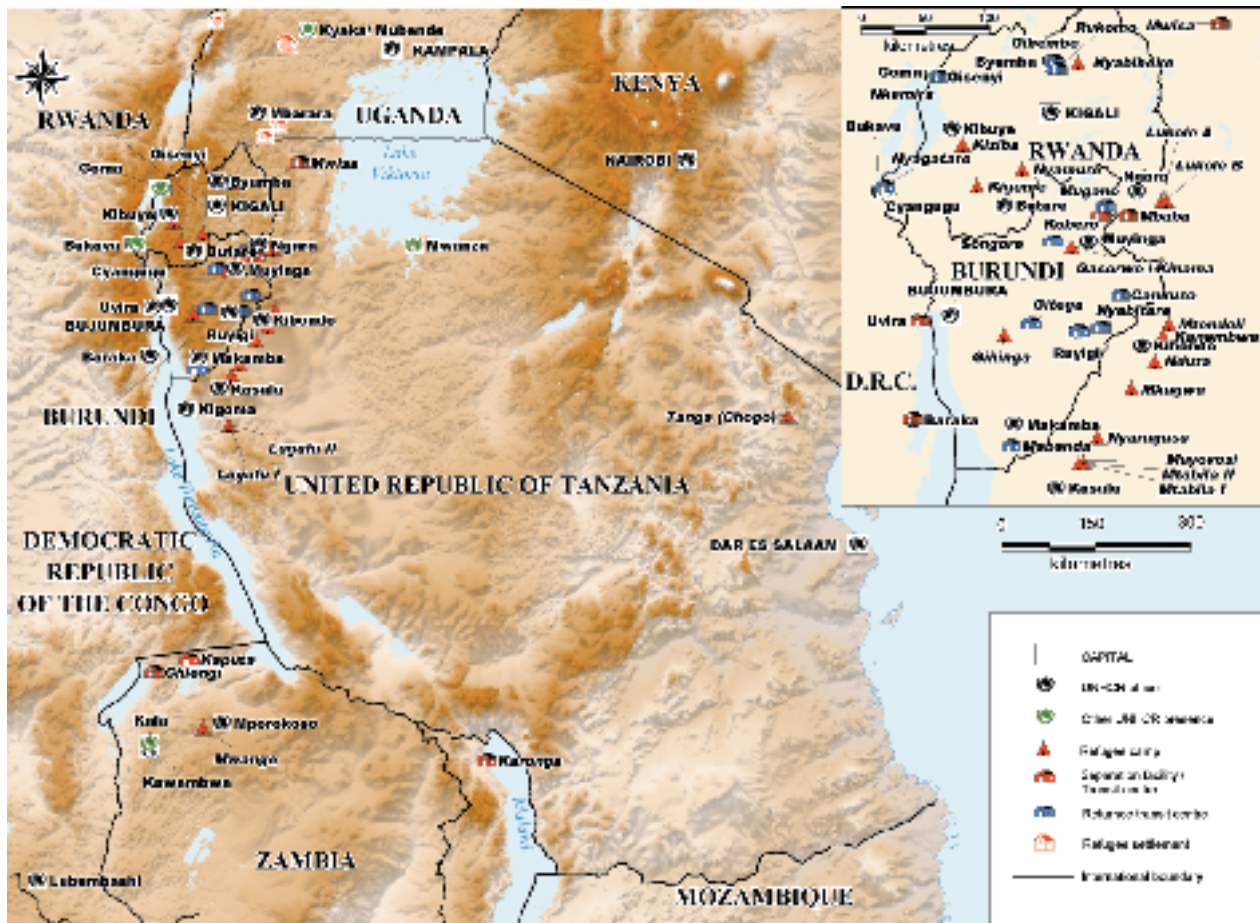


United Republic of Tanzania



Main objectives

In 2005, UNHCR aimed to provide international protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees; support local authorities to provide security and maintain the civilian character of refugee camps; advocate and implement strategies aimed at preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), sexual exploitation and HIV/AIDS; and prevent environmental degradation in camps and implement projects in refugee-hosting areas benefiting the local population.

