPIP in collaboration with UNHCR coordinated 2 quarterly meetings with stakeholders to review the birth registration progress. Overall, 12,000 (Nd 5,025 and Ny 6,975) children were to be issued birth certificates, however, 3,336 (1677 Nd: 850 girls, 827 boys, 1659 Ny: 810 girls and 849 boys) received. 3,909 Congolese child births were to be registered, however, 1023 (499 girls, 523 boys) benefited. 8, 296 (5518 Ny, 2778 Nd) filled up B3 forms are awaiting printing of birth certificates, while 2,679 (1457 Ny, 1222 Nd) newborn children never reached out for the service.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The operation was unable to meet the target of the birth certificates processed. There was a delay in the rollout of the continuous birth registration exercise as the due to restrictions imposed by the authorities and communications challenges regarding SOPs. The process of filling out B3 forms was initially slow because the mothers of newly born children were not turning up. Generally, the Registration Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) was slow in processing birth certificates, considering 8,296 filled-up B3 forms for the camps are still waiting to be processed and birth certificates printed out, while 2,679 children were not reached. The number of children under 18 with legal identity documents was 120,936, against the target of 140,000. This was due to the deactivation of several households, while others benefited from the ongoing durable solutions of repatriation and resettlement and cross-border family unification.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Risk of violence and detention reduced and freedom of movement increased.

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR continued its advocacy for access to justice for PWS through broadening its engagement with key justice stakeholders including the Judiciary of Tanzania, Immigration, Police, Probation, Social Welfare, and Prison Service Departments. Others included the National Prosecutions Services, the Solicitor General's Office, the Bar Association of the Tanzania Mainland (TLS)- Kigoma Chapter as well as national human rights organizations. These stakeholders were engaged in various aspects including awareness and capacity building interventions.

UNHCR supported 4,117 (4,021 PwS from Nyarugusu, Nduta camps and 96 of Dar es Salaam) to access justice. Timely intervention of cases was also ensured through individual case management in the camps and urban areas. An average of 335 cases in a month were addressed at camp levels and 8 at urban context. Additionally, 357 cases were resolved through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Similarly, the operationalization of the mobile court in Nyarugusu camp significantly facilitated timely dispensation of justice to PWS. 71 sessions were conducted with 50 cases resolved through virtual sessions.

UNHCR supported the African Chapter of the International Association of Refugees and Migration Judges (IARMJ) in organizing the International Conference on Refugee and Migration held in Arusha in November 2022, where various issues related to access to justice among others were extensively discussed, gaps identified and deliberations made. A total of 205 delegates including 22 local judges and 5 magistrates attended the conference.

Similarly, UNHCR conducted awareness and capacity building to 22 members of the TLS in Kigoma and 35 members of the Judges and Magistrates Association of Tanzania-Kigoma during their statutory forum where issues pertaining to access to justice for PWS were discussed and various resolutions made. These include recognizing permits issued by Camp Commandants as sufficient surety's introduction for granting bail to PWS meeting the legal criteria. The Judges and Magistrates also committed to consider placing PWS meeting the legal criteria to non-custodial orders while TLS committed to represent PWS in court on pro bono basis.

Trainings were also done to 205 court users in Kigoma and Songea on international refugee protection and access to justice for PWS especially on the respect to the principle of non-penalization for illegal entry, right to legal representation, right to presumption of innocence and access to non-custodial order and access to virtual court sessions.

UNHCR donated ICT equipment to Judiciary, Police, Immigration, Social welfare, Prosecution and Probation departments to enhance their capacity to deliver services. Prisons were also supported with NFIs and ICT equipment during monitoring to 13 prisons in Kigoma, Katavi and Tabora. PWS inmate's concerns were also identified, and actions taken.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Although a lot has been achieved on access to justice through various interventions that were made to broaden engagement with key justice sectors and other key stakeholders, the needs are still overwhelming, and resources remain a challenge.

Despite having conducted visits and donations of NFIs to prisons in three regions that is Kigoma, Tabora and Katavi, other regions including Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Morogoro, Lindi, and Mtwara were not reached due to lack of permission by the Refugee Services Department for UNHCR to undertake such activity. This hindered timely intervention to support incarcerated PWS in prisons in those regions.

Asylum seekers rejected who were denied permits to remain in the country for other asylum procedures, have in some cases been denied the opportunity to access minimum standards as per the requirement of the law.

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

Community empowerment, mobilization and feedback mechanism strengthened

Peaceful coexistence with local communities is promoted and supported

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.42%	90.00%	96.84%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	96.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, the operation maintained the four levels of refugee leadership Nyumbakumi/Ten cells, village, zone, and the executive composed of the camp chairperson and vice chairperson in both camps. The UNHCR partner supported 3,195 (1,645 women and 1,550 men) community leaders in Nduta, 234 (96 women and 138 men) Nyarugusu Burundian, and 1,743 (857 women and 886 men) Congolese population. During the reporting period, 667 (342F; 325M) leaders were re-elected to leadership. UNHCR, in collaboration with DRC, MOHA, and other partners, conducted training for 1,974 (826 ND and 1,148 NY) newly elected and existing leaders, of which 956 were female and 1018 male on code of conduct, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), their roles and responsibility and camp rules and regulations. The training enhanced the performance of community leaders and improved their support and guidance to the refugee community. Also, 600 women from Women, and PSN committees and community structures, were capacitated on women empowerment and decision-making. Through community-based feedback mechanisms, 18,570 complaints/concerns were received and acted upon, of which 7,837 cases were from Nduta, 5,501 for Burundian, and 5,232 from Congolese populations in Nyarugusu camp. A total of 12,470 concerns were reported women 8,124, men, 3,676, children 568, and anonymous 102. In the Nduta camp, 97% of the received concerns were successfully concluded, while in the Nyarugusu camp, 95% of the concerns were recorded, the feedback was provided, and the loop was closed. Refugees also, received feedback from the existing platforms, including CCCM, zone, and town hall meetings. The prompt feedback of concerns raised motivated PWS to use various platforms in the refugee camps, attributing to the overachieving of the target.

