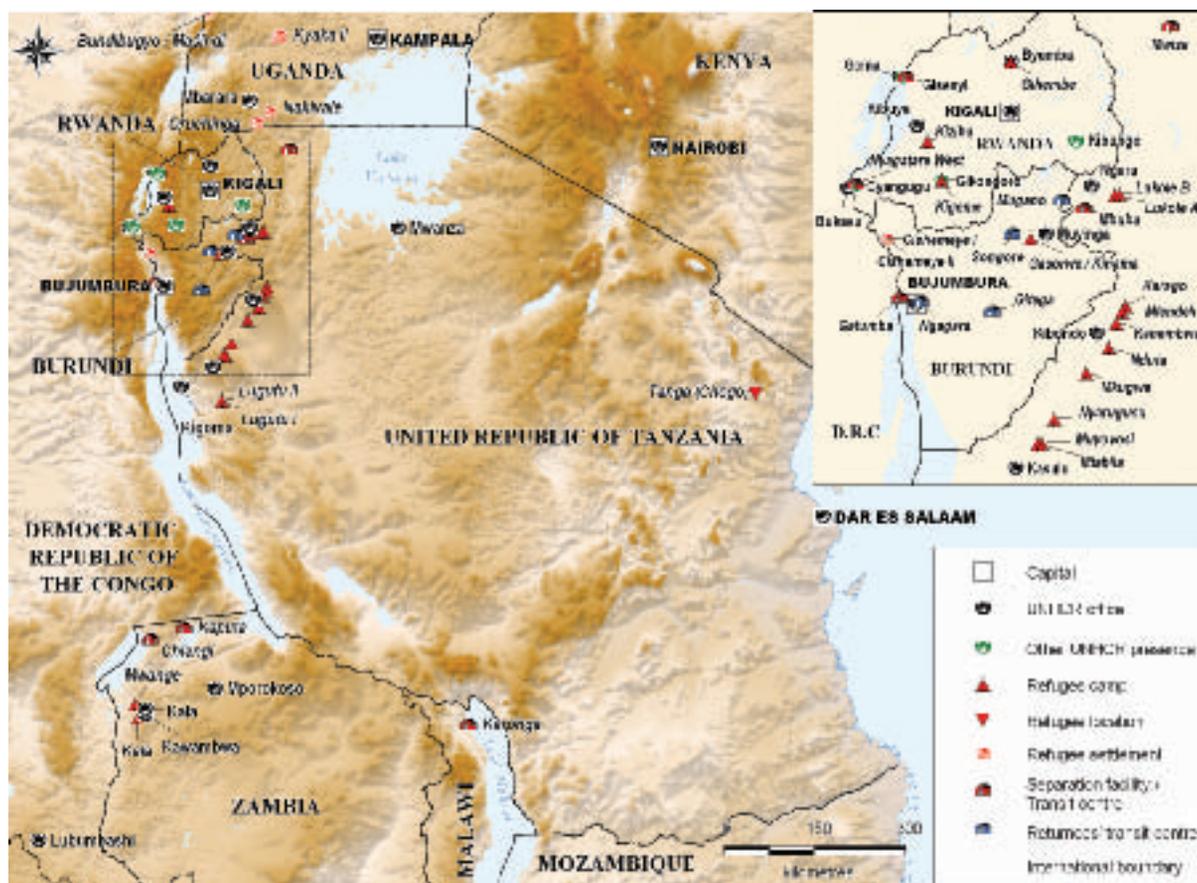


# United Republic of Tanzania



## Main objectives

Ensure the well-being of refugees from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Somalia (as well as the urban refugees) while they remain in the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania); assist refugees from Burundi and the DRC to return to their countries of origin by facilitating and, if appropriate, promoting their voluntary repatriation; continue to support the local integration of those refugees whom the Government has allowed to settle permanently in Tanzania; promote refugee law and help the Tanzanian authorities to provide security in the refugee camps, ensuring that the camps retain an exclusively civilian and humanitarian character and that they accommodate only those persons entitled to humanitarian protection;

promote and implement preventative and responsive strategies aimed at the reduction and control of HIV/AIDS in the refugee camps and the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual exploitation.

## Impact

- Despite budget cuts and the mounting reluctance of some Tanzanian authorities to continue to host refugees, UNHCR and its partners maintained relatively high standards of international protection and assistance for some 480,000 refugees.
- In 2003, UNHCR assisted the voluntary repatriation of 41,400 refugees, of whom some 37,000 returned to Burundi, 4,300 to Rwanda, 39 to the

DRC and 71 to other countries; 495 refugees were resettled in third countries.

- Somali refugees (3,330) were successfully relocated to the Chogo settlement for local integration.
- UNHCR supported the authorities in providing security in the camps, thereby ensuring that the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps were preserved.
- UNHCR received and assisted 13,403 new arrivals – from Burundi (7,556), the DRC (5,563), Somalia (63) and other countries (221) – and accommodated them in existing camps.