Impact

- International protection was provided to more than 400,000 refugees. Most humanitarian standards of assistance were met or surpassed, with notable improvements in some sectors.
- While total reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence did not decrease significantly, the

most serious forms of such violence (such as rape, attempted rape and forced marriage), fell by 45 per cent.

- UNHCR advocacy efforts led to the establishment of eligibility committees, and *refoulement* was almost non-existent from March to November. Despite the *refoulement* of some 200 Burundians in December, the vast majority of Burundians who arrived at the end of the year were admitted, pending eligibility procedures.
- A new registration system identified many previously unregistered refugees in the camps and helped identify cases in need of resettlement.
- UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of some 68,500 refugees to Burundi and DRC. Some 2,090 were resettled on physical protection grounds. UNHCR also continued to support the process of naturalization of the remaining 1,500 Somali candidates.
- The local population in refugee-hosting areas benefited from free health care and special feeding

programmes in the camps, environmental conservation projects, and the rehabilitation and construction of schools and health facilities.

Working environment

The context

North-western Tanzania remains a neglected region with low social development indicators. UNHCR sometimes encounters a negative attitude on the part of local authorities towards refugees, who are often blamed for security incidents, environmental damage and the spread of HIV/AIDS. However, international interest in investment in the social sector increased significantly, and five UN agencies launched a regional human security programme.

After a slow start, returns to Burundi increased, boosted by the successful completion of the transitional peace process and presidential elections in August. Returns then decreased drastically towards the end of the year, mainly because of food shortages and insecurity caused by the rebel group *Front National de Libération* (FNL) in Burundi as well as a lack of basic services in areas of return.

Following the positive evolution of the transition process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the security situation in South Kivu, the province of origin of most Congolese refugees in Tanzania, many Congolese refugees returned spontaneously to the DRC, particularly between July and September 2005. Consequently, UNHCR began facilitating voluntary repatriation to South Kivu in October 2005.

Constraints

Efforts to reduce sexual exploitation and improve refugees' health and general welfare were undermined by food shortages and the Government policy of limiting the movement of refugees and their economic activity. Many adolescent girls and women resorted to prostitution, and some refugees sold their non-food items for food. In schools, hunger, the search for food, and lack of clothing and school materials contributed to absenteeism. Some

refugees were unable to pay secondary school fees. Donors were alerted to the situation and food rations increased in the last quarter of 2005. In some locations, such as Ngara, arrangements were made for refugees to cultivate some land.

Victims of sexual abuse frequently failed to report their trauma, partly explained by the shortage of female police officers, and/or to seek judicial redress, due not only to judicial shortcomings, but also to the difficulty of travelling to the nearest court.

Funding

UNHCR's programme in Tanzania continued to benefit from a high level of donor support; nevertheless, not all refugees' needs were met, a consequence of UNHCR's overall funding shortfall. Domestic items and clothing could not be provided in sufficient quantities. The distribution of firewood could unfortunately only be organized for the most vulnerable (this plays an important role in improving refugee welfare and preventing rape, as some refugees must otherwise walk more than 15 km through unsafe country to collect firewood from designated sites). In order to address the food shortages, UNHCR advocated for more funds together with other UN agencies, notably WFP.

Achievements and impact

Protection and solutions

At the beginning of the year, UNHCR had no access to newly-arrived asylum-seekers, whose screening was carried out unilaterally by Government authorities. During the first two months of the year, 83 asylum-seekers were expelled. Following protests by UNHCR, the asylum policy and procedure were reviewed and UNHCR was given access to asylum-seekers. UNHCR provided technical support in refining standard operating procedures to be used by the local eligibility committees that were established, and no *refoulement* was recorded until December, when a group of 200 Burundians was deported to Burundi. Further intervention led to the admission of all new arrivals thereafter.

| Persons of concern | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Type of population | Origin | Total in country | Of whom UNHCR assisted | Per cent female | Per cent under 18 |
| Refugees | Burundi | 394,000 | 195,000 | 50 | 57 |
| | DRC | 150,000 | 150,000 | 50 | 58 |
| | Somalia | 2,700 | 2,700 | 57 | 60 |
| | Various | 2,400 | 2,400 | 45 | 55 |
| Asylum-seekers | Rwanda | 200 | 200 | - | - |
| | Somalia | 100 | 100 | - | - |

