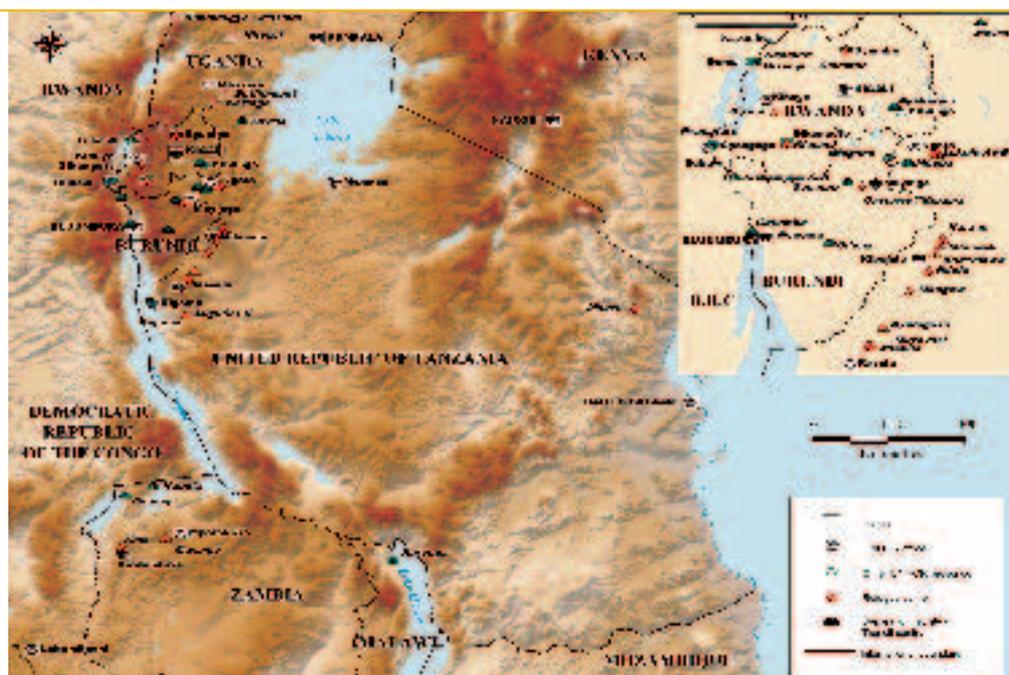


# United Republic of Tanzania

## Main objectives

Provide protection and basic humanitarian assistance to refugees from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Somalia and to the urban refugees in Dar es Salaam; support the voluntary repatriation of refugees to Burundi, Rwanda and DRC when conditions in the countries of origin permit; continue to support the local integration of those refugees whom the Government had allowed to settle permanently; promote refugee law and help the Tanzanian authorities provide security in the refugee camps while ensuring the exclusively civilian and humanitarian character of camps; ensure adequate emergency response mechanisms, to strengthen the capacity of UNHCR and its partners to respond effectively to major refugee movements; maintain the support of the Tanzanian Government and the

goodwill of the Tanzanian people towards refugees and asylum-seekers by providing tangible benefits to the local population in areas affected by the presence of refugees, including addressing the environmental impact of the protracted presence of refugees; effectively address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) through preventative measures and provide legal, medical and psycho-social support for victims.



### Persons of Concern

Main Origin / Type of Population	Total In Country	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent Female	Per cent under 18
Burundi (Refugees)	540,900	370,900	51	56
DRC (Refugees)	140,300	140,300	51	57
Somalia (Refugees)	3,490	3,490	53	62
Rwanda (Refugees)	2,720	2,720	48	53
Asylum-seekers	160	160	19	-

### Income and Expenditure (USD) Annual Programme Budget

Revised Budget	Income from Contributions <sup>1</sup>	Other Funds Available <sup>2</sup>	Total Funds Available	Total Expenditure
28,897,701	22,979,081	4,815,934	27,795,015	27,716,307

<sup>1</sup> Includes income from contributions restricted at the country level.

<sup>2</sup> Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments. The above figures do not include costs at Headquarters.