## Working environment

### The context

In 2003, Tanzania continued to host more refugees than any other country in Africa: almost one million, of whom 480,000 were assisted by UNHCR. During the year, UNHCR facilitated the repatriation of some 37,000 Burundian refugees, while an additional 33,000 returned spontaneously. Had it not been for the birth of about 22,000 refugee children and an influx of about 13,000 new arrivals from Burundi and

the DRC at the beginning of the year, the total refugee population in Tanzania would have decreased.

Following Burundi's peaceful change of Government and progress in the ongoing peace process, many Burundian refugees regained hope of returning to their home country. Some, having been exposed to food shortages and pressure from the local authorities, decided to repatriate forthwith, even to areas which had attained only a minimum of safety. In view of the improved security conditions, and the increased numbers of Burundian refugees intending to repatriate, UNHCR decided in late 2003 to expand its facilitated voluntary return operation.

In DRC, despite the successful formation of a Transitional Government, no large-scale repatriation from Tanzania took place in 2003. The majority of the Congolese refugees in Tanzania are from the Kivu provinces, which remained insecure. On the positive side, the year saw a sharp decrease in new arrivals from DRC, down to 5,600 (from 17,000 in 2002). The consequence for UNHCR was a working environment that was less constrained by overcrowding of the Congolese camps in Tanzania.

Persons of concern				
Main origin/Type of population	Total in country	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Burundi (refugees)	494,200	324,200	49	54
DRC (refugees)	150,200	150,200	51	57
Somalia (refugees)	3,300	3,300	53	62
Various nationalities (refugees)	2,000	2,000	54	54
Rwanda (asylum-seekers)	200	0	-	-

Income and expenditure (USD) Annual programme budget and trust funds				
Revised budget	Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	Other funds available <sup>2</sup>	Total funds available	Total expenditure
28,782,971	24,619,702	2,861,575	27,481,277	27,367,477

<sup>1</sup> Includes income from contributions earmarked 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.

Note: The Supplementary programme budgets do not include a 7 per cent charge (support costs) that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

## Constraints

The traditional hospitality shown towards refugees by the Tanzanian authorities and host communities was again put under strain in 2003, partly by insecurity attributed to the refugees, and also by the relentless pressure of increased numbers to share the limited natural resources. UNHCR provided substantial support to the Government of Tanzania for the reinforcement of security in and around refugee settlements. Unfortunately, this appeared to have no effect on the tendency of local authorities to link any security incident in the region with the presence of refugees. As a result, assistance and protection programmes for refugees were delivered in a more restrictive and politically charged atmosphere. Budgetary constraints, the effect of which are outlined below, also took their toll on the Office's capacity to respond to operational needs during the year.

## Funding

UNHCR struggled to maintain a minimum level of health care, shelter and food assistance to the refugees in the face of reduced budgets. The Office had to: limit the purchase of essential drugs for the refugees, forego the replacement of water supply equipment, and redirect funds intended for the purchase of heavy and light vehicles needed, in particular, for the ongoing repatriation to Burundi.

## Achievements and impact

### Protection and solutions

By and large, the repatriation movements in 2003 were voluntary. However, in the case of the remaining Rwandans and some Burundians, it was observed that some spontaneous returns were in fact carried out under pressure from the local authorities and that the refugees concerned were given little time to prepare themselves for the repatriation. During the year, UNHCR endeavoured, with limited success, to get the authorities to ease the increasingly stringent conditions imposed on the refugees, including restrictions on freedom of movement and closure of markets allegedly for security reasons.

The National Refugee Policy was issued in September 2003. As of September 2003, refugees and asylum-seekers would henceforth only be allowed to stay in Tanzania for one year, after which they would have to return to safe areas in their respective countries of origin.

UNHCR was active in improving its systems for prevention of and response to incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and sexual exploitation. Progress was made particularly in the area of awareness and prevention of SGBV incidents through comprehensive information campaigns, training and sensitization of refugees, camp guards and partner NGOs. All camps continued to offer services at the drop-in centres. There were 2,410 reported incidents in 2003, down from 2,978 cases reported in 2002.

Among the major achievements in 2003 was the transfer of the Somali refugees to a permanent settlement in Chogo, in the Tanga region of Tanzania, as a first step towards local integration. The Government eventually offered to give favourable consideration to applications for naturalization from this group of refugees. In 2003, UNHCR also assisted the voluntary repatriation of 41,396 refugees, of whom 36,986 returned to Burundi, 4,300 to Rwanda, 39 to the DRC and 71 to other countries. The repatriation of the Rwandan refugees in 2003 was significant because this was the conclusion of a major refugee crisis, which started in 1994 when half a million Rwandans fled into Tanzania to escape the genocide.