Sexual and gender-based violence incidents were systematically recorded and analyzed. Reporting procedures and mechanisms were improved and special emphasis was put on empowering the refugee community to manage this system and in eliciting the close cooperation of men. Awareness activities included meetings and campaigns supported by theatre groups, video showings and radio programmes as well as leaflets, billboards and banners on the subject. Other preventive measures included increased distribution of domestic items and promotion of girls' education, distribution of firewood to groups with special needs, and sensitizing women to collect firewood only in groups or if accompanied by men. Systematic training on SGBV issues was provided to the refugee workers recruited for the expansion of the voluntary repatriation operation. Response activities focused on improving medical and psychosocial support to victims as well as legal support. The programme was also extended to surrounding host communities. As a result of these efforts, reported rapes and attempted rapes decreased by 45 per cent while forced and early marriages decreased by 48 per cent.

UNHCR facilitated the repatriation of some 61,800 Burundian refugees throughout the year and of some 6,700 Congolese refugees to the DRC from mid-October 2005. UNHCR continued to support the naturalization and socio-economic integration of Somali refugees. In addition, some 2,090 refugees were recommended for resettlement, mainly for reasons of personal safety. UNHCR also made progress on the group resettlement of Burundian refugees with very low prospects of repatriation or local integration.

Activities and assistance

Community services: Specific activities were implemented to assist children and help them voice their concerns, resulting in the identification of almost 9,000 children with special needs, which were subsequently addressed. Gender equality was promoted through awareness campaigns focusing on female participation, leadership structures, human rights and girls education. Refugee women held 40 per cent of the leadership positions in the camps and accounted for 60 per cent of the members of the food distribution committees. Almost 30,000 refugees were identified as vulnerable and received special assistance, particularly those who repatriated.

Crop production: Despite legal restrictions on refugees' engagement in agriculture, the number of refugees who rented small plots from the local population, or used suitable areas in or around the camps, more than doubled in 2005 to 22,500, which helped to address the issue of food shortages.

Domestic needs and household support: UNHCR distributed domestic items such as plastic sheets to 60 per cent of the families, one blanket for every two people, kitchen sets, jerry cans and buckets to those most in need. The soap ration was increased. All registered eligible women aged 12-55 years received sanitary materials or locally procured *khangas*, a traditional piece of fabric worn by African women, to ensure their health and dignity and to prevent girls dropping out of school. More than 78,000 mosquito nets were distributed to refugees with special needs.

Education: While the high enrolment rate in primary schools of over 95 per cent was maintained in 2005, other indicators substantially improved. In 2005, there was one teacher for every 52 pupils, down from an average of 1:85 in 2004. Similarly, only 50 pupils had to share one classroom, by contrast with 108 in 2004. Half of the primary school students were girls. More than 21,000 students were enrolled in secondary education (a third of them female). Tertiary education was provided to 46 students (less than a quarter of them female). Literacy classes catered for 8,000 refugees (half of them women) and another 8,000 took other training courses.

Food: The refugees' ability to complement their food rations remained severely constrained by the lack of access to land and the closure of markets by the local authorities. The reduction of the standard food ration of 2,100 kcal per day by 25 per cent had a serious impact on the well-being of the refugees. Some 24,600 malnourished children and 18,250 pregnant women benefited from therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes.

Forestry: Environmental protection activities included education, the establishment of forestry patrols, the distribution of seedlings and the promotion of energy-saving stoves.

Health and nutrition: There was an upsurge in malaria in some camps. As a consequence, mortality rates rose slightly in 2005 to an average of 0.34/1,000/month with under-5 mortality at 1.07/1,000/month (compared to 0.31 and 0.84 respectively in 2004). Special measures were adopted to address the situation, which was brought back under control. Nonetheless, malaria was the main cause of morbidity and mortality, accounting for 27 per cent of all deaths. Mosquito nets were distributed to refugees with special needs. However, despite prior measures to explain their importance to the beneficiaries, many were sold for food and other basic commodities. Recommendations by the Centres for Disease Control were being implemented at the end of the year.

