

# Annual Results Report

**2023**

**United Republic of Tanzania**

## Acknowledgements

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Tanzania is a country that has hosted refugees for many decades. A significant influx of new arrivals from the Democratic Republic of Congo was received in the country early in the year. With funding already limited for the refugee response, the new arrivals impacted already overstretched resources. The WFP had to reduce food rations (due to limited funding). As Tanzania has a restrictive policy on economic activities and employment as well as a restriction on freedom of movement, refugees had no way to supplement rations, which led to deteriorating nutrition as well as increased exposure to protection risks. Refugees continued to face multiple protection risks, including Gender Based Violence (GBV) and child marriage due to, among other reasons, overcrowded shelters, and a lack of domestic energy supply. Government restrictions on shelter upgrades negatively impact the ability to provide support that is tailored to the needs of the community, especially those who require specialized assistance.

Clear policy guidance on the possibility of refugees in Tanzania to engage in employment has been pending. At the Global Refugee Forum, the government maintained its pledge to: “Finalize Refugee Employment Regulations in order to accord refugees access to Tanzanian labour market but it remains pending.

With regards to voluntary return, some 19,500 individuals were supported to return as significant increase over 2022. Following a Tripartite Commission meeting at the end of November 2023, the decision was made to shift from facilitation to promotion of voluntary return. At the same time, the year also saw an influx of refugees from DRC, with the government adhering to its commitment to provide access to asylum for those seeking international protection from unrest and insecurity in eastern DRC. A total of 14,400 people sought asylum in Tanzania, with the majority arriving in the months of March and April. The willingness of the government to continue providing access to asylum is expected to be associated with the ability of humanitarian partners to mobilize sufficient resources and the progress in accelerating voluntary repatriation.

During the second half of 2023, the Kigoma region experienced regular excessive rainfall episodes, believed to be linked to the effects of the El Nino. This affected operations in the sense that critical infrastructure was damaged, notably the access bridge to Nyarugusu, as well as refugee shelters. Lightning strikes as well as flooding associated with the heavy rainfall led to the loss of lives of refugees. The operation has been pro-active in expanding its environment and climate portfolio, having secured funding from Belgium, the Green Climate Fund and the UNHCR Innovation Fund, and will continue to advocate for additional climate funding and partnerships to build resilience of Kigoma landscapes and communities, targeting both hosts and refugees. During the GRF in 2023 the Government did not make any new pledges, rather they reconfirmed the existing pledge and shared recommendations on the advancement of certain pledges, specifically the pledge to continue supporting and facilitating the voluntary repatriation of refugees

## 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.**

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44.72%	88.86%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	0.00%

As of December 2023, more than 247,000 refugees and asylum-seekers were hosted in Tanzania, mainly coming from Burundi (130,625) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (89,320). More than 83 per cent of them reside in Nyarugusu Camp, located in the Kigoma region of Northwest Tanzania. Since its creation in 1996, the camp has been receiving successive influxes of refugees from the DRC. Between March and September 2023, Tanzania received an influx of new arrivals from the DRC, due to renewed violence and continued instability in eastern DRC, mainly North and South Kivu.

The high-level bilateral meeting and the High Commissioner's mission to Tanzania in March and August 2022 respectively, the government reaffirmed the borders remained open for Congolese asylum-seekers and some other nationalities. By the end of December 2023, 14,438 individuals were registered during this influx and accommodated in Nyarugusu Camp.

Throughout the year, various awareness and capacity-building training sessions were conducted, including the participation of three key government officials in the Sanremo course on International Refugee Law. This initiative facilitated positive collaboration with the government in ensuring the rights of the affected population. As a result, government stakeholders such as Immigration and Prisons are now equipped and continuously consult with UNHCR on refugee issues.

However, asylum space for the Burundians remains completely restricted with no new asylum applications allowed by the government.

### 2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.51%	63.55%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.30%	94.67%

The most recent poverty assessment for Tanzania from 2019 shows an average national poverty rate of 26 per cent, down from 34 per cent in 2007, however the consequences of the pandemic are still being felt and likely have contributed to an increase in vulnerability in more recent years. In Tanzania poverty data for refugees is not readily available. Refugees are not included in national budget surveys or any other surveys that would be able to capture this type of data. In Tanzania, refugees are dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet all their needs and income generating activities almost completely restricted. It could reasonably be assumed that a large percentage of the refugees would fall under the poverty line if measuring the minimum income or they may have better access to basic services than the

host community when at a comparable level of income.

As per the Results Monitoring Survey (RMS), about 73,300 people out of 79,400 accessed the health services. To address the protection risks that persist in the current restrictive environment, UNHCR and its partners intensified efforts. These include enhancing the physical security of refugees and asylum seekers to maintain the civilian character of refugee camps. Emphasis has been placed on involving women and enhancing the capacity of security personnel to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), with the support of package police and community watch teams (CWTs). UNHCR also collaborates closely with the government to strengthen the PSEA system.

During the year, 44,749 people were assisted with various legal services by DRC with the support of UNHCR at the Nyarugusu camp. Furthermore, within the scope of their mandate, UNHCR and partners through several advocacies with the government, worked to ensure that the fundamental rights of refugees and asylum seekers were respected, particularly in relation to Refugee Status Determination (RSD).

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,808	19,538
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,843	7,846
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15	3,319

Tripartite meetings regarding the voluntary return of Burundi refugees occurred and in November 2023 it was agreed that efforts would now be made to promote returns to Burundi.

19,538 refugees were assisted to voluntarily return to Burundi in a safe and dignified manner. These include 10,031 female and 9,507 male refugees while 12,100 were children. People with specific needs consisted of about 11.4 per cent of the repatriated population, where 2,230 were assisted.

Tanzania remained a conducive location for large-scale resettlement processing activities in 2023.

Compared to prior years, the number of refugees departing to third countries significantly increased with 7,846 refugees traveling to the United States, Canada, France, and Australia. Many cases were referred under the group processing modality which prioritizes Congolese refugees who have been living in a protracted situation. Other cases and nationalities that departed Tanzania were referred under the individual processing modality, many of whom had heightened risks in the country of asylum. The operation identified, interviewed, and submitted 10,085 refugees to various countries for resettlement consideration, with the majority being referred to the United States and others to Australia, Canada, Norway, France, Finland, and Germany.