Two participatory assessments were conducted with MoHA, MFT, refugee and host community leaders. The Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) approach was deployed to build partnerships with refugee men, women, boys, and girls of diverse backgrounds to participate meaningfully in identifying protection risks and designing their future. Through focus group discussions and key informants, the participatory assessment reached 902 people, 528 in Nyarugusu and 274 in Nduta. The findings of the participatory assessment were validated to ensure a true reflection of the protection risks in the refugee camps. The PA reports were fully endorsed by MoHA for internal and external use. The outcome of the Participatory Assessment was used for the 2023 programme planning, which enhanced the ownership of projects implemented in the camps by the PWS.

7 peaceful coexistence meetings 3 in the Nduta camp and 4 in the Nyarugusu camp and two sports tournaments were organized between refugee and host community football teams. These interventions significantly fostered positive interaction and peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Government restrictions affected the implementation of some activities, including general leadership elections for the Burundians population and town hall meetings. This has resulted in the retention of community leaders in the office for longer than anticipated. The inadequate funds resulted in low motivation/support for community structures, including transport, which negatively impacted their ability to support the community.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

PoCs have access to basic services through proper infrastructure maintained, improved and constructed.

Maintaining physical security through provision of cooking fuels

PoCs have access to relief items and sanitary materials

People of concern have access to sustainable energy

Person with Specific Needs receive basic and appropriate specialized support

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.70%	16.50%	1.70%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, monthly soap distributed was 500 gm/person/month in addition to distribution to targeted vulnerable groups; 2,426,994 pcs distributed in both camps. A total of 60,113 females (22,355 in Nduta and 37,758 in Nyarugusu) received sanitary materials.

In Nyarugusu partners distributed, 22,548 Jerrycans to 22,448 Households (HH), 55,587 Mosquito nets to 19,760 HH, 4,837 HH received kitchen sets. In Nduta, 32,787 Pcs of 20 litres Jerry cans and 5539 Pcs of 10 litres jerry cans were distributed to 77,116 individuals, 46,380 pcs of sleeping mats to 19,021 HH, 99,836 pieces of wrappers to 24,959 women, 1448 bales of UNIQLO to 76,747 individuals, 21940 pcs of blankets to 29,140 for women, 70 pcs of solar lamp to 70 CWT and 295 pcs of wrappers and 295 jerry cans to community leaders, and 5730 kitchen sets distributed to 21,880 individuals.

459 protection referral HH in Nyarugusu and 243 HH in Nduta were supported with Non-Food Items (NFIs); 243 HH/506 individuals were supported with 52.5 kitchen sets, 196 pcs of sleeping mats, 340 Pcs of blankets, 291 pcs of mosquito nets, 67 pcs of Jerry cans, 46 pcs of Buckets, 48 pcs of sanitary napkins, 80 pcs of underpants, 74 pairs of wrappers, 65 pcs of solar lamps, 931 pcs of UNIQLO clothes and 25 pairs of Tom shoes.

The Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) intervention offered protection to 13,287 in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps through home-based care support, referral pathways, age-appropriate therapy sessions, the provision of assistive devices, prostheses and orthoses, livelihoods and economic inclusion activities, psychosocial wellbeing activities, disability rights training, voluntary repatriation, non-food items, & unconditional multipurpose cash assistance. 2179 received Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) services, a tenotomy procedure conducted to 30 CWD, 528 OPs and People with Disabilities (PwDs) issued with assistive devices; 162 bedridden supported, 1,266 PSNs received cash. Awareness raising on rights of PSNs reached 25,176 and CB committees elected and trained, 13 PSN partner staff trained on ProGres v4,

and 9,000 PSNs updated in both camps. Sign language training was conducted for 163 partner staff in both camps while 100 PSNs benefited from the livelihood program, on Volrep, 274 were supported to return. UNHCR managed to support 7,827 PSNs with cooking energy. 6,400 PSNs were supplied with firewood for cooking at per capital consumption of 1.8 kg/person/day. To promote use of alternative energy sources 1,427 Persons we Serve (PWS) were supported with biomass charcoal briquettes. Fabrication of fuel-efficient stoves (FES) and training on the best cooking practices to reduce amount of fuel used for cooking were also undertaken. 4,961 FES were fabricated increasing the rate of adoption to 86%. In Kasulu host community, 200 members benefited from a training centre established and equipped by UNHCR in production of biomass charcoal briquettes and fabrication of fuel-efficient stoves.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Generally, there is a huge gap in the provision of Non-Food Items (NFIs) or Core Relief Items (CRIs) and this is not limited to the distribution of the Kitchen Sets but affects all other CRIs. Because of budgetary challenges, the last general distribution was in 2018 and most of these items have either been damaged or worn out and in need to be replenished. Moreover, the last general distribution of NFIs/ CRIs was partial (not including all the items that should have been distributed as per UNHCR guidelines). In many occasions including the participatory assessments, focus group discussions, information received from individual refugees and our observations during the home visits, the People we Serve (PWS) have repeatedly raised the issue of NFIs and the need for replenishment. With all the restrictions imposed by the government, the PWS are unable to move out of the camp and not allowed to work or to run any small business or activity inside the camp, so they are unable to complement and buy these items.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Persons of concern have access to adequate shelter.