Antenatal vaccination coverage and children's immunization coverage remained above standard at 98 and 96



Burundian refugees prepare to board trucks that will take them back home from Kanembwa Departure Centre in Kibondo District. *UNHCR / M. Bulow-Olsen*

per cent respectively. More than 97 per cent of all pregnant women gave birth in health facilities, and maternal mortality remained low. While the use of condoms continued to increase, the adoption of other contraceptive measures remained low at only 2.4 per cent. The number of people availing themselves of the voluntary counselling and testing programme remained stable: 17,000 patients were tested for HIV, of whom 3 per cent tested positive. Almost all pregnant women attending the antenatal clinic accepted counselling and testing.

Income generation: 26,500 refugees, almost 47 per cent of them women, were involved in a variety of income-generating activities such as tailoring, carpentry, shoe repair, handicrafts, embroidery, food services and hairdressing. Support was provided in the form of revolving loans and working materials. Self-reliance activities have enabled refugees to supplement their food rations and to buy other essential commodities including clothing.

Legal assistance: Workshops and training sessions on SGBV and the rights of women and children contributed to empowering refugee women and children, as evidenced by their increased and more assertive participation in leadership and decision-making. Training sessions run for local authorities, the police and prison officials contributed to improved admission and eligibility procedures for asylum-seekers and made it easier for

UNHCR to gain access to them and to refugee prisoners. Training of police was essential to limit abuses. The implementation of the new registration system and the verification of more than 77 per cent of the total population also increased UNHCR's protection capacity.

Operational support (to agencies): The administrative support provided to implementing partners helped to ensure effective management of the projects and the achievement of objectives. Public information activities such as exhibitions, school visits and the publication of a booklet, as well as workshops with the media, helped counterbalance the negative statements made by some politicians.

Sanitation: The provision of sanitation facilities in public places, combined with key hygiene practices and the accelerated construction of family latrines, contributed to low rates of water-borne and vector-borne diseases, particularly among children.

Shelter and infrastructure: With the exception of new arrivals at the way stations, most refugees had adequate dwellings, offering an average of 3.5 square metres of living space per person. The construction of shelter using mud bricks was encouraged and resulted in a significant reduction of deforestation in and around the camps.

New infrastructure and facilities had to be built for the new repatriation operation to the DRC. UNHCR provided substantial support to host communities including the construction of schools, health facilities, a market place and a peace and reconciliation centre. Major roads and drainage systems were repaired throughout north-western Tanzania.

Transport and logistics: In the context of repatriation, UNHCR organized the transport of refugees from camps to transit centres in Burundi and to Kigoma port by road and contracted a shipping company to transport DRC refugees across the lake. Transport from warehouses to distribution points was organized for food and other items. Railway and air cargo services between Dar es Salaam and Kigoma were not available in 2005, with the result that UNHCR used road transport to north-western Tanzania or air transport via Mwanza to support the operation. The global 43 per cent rise in fuel prices during 2005 resulted in a large increase in transport costs.

Water: An average of 22.8 litres per refugee per day was provided at all camps in north-western Tanzania except in Nyarugusu camp, where only 15.7 litres could be made available due to technical constraints.

Organization and implementation

Management

UNHCR maintained a total of seven offices in Tanzania: a Representation Office in Dar es Salaam and five offices in north-western Tanzania. A small office in Mwanza was also maintained as a logistics outpost. At the end of the year, UNHCR had 167 staff including 34 internationals and 13 international UNVs.

Working with others

UNHCR continued to cooperate and coordinate its activities with its government counterparts at the Refugee Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs. UNHCR also worked with other government departments, notably the Department of Prisons, for the management of the separation facility for refugees who allegedly violated the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps, and with the local and regional authorities. UNHCR was actively involved in the various United Nations country coordination processes and joint initiatives including the Joint Assistance Strategy, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and inter-agency regional contingency planning. UNHCR participated in the UN

Human Security Trust Fund's project for north-western Tanzania that targets economic development and rehabilitation in refugee host areas.

Overall assessment

UNHCR's activities in 2005 had a significant impact in promoting refugee protection, ensuring enjoyment of basic rights and finding durable solutions for female and male refugees of all ages and backgrounds, particularly those with special needs, through focused and systematic interventions. Standards of assistance for stable refugee situations were achieved in almost all sectors, and significant progress was made on refugee registration, in addressing SGBV and in building consensus and support on protection gaps and host community needs.