## Impact

- UNHCR in co-operation with the Government of Tanzania provided assistance and international protection to some 519,000 refugees.
- UNHCR assisted with the voluntary repatriation of 54,743 refugees, of whom 31,152 returned to Burundi, 23,534 to Rwanda, 14 to DRC, and 43 to other countries.
- 707 refugees were accepted for resettlement, 423 of whom departed in 2002.
- The construction of Chogo settlement was completed by the year's end, thus providing a site for the local integration of some 3,500 Somali refugees, who will be relocated to the new site in 2003.
- By assisting and supporting the authorities in their task of providing security in the refugee camps, efforts to preserve the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps were to a large extent successful.
- UNHCR received and assisted 51,218 new arrivals – the majority from Burundi (28,500), the DRC (16,900), and Rwanda (1,500) – and accommodated them in existing camps.

## Working environment

### The context

As an ongoing consequence of the conflict and instability across several of its borders, the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) continued to host Africa's largest concentration of refugees in 2002, totalling almost one million persons. Although 2002 saw a record number of returnees (a total of 54,743 repatriated with UNHCR's assistance), the number of refugees receiving assistance from UNHCR in Tanzania increased from 498,000 in 2001 to some 519,000 at the end of 2002. The decrease through voluntary repatriation was largely offset by the heavy influx of refugees from Burundi in late 2002 (some 18,000 arrived in October alone), in addition to natural increase through 20,760 births.

The Inter-Congolese Dialogue held in Sun City, South Africa, in March 2002, brought together the major protagonists in the conflict in DRC, raising hopes of an improvement in the situation in the country. However, Congolese refugees saw little hope of

returning, as their main areas of origin continued to be under rebel control. UNHCR could therefore only assist 14 refugees to return to the DRC in 2002, while on-going fighting resulted in a new influx of some 17,000 DRC refugees to Tanzania. In October, UNHCR ran out of space to accommodate new arrivals from DRC in the Kigoma region, where refugees now have to remain at reception centres awaiting permission from the Government to be transferred to other camps.

In late 2002, UNHCR and the Governments of Tanzania and Rwanda agreed on steps to accelerate the repatriation of Rwandan refugees from Tanzania. As a result of these measures, a total of 23,534 Rwandans (or 97 per cent of the total Rwandan refugee population in Tanzania) voluntarily returned home in 2002, all but 5,000 of them during the months of November and December. Only some 2,700 Rwandan refugees remained in Tanzania at the year's end, and these persons will have access to individual status determination.

In the course of the year, the Government of Tanzania raised the issue of the lack of adequate international support for refugee-affected areas, beyond the minor rehabilitation and construction activities carried out by UNHCR over the years. In response to these concerns, the United Nations Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs fielded a mission, jointly headed by UNICEF and UNHCR, to gain a better understanding of the Government's position on the presence of refugees and their impact on Tanzanian society.

### Constraints

Continued conflict in the sub-region remained a major challenge to UNHCR's efforts to find durable solutions for the refugee population in Tanzania, with new arrivals from Burundi and the DRC offsetting the reduction in beneficiary figures achieved by the repatriation operation.

Another constraint facing UNHCR's programme in Tanzania was the Government's policy of focusing on temporary asylum for refugees, with a view to voluntary repatriation as soon as possible. This precluded any possibility of local integration for the majority of the refugee population and also inhibited efforts to enhance their self-reliance.

UNHCR's assistance to the new arrivals from DRC was hampered by the Government's insistence that refugees arriving in the Kigoma region could not be transferred to the Kagera region, where additional capacity existed, but should instead be accommodated in an area south of Kigoma town that is difficult to reach.

Another major concern was the shortage of food for refugees due to WFP pipeline problems, which resulted in reduced food rations for most of the year (20-40 per cent cuts in salt, pulses and cereals).

## Funding

Funding constraints prevented UNHCR from developing a new site allocated by the Government for Congolese refugees. This site would have helped to ease the strain on camp infrastructure in the Kigoma region. With new arrivals from Burundi and DRC reaching already crowded camps, UNHCR had to finance camp expansion by reducing other planned activities and services for the existing population in the camps. The planned renewal of domestic supplies for long-standing refugees had to be cancelled, and the distribution of non-food items limited to new arrivals. Budget reductions also caused the transfer of 3,500 Somali refugees from Mkuyu in the Tanga region to Chogo settlement for local integration to be postponed to 2003. In addition, a re-registration campaign planned in all camps had to be cancelled. Experience has shown that such exercises frequently result in downward adjustments of up to ten per cent in the beneficiary figures, which may represent as much as USD five million in food rations from WFP.