Environment and shared natural resources are protected and sustainably managed

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.80%	100.00%	4.80%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.80%	0.00%	88.80%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Throughout the year, 2,833 Shelters were maintained for Burundian population in Nduta and Nyarugusu refugees' camps, 683 shelters were maintained for Congolese Refugees and Asylum seekers in Nyarugusu camp and the roofs of 5668 shelters were reinforced by hoop iron in Nduta camp. Also, a total of 468 transitional shelters were upgraded with corrugated iron sheets roofs for the Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp making a total of 25.4% of shelters roofed with corrugated iron sheets. The overall percentage of adequate shelters across the two camps has decreased from 72.7% to 63.4% for Burundian population because of demolition of adequate shelters that are left behind after voluntary repatriation and the minimal rate of shelter maintenance.

Construction of 24 buildings/facilities to increase access to service delivery in the two camps were completed including; Health care facilities such as rehabilitation of two RCH and forensic room, Education facilities including upgrading of 30 classrooms and one administration block, Voluntary Repatriation structures, GBV women centre facility, Security structures including construction and rehabilitation of police and MoHA facilities, Satellite Interagency help desk, Construction of new waiting shed and renovation of

MoHA fence. 22.5km (4 km in Nduta and 18.5km in Nyarugusu) of road were constructed and maintained across the two camps.

Through shelter partner, NRC and UNHCR direct implementation modalities respectively in the host communities; 10 permanent shelters were constructed to support vulnerable host community families in Kibondo district comprised of 5 female-headed families, 1 is child-headed family, and 4 families with assorted disabilities. Also Constructed 8 classrooms and 4 blocks of latrines with 6 stances each across the three districts (Kasulu, Kibondo and Kakonko districts) were constructed and handed over for use.

To achieve an outcome on environment and shared natural resources are protected and sustainably managed, three environmental outputs were successfully implemented. The three outputs were promoting environmental awareness education; forest monitoring; and landscape rehabilitation and management.

Through 211 meetings and 2,908 home visits 41,336POCs were given environmental awareness education on several topics such as soil conservation. Forest monitoring activities were conducted where 1,570 acres of woodlots were tended. This contributed to the growth of woodlots' young trees at the survival rate of 80% which indicates an effective management of woodlots in the refugee camps. 56,761 varied tree species were planted to an area of 100 acres. To continue with efforts to restore degraded landscapes of former Mtendeli and existing two refugee camps, an area of 125,278sqmeters (~ 31 acres) was rehabilitated in Mtendeli by installing micro-catchment water bunds and constructing 152M3 of stone-pitched gabion structures in the two refugee camps to reduce surface runoff and soil erosion.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

People we serve continue to reside in dilapidated shelters and those with self-constructed transitional shelters continue to face harsh weather as their roofs are leaking. However, shelter maintenance and upgrading still stands as shelter condition improvement as well as mitigation measure. No new transitional shelter was constructed due to limited access to implementation of shelter activities by the government. Burundians' refugees and Congolese asylum seekers are the most affected as any construction activity need to be approved by the government despite being planned activities including construction of infrastructures. Delay of issuing of construction permit to commence construction activities and to allow delivery of the materials to the camp by the Ministry of Home Affairs which has led to late commencement and completion of activities.

Insufficient funds remained a challenge in 2022 which resulted to limited implementation of environmental activities in the refugee camps and host community. For instance, in 2022 tree planting activities were not implemented in the host community. However, in 2023 tree planting activities will be extended to the host community using funds donated by Belgian Government to promote climate resilience and restoration of degraded ecosystems in Kasulu and Kibondo, the two districts hosting refugee and asylum seeker population in Kigoma.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

Persons of concern have access to quality health and nutrition services in line with national guidelines.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.20%	95.00%	93.20%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.20%	100.00%	97.20%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

93.2% coverage for measles vaccination was achieved for children 9 months to 5 years (2022 RMS). At this coverage, herd immunity is provided for the population reducing the risks of measles outbreak. 97.2% of the deliveries were attended by skilled personnel (2022 RMS). Government, UNHCR, UN agencies, implementing and operational partners contributed to the outcome.

UNHCR contributions:

581,127 primary health care (PHC) consultations were conducted for refugees and asylum seekers and 39,841 PHC consultations were conducted to nationals. Through the WDF project, NCD management was strengthened through provision of diagnostic equipment and supplies for early diagnosis, community mobilization, and training of 40 health workers and 261 Community Health Workers. Provisions of medicines and medical supplies

5,199 individuals were tested for HIV of which 123 tested positive and were initiated on ART. Cumulatively 1,050 PoCs were on ART. 87 health care workers from the refugee camps were trained on HIV related issues. 12,314 pregnant women were tested for HIV during their first ANC consultation. There was a total of 10,257 births in health facilities.