Under Complementary Pathways, 8 refugees departed through private sponsorships while 4 refugees were reunified with their family members in third countries. 20 refugee students departed to third countries to pursue higher educational learning opportunities offered by the World University Service of Canada (WUSC), University Corridor to France (UNIV'R), the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), and the Mastercard Foundation Scholars Program in Kenya. The number reported to have departed through complementary pathways is likely to be higher and does not take into consideration refugees who may have independently accessed and benefitted from third-country solutions.

## Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Indicator	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
Tanzania, United Republic of	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.57%	77.04%
Tanzania, United Republic of	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.36%	27.03%
Tanzania, United Republic of	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72.70%	90.00%

### 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

The main challenges included severely overstretched funding which led to reduced assistance and services. Despite advocacy efforts the overall protection environment was restrictive which limited protection and solutions the core protection challenges that require firm advocacy with government counterpart include access to territory, expediting of the adjudication process, improving of the livelihood of the camps population, better refugee education, access to employment for refugees. Climate impacts particularly major storms and lightning t strikes in the camps, led to loss of lives and infrastructure destruction. In the longer term, the operation considers proper climate resilient education to the refugee population as a key solution to the refugee problem noting the considerable impact of climate change globally.

UNHCR had limited access to the border. The operation continued to advocate with authorities to have joint border monitoring missions to entry point.

Overall, UNHCR continued to work with the authorities on key protection challenges that need to be resolved with immediate effect include access to territory, expediting of the adjudication process, improving of access to livelihood opportunities for the camps population, and improvement of refugee education.

### 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2023, UNHCR in partnership with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) collaborated with other government entities, line ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and other stakeholders for the effective delivery of services to refugees and host communities. Through various forums UNHCR expanded its engagement with development partners (FCDO, Irish Embassy, Belgian Embassy, BPRM, JICA,) to advance refugee well-being and host community development for durable solutions while promoting humanitarian-development nexus approaches.

The second phase of the area based Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP II) was launched. It received technical and financial support from donor community and other sister UN Agencies through the framework of the new UNSDCF, which is inclusive of refugee issues. Work will continue throughout 2024, focusing on enhanced collaboration with UN agencies and the UN Resident Coordinator' s Office to further joint advocacy and partnership with UN agencies to deliver support to refugee communities, and support wider development initiatives for host communities, by working together through the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) at national level and the Kigoma Joint Programme at regional level. The operation will also pursue nascent partnerships, such as with JICA, with the aim for them to develop a new strategic programme in the Kigoma region. Discussions with USAID will also be continued to explore opportunities for some of their public health activities, including malaria prevention, to be expanded to cover the refugee camps.

Bilateral development partners strategies, for example by Enabel, and KJP II are designed in a manner that reinforces policy dialogue on refugee matters and ensures broader socio-economic development support benefits host and refugee communities for targeted activities, such as energy and skills development. While the prevailing policy environment limits the opportunities for long term humanitarian development interventions, the KJP in particular has been designed to, in addition to supporting host communities, ensure refugees protection, service delivery and durable solutions are well captured and addressed through targeted investments, with a focus on advancing solutions (non-transactional).

UNHCR has had preliminary strategic discussions with the host government and the World Bank with regards to accessing resources through the Window for Host Communities and Refugees, initially focusing on the old settlements. Feedback from the government is pending.



## 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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.00%	100.00%	98.46%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

#### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR's advocacy interventions with the government on access to territory, registration and documentation continued in 2023. Various interventions were made to ensure a positive protection environment is achieved to enable people forced to flee access and enjoy asylum in line with international refugee protection standards, principles, and values. As a result of these advocacy interventions, a total of 14,628 individuals were able to access the territory in 2023 majority of whom (13,590 individuals) were from the DRC. Other new arrivals (103 families/190 individuals) registered were from Sudan, Rwanda and Burundi, Yemen, Syria, Turkey, Uganda, Eritrea, South Sudan, Palestine, India, and Ukraine.

In view of the influx of the new arrivals from the DRC, UNHCR and the Government jointly undertook a border monitoring mission in Kigoma where 9 different border entry points were visited to assess the situation and obtain information on the needs of the new arrivals. UNHCR continued with its advocacy efforts at different levels for prima facie recognition for this population as it is cost effective. Advocacy letters in this regard were shared with the Government but the response thereto has since been pending.

UNHCR continued to engage with the government to have the review decisions issued following the high rejection rate from the 2022 National Eligibility Committee (NEC) processes. The reviewed decisions were issued by the Minister, but still majority of those who had petitioned against first instance rejections were unsuccessful. UNHCR noted the rescission of two decisions for two families who had been rejected during the previous NEC Sessions.

UNHCR supported the participation of three key government officials in the online course on international protection offered by the SANREMO Institute in Italy.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00	60.00	60.00
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The National Eligibility Committee (NEC) established under Refugees Act of 1998 adjudicates asylum claims and make recommendations to the Minister of Home Affairs to grant or reject applications for refugee status in Tanzania. The law also vests the power to Ad-Hoc Committees to adjudicate refugee claims when it is not feasible for the NEC to convene. In situations when an application for refugee recognition has been rejected, the law gives provision for the individual so rejected to petition for review against the first instance decision again before the same Minister. If the rejection is confirmed on review, and upon communication from the Government on its final decision, UNHCR may proceed assessing the case/s under its mandate. 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.

During this reporting period, no NEC session was conducted. Despite having no NEC session, UNHCR engaged with the government to have the pending review decisions issued resulting from the 2022 NEC processes which ended with a rejection rate of 85.2 per cent. The reviewed decisions were issued by the Minister but still majority of those who had petitioned against first-instance rejections were unsuccessful. Rescission of the decisions issued in the previous NEC sessions was also noted during the reporting period where two families who had been rejected were given refugee status.

During the reporting period and noting the number of new arrivals who were received in 2023, UNHCR engaged the government at different levels to have a prima facie declaration for the DRC asylum seekers. In this regard, advocacy letters and meetings were held. The response to the advocacy letters for prima facie declaration remains pending.