## Achievements and impact

### Protection and solutions

With voluntary repatriation to Burundi and DRC so limited, durable solutions remained elusive for the majority of refugees in Tanzania. The Government maintained its rejection of local integration, therefore refugees were only granted temporary refugee status. In addition, the movement of refugees continued to be restricted to the designated four kilometre radius of a refugee camp, barring refugees from engaging in socio-economic activities.

Refugees choosing to reside outside of the designated area ran the risk of being rounded up by regional authorities. In such cases UNHCR has advocated with the authorities that refugees should not be charged for unlawful presence in Tanzania under the Immigration Act, but rather that they should be charged under the Refugee Act.

In 2002, the Government agreed to revise the Refugee Act of 1998 by early 2003. During the discussion on the planned amendment, UNHCR successfully contributed to efforts to address the shortcomings of the Act. The National Eligibility Committee (NEC), the statutory body entrusted with reviewing all asylum and refugee status claims, did not meet in 2002, despite the fact that asylum-seekers had registered with the Government. Burundian and Congolese refugees continued to receive *prima facie* refugee status, but the Department of Refugee Services refused to register a handful of individual asylum-seekers, arguing that they were irregular migrants, or could have applied for asylum in another country before arriving in Tanzania.

UNHCR carried out a number of SGBV-awareness activities in camps, such as group meetings with community leaders, co-ordination meetings in the camps, mass campaigns and training of new guards, implementing partner and UNHCR staff and refugee representatives. A Code of Conduct to guide the behaviour and attitude of all UNHCR staff was developed and translated into Swahili. The Office also took several measures to curb sexual exploitation of refugees by policemen and implementing partners' staff. Refugees were encouraged to report any case of sexual exploitation, either by requesting a confidential meeting with UNHCR staff or through delivering anonymous notes, using special mailboxes in the camps. All camps continued to offer drop-in centres. There were 2,978 reported incidents in total in 2002, a decrease from 2001 of almost eight per cent.

### Activities and assistance

**Community services:** UNHCR's family tracing activities resulted in 61 families being successfully reunified in 2002. Sixteen Action for the Rights of Children (ARC) peer trainers were trained on such issues as child soldiers, HIV/AIDS and female genital mutilation. 49,000 vulnerable individuals

were assisted through community-based initiatives, such as the construction or renovation of shelters and the provision of non-food items. Disabled refugees received support including tricycles and physical therapy. 35,000 adolescent refugees benefited from activities such as carpentry, gardening, sports and reproductive health advice. Self-Reliance Initiative Committees were developed in all camps in order to empower the refugee community to take more responsibility for their own assistance. They planted kitchen gardens for vulnerable persons and community gardens, resulting in additional income, reduced idleness and improved nutrition.

UNHCR continued to support refugee women's peace initiatives in Kibondo and Kasulu camps. Six refugee women from Kibondo attended training sessions on peace and conflict resolution organised by UNHCR and UNIFEM. In addition, more than 31,000 refugees participated in peace and conflict resolution activities; some of these activities also involved peace groups from Burundi. UNHCR and UNICEF collaborated in printing and distributing peace manuals and initiating school peace clubs.

**Crop production:** Emphasis has been placed on fruit tree growing, with about 60 per cent of all fruit trees planted in and around local communities in the Kigoma region.

**Domestic needs/household support:** Soap and sanitary materials were distributed throughout the year. Approximately 75,000 women aged 12-50 received sanitary materials during the course of the year. All 51,218 newly arriving refugees were issued with basic provisions such as blankets, mats and kitchen sets.

