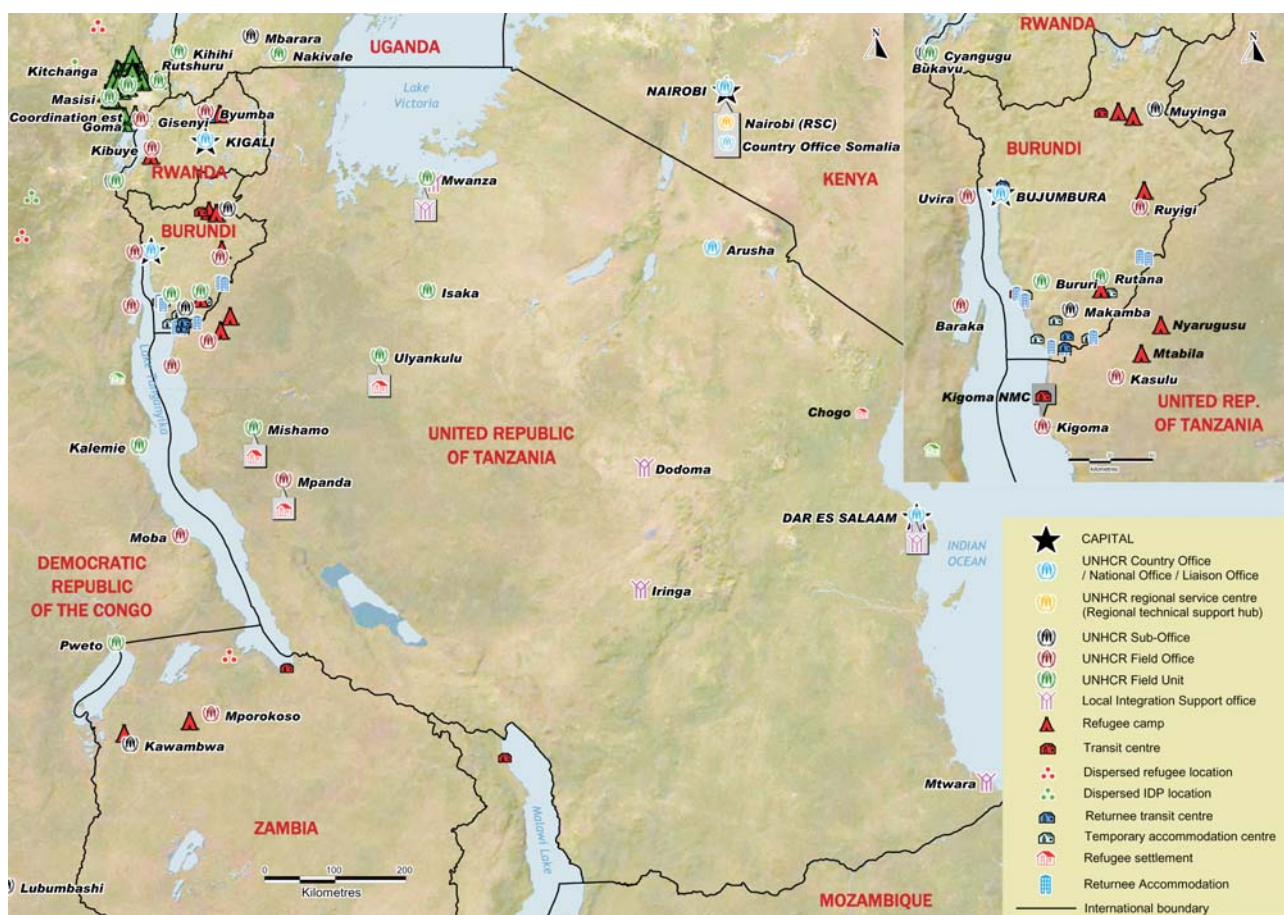


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Operational highlights

- Over 162,000 Burundian refugees have been granted citizenship. Most of them had been in the country since 1972.
- Despite being offered enhanced repatriation packages, fewer than 1,000 of the more than 37,000 Burundian refugees in the Mtabila camp in north-western Tanzania repatriated in 2010. The Government of Tanzania declared the camp officially closed in June 2009.
- Nearly 2,700 refugees were resettled from Tanzania in 2010.
- UNHCR and the East African Community (EAC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in March 2010 to cooperate to protect the rights of displaced people in the region.
- UNHCR and IOM helped the Tanzanian authorities to host a regional conference on refugee protection and international migration. The September 2010 conference aimed to find ways to address mixed-migration flows in a more protection-sensitive manner.