The population seeking status determination included individuals from Sudan, Rwanda and Burundi, Yemen, Syria, Turkey, Uganda, Eritrea, South Sudan, Palestine, India, and Ukraine.

UNHCR supported the participation of three (3) key government officials in the online course on international protection offered by the SANREMO Institute in Italy. Those supported included a senior officer from the Immigration Department (which institution is part of the NEC process). It is hoped this will improve the status determination procedures.

## 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**

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Progressing towards alignment:	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued to work with Tanzanian government departments, UN agencies, partners, civil society, and human rights advocates to advocate for the rights and protection of refugees. Significant efforts were made to align national policies with international and regional standards. For example, advocacy interventions for inclusion of refugees in the national systems: women, peace and security, education and refugee status determination were undertaken. Advocacy interventions were geared towards ensuring the government respected the voluntary character of repatriation as agreed in the Tripartite meeting urging the government to allow for the resettlement for Burundian refugees. UNHCR also collaborated with the government to ensure refugees participate in the commemoration of key international events such as International Women’s Day, the International Refugee Day, the 16 Days of Activism, among others.

UNHCR consistently advocated for adherence to relevant international and regional standards aimed at preventing statelessness. For instance, during the year, UNHCR held several advocacy meetings with the Director of Refugee Services (DRS), the meetings included meetings to advocate for on-ward movers who may be deserving international protection in Tanzania; prevention from refoulement by border officials; advocacy for border monitoring.

In 2023, two Tripartite meetings between the governments of Tanzania and Burundi, as well as UNHCR, were convened in May and November 2023 in Gitega and Dar es Salaam respectively with the aim to ensure the voluntary return of Burundian refugees from Tanzania in a safe and dignified manner. One of the key outcomes of the November 2023 meeting was the establishment of a Task Force responsible for facilitating the return process.

## 4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.00%	100.00%	80.00%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.60%	90.00%	80.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.62%	90.00%	85.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Comprehensive GBV case management services were provided to 1,619 survivors (1,469 female and 150 male), in Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps. The incidents reported included psychological and emotional abuse (33 per cent), denial of resources (25 per cent), physical assault (20 per cent), rape (20 per cent) and sexual assault (2 per cent).

On case context, Intimate Partner Violence was at 55 per cent, child sexual abuse at 9 per cent, early marriage at 0.2 per cent and harmful traditional practices at 0.9 per cent.

Various response services were provided to survivors based on assessed needs including legal services (15 per cent), health (21 per cent), safe house (0.3 per cent), mental health (0.1 per cent), Child Protection (100 per cent of child survivors), and psychosocial support 100 per cent.

According to assessment reports and feedback, community knowledge on existing referral pathway and

service access points were reported to be high (80 per cent), however case trend analysis indicated delays in incident reporting, with 37 per cent of the total incidents in 2023 reported after 1 month from occurrence, while 46 per cent of incidents of rape for which health services and referrals were provided, were reported after 1 month from occurrence, thus affecting timely service access. Barriers noted included fear from sexual survivors to disclose incidents, language barrier, insufficient medical supply in facilities causing reluctance, negative cultural practices of mutually resolving cases without reporting to authorities etc. To address this, the GBV referral pathway and community-based complaint and feedback mechanism were strengthened through trainings, increased community awareness and close collaboration with other sectors for multisectoral response among others.

UNHCR trained 12 DRC national staff, who were new to GBV case management for both camps, on comprehensive GBV case management and GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS). 224 government, police, partner staff and community-based structures were trained on GBV prevention, mitigation and response by the implementing partner in both camps, while UNHCR trained 189 government, police and partner staff on GBV and PSEA. GBV stakeholders were trained on clinical care for sexual assault survivors (CCSAS) and GBV core concepts to provide quality services.

As an emerging practice, UNHCR implemented a forensic project aimed at strengthening Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors' access to justice by improving the Forensic Evidence Chain Management in both camps. The project is jointly implemented with partners including DRC, MTI, TRCS, MSF, MoHA and Tanzania Police Forensic Bureau, Government Chemist, Analytical Laboratory and UNFPA. This has strengthened chain management of forensic evidence collection, leading to improved access to Justice for GBV survivors who consent for legal redress.

Community participation was strengthened through engagement in outreach/prevention activities, where a total of 595 (410 Nyarugusu and 192 Nduta) awareness sessions were conducted, including mass sensitizations, joint legal awareness campaigns, house-to-house sessions, dialogues, advocacy meetings, gender clubs activities in schools, Commemoration of International events and 16 Days of activism campaign and violence from home sessions among others. These have increased community knowledge on GBV, encouraged community support for survivors, promoted GBV risk mitigation measures and increased information on GBV service access.

Other behavioral approaches such as SASA! activities, EMAP (Engaging Men through Accountable Practice), Girl Shine programming and EABAP discussions were implemented in both camps. These sessions have improved individual and community attitude, belief and practices on GBV prevention, fostering safer spaces for women and girls in the camps.

## 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**

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47.83%	100.00%	88.14%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.90%	100.00%	64.31%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Child Protection program implementation in 2023 started with a new partner, Danish Refugee Council (DRC). The BIP process was initiated and completed for 648 UASC mainly for durable solutions including for cross border family reunification of 28 UASC to Burundi, alternative care arrangement and services provision for both direct and indirect services provision.

UNHCR regularly monitored CP programme implementation as well as coached and mentored child protection implementing partner's caseworkers and case management officers on BIP. The coaching/mentoring built capacity on how to assess and determine the Best Interests of the child. As a result, 1,940 UASC were placed under alternative care arrangement, most of them being Congolese new arrivals (99 per cent).

The Child Protection Implementing Partner (CPIP) provided Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) and life skills through child friendly spaces (CFSS) to 3,092 (1,343 girls, 1,749 boys) children. They engaged in different activities including sports, indoor and outdoor games, and life skills, programme intervention that contributed to life skills learning, resilience, and self-protection.

In 2023, 49 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 Child Protection Implementing partner. The CBCP structures played a key role in addressing different risks including raising awareness to the community on the adverse effects of child labour, efforts that contributed to a retrieval of 21 children.

