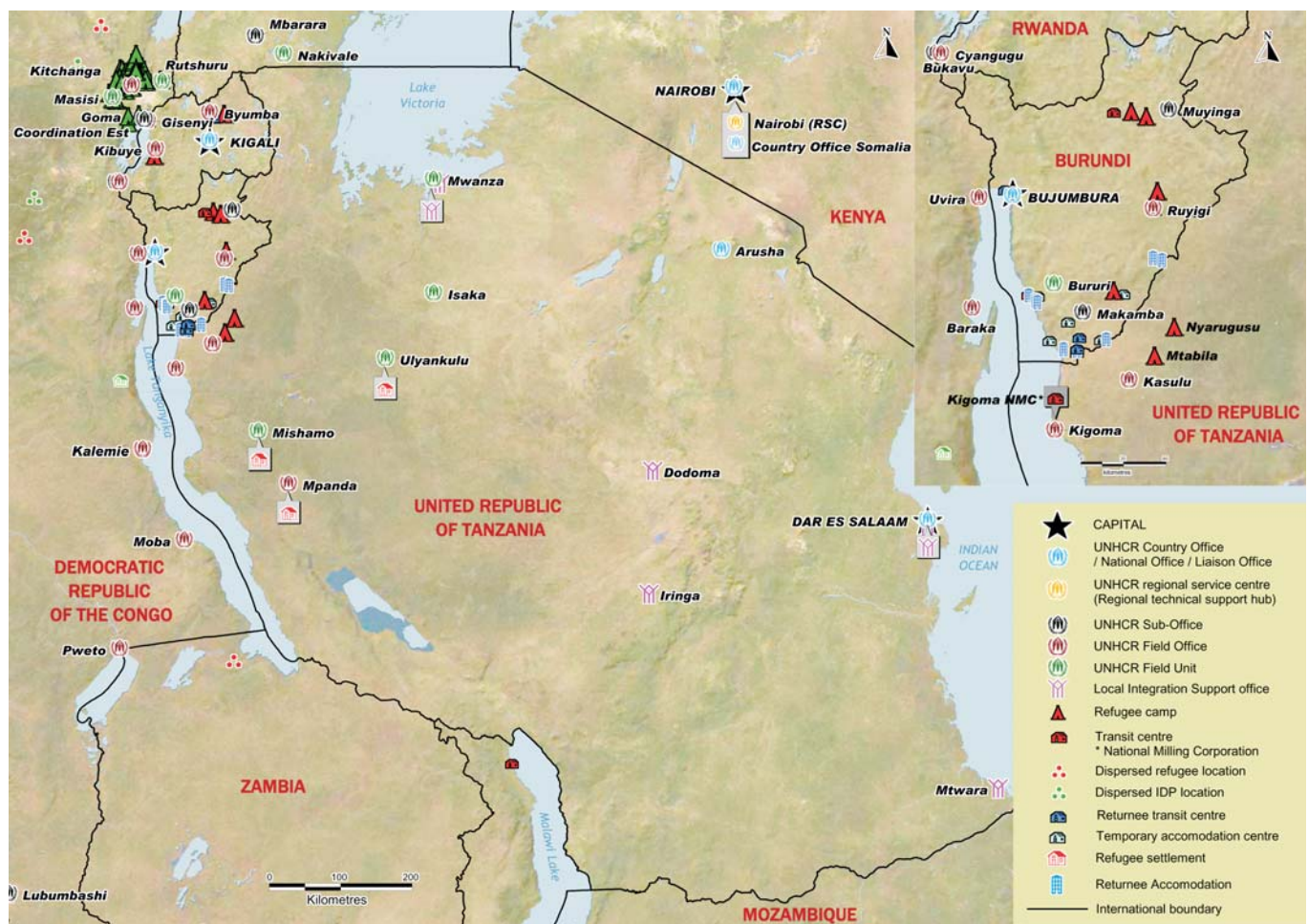


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Working environment

The context

The United Republic of Tanzania has been an asylum country for more than four decades, during which it has hosted one of the largest refugee populations in Africa. The Government of Tanzania has also searched actively for solutions for refugees within its territory. In April 2010, it took the unprecedented decision to naturalize more than 162,000 Burundian refugees who had been living in the so-called Old Settlements in the north-west of the country since 1972. However, the Government has yet to give the go-ahead to the relocation and integration exercise required to formalize these refugees' naturalization as their naturalization certificates will only be issued to them upon relocation

Tanzania has remained peaceful and stable while most of its neighbours have suffered civil conflicts. The Government wants to see the end of the refugee situation in the country and the closure of the remaining two refugee camps. Of these, Mtabila Camp, which hosts mainly Burundian refugees, is expected to close by the end of 2012. The status of Nyarugusu Camp, where most of the residents are refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), will be reviewed in 2012. The Tanzanian Government has agreed to wait for the outcome of the elections

in the DRC in November 2011 before deciding whether to recommend voluntary repatriation for DRC refugees or not.