176 CHWs were facilitated and incentivized to provide community health sensitization and follow up patients and pregnant women in the community.

1,166 referrals for secondary/ tertiary care were conducted. 10 were for nationals. 172 referrals for primary referral services were conducted from the camps to district hospitals.

1,224 PoC children under five were admitted into therapeutic feeding programme (CMAM: OTP and SC) and 357 nationals were also admitted to the same program. Medical screening was provided to 5808 refugees to ascertain their fitness to repatriate to Burundi.

358 individuals with chronic medical conditions were provided with medicines to last them 3 months upon return to Burundi. Additionally, ambulance with medical staff was provided to escort the VolRep convoy to the boarder.

Other stakeholders' contributions:

The ministry of health provided HIV and TB medicines, vaccines, family planning commodities, mosquito nets and Internal Residual Spraying (IRS) for malaria control and supervision and monitoring to UNHCR partner run health facilities. UNICEF provide nutritional supplies for management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). WFP provided food assistance and Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) supplies. WHO provided training to health workers and CHWs on Event based and routine surveillance, and comprehensive and basic management of obstetric and neonatal care for health workers. UNFPA provided commodities for family planning and clinical management of GBV. Operational partners in Nduta camp provided health services to 76,647 PoCs and conducted 1,815 primary referrals from Nduta to the district hospital. Through joint efforts by the stakeholders 96,749 COVID-19 vaccine doses were administered to refugees and asylum seekers 18 years and above reaching 100% full vaccination

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Health infrastructure construction, renovation, and upgrade needs were not met during the year.

High staff turnover required continuous capacity building sessions.

Buses transporting staff were not in good condition.

There was shortage of medical staff for clinical consultations as evidenced by the 53 consultations per clinician per day. This resulted in long waiting time by the PWS at the health facilities and work overload for the clinical staff.

The cost of medical referrals for secondary and tertiary health care remained high with a limited referral budget. This left many refugees and asylum seekers unable to access the specialized services. Priority was given to lifesaving and emergency referrals. Camp restriction did not allow the refugees and asylum seekers to cultivate a variety of crops within the camps which negatively affected food security and nutrition situation at household level

11. Outcome Area: Education

Population has optimal access to quality and inclusive education

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.02%	0.50%	0.02%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

At the end of 2022, education was provided to 81,605 (50% girls) refugees in 56 camp-based schools out of 95,028 (50% girls) refugee school age children registered in Tanzania. This represented 3,375 (2%) increase in enrollment number at all education levels compared to the first semester. The increase is attributed to the continued community awareness and the administration of national examination to the benefits of 5,329 Congolese and 1,562 Burundian refugee candidates, after two year (2021 and 2022) due to finance constraint to meet the government of Tanzania request. 52% of school-aged refugees were enrolled in Early Childhood Development, 93% in primary 18% in lower secondary and 19% in upper secondary, below the target levels. The DAFI scholarship continues to be the only opportunity for refugee students to access higher education in Tanzania. In 2022, 130 students were enrolled. However, 2 students got admission to master's degree scholarship in two prestigious university in France (Sorbonne and Bordeaux universities) while 8 new students were selected for the World University Service Canada (WUSC) scholarship. The proportion of refugees enrolled in tertiary education therefore remains very low (0.5%) compared to the global level (6%).

The quality of education was supported through the payment of incentives to more than 1,672 teachers (29% females) and education personnel. 30 classrooms were rehabilitated to improve the learning environment and children protection at schools and scholastic materials were distributed. However, the pupil to classroom ratios at all levels remain at over 100 pupils per classroom, twice as high as the national standard.

The Refugee Education Management Information System (REMIS) was rolled out in Tanzania. In that regard, the data collection tools were harmonized and linked with proGres V4 for a timely and reliable education data collection.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In Tanzania, refugees follow the education system of their country of origin. This means that UNHCR and partners are supporting the delivery of both the Burundian and Congolese systems.

One key challenge has been the administration of exams. While exams delivery in 2022 was good, its delays in 2020-2021, deeply affected the transition of students to other grades and resulted in high levels of drop out in secondary schools, leading to rise in child labor, early marriage and early pregnancies.

Despite the appreciable reduction of exam costs in 2022, they remain costly and unsustainable.

The shortage of school infrastructure, hindering access and retention, especially at the secondary level.

Low levels of completion result is partly due to limited available for opportunities for higher education (less than 0.5%) e.g. secondary education.

Another is poor quality of teaching and learning as a result of inadequate teaching aids and qualified and motivated teachers due to low levels of remuneration.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PoCs have access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78.80%	100.00%	78.80%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.10%	100.00%	90.10%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Throughout the reporting year (2022), water was produced and distributed daily to the population in the two camps, this kept the net water supply coverage at an average rate of 26 l/p/d which is above the minimum standard of 20 ltrs/p/d. This was achieved through various interventions including but not limited to maintaining of water supply network, replacement of defective taps, installation of new taps to replace the plugged ones and timely maintenance of diesel or solar run generators in two camps. Water quality was ensured through regular monitoring and testing to avoid potentially communicable diseases.