Birth registration and birth certification issuance continued in the year 2023, efforts that contributed prevention and reduction of statelessness. To this effect, UNHCR worked and collaborated with the MoHA, RITA/DAS, Health, and Child Protection Implementing Partner. UNHCR coordinated the intervention making sure that implementation is done according to the SOP on continuous birth registration. Until the end of the year, 9,464 children, 88 per cent of the target (10,800) received birth certificates.

In all programme interventions, coordination among MoHA, DRC, CP actors and non – CP actors through CPSWG contributed a lot to achieving results.

## 6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

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

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued its advocacy for access to justice for refugees and asylum seekers through its continued engagement with key justice stakeholders in the country. These stakeholders included 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) as well as national human rights organizations such as the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC).

UNHCR and partner, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), held a high-level advocacy meeting with the Commissioner General of Prisons (CGP) and his team on prison visits. As a result, UNHCR was granted approval to conduct prison visits in different prisons in the country. Through prison visits in Dar es Salaam, Mtwara and Kigoma a total of 252 people forced to flee were reached.

UNHCR in Kibondo continued its advocacy for access to justice through the national Law Day/ week was inaugurated in Nduta camp thus having an impact to the refugee population. Activities included two-day awareness intervention that enabled refugees and asylum seekers to ask questions related to judicial aspects.

UNHCR supported 3 senior government officials in attending, virtually, refugee related trainings that were organized by the Sanremo Institute on their capacity in refugee issues.

UNHCR supported 44,749 people forced to flee from Nyarugusu and Nduta camps to access justice and 91 at the Dar es Salaam level. Timely intervention of cases was also ensured through individual case management in the camps and urban areas. This led to the release of 3 (in Mtwara, 1 in Dar es Salaam) and 96 in Kigoma who were detained in prisons.

A total of 242 court cases (including 4 court cases at the Dar es Salaam level) were attended in Kibondo. In addition, 140 cases were resolved through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. In Kigoma, cases of 27 people forced to flee were supported by the Probation Services Department to benefit from noncustodial sentences, following our advocacy meeting with the Chief Justice. Similarly, the continued operationalization of the mobile court in Nyarugusu camp significantly facilitated timely dispensation of justice for 96 cases in 2023.

## 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**

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.84%	100.00%	96.84%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.00%	100.00%	50.00%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued to strengthened Accountability to Affected People (AAP) by maintaining robust and safe feedback and response mechanisms (Inter-Agency Helpdesks, Mobile Help Desks, Suggestion boxes, Focus Group Discussions) in both Nduta and Nyarugusu camp through which 20,127 people were able to report their concerns and 24,691 concerns were received and addressed through relevant sectors. 59,197 displaced persons were reached through Friday information Campaigns. Refugees were able to access multiple information timely and provided with feedback about services, as the results the level of awareness on available services in the community has significantly increased. Various groups (girls, women, boys, men, persons with disabilities etc.) were able to participate meaningfully in decision making (raised their concerns and needs, suggested solutions) through 69 community engagement meetings (including town hall meetings, community leader's meetings) organized by UNHCR and partners/. Additionally, UNHCR ensured mainstreaming of Age Gender and Diversity (AGD) by conducting a joint participatory assessment both Nduta and Nyarugusu camps through which displaced people's views, priorities, needs, and capacities were systematically captured to inform 2024 planning. 625 people (406 Nyarugusu and 219 in Nduta) displaced people (girls, women, boys, men, persons with disabilities, older persons, and community other groups) and host communities participated through focus group discussions and Key informant interviews.

UNHCR in collaboration with partners maintained active community structures with 4,471 members including refugee leadership (four levels-Executive, zone, village, nyumba kumi) and other committees in both camps for Burundian and Congolese refugees through democratic elections, capacity development (trainings on key areas like code of conduct, PSEA and GBV) and material support (working gears and in-kind motivation). By the end of 2023, there were 4,206 (2124F, 2082M) community leaders for both Nduta and Nyarugusu camps in which gender equality was ensured by 50% of leaders. During the election process, disability inclusion was equally strongly promoted, as the results, a person with disability (male) was elected a topmost(executive) community leader (camp chairperson) in Nduta camp. The leaders and other structures have actively represented displaced persons in decision making on matters affecting them through participating in monthly meetings, town hall meetings, CCCM meetings, Missions, and other community engagement platforms. The relationship between displaced persons and the host communities in both Nyarugusu and Nduta camps was maintained by conducting several peaceful coexistence activities, whereby UNHCR and DRC organized 7 peaceful coexistence meetings, 3 sports tournaments and supported 4 cultural groups in both communities.



## 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.**

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	94.91%	100.00%	10.05%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.70%	10.00%	6.66%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Several interventions on sustainable cooking energy were implemented to ensure people of concern and host community members have access to clean cooking solutions including bio-briquettes and fuel-efficient stoves. 20,265 refugees and 2,511 host community members were trained on fuel-efficient stoves which led to the fabrication of 14,585 fuel-efficient stoves in the camps and 2,232 in the host community. Additionally, 1,500 people with and for whom UNHCR works received bio-briquettes from centralized and homemade making. 7.80 per cent (16,085) of the refugee population were provided with clean cooking solutions. Refugees and host community members gained knowledge and skills on best cooking and energy saving practices, and the ability to self-fabricate both energy-saving fuel-efficient stove and biomass briquettes at households' level.

UNHCR's contributions and donations from UNICEF, UNFPA, IRC, WV, TRCS, TCRS provided forcibly displaced persons with some NFIs. A total of 2,437,264 pieces of soap were distributed to 197,388 individuals in 43,504 households (63,282, Nduta and 134,106, Nyarugusu), among them were 12,599 DRC new arrivals. 22,772 (18,178, Nduta and 4,594, Nyarugusu) most vulnerable refugees received clothes. 1,332 mosquito nets were distributed to 485 households (2,421 individuals) in Nyarugusu. New arrivals received 12,667 pieces of soap, 2,470 kitchen sets, 12,599 blankets, 3,727 buckets, 41,602 used clothes, 535 jerrycans, 500 mattresses, 12,667 sleeping mats, 7,027 mosquito nets, 327 kid pots and dignity kits. The kits included 2,768 reusable and 6,069 disposable pads, 3,224 multipurpose clothing, 6,924 underpants, 1,388 torches and 1,388 wristlets. Also, 495 households with 857 protection referral cases were supported with some NFIs including 378 pieces of soap, 50 kitchen sets, 125 blankets and 741 used clothes.