Meanwhile, Tanzania maintains an encampment policy which requires all refugees to live in designated areas. The number of individuals arriving in mixed migration flows has risen sharply, but access to asylum is declining as the Government is growing reluctant to process new asylum applications.

The conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding with the East African Community (EAC) Secretariat in 2010, has established a framework for cooperation in areas of common concern, such as the protection of forcibly displaced people, immigration regulations and refugee movements.

The needs

The number of refugees in Tanzania is decreasing, yet protection and assistance needs among those that remain are high. The voluntary repatriation of Burundian and DRC refugees will be promoted and facilitated in 2012, while those refugees who remain in the country will be protected and assisted. The Government has made it clear that naturalization is not possible for Burundian refugees who arrived in the 1990s and later. UNHCR will need to maintain a small resettlement capacity to provide solutions for a small number of refugees.

Planning figures for the United Republic of Tanzania

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2012		DEC 2012 - JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Burundi	24,380	24,380	10,360	10,360	-	-
	DRC	57,090	57,090	43,880	43,880	25,130	25,130
	Somalia	200	200	-	-	-	-
	Various	170	170	80	80	30	30
People in refugee-like situations	Burundi	22,480	-	22,480	-	22,480	-
Asylum-seekers	Burundi	30	30	30	30	5	5
	DRC	1,350	1,350	1,450	1,450	1,500	1,500
	Mixed migratory flows	580	580	2,080	2,080	3,530	3,530
	Various	30	30	-	-	-	-
Others of concern	Naturalized Burundian ex-refugees of concern to UNHCR ¹	162,260	162,260	-	-	-	-
Total		268,570	246,090	80,360	57,880	52,675	30,195

¹ UNHCR assists some 162,300 naturalized Burundian ex-refugees (1972 refugees) in relocating to their designated destinations within Tanzania to facilitate their local integration. Their naturalization will be finalized upon issuance of naturalization certificates in their new locations.

In order to complete the naturalization process and to enable them to exercise their full rights as citizens, the newly naturalized Tanzanians will need help to relocate in Tanzania and integrate locally. There is also the need to look for a durable solution for some 6,000 Burundian refugees residing in the Old Settlements who have not been accepted for naturalization, as well as the estimated 22,000 Burundians of the 1972 group living in villages in the Kigoma region.

In light of the increasing influx of irregular migrants, UNHCR will also assist the Government in responding to mixed migration movements in a manner consistent with international law.

Strategy and activities

In Tanzania, UNHCR's strategy and activities concern three main areas.

Local integration of Burundian refugees and newly naturalized Tanzanians

Assisting towards the relocation and integration of some 162,000 new citizens as well as around 16,000 recently born children for whom naturalization is pending will be a priority for UNHCR. Key activities will include the provision of grants to individuals to assist with the initial relocation, support in identifying land for settlement, and initiatives in host communities to facilitate a positive reception of the new citizens.

UNHCR will also support quick-impact education, health and water projects in selected host communities. It will play a catalytic role in mobilizing resources to support longer-term needs in these communities by working closely with the Government, UN agencies and other development actors.

The Government of Tanzania and UNHCR will work together to find a durable solution for the approximately 6,000 Burundian refugees in the Old Settlements who were either rejected or did not participate in the initial exercise, as well as more than 22,000 Burundian refugees who fled in 1972 and live in villages in the Kigoma region.

Protection and solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers in camps

UNHCR will pursue durable solutions, particularly voluntary repatriation, and will use resettlement as a protection tool in very specific circumstances. Basic assistance and protection standards will be maintained in Nyaragusu - the one refugee

Main objectives and targets for 2012

Favourable protection environment

- Access to the territory is improved and the risk of refoulement is reduced.
 - All cases of threatened refoulement are resolved.