Open defecation was tackled through distribution of pots for children and replacement of filled up latrines, 2,935 new latrines were constructed making 91% (214,658) of the entire population across the two camps to have access to safe household latrines. SGBV mainstreaming was considered through the interventions by ensuring that the latrines constructed are within the recommended distance from the dwelling and have lockable doors, however some persons with special needs were provided with friendly latrines. Also, 14 block latrines for schools and institutions were constructed/renovated across the two camps for both girls and boys. Community engagement approaches were deployed to ensure good hygiene practices were maintained among the community through promotion, education, and training on the prevention of communicable diseases targeted at selected groups whereby 1,244 individuals across the two camps were trained on basic hygiene practices (through trainings conducted at schools and communal areas). The number of persons per hygiene promoter was maintained at 744 which is within the standard of 1,000 persons per hygiene promoter. 59,697 girls or women of reproductive age received the dignity kits, the achievement is 91% of the total target.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Though various efforts have been made by UNHCR to ensure every household have their latrine but there is still a huge gap in latrine coverage both at household level and at communal/institutional level across the two camps which still make some PoC to do not have access to their own latrines. The major cause of failure in achieving the target being budgetary constraints and some restrictions. Also, latrines being continuously filling up result into decrease of latrine coverage if no significant efforts applied.

Another challenge encountered is inadequate supply of hygiene enabling supplies which affect hygiene promotion programming and affect the wellbeing of PWS being caused by funding constraints. This resulted into inadequate and non-continuous supply/distribution of laundry soap, dignity kits etc.

Though the water supply coverage across the two camps has been maintained above the recommended UNHCR standard, but it require a lot of efforts to maintain this supply as the water supply system need continued operation and maintenance and the recurring gap/constraints in water supply include lack of spare parts particularly the tank liners and complete tanks Oxfam/steel tanks, backup systems all which impose the risk of having shortage of water in case of breakdowns.

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

PoCs are engaged in small scale food and nutrition supplementary activities

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Supplementary activities including kitchen gardening (KG), vocational skills training (VST) and Information and communication technology (ICT) training were aimed at improving dietary diversity and nutrition as well as enhancing skills for employability while in asylum or upon attaining durable solutions.

Overall, 2,322 households received various services and an estimated 98 percent (against a planned target of 95 percent) of beneficiaries were still practicing skills gained and knowledge acquired in supplementary activities (e.g., KG, VST, ICT) three months after graduation.

UNHCR funding prioritised three output areas (i) enabling kitchen gardening, (ii) training and skills development and access to information and (iii) communication technologies as summarised below.

Access to small kitchen gardening enabled. There were 1,141 households (refugees–1,085; Burundians–865, Congolese–220; host community–56) who benefited from training and inputs on kitchen gardening.

Access to training and skills development enabled. There were 759 households (refugees–465; Burundians–258, Congolese–207; host community–294) who received vocational skills training and inputs.

Access to Information and communication technologies enabled. There were 422 households (refugees: Burundians–151, Congolese–144; host community–127) who received Information and Communication Technology (ICT) training and inputs.

Other stakeholders' contributions for example, Ministry of Home Affairs/Department for Refugee Services, (MoHA/DRS) included provision of land (for refugee issues) oversight and guidance on refugee policy issues. Other government departments and entities that UNHCR liaised and worked with to support refugee livelihoods included Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) – a government entity that supported analysis of the fabrication of fuel-efficient stoves (FES) as an income generation activity for youths in host communities. The office of the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) supported in providing oversight with regards to implementation of the area-based UN Joint Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) with regards to advancing the course of humanitarian–development nexus.

The implementing (Danish Refugee Council, DRC) and operational partners (Good neighbours Tanzania-GNTZ, HelpAge International, Norwegian Refugee Council, Disability Relief Services-Tanzania, Church World Service, UNCDF, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services) provided additional resources, technical staff, vehicles, office spaces, survey data and information amongst many others that was necessary for project implementation.

Private sector supplied goods and services requested for or contracted out by implementers at all levels and ensured timely completion of activities.

Population groups covered include refugees (Burundians, Congolese) as well as host community to promote peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The result for Outcome Area (OA) 13: Livelihood was fully realised despite the existing restrictions towards implementation of livelihoods activities in the camps. Activities were designed to suit the framework of implementation amidst the policy limitation.

The workplan that was developed after the High-Level Bilateral Meeting (HLBM) between Government of Tanzania and UNHCR senior Regional and Global management contributed to an eased situation that made more Burundians to be reached within the framework. However, there are still some limitations for instance, refugees are not allowed to grow crops that grow above the knee height, no common markets allowed (both for security reasons). Refugees can only practice the skills learned upon repatriation or attaining any other durable solution.

Securing funding to support livelihood activities has been a challenge because of the existing policy restrictions that limit the scope of livelihood activities that can be implemented.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

PoCs wishing to repatriate on voluntary basis are assisted and make voluntary decision for return

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Operation planned to repatriate 21,000 Burundi refugees in 2022, but only 5,808 Burundian refugees were assisted to repatriate. These includes 2,976 Female and 2,832 male refugees whereby 3,239 were children. This is 27% of the targeted population. Makamba province was the highly receiving province whereby 2043 refugees returned. People with specific needs consisted about 0.9% whereby 54 persons assisted to repatriate.

UNHCR's contribution was extreme significant as contributes to almost 95% of the required resources. These include funding of registration for voluntary repatriation, pre-departure preparations, documentation, logistical support and coordination.