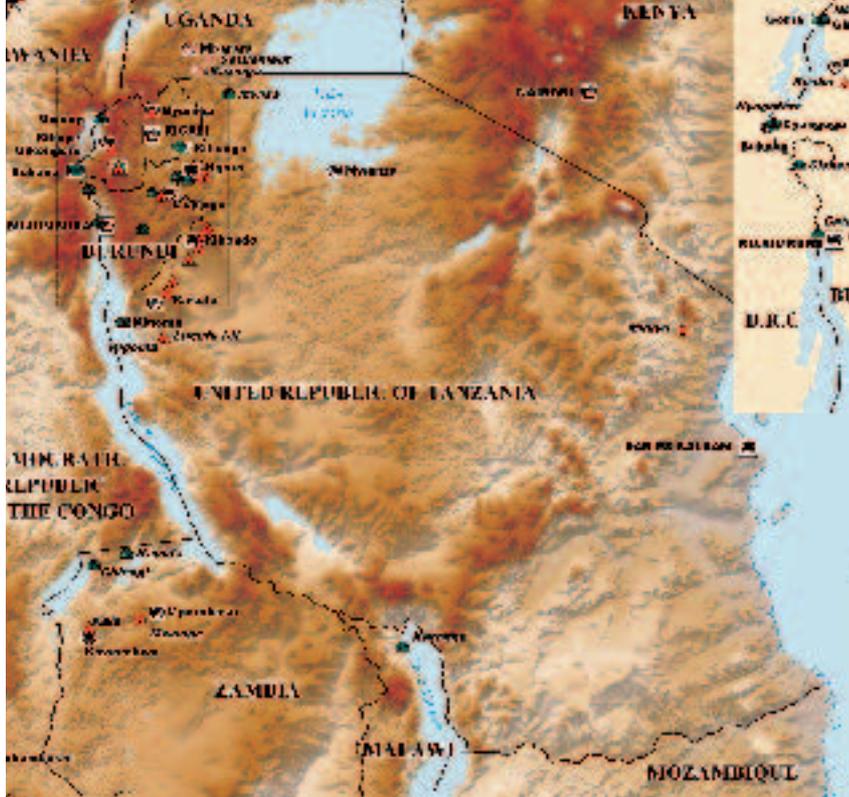
**Education:** The total number of children, youth and adults enrolled in education programmes in the Kigoma and Kagera regions in 2002 was 202,474. Over 28,500 children attended pre-school, and more than 135,600 attended primary schools (an average of 87-96 per cent of school-aged refugee children). In addition, some 16,000 students attended post-primary institutions, and 22,260 refugees benefited from other non-formal education activities including vocational training. The teacher pupil ratio ranged from 1:75 to 1:100 in primary schools (1:50 in post-primary schools). 2,185 pupils sat for the national exam and 42 per cent attained a pass grade or better.

Some 3,500 Congolese refugee children sat for the primary and post-primary DRC national examinations held in Kasulu. The examinations were conducted under the supervision of the DRC Ministry of Education and will be recognised by the Congolese authorities, enabling the children to keep up with their peers at home and be prepared for eventual return.

**Food:** WFP provided an average of 1,570 kilocalories (Kcal) per refugee per day during 2002. For the Somali refugees in the Tanga region, food procurement was undertaken directly by UNHCR. Due to numerous disruptions in WFP's food pipeline throughout the year, several reductions had to be made. By the end of October, however, all food rations were back up to the 100 per cent level.

**Forestry:** UNHCR's efforts to protect existing natural resources in and around refugee camps continued through environmental education and forest patrols. More than 1.8 million tree seedlings were distributed for planting in Kigoma and Kagera. UNHCR made efforts to strengthen the community-based approach to environmental preservation in camps and nearby villages through micro-household and "flying" nurseries (notably in primary schools). In 2002, the survival rate for transplanted tree seedlings was 70 per cent, slightly lower than in 2001 due to extended dry spells.

**Health/nutrition:** Health services in the camps provided more than 1.5 million out-patient consultations (on average, three consultations per refugee per year). There were some 112,000 new in-patient admissions (including over 12,000 locals), and more than 4,400 refugees benefited from medical referral services. In July, UNHCR conducted a nutritional survey in the camps in collaboration with WFP, NGO partners and the London Institute of Child Health. The survey showed that despite food reductions, the overall nutritional status of refugees remained within satisfactory levels. Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes benefited more than 196,500 refugees, including children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women as well as tuberculosis cases. UNHCR also initiated a comprehensive review of the approach taken to "HIV/AIDS" and STDs in the refugee programme in Tanzania. The review resulted in enhanced "HIV/AIDS" interventions (voluntary



Tanzania, and training all police in the programme on refugee status, the maintenance of the civilian and humanitarian character of camps, and SGBV issues. The Government was requested to increase the number of women in the “Security Package” programme in 2003. UNHCR also continued to fund the Mwisa separation facility, where ex-combatants identified within the refugee population are accommodated for a statutory period of three months. When at one point in 2002 the camp held 800 inmates (greatly exceeding its capacity of 350 persons), UNHCR intervened with the Ministry of Home Affairs, which agreed to release inmates who had stayed for more than three months.