UNHCR and partners continued to provide services to Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs), whereby 17,273 (9,819 in Nyarugusu and 7,454 in Nduta) were supported. 6,106 (3,647 females and 2,459 males) received rehabilitation services. Services provided at the rehabilitation centers included therapeutic sessions, the provision of assistive devices, psychosocial support, non-food items, and cash assistance to the most vulnerable PSNs. A total of 494 (286 females and 208 males) PSNs were provided with cash assistance through DRC. A total of 675 (503 females and 172 males) new arrival PSNs were received in Nyarugusu camp and supported. UNHCR continued to engage the operational partners to complement PSN interventions. HelpAge Tanzania provided non-food items such as sleeping mattresses, blankets and soaps to 2,908 PSNs (1,444 females and 1,464 males), cash support to 709 (416 females and 293 males), supplementary feeding to 700 (386 females and 314 males), and assistive devices to 512 (313 females and 199 males) PSN. NRC also provided assistive devices to 50 children with disabilities in Nyarugusu camp and 30 children in Nduta camp.

## 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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.80%	100.00%	63.51%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.80%	100.00%	24.52%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In the Nyarugusu camp, 2,552 emergency shelters and 450 family tents for Congolese asylum seekers were built during the reporting period while in the Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, 1,956 and 240 transitional/upgradable shelters and worn-out tents, respectively, were maintained for the Burundian population. Due to the ongoing demolition of adequate shelters left behind after voluntary repatriation, the overall percentage of adequate shelters across the two camps decreased to 63.4 per cent for the Burundian population, while it remained at 65.6 per cent for the Congolese due to the lack of shelter upgrading for the 2023 implementation.

To ensure the organization improves the existing facilities to deliver proper services to the forcibly displaced people in both camps and accommodate the surge of Congolese asylum seekers, 74 facilities were constructed and renovated. Three of those were permanent facilities and the rest were temporary constructions/renovations e.g. Mass shelters, kitchens etc.

2023 was the first year of implementation, together with WFP, of a multi-year climate resilience project funded by the Government of Belgium, which meant substantial achievements were realized. To ensure refugees and host communities live in a healthy, protected, and conserved environment and have access to sustainably managed natural resources, 20,265 and 2,511 households in the camps and host communities received environmental protection and conservation awareness education to promote sustainable utilization of natural resources. 1,769,288 tree species (529,790 in camps, 1,089,498 in host community) for nature and livelihood purposes were planted to restore degraded ecosystems and enhance adaptive and resilience capacity of forcibly displaced and host community members. This was coupled with the implementation of aftercare activities which resulted to over 80 per cent survival rate of trees to recently established woodlots in the camps.

Additionally, 3,258 people equivalent to 25% of people with specific needs received solar lanterns from REDESO to ensure lighting and enhance their security and safety during nighttime. REDESO, the operating partner was the only partner to provide lighting aid which explains the low actual performance compared to the target.

Elaborate on reason for the low actual 24.5% v/s baseline and planned target values

Due to budget constraint, the Tanzania Operation couldn't avail enough solar lanterns to those refugees in need.



## 10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.20%	100.00%	93.20%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.20%	100.00%	97.62%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR provided primary health care and nutrition services to refugees and asylum seekers in two refugee camps in Kigoma region. 93.2 per cent coverage for measles vaccination was achieved for the children 9 months to 5 years while 97.2 per cent of the deliveries were attended by skilled personnel.

Inpatient and outpatient services were provided to 619,436 refugees and 27,957 nationals attending primary health care consultations. Treatment for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) was strengthened through provision of diagnostic equipment and supplies to health facilities and training to 44 Health Care Workers (HCWs) and 375 Community Health Workers (CHWs) on NCD and Mental health was provided.

10,862 individuals were tested for HIV through Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and Provider Initiated Testing and Counselling (PITC) of which 160 tested positive and were initiated on Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART). Cumulatively, 992 refugees are on ART.

10,406 live births were conducted. 10,212 (98 per cent) pregnant women were tested for HIV through Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) program out of which 10,400 presented for first ANC consultation.

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

1,076 and 72 referrals for secondary/ tertiary care, 1,258 refugees and 318 national children under five, were admitted into the therapeutic feeding programme. The global acute malnutrition for the refugees according to 2023 SENS was 2.4 per cent, stunting was 43.4 per cent and anaemia 39.7 per cent. The stunting and anaemia prevalence are still above the UNHCR standard.

19,625 refugees received medical screening to ascertain their fitness to repatriate to Burundi while 193 chronically ill individuals were provided with medicines for 3 months upon return. Ambulance with medical staff were provided to escort the vol rep convoys.

The Ministry of Health provided HIV and TB medicines, vaccines, family planning commodities and mosquito nets for malaria prevention. Additionally, it conducted supervision and monitoring to partner run health facilities. UNICEF provide nutritional supplies for CMAM programs. WFP provided food assistance and BSFP supplies. UNFPA provided commodities for family planning and GBV. MTI, IRC and MSF provided health services to 64,010 refugees.

## 11. Outcome Area: Education

PoCs have access to inclusive, equitable and quality education

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.50%	100.00%	0.57%

11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.02%	100.00%	0.02%
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## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

A total of 82,355 refugee children (49% girls) out of 95,066 school age children (49,6% girls) was enrolled in 56 camp-based schools. Overall, the net enrolment rate stood at 58 per cent refugee's school-aged children were enrolled in Early Childhood Development (ECD), 80 per cent in primary schools, 15 per cent in Lower Secondary and only 9 per cent in Upper Secondary. However, the Gross enrolment rate at all school level remains appreciable: 62 per cent in ECD, 138 per cent in primary school, 49 per cent in Lower Secondary and 33 per cent in Upper Secondary. Following UN to UN agreement between UNHCR and UNICEF, 65,937 (31,756 girls) students received scholastic materials. In the urban area, 13 (46% girls) students equivalent to 0,01 per cent of the refugee school age children in Tanzania, were enrolled in the national education system. Access to tertiary education has been increased to 152 students: 121 DAFI scholars, 10 Direct Aid new scholarships, 11 WUSC scholars travelled to Canada, 6 and 2 to Kenya Mastercard and DAAD scholarships respectively, 1 University for Refugee to France and 1 enrolled in university with family assistance.