Government of Tanzania contributed human resource within the department of refugee's services. These are the key voluntary repatriation staff working in registration and operation units. Tanzania police force provides human resources by deploying police officers who assures safety of repatriating refugees and their belongings. To facilitate cross-border movements, Ministry of infrastructure and that of Local government contributed in road maintenance from the refugee's camps to the border and also in some parts providing stop over points in public spaces like Kasangezi secondary school in Kasulu district.

International community especially the donor countries like USA, Ireland, UK, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark and others contributed financial resources that significantly supported the voluntary repatriation. In addition, our donors played a significant role in advocating for voluntariness for return by conducting field visits and sharing their observations and recommendation with the Government of Tanzania. These contributed significantly to the Government support of the voluntary repatriation of the Burundi refugees.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Inaccessibility to land and shelter in Burundi which affects 90% of the refugees interviewed during the intention survey. These increases fear of land conflict and further displacement upon return.

Inaccessibility to livelihood opportunities, food insecurity in Burundi and other economic related reasons, are some of the main reasons for low numbers of return to Burundi.

Security and political uncertainties in Burundi are one of the obstacles towards return as many refugees are victims of multiple flight hence, they are waiting to see if there could be opportunities for resettlement.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Refugees have access to resettlement as a durable solution

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,000	4,000	7,519
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	360.00	360.00	360.00

15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8	8	25
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Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR had a substantial increase in resettlement opportunities to the United States in 2022 and a reasonable admission to other third countries through education pathways. In 2022, Tanzania was allocated a target of 7,100 individuals for the United States and 100 individuals for Canada. The submissions under the P2 Group Processing Modality to the United States started in early October 2021 and continued throughout 2022. Congolese refugees in protracted situation meeting criteria for group submissions were identified, interviewed and referred for resettlement to the United States. In addition to P2 Group Resettlement Processing, refugees with compelling protection needs (not meeting the group criteria) were also prioritized for resettlement consideration and submitted under the P1 (individual) submission modality.

In parallel with resettlement, UNHCR enhanced its efforts to assist refugees in finding solutions through education pathways. Under the Student Refugee Program of World University Service of Canada (WUSC), in 2022, five refugee students of Cohort 2021-2022 travelled to Canada to further their studies, while five other refugee students were admitted and advised to depart in 2023 due to shortage of sponsorships. For cohort 2023-2024, selection letters were issued to eight refugee students, and their departure is expected in August 2023. Under the UNIV'R Program, two refugee students departed for France to pursue their master's degree in September 2022. In 2022, five refugee students were also recruited by the United States International University (USIU-Africa) in partnership with the Mastercard Card Foundation. In 2022, 47 refugees departed for the resettlement countries through family reunification.

Stakeholder contributions include resettlement countries' selection missions, IOM facilitating resettlement and family reunification departures, IRC's involvement in identifying eligible refugee students for various scholarships and other technical support. Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority cannot be easily estimated as it involves many steps along the process, and it also depends on the complexity of the individual cases.

In 2022, several Covid-19 regulations were removed, thus easing international travel and allowing for more selection missions on site in 2022. Moreover, UNHCR increased its staffing to assess and resolve deferrals received from resettlement countries, support IOM with any arising pre-departure issues in a timely manner, and meet the sizeable yearly target.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

A significant number of refugees who in fact meet the resettlement criteria have been registered with a legal status of Other of Concern or Not of Concern. This is mainly due to lack of verification exercise. Due to this, their resettlement cases have to be placed on hold until their legal status is granted. As the Tanzanian operation has not conducted a verification exercise since 2014, Resettlement caseworkers have been tasked with correcting registration data which has been labour intensive and slowed down the pace at which resettlement cases can be processed, affecting rates of submission. Furthermore, it normally takes one hour and 30 minutes from Kasulu town to the Nyarugusu Refugee Camp (a total of at least three hours travelling per day) and it takes longer during the raining season.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Finalization processes of all 1972 Burundians pending naturalization

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

It is undeniable fact that Tanzania has been a home for people fleeing violence and persecution for many decades. Among them include about 70,000 Burundian refugees who have been in the country since 1972, a vast majority of them having born in Tanzania which is the only country they know; and the Somali Bantu refugees residing in Chogo Settlement who have been in Tanzania since 1990's. For these populations, and others of similar nature, local integration becomes one of the preferred durable solution considering their strong ties with Tanzanian and often family relationship with Tanzanian citizens. The 1972 Burundian refugees who settled in the Kigoma villages and in the three Old Settlements (Mishamo, Katumba, and Ulyankulu) have found resilience and successfully integrated within the communities they live.

In 2022, UNHCR continued with its advocacy interventions to ensure meaningful integration of the 1972 Burundian refugees and completion of the naturalization process of the pending population to prevent the risks of statelessness. One of the advocacy approaches was the visit of the High Commissioner in August 2022 to steer up among others, the advocacy efforts in place for integration and other durable solutions in their host country. The visit of the High Commissioner, and the discussions with the President of Tanzania, were key in steering internal government discussions on the future of the 1972 Burundian refugees as well as the naturalized Tanzanians from the said population and UNHCR is hoping for positive results.

In March 2022, UNHCR organized a workshop on statelessness in which 50 senior Government officials attended. This workshop aimed at sensitizing senior government officials on statelessness and the risks associated with it. One of the resolutions made was for the government to consider reviving discussions leading to the adoption of the national action plan on eradication of statelessness.