### Activities and assistance

**Community services:** A total of 163 cases of family reunification were achieved within the camps in western Tanzania while 26 other families were reunited across the border. The 313 refugees who successfully completed training on Action for the Rights of Children (ARC) then went on to train 7,711 promoters of ARC. Issues covered by ARC included child soldiers, sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and female genital mutilation. Over 30,000 vulnerable individuals were assisted through community-based initiatives, such as the construction or renovation of shelters, the collection of water and fuel wood and the provision of non-food items. As part of community-based rehabilitation,



Refugees from Burundi and Rwanda in Ngara camp are among the half a million refugees hosted by Tanzania for over a decade.  
 UNHCR/L. Boscardi

7,133 individuals with disabilities were provided with material assistance and physical therapy.

**Crop production:** Despite the scarcity of agricultural land due to the Government's restrictive policies, 21,817 refugees were assisted to participate in agricultural activities, with the emphasis on environmental conservation. The refugees were supported with agricultural supplies, such as seeds and hoes in addition to technical training.

**Domestic needs/Household support:** During 2003, basic domestic provisions such as blankets, mats and kitchen sets were distributed to newly arriving refugees. A variety of donations including used clothes, toys, food and radios were received, transported to, and distributed at various camps to provide additional support to the beneficiaries. Owing to the length of time that some refugees have been staying in Tanzania, a second distribution of

essential domestic supplies was made during the second half of the year.

**Education:** The total numbers of refugee children, young persons and adults enrolled in education programmes in the Kigoma and Kagera regions as of December 2003 were: 135,161 in primary schools; 19,106 in post-primary schools; 19,832 in non-formal education; and 110 in tertiary education.

**Food:** The WFP food ration for the refugees continued to be set at 1,857 kilocalories per person per day. However, from February to September 2003, WFP was forced to modify food rations because of unavoidable variations of supply. The resulting reductions aggravated hardship in the camps, especially in a context of restricted movement, which prevented refugees from seeking alternative sources of supply.

**Forestry:** UNHCR's NGO partners raised tree seedlings for agro-forestry planting both in camps and surrounding villages. Progress was made in the promotion of improved mud stoves and energy-saving techniques through practical demonstrations. On average, 64 per cent of households had the improved stoves. The average consumption of firewood was estimated at 1.7 kg per person per day for all camps.

**Health/Nutrition:** The overall health and nutritional status of the refugees in all the camps was stable and within acceptable international standards, and there were no outbreaks of diseases throughout the year. Malaria, acute respiratory infections, and diarrhoea and AIDS-related illnesses remained the leading causes of death. Immunization coverage was more than 95 per cent. In 2003, HIV/AIDS-related programmes were expanded with an increase in funding from the World Bank. More than 200,000 condoms were distributed in the camps.

Two nutrition surveys jointly conducted by UNHCR, WFP, and NGO partners in March and August 2003 showed that the nutritional status of the refugees met WHO standards. There were 37,624 beneficiaries of therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes.

**Legal assistance:** UNHCR conducted training activities for more than 5,100 persons, including government officials, police (under the Security Package programme for camp security) implementing partners, students and others. The workshops focused on international protection, refugee law, human rights law and SGBV. Meanwhile, UNHCR continued to provide legal and logistical support to victims of SGBV incidents.

**Operational support (to agencies):** In an effort to reduce support costs, UNHCR decreased the number of implementing partners in the camps from 27 at the beginning of 2003 to 17 at the close of the year. The exercise was carried out without any adverse impact on the day-to-day running of the operation. As in the past, the agency covered the support costs of implementing partners.

**Sanitation:** All sanitation indicators were maintained at more than 80 per cent coverage levels. The integrated approach to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion ensured the absence of outbreaks of diseases.

**Shelter/Other infrastructure:** To facilitate the smooth running of relief activities in the region and as part of its 'refugee-affected areas' programme, UNHCR continued to invest in improving the safety and accessibility of most roads in the region, especially camp, trunk and rural roads serving the relief operation. Road repairs had a beneficial effect on the social and economic life of the entire region.

**Transport/Logistics:** Apart from supporting the Tanzanian operations through provision of transport for repatriation, food and construction materials, the Ngara-based fleet was also used to support regional operations in Burundi, Rwanda, DRC and Chad. Ngara houses a stockpile of non-food domestic provisions and emergency kits to cater for the emergency needs of up to 300,000 beneficiaries. The western Tanzania operation maintained 187 vehicles and trucks that were used to support the refugee operations.

**Water:** Water provision for the refugees was on average above the minimum recommended standard water supply of 15 litres per day per person. All health facilities and most markets and schools had running water.