Teacher incentives scales were restructured and increased to foster teachers' motivation. 177 Congolese teachers (22 females) were trained on the new DRC education reform and quality assurance in collaboration with DRC. 1,684 teachers (532 females) peer to peer trained and received their monthly incentives (salaries). 600 DRC teaching materials distributed to improve the quality of the education. In the same vein, the Education Working Group partners (IRC, JRS, NRC, Plan, RTP, Ubongo and SCI) implemented ten education initiatives aiming to enhance digital and learning outcomes.

In collaboration with the National Examination Council of Tanzania and DRC, UNHCR facilitated the administration of examination for 6,753 refugee candidates (5,882 Congolese and 871 Burundians). Due to high examinations fees required by the government, Burundian exams were deferred to January 2024 after considerable efforts to mobilize resources. Several advocacy efforts and initiatives were done towards refugee inclusion into national education system.

## 12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78.80%	100.00%	100.00%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.10%	100.00%	100.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Throughout the reporting period, the operation managed to provide basic WASH services within agreeable standards. Under water supply sector, various interventions were executed including water supply extension to various transit and reception centers for new DRC asylum seeker as well as various zone vicinities where they were relocated. Another major intervention was operation and maintenance of the water supply system for the old caseload both in Nduta and Nyarugusu entailing water production, treatment and distribution as well as conducting rehabilitation and repair of the defective parts and tackling breakdowns. As of 31st December, crude water supply was at 24 l/p/d.

Under sanitation sector, there were different activities executed to improve access to improved, safe and

dignified latrines including: construction/rehabilitation of sanitary facilities for new DRC asylum seekers at various reception and transit centers, construction of emergency shared family latrines (1,450 units) to zones where new arrivals were relocated, construction of household latrines for old caseloads including support for PSN household latrines in which a total of 1,070 household latrines were constructed in Nyarugusu (520 for BRD and 550 for DRC) and 912 household latrines in Nduta camp. The latrine coverage remains at 77 per cent for Nyarugusu and 81 per cent for Nduta. Under hygiene promotion, menstrual health and hygiene management, the operation managed to undertake continuous awareness creation to ensure community members have proper knowledge on hygiene practices to reduce the risk of communicable diseases in both camps. Also, we managed to distribute hygiene enabling supplies including laundry soap and dignity kits for women of reproductive ages mostly being for new DRC asylum seekers and some targeted groups.

### 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).**

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13.00%	45.00%	44.00%
13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.81%	100.00%	1.09%

#### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR, in partnership with the DRC, has made significant achievements against its outcome through targeted interventions benefiting both refugees and host communities. 1,155 vulnerable households, primarily refugees, received support for kitchen gardening and sustainable agriculture, meeting 99.5 per cent of target. The special focus was on vulnerable groups like the chronically ill and disabled people. Backyard gardening and Farming Training Centers expanded outreach and skills, promoting resilience and nutrition security.

A total of 1,197 youth, including 1,046 refugees and 48 host communities, were trained in TVET courses. This initiative was also in a way supported by DANIDA and extended to 352 individuals from refugee camps and host communities. Beneficiaries received comprehensive training in diverse fields such as tailoring, soap making, and computer literacy, empowering for employment or entrepreneurship. Integration of digital literacy via platforms like Coursera enhances refugees' adaptability and prospects for refugees.

UNHCR's contribution lies in strategic partnership and resource mobilization, enabling the implementation of these initiatives. By prioritizing the needs of vulnerable populations and fostering collaboration with stakeholders like DRC and DANIDA, UNHCR has facilitated tangible improvements in food security, livelihoods, and adaptive capacity for refugees and host communities. Other stakeholders' contributions, particularly DRC's implementation expertise and DANIDA's financial support, have further augmented these efforts, ensuring broader reach and sustainability of outcome.

Overall, UNHCR's strategic coordination, collaborative partnerships with stakeholders, and focused interventions have notably bolstered food security, livelihood opportunities, and adaptive capabilities among both refugees and host communities. This multifaceted approach has not only promoted resilience but also facilitated the sustainable reintegration process. It is essential to underscore the pivotal role and importance of the cross-border Livelihood Working Group established in 2022. This initiative has emerged as a cornerstone in revitalizing livelihoods, thereby ensuring the enduring sustainability of return efforts.

## 14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

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

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

19,538 refugees were assisted to voluntarily return to Burundi and in safety and dignified manner. These includes 10,031 female and 9,507 male refugees while 12,100 were children, these is equal to 60.9 per cent of the repatriated population. People with specific needs consisted about 11.4 per cent of the repatriated population where 2,230 persons with specific needs assisted. The operation achieved 54.3 per cent of its annual target which was 36,000 persons.

UNHCR's contribution was extremely significant, as it contributed to over 95 per cent of the required resources. 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 assure safety of repatriating refugees and their belongings. To facilitate cross-border movements, Ministry of Infrastructure and that of Local government contributed to road maintenance from the refugee's camps to the border.

International community mainly being donor countries like USA, Ireland, UK, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Japan, South Korea, Netherland, and others contributed financial resources. Additionally, 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. Their advocacy role contributed to change in working atmosphere.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10,085	7,200	10,085
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	365.00	365.00	1,542.00

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The operation advocated for increased resettlement quotas from the United States and continued to prioritize refugees who are eligible for resettlement based on group processing criteria. Through substantial earmarked funding, the operation increased its resettlement and supporting protection staff capacity and procured additional resources to enhance overall resettlement activities (i.e. new and refurbished office space and transportation). 10,085 refugees were identified, interviewed, and submitted to various countries for resettlement consideration, with majority being referred to the United States and others to Australia, Canada, Norway, France, Finland, and Germany. The official target of 7,700 individuals was surpassed allowing for more refugees to access this vital opportunity. Congolese refugees who have been living in a protracted state in refugee camps in Tanzania were prioritized based on specific eligibility criteria and other nationalities with heightened risks or serious medical conditions were also referred for consideration, albeit a significantly smaller number. 65 per cent of refugees were referred under Lack of Foreseeable Alternative Durable Solutions category, 24 per cent were referred under Legal and/or Physical Protection Needs category, 7 per cent were referred under Women and Girls at Risk category and 4 per cent were referred under Survivors of Violence and/or Torture category. A smaller number of cases were also referred due to serious medical conditions and referred as urgent submission priority.