Basic needs and essential services

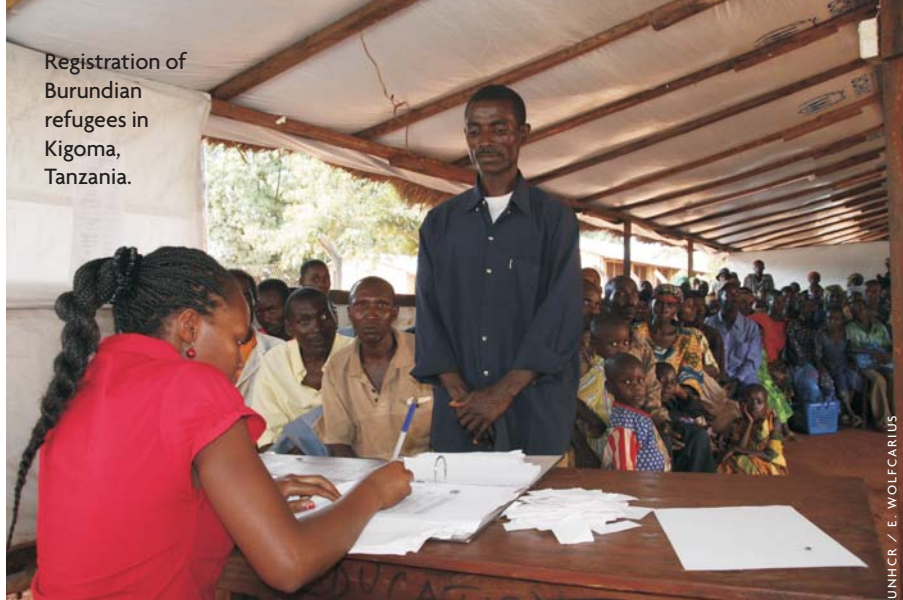
- The health status of the population of concern improves.
 - The crude mortality rate among children under five years of age is brought down to less than 1 per cent.
- The population has optimal access to education.
 - All children of concern aged between six and 11 are enrolled in primary education. This will include some 20,000 refugees and 40,000 new citizens.

Durable solutions

- The potential for voluntary return is realized.
 - 15,000 Burundian and 15,000 refugees from DRC are assisted to repatriate.
- The potential for integration is realized.
 - Around 50 per cent of those opting for local integration are able to do so. Some 110,000 new citizens are relocated and are assisted to integrate locally.

UNHCR's presence in 2012

Number of offices	9
Total staff	173
International	23
National	123
JPOs	2
UNVs	25



camp in Tanzania expected to remain open in 2012—with particular attention to vulnerable refugees. Programmes to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence will be implemented.

Given the improved conditions in Burundi, it is expected that the Burundian refugees deemed not to be in need of continuing international protection will return home in 2012. The relatively small number of Burundian refugees who may remain will be transferred to an alternative site awaiting alternative durable solutions when Mtabila camp closes. UNHCR will make provision for a short extension of the camp's life beyond the closure date in order to wind down activities properly and completely.

It is anticipated that refugees from the DRC will determine in 2012 whether to opt for repatriation or remain in Tanzania, according to stability in their country.

Protection in mixed migration flows and streamlining asylum policies within the framework of the EAC

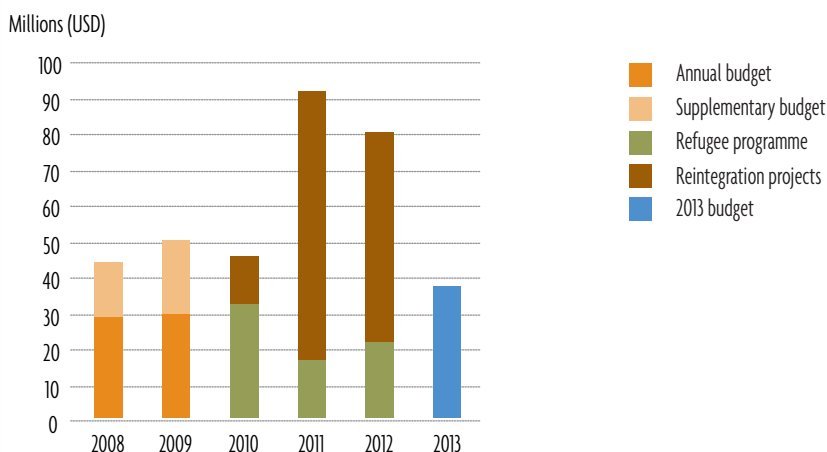
The Government will be assisted to build a fair and efficient asylum system consistent

with international standards, and open to people of concern in mixed migratory movements who are at risk of *refoulement*. Key activities will include building the capacity of border officials, border monitoring and detention visits, advocacy for access to asylum procedures and the search for durable solutions for individuals of concern to UNHCR. Through advocacy with the EAC, UNHCR will continue to strengthen regional cooperation in order to develop asylum and migration procedures, in accordance with international law.

Constraints

The Government is looking at ways to quickly end the refugee situation in Tanzania. This poses a major challenge for UNHCR as it strives to ensure that full access to protection and assistance is afforded both to refugees and to asylum-seekers. The task would be especially difficult should conditions in Burundi or the DRC deteriorate, generating new flows of asylum-seekers and reducing the chances of voluntary repatriation by refugees already in Tanzania. Another challenge is the strong reluctance among many refugees to return to their countries

UNHCR's budget in the United Republic of Tanzania 2008 – 2013



of origin, despite the relative improvement in conditions.