**Operational support (to agencies):** All implementing partners received administrative support as well as support for training and staff development to strengthen their capacity to implement the programme. The majority of training sessions involved professional management skills, vocational courses and sectoral skills.

Vulnerable children like this Rwandan refugee depend on humanitarian assistance for their livelihood. *UNHCR / L. Taylor*

counselling and testing, sentinel surveillance and improved anti-retroviral drugs). STD and family planning clinics as well as youth centres distributed some 1.5 million condoms to refugees. In addition, health staff in all camps were trained on key treatment protocols developed by the Tanzanian Ministry of Health.

**Legal assistance:** UNHCR conducted numerous workshops and training programmes on international protection, refugee law, human rights law and SGBV, benefiting UNHCR and implementing partners’ staff, government officials, students and the general public. UNHCR continued to fund the “Security Package” programme for camp security, by assisting 287 police placed in camps in western

**Sanitation:** Family latrine coverage in the camps varied between 75 and 99 per cent, depending on the location and capacity of the camps. UNHCR also carried out vector spraying campaigns in all camps to reduce the risk of malaria.

**Shelter/other infrastructure:** UNHCR maintained and repaired transit facilities to ensure their capacity to receive an average of 400 persons per week. In addition, a total of 73 kms of camp roads as well as a 300 metre airstrip were repaired. As a result of the 2002 influx, camps for Burundian and Congolese refugees in Kibondo and Kigoma districts reached full capacity. The Government has offered Illagala as a contingency camp for Congolese refugees, insisting

that the site is the only available location and that without progress on its development by June 2003, Tanzania will be closed off to Congolese refugees.

**Transport/logistics:** UNHCR and WFP delivered food rations on a bi-weekly basis, with an average of 4,250 metric tons being handled and transported by the UNHCR fleet in Kigoma and Kagera. Eight new 20-ton trucks were added to the fleet in 2002. However, the purchase yielded no additional carrying capacity because an equal capacity had to be withdrawn due to excessive wear and high maintenance costs. The heavy goods vehicle fleet operated by UNHCR and its partners in 2002 is becoming increasingly inefficient and difficult to maintain. Excluding the eight new trucks, the average vehicle has logged over 250,000 kilometres. With most vehicles requiring frequent repair over and above substantial operating costs, UNHCR was forced to hire commercial buses and trucks to support the Rwandan repatriation exercise.

**Water:** In 2002, UNHCR signed a MOU with an international NGO for the secondment of a Public Health Engineer. The secondment, fully funded by the NGO, provided UNHCR with an experienced professional water and sanitation specialist, bringing technical and managerial strength to the programme. UNHCR also commenced the mechanisation of two boreholes in the Lugufu camps to reduce the risk of water shortages in the dry season. Other activities included the maintenance and repair of water distribution points. UNHCR's efforts ensured that all refugees had between 14 and 24 litres per day available to them (varying by location). All camps reliant on surface water continued to have water committees for the maintenance of good relations with the local population.

## Organisation and implementation

### Management

UNHCR maintained a total of six offices in Tanzania: the branch office in Dar es Salaam, supported by offices in Kibondo, Kasulu and Kigoma in western Tanzania, and Ngara in the north-western part of the country. A small office in Mwanza serves as logistics outpost from Dar es Salaam for the purposes

of co-ordinating the UNHCR charter arrangements. UNHCR Tanzania operated with a total of 189 staff, including 38 international and 136 national staff, three JPOs and 12 UNVs.

During the year, UNHCR developed a Code of Conduct to guide the behaviour and attitude of all UNHCR international and local staff. UNHCR Tanzania translated the document into Swahili for its local staff members so that all staff could sign the document by the end of February 2003. In addition, newly drafted clauses address the conduct of NGO partners.

### Working with others

UNHCR's main government counterpart continued to be the Refugee Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs. UNHCR provided assistance through international and local NGO partners who implement the majority of UNHCR-funded projects. During 2002, UNHCR worked with nine international and ten Tanzanian NGO partners. Whilst UNHCR is tasked with the overall co-ordination of assistance for the refugees, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, and FAO provided technical guidance in other areas. Collaboration between UNHCR and UNICEF continued to be particularly strong in the co-ordination of education activities, printing of educational materials, support to the examination board, family tracing and other community services activities.