To ensure safeguards in the continuum of resettlement processes, the operation regularly assessed and realigned activities to maintain or increase the efficiency of the process. A two-step interview process was introduced to ensure segregation of functions, enhance audit processes and for accurate data collection and family composition/ dependency assessments prior to comprehensive resettlement interviews. Biometrics were verified at every stage of the process for identity confirmation and where necessary referred to supporting protection units for further validation or corrective actions. Independently and through joint engagement with resettlement partners (RSC Africa and IOM), anti-fraud messaging was amplified to ensure wider community awareness and engagement and to manage expectations of refugees with regards to resettlement and complementary pathways activities. Processing timeframes for UNHCR referrals remain dependent on resettlement States programmes and adjudication procedures.

While the number of individuals reported to have accessed complementary pathways in third countries remains minimal, the operation will continue to advocate for expanded access and increase operational support for refugees who may be eligible for various programmes through education scholarships, family reunification, private sponsorships, and labour mobility schemes. Tanzania is not a receiving host state.

## 16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

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

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In line with its solutions strategy, UNHCR continued seeking the realization of naturalization and local integration of the protracted refugees pending solution. These included the Somali Bantu, long term migrants in Zanzibar and the 1972 refugees from Burundi in Tanzania. Advocacy interventions for a comprehensive solution of these protracted populations continued at different levels including at the ministerial levels as the pending processes towards the solution for this population has been pending for years now. In September 2023, the Government of Tanzania naturalized a total of 3,319 individuals who were long term migrants at risk of being stateless in Zanzibar while exempting them from paying naturalization fees. UNHCR commended the government for the achievement and through its engagements with the government, continued with advocacy efforts for realization of local integration for the remaining caseload (1972 Burundian refugees in the Old Settlements and Kigoma Villages and the Somali Bantus living in Tanga Region). UNHCR continued expressing its willingness to support the Government of Tanzania in the identification, prevention, reduction, and protection of the Stateless as per its global mandate on statelessness and in line with the 2014-2024 Global Campaign #I Belong to End Statelessness along with the Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. Advocacy letters were in this regard shared with the Government and the responses thereto have since been pending. UNHCR proposed training and capacity building for government officials on protection interventions which would include training on attaining durable solutions for refugees. Capacity building workplans were mapped out, however, these trainings could not be implemented because of the financial constraints.

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

The operation conducted Participatory Assessments for 2023 in Nduta (219), Nyarugusu camps (406) as well as 45 individuals from the urban population based in Dar es Salaam. In accordance with the UNHCR Tool for Participatory Assessment in Operations, structured discussions were organized with children ages 10-13 years and 14-17 years, both girls and boys; youth and adults from 18-24 and 25-39 years, both men and women, men and women ages 40 – 59 years; and older men and women (60 and above). To ensure

diversity, inclusion, and meaningful participation of all groups, the above age and gender brackets included persons with disabilities (both men and women), unaccompanied children (both boys and girls), and men and women of other minority groups. An out-of-school survey focusing on Nduta and Nyarugusu camps was also conducted sometime in June-July 2023, where a total of 789 (364F,425M) PWS participated in the survey. The survey was conducted taking into consideration AGD-sensitive approaches.

Refugees have continued to maintain a community-based leadership structure with a compositional balance policy of 50/50 for men and women, including people with disabilities. As of December 2023, there were a total of 4,206 (2,124 female and 2,082 male) in both Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. The diverse community groups continued to be engaged through men and women, youth, child protection, people with specific needs (PSN), and community-based protection networks (CBPNs) committees in both Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. People with disabilities participated meaningfully in decision-making platforms such as monthly PSN committee meetings (12) and monthly community leader's meetings (12). The men and women committees were engaged through the 24 violence-free home sessions, where topics on maintaining good relationships, peace, and love among themselves and their neighbours were discussed to foster a violence-free community.

Tanzania operation conducted an AGD self-assessment in which among other key findings includes on inclusive programming 100% of data collected are disaggregated by sex, gender and nationality, while disaggregation by disability remains minimal. Regarding participation and inclusion of displaced persons, women are well represented in the community structures while persons with disabilities are least represented in the structures. Tanzania scored better on the engagement of the AGD groups across operational management cycle which is commendable. It was also noted that, community meetings and community leaders are the widely used community engagement and feedback mechanisms for the displaced people in the operation.

Tanzania operation participated in the AAPGE workshop in Nairobi Kenya in November which equipped the CBP team with AAP/GE skills, through the workshop, a country operation AAP/GE work plan for 2024 was developed to ensure mainstreaming of the AAPGE across the operation.



## Section 3: Resources

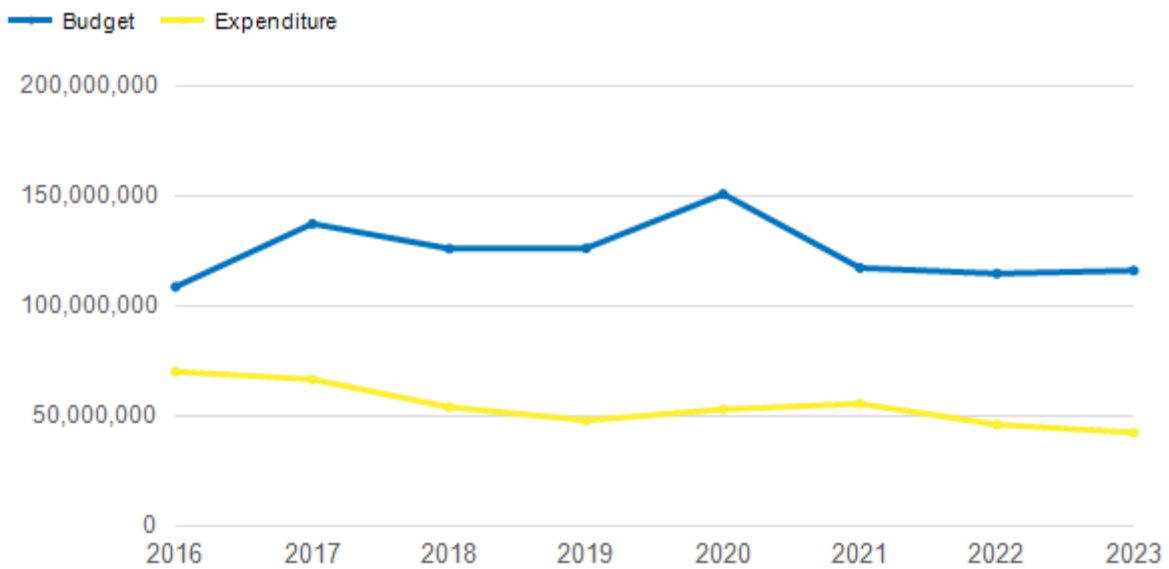
### 3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