Offices

Dar es Salaam

Kasulu
Kibondo
Kigoma
Lugufu
Mwanza
Ngara

Partners

Government agencies

Ministry of Home Affairs
Principal Commissioner of Prisons
Regional Administrative Secretary (Kigoma and Tanga)

NGOs

Africare Tanzania
CARE International
Caritas Rulenge
Chama Cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania
Concern Worldwide
International Rescue Committee
Jesuit Refugee Services
Norwegian People's Aid
National Organisation for Legal Assistance
Relief to Development Society
Southern Africa Extension Education Unit
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services
Tanzania Red Cross Society
Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation
World Vision Tanzania

Others

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

Budget, income and expenditure (USD) Annual and supplementary programme budgets

| | Final budget | Income from contributions ¹ | Other funds available ² | Total funds available | Total expenditure |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Annual programme | 20,702,450 | 18,048,162 | 2,448,782 | 20,496,944 | 20,374,306 |
| Supplementary programme ³ | 10,867,082 | 2,047,103 | 7,036,228 | 9,083,331 | 9,083,331 |
| Total | 31,569,532 | 20,095,266 | 9,485,009 | 29,580,275 | 29,457,637 |

¹ Includes income from contributions earmarked at the country level.

² Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

³ The supplementary programme figures apply to the Supplementary Appeals for Repatriation and Reintegration of Congolese (DRC) Refugees and Return and Reintegration of Burundian Refugees.

Note: The supplementary programme budget does not include a 7 per cent support cost that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

Financial Report (USD)

| Expenditure breakdown | Current year's projects | | | Prior years' projects |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Annual programme budget | Supplementary programme budget | Total | Annual and supplementary programme budgets |
| Protection, monitoring and coordination | 4,869,468 | 3,271,244 | 8,140,712 | 0 |
| Community services | 319,005 | 0 | 319,005 | 147,893 |
| Crop production | 28,423 | 0 | 28,423 | 7,839 |
| Domestic needs and household support | 707,014 | 0 | 707,014 | 15,628 |
| Education | 691,126 | 0 | 691,126 | 380,966 |
| Food | 118,759 | 8,927 | 127,686 | 85,124 |
| Forestry | 257,076 | 26,363 | 283,439 | 117,043 |
| Health and nutrition | 1,140,618 | 53,148 | 1,193,766 | 510,774 |
| Income generation | 616 | 0 | 616 | 0 |
| Legal assistance | 1,625,065 | 600,596 | 2,225,661 | 132,655 |
| Operational support (to agencies) | 1,641,268 | 287,386 | 1,928,654 | 520,494 |
| Sanitation | 153,798 | 24,887 | 178,685 | 72,619 |
| Shelter and infrastructure | 310,710 | 168,432 | 479,142 | 160,458 |
| Transport and logistics | 2,372,341 | 2,992,870 | 5,365,211 | 1,145,201 |
| Water | 818,913 | 270 | 819,183 | 548,868 |
| Instalments with implementing partners | 3,587,906 | 1,064,766 | 4,652,672 | (3,845,562) |
| Sub-total operational activities | 18,642,106 | 8,498,889 | 27,140,995 | 0 |
| Programme support | 1,732,200 | 584,442 | 2,316,642 | 0 |
| Total expenditure | 20,374,306 | 9,083,331 | 29,457,637 | 0 |
| Cancellation on prior years' expenditure | | | | (268,692) |
| Instalments with implementing partners | | | | |
| Payments made | 9,892,858 | 1,731,716 | 11,624,574 | |
| Reporting received | (6,304,952) | (666,950) | (6,971,902) | |
| Balance | 3,587,906 | 1,064,766 | 4,652,672 | |
| Prior years' report | | | | |
| Instalments with implementing partners | | | | |
| Outstanding 1 January | | | | 4,410,263 |
| Reporting received | | | | (3,845,562) |
| Refunded to UNHCR | | | | (440,261) |
| Adjustments | | | | 5,631 |
| Balance | | | | 130,071 |