Similarly, UNHCR provided support of ICT equipment to different government departments in Kigoma, Katavi, and Tabora regions, NFIs to prisons, and legal advocacy during capacity-building workshops were done as part of the system-strengthening approach adopted to spur a conducive asylum environment that allows focal regional authorities of GOT to support the protection agenda of the 1972 Burundians and eventually built-up a solution-primed approach in respect of this population. During UNHCR visits to prisons and meeting with 1972 Burundian refugees in Katavi and Tabora regions in December 2022, the majority confirmed to receive receipt-discriminate services from local authorities regardless of their legal status because of the stigma associated with being a former refugee.

Furthermore, UNHCR supported the National Identification Authority (NIDA) in Kigoma with ICT equipment to steer up and support the issuance of National Identification Numbers (NIN) to 1972 Burundian refugees who were registered in 2020 and 2021 respectively.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite its advocacy efforts for the finalization of a durable solution roadmap for the remaining 1972 Burundian refugees, UNHCR is yet to receive a green light on the way forward regarding such a population.

Issuance of NIN to 1972 Burundian refugees registered by NIDA in 2019, 2020, and 2021 is somehow delayed despite continued advocacy to have the NIN issued to the Burundian refugees and other PWS registered by NIDA.

Lack of feedback and technical support of UNHCR for developing a national action plan to end statelessness. UNHCR is yet to receive a green light from the government to proceed with the discussions leading to the adoption of the national action plan on eradication of statelessness despite the engagement and advocacy with the government following the conduct of the statelessness workshop for senior government officials.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

The operation conducted participatory approach in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps and in Dar es Salaam urban in order to ensure gender mainstreaming in all aspects of the operational work and ensure that Persons We Serve (Children, women, girls, boys, men, disability, minorities) enjoy their rights on an equal footing and participate meaningfully in the decisions that affect their lives, families and communities.

With the AGDM exercise, the operation was able to identify needs of different populations, gender and age and provide the relevant targeted assistance. Partners also implemented the same AGDM in their programming. Capacity building activities including trainings, awareness campaigns took place during the implementation period to ensure AGD is mainstreamed in programming.

The operation with its partners commemorated the World AIDS Day and 16 Days of activism against gender-based violence where messages under the theme: Unite! Activism to end violence against women and girls, helped in passing messages on prevention of violence against women and girls as a way of gender mainstreaming in programming.

Registration data desegregation was implemented that helped the operation understand the population and provide necessary support to various age groups, genders and specific target groups.

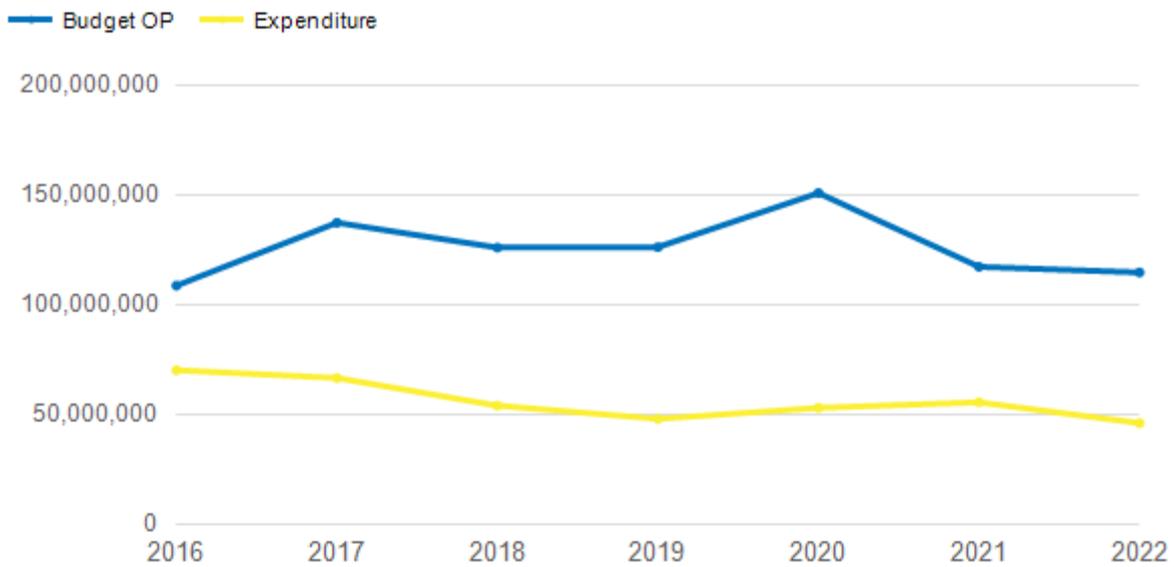
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