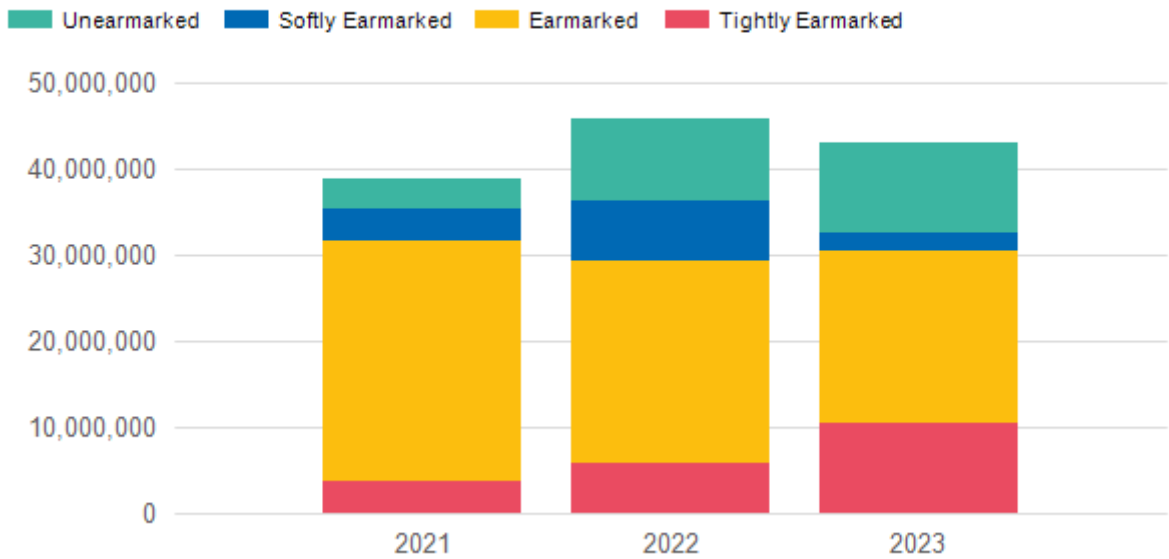
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	48,817,750	16,770,591	34.35%	16,652,787	99.30%
IA2: Assist	52,448,308	15,548,440	29.65%	15,548,440	100.00%
IA4: Solve	14,643,789	10,119,738	69.11%	10,119,738	100.00%
All Impact Areas		1,858,891			
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,909,848</b>	<b>44,297,661</b>	<b>38.22%</b>	<b>42,320,965</b>	<b>95.54%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	8,781,843	3,956,897	45.06%	3,890,576	98.32%
OA2: Status	2,393,786	833,547	34.82%	791,578	94.96%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,549,458	1,910,136	123.28%	1,900,623	99.50%
OA4: GBV	6,688,148	1,226,289	18.34%	1,226,289	100.00%
OA5: Children	4,687,541	1,279,231	27.29%	1,279,231	100.00%
OA6: Justice	1,993,664	2,341,362	117.44%	2,341,362	100.00%
OA7: Community	4,123,069	1,333,030	32.33%	1,333,030	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	15,214,538	4,687,440	30.81%	4,687,440	100.00%
OA9: Housing	14,080,989	3,756,386	26.68%	3,756,386	100.00%
OA10: Health	11,068,084	4,459,820	40.29%	4,459,820	100.00%
OA11: Education	18,377,815	3,364,782	18.31%	3,364,782	100.00%
OA12: WASH	7,149,182	1,482,768	20.74%	1,482,768	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	2,405,989	2,046,736	85.07%	326,054	15.93%
OA14: Return	5,394,864	3,651,285	67.68%	3,651,285	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	7,150,684	5,464,393	76.42%	5,464,393	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	2,098,241	1,004,060	47.85%	1,004,060	100.00%
EA20: External	2,751,953	1,361,289	49.47%	1,361,289	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		138,210			
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,909,848</b>	<b>44,297,661</b>	<b>38.22%</b>	<b>42,320,965</b>	<b>95.54%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

In 2023, 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 2023 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 the needs were funded leaving a gap of 59% against the total 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). Key donors for the Tanzania operation in 2023 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.

## Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

### 4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

2023 implementation of the strategy continued to face a reduced OL trend, hence the inevitability to prioritize the limited resources to be able to cover the most critical protection needs for the operation. The increasing crisis in other parts of the world such as Sudan and Gaza crisis in addition to the already existing Ukrainian crisis had tremendous impact in the successful delivery of protection to refugees in many ways such as price fluctuation and delays in service delivery due to the impact of the war. This coupled with the reduced OL contributed to high operational cost in provision of services to the people of concern. Partners continued to rely mainly on UNHCR funding because of unsuccessful self-fundraising initiatives. The reduced OL trend is likely to continue in 2024. Hence the need to adjust the strategy implementation to align with future funding projections. The activation of the promotion phase for the Burundian repatriation necessitates the need to reorient the strategy implementation for 2024 and 2025. In order to address the funding constraint, there is need to strengthen local fundraising initiatives by involving local stakeholders with interest to support the humanitarian response in the operation.



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