Tri-partite mechanisms (between UNHCR, the Government of Tanzania and country of origin Governments) for the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan and Burundian refugees functioned throughout the year.

## Overall assessment

UNHCR lived up to its mandate, continuously working towards maintaining an acceptable standard of asylum in Tanzania for Burundian, Congolese and Rwandan refugees. In 2002, there was a sudden 'hardening' of the Government's attitude towards the long-term presence of refugees in Tanzania, and UNHCR faced increasing pressure to accelerate the repatriation of Burundian and Rwandan refugees, in particular. Nevertheless, the

presence and activities of UNHCR in Tanzania allowed for the delivery of protection and assistance to an average population of 500,000 refugees over the course of 2002.

The demands on the humanitarian assistance programme expanded despite the dramatic increase in repatriation in 2002. The programme absorbed the newly arriving refugees and also had to support the repatriation of those wishing to return. However, successive years of budget cuts have dramatically reduced the programme's ability to cater for new refugees. The existing camps allocated for Congolese refugees have been fully occupied and financially the new (Illagala) site remains beyond UNHCR's ability to develop. The camps accommodating Burundian refugees are at 95 per cent occupancy. Looking ahead, the programme is facing mounting challenges in view of reduced levels of resources, an increasing beneficiary population, shortages of allocated camp space for refugees and continued tensions within the region.

### Offices

Dar es Salaam
Kasulu
Kibondo
Kigoma
Mwanza
Ngara
Kasulu
Kibondo
Kigoma
Mwanza
Ngara

### Partners

#### Government Agencies

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

#### NGOs

Africare
Assist Road Foundation
<i>Atlas Logistique</i>
Caritas (Kigoma)
Caritas (Rulange)
<i>Chama Cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania</i>
Christian Outreach Relief and Development
Concern
Co-operative American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
International Rescue Committee
Norwegian People's Aid
Relief to Development Society
Samaritan Enterprise Keepers Organisation
South African Extension Unit
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services
Tanzania Red Cross Society
Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation
World Vision Tanzania

#### Others

<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i>
FAO
UNFPA
UNICEF
WFP
WHO

## Financial Report (USD)

Expenditure Breakdown	Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds			
	Current Year's Projects	notes	Prior Years' Projects	notes
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	7,437,629		349,188	
Community Services	448,296		343,292	
Crop Production	12,965		9,418	
Domestic Needs/Household Support	493,749		91,189	
Education	561,762		562,765	
Food	175,194		16,436	
Forestry	353,178		308,521	
Health/Nutrition	1,369,773		1,196,639	
Legal Assistance	1,255,246		106,812	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	3,249,104		1,434,820	
Sanitation	130,615		222,271	
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	843,384		215,978	
Transport/Logistics	2,842,641		1,529,163	
Water	451,337		647,222	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	5,187,320		(5,332,271)	
<b>Sub-total Operational</b>	<b>24,812,192</b>		<b>1,701,443</b>	
Programme Support	2,338,058		38,087	
<b>Sub-total Disbursements/Deliveries</b>	<b>27,150,250</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>1,739,530</b>	<b>(5)</b>
Unliquidated Obligations	566,057	(3)	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,716,307</b>	<b>(1) (3)</b>	<b>1,739,530</b>	
<b>Instalments with Implementing Partners</b>				
Payments Made	12,388,622		742,202	
Reporting Received	7,201,302		6,074,473	
<b>Balance</b>	<b>5,187,320</b>		<b>(5,332,271)</b>	
Outstanding 1st January	0		5,913,680	
Refunded to UNHCR	0		460,868	
Currency Adjustment	0		(99,809)	
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>5,187,320</b>		<b>20,732</b>	
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>				
Outstanding 1st January	0		1,844,370	(5)
New Obligations	27,716,307	(1)	0	
Disbursements	27,150,250	(3)	1,739,530	(5)
Cancellations	0		104,840	(5)
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>566,057</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5)</b>
Figures which cross-reference to Accounts:				
(1) Annex to Statement 1				
(3) Schedule 3				
(5) Schedule 5				