## Organization and implementation

### Management

UNHCR maintained its main office in Dar Es Salaam as well as offices in Kigoma, Kasulu, Kibondo, Ngara and Mwanza. At the end of the year, UNHCR's presence in Tanzania comprised 191 staff (38 international, including 3 JPOs, 12 UNVs, and 141 national staff).

### Working with others

In 2003, UNHCR worked with six international and ten local NGOs. The Ministry of Home Affairs continued to be responsible for the overall management of the refugee situation in Tanzania while UNHCR maintained the overall coordination role, sector by sector (health, education etc.). FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO provided technical guidance and support. Under the aegis of the UN Resident Coordinator, UNHCR remained an active member of

the UN inter-agency committees on programme, administration and information. A WFP/UNHCR joint assessment mission with donor participation was organized in mid-2003 and towards the end of the year UN agencies launched a consolidated appeal (CAP) for funding for various projects in the refugee-hosting districts in western Tanzania. The CAP includes plans to address the needs of local communities in the refugee-affected areas.

## Overall assessment

In 2003, UNHCR faced a number of difficulties. It was the third successive year of a significantly reduced budget with no substantial reduction in the number of refugees needing assistance. There were critical food shortages, an increasingly difficult protection situation, including instances of *refoulement* and other violations of refugee rights. Overall, the agency was able to alleviate the impact of many of these measures and it managed to provide services to the refugees in keeping with internationally acceptable standards despite the resource constraints.

Throughout the year, the Tanzanian authorities continued to put pressure on UNHCR to return all Burundian refugees despite the prevailing insecurity in several areas of the country. To UNHCR's regret, in early 2003, there were significant numbers of spontaneous returns, which resulted from food shortages and restrictions on freedom of movement. On the other hand, the Office gladly continued to assist Burundian refugees who wished to return to areas considered relatively safe.

On the management side, critical staffing shortages, especially with regard to protection staff in western Tanzania, were alleviated but not fully resolved. Through a series of measures, inspection missions and training, UNHCR's Code of Conduct was widely promoted.

### Offices

#### Dar Es Salaam

Kasulu  
Kibondo  
Kigoma  
Mwanza  
Ngara

### Partners

#### Government agencies

Administration (Kigoma)  
  
Ministry of Home Affairs, Principal Commissioner of Prisons, Regional Secretary

#### NGOs

Africare  
Assist Road Foundation  
Caritas  
*Chama cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania*  
Christian Outreach Relief and Development Concern  
Cooperative American Relief Everywhere  
International Rescue Committee  
Norwegian People's Aid  
Relief to Development Society  
Samaritan Enterprise Keepers Organisation  
Southern Africa Extension Unit  
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services  
Tanzania Red Cross Society  
Tanzania Water and Sanitation  
World Vision Tanzania

#### Others

*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*  
FAO  
UNFPA  
UNICEF  
WFP

## Financial Report (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current year's projects		Prior years' projects	
	Annual programme budget	notes	Annual and Supplementary programme budgets	notes
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	7,899,797		44,611	
Community Services	370,034		292,999	
Crop Production	14,573		6,571	
Domestic Needs/Household Support	483,178		164,832	
Education	522,003		295,307	
Food	190,714		66,878	
Forestry	339,267		230,495	
Health/Nutrition	1,468,465		713,909	
Legal Assistance	1,338,923		112,952	
Livestock	0		1,716	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	1,959,223		1,381,553	
Sanitation	147,396		250,965	
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	579,257		730,968	
Transport/Logistics	3,186,273		776,057	
Water (non-agricultural)	530,528		243,587	
Transit Accounts	14,557		0	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	3,246,825		(4,826,786)	
<b>Sub - total Operational</b>	<b>22,291,013</b>		<b>486,614</b>	
Programme Support	2,335,511		4,020	
<b>Sub - total Disbursements / Deliveries</b>	<b>24,626,524</b>	(3)	<b>490,634</b>	(5)
Unliquidated Obligations	2,740,953	(3)	0	(5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,367,477</b>	(1) (3)	<b>490,634</b>	
<b>Instalments with Implementing Partners</b>				
Payments Made	10,040,817		248,895	
Reporting Received	6,793,992		5,075,681	
<b>Balance</b>	<b>3,246,825</b>		<b>(4,826,786)</b>	
Outstanding 1st January	0		5,208,052	
Refunded to UNHCR	0		403,762	
Currency Adjustment	0		22,496	
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>3,246,825</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>				
Outstanding 1st January	0		566,057	(5)
New Obligations	27,367,477	(1)	0	
Disbursements	24,626,524	(3)	490,634	(5)
Cancellations	0		75,423	(5)
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>2,740,953</b>	(3)	<b>0</b>	(5)

Figures which can be cross-referenced to the Accounts:

- (1) Annex to Statement 1
- (3) Schedule 3
- (5) Schedule 5