The delay in the relocation exercise for more than 162,000 former Burundian refugees is generating considerable unease among the new citizens. It could also have a negative impact on the funding commitment by the international community, and UNHCR's capacity to maintain operational readiness to support the relocation and integration exercise once it commences.

Organization and implementation

Coordination

UNHCR's main partner continues to be the Refugee Affairs and Immigration Department within the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the area of local integration, the primary counterpart is the Prime Minister's Office, specifically the Regional Administration and Local Government section. Authorities at the regional, district and village levels, as well as development actors (including NGOs and UN Agencies) will be engaged to assist the local integration of the new citizens.

As the lead agency of the Refugee Programme Working Group under the governance cluster of the UN Development Assistance Plan, UNHCR

will provide strategic leadership and direction on international protection and assistance to refugees, local integration of the new citizens, and the establishment and strengthening of efficient and fair asylum and migration systems, in line with international norms.

Financial information

The budget for the refugees in camps in north-west Tanzania continues to decrease, in line with the evolution of the situation there. Nevertheless, a budget of USD 21.4 million is requested for 2012 given the high number of voluntary repatriation movements expected, as well as costs linked to the closure of Mtabila Camp. A larger reduction can be expected for 2013, when the number of refugees is expected to decline sharply.

On the other hand, the local-integration budget remains substantial at USD 58.5 million, since most of the relocation and initial integration initiatives for new Tanzanian citizens will take place in 2012. Some 110,000 of the 162,000 new citizens are expected to move during the year, requiring major investments in relocation assistance, land allocation, sensitization campaigns and infrastructure improvements in host communities.

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies

Ministry of Home Affairs - Refugee Department
Ministry of Home Affairs - Immigration Department
Prime Minister's Office - Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government

NGOs

CARE International in Tanzania
Centre for Studies on Forced Migration
International Rescue Committee
Jesuits Refugee Service - Radio Kwizera
National Organization for Legal Assistance
Relief to Development Society
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
Tanzania Red Cross Society
Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation
World Vision Tanzania

Operational partners

NGOs

Spanish Red Cross
Right to Play

Others

IOM
UNDP
UNESCO
UNFPA
UNICEF
WFP

2012 UNHCR Budget in the United Republic of Tanzania (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
National administrative framework	530,957	0	530,957
Access to legal assistance	395,957	0	395,957
Access to territory and <i>non-refoulement</i>	1,441,211	0	1,441,211
Public attitude towards people of concern	0	1,584,950	1,584,950
Subtotal	2,368,124	1,584,950	3,953,074
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions	245,957	0	245,957
Registration and profiling	245,957	0	245,957
Refugee status determination	155,957	0	155,957
Individual documentation	95,957	0	95,957
Civil registration and civil status documentation	0	1,524,850	1,524,850
Subtotal	743,827	1,524,850	2,268,677
Security from violence and exploitation			
Protection from crime	845,957	0	845,957
Prevention of and response to SGBV	891,914	979,800	1,871,714
Protection of children	441,914	0	441,914
Subtotal	2,179,784	979,800	3,159,584

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	TOTAL
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	842,870	3,084,950	3,927,820
Reproductive health and HIV services	441,914	769,900	1,211,814
Nutrition	451,827		451,827
Water	741,914	2,669,900	3,411,814
Sanitation and hygiene	987,870		987,870
Shelter and infrastructure	941,914	2,056,064	2,997,978
Basic domestic and hygiene items	691,914		691,914
Services for people with specific needs	295,957	2,389,800	2,685,757
Education	516,914	4,174,850	4,691,764
Subtotal	5,913,092	15,145,465	21,058,558
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	120,957	429,900	550,857
Co-existence with local communities	0	1,069,900	1,069,900
Natural resources and shared environment	701,914	0	701,914
Self-reliance and livelihoods	0	3,569,900	3,569,900
Subtotal	822,870	5,069,701	5,892,571
Durable solutions			
Voluntary return	3,140,768	0	3,140,768
Integration	0	27,605,701	27,605,701
Resettlement	779,784	0	779,784
Subtotal	3,920,551	27,605,701	31,526,252
Leadership, coordination and partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	691,914	1,084,850	1,776,764
Donor relations	145,957	449,800	595,757
Subtotal	837,870	1,534,651	2,372,521
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	3,789,870	4,375,504	8,165,375
Operations management, coordination and support	791,914	689,900	1,481,814
Subtotal	4,581,784	5,065,405	9,647,188
Total	21,367,903	58,510,523	79,878,426
2011 Revised budget	16,564,297	75,184,498	91,748,795