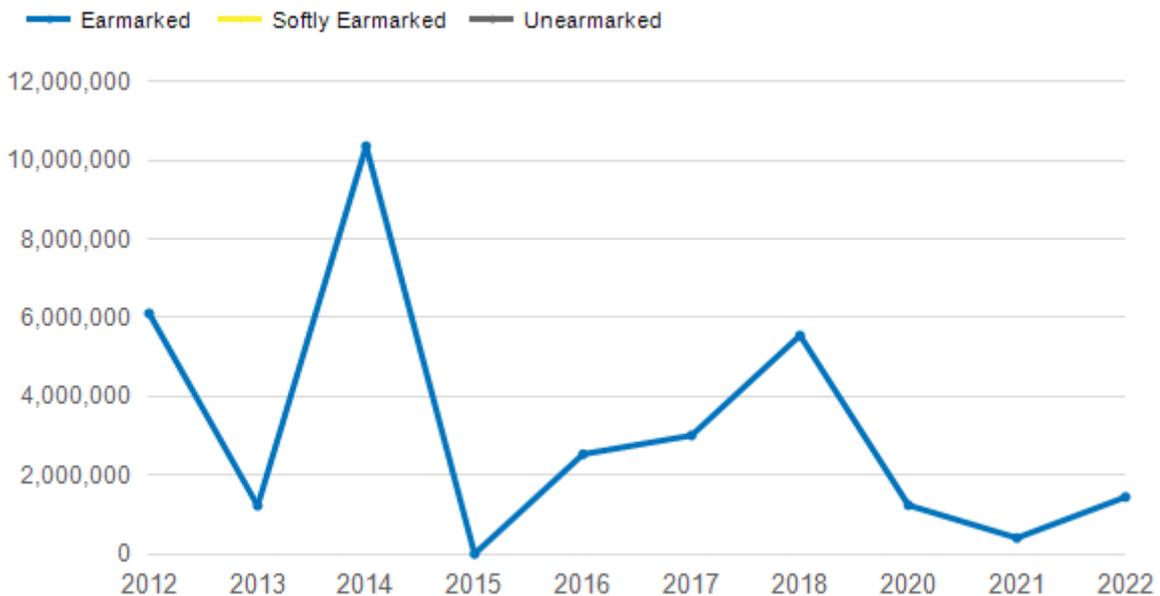
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	41,486,726	16,723,700	40.31%	15,961,128	95.44%
IA2: Respond	61,871,980	23,968,362	38.74%	24,150,861	100.76%
IA4: Solve	11,171,141	5,838,394	52.26%	5,823,258	99.74%
All Impact Areas		182,500	0.00%		0.00%
Total	114,529,847	46,712,955	40.79%	45,935,247	98.34%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	8,600,942	3,920,484	45.58%	3,881,418	99.00%
OA2: Status	1,928,804	1,039,137	53.87%	959,326	92.32%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,074,393	1,241,222	115.53%	930,124	74.94%
OA4: GBV	5,252,521	1,114,436	21.22%	1,068,896	95.91%
OA5: Children	4,784,189	1,414,171	29.56%	1,248,647	88.30%
OA6: Justice	1,893,378	978,046	51.66%	934,743	95.57%
OA7: Community	6,048,432	1,669,041	27.59%	1,669,041	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	15,952,317	6,917,181	43.36%	7,099,681	102.64%
OA9: Housing	14,563,819	2,920,097	20.05%	2,841,867	97.32%
OA10: Health	11,847,522	4,305,348	36.34%	4,305,348	100.00%
OA11: Education	8,100,829	2,797,303	34.53%	2,797,303	100.00%
OA12: WASH	7,931,855	2,122,416	26.76%	2,122,416	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	2,003,523	898,029	44.82%	898,029	100.00%
OA14: Return	4,554,926	2,437,683	53.52%	2,437,683	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	3,348,698	1,551,177	46.32%	1,551,177	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	3,267,517	1,837,610	56.24%	1,837,609	100.00%
EA17: Systems	4,074,530	3,237,274	79.45%	3,222,138	99.53%
EA18: Support	7,934,140	5,461,352	68.83%	5,461,351	100.00%
EA20: External	1,367,513	668,447	48.88%	668,447	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		182,500	0.00%		0.00%
Total	114,529,847	46,712,955	40.79%	45,935,247	98.34%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2022, like in any other years, resource allocation was based on several parameters ranging from lifesaving, donor earmarking, fixed running costs, support to persons with specific needs and operational, regional and global UNHCR priorities. The High Commissioner priorities also formed part of UNHCR Tanzania's resource prioritization.

Lifesaving activities like running of health facilities in the camps, procurement of medicines and supplies, management of medical warehouse and referrals to secondary and tertiary health care were the main prioritized activities in order to save lives.

Shelter, WASH activities as part of protection and hygiene of Persons We Serve also formed part of the prioritized activities in order to prevent diseases, prevent PWS from outside dangers and create spaces inside to protect their privacy and bring back feelings of security. Provision of adequate shelter and WASH facilities helped reduce the spread of covid-19 and other diseases. Without safe

water, refugees would be exposed to diseases and infections which in the long run may impact on health resources. Provision of soap at 450g per person per month and provision of hygiene products and sanitary kits for women was also prioritized in 2022 in order to ensure pathogens are not spread in households and communities, and also to give dignity to the Persons We Serve (PWS)

To ensure all services planned for the refugees are implemented and well supported, administrative budgets were also set aside on a proper ration also in line with donor earmarking, fixed costs and mandatory administrative elements.

Only 41% of UNHCR Tanzania needs were funded leaving a gap of 59% against the total operational needs. This impacted on the delivery of services as some services were delivered with reduced standards (not in line with the minimum standards in humanitarian assistance).

Donors for the Tanzania operation in 2022 were USA, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, European Union, Government of Japan, World Diabetes Fund, Ireland, Germany, Canada, Private donors in USA, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDs.



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