Persons of concern

| Type of Population | Origin | Total | Of whom assisted by UNHCR | Per cent female | Per cent under 18 |
|--------------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Refugees | DRC | 60,200 | 60,200 | 52 | 60 |
| | Burundi | 47,400 | 47,400 | 50 | 62 |
| | Somalia | 1,500 | 1,500 | 57 | 65 |
| | Various | 260 | 260 | - | - |
| Asylum-seekers | DRC | 1,200 | 1,200 | 51 | 63 |
| | Various | 50 | 50 | 56 | 52 |
| Others of concern | Naturalized Burundian ex-refugees of concern to UNHCR | 162,300 | 162,300 | - | - |
| Total | | 272,910 | 272,910 | | |

| Working environment |

Despite a stable political environment, the security situation in the Kigoma area in the north-western part of the country remained precarious. The area, which hosts the two remaining refugee camps in Tanzania, has been affected by instability in neighbouring countries.

Restrictive policies affecting new arrivals, including detention and denial of access to asylum procedures, remained of concern to UNHCR. Refugees face obstacles with respect to freedom of movement or access to employment, and are forced to rely entirely on humanitarian assistance. However, the Government remained committed to implementing the National Strategy for Community Integration Programme, which was launched in August 2010 to accompany the naturalization of 162,000 Burundian refugees.

| Achievements and impact |

• Main objectives and targets

In 2010, UNHCR's main objective in Tanzania was to find durable solutions for refugees in camps and settlements through voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement. Other goals were to ensure the safety of refugees in camps and maintain living conditions in line with humanitarian standards. UNHCR also ensured that refugee-hosting communities benefited from development assistance following the closure of refugee camps and settlements, and that policies and practices regarding mixed-migration flows provided protection to those who needed it.

Favourable protection environment

- Several environmental-management activities were implemented to manage the natural resources in and around the camps, including for the host communities. Nearly 400,000 tree seedlings were planted in camp areas. Some 68 per cent of Nyarugusu camp residents now use energy-saving stoves. The construction of environment-friendly shelters was also promoted in the camps. Nearly half of the shelter structures in Mtabila camp and 98 per cent in Nyarugusu have been made with sun-dried mud bricks.
- More than 437,000 tree seedlings were distributed in all villages in areas where the newly naturalized Tanzanians have lived for the past four decades, in order to contribute to the environmental rehabilitation of these zones. In addition, UNHCR trained 136 people in environmental management.

Fair protection processes and documentation

- In order to ensure access to asylum procedures and international protection for all people of concern, including those arriving in mixed-migration flows, UNHCR worked to build the capacity of the relevant Government institutions. Several training sessions on registration and profiling were organized for border and law-enforcement officials, allowing them to identify those people in need of international protection.
- The refugee status determination (RSD) process is generally fair, but the National Eligibility Committee did not meet in 2010. Some 360 people applied for asylum in Tanzania during the year.



Burundian refugees from 1972 who had spontaneously settled in the Kigoma region in Tanzania are getting registered to apply for Tanzanian citizenship or voluntary repatriation.

- All people of concern to UNHCR were individually registered in the *proGres* database. At the end of the year, over 98,000 people had been registered in Mtabila and Nyarugusu camps. Although the Government did issue birth certificates in the camps, UNHCR also issued its own documents for over 3,800 newborn children.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Addressing sexual and gender-based violence continued to be a protection priority. All survivors of sexual violence received support, including psychosocial, medical, legal, security and material assistance. More than 1,400 refugees benefited from legal clinics in the camps. In addition, training sessions on how to respond to sexual and gender-based violence were organized for Government officials, UNHCR staff and partners.
- Over 450 best interest determination (BID) interviews were conducted for unaccompanied minors and separated children in Mtabila Camp, while 975 BID sessions were completed in Nyarugusu Camp. Community-level meetings were held on a regular basis to raise awareness about sexual violence, reaching nearly 8,700 refugees.

Basic needs and services

- UNHCR implemented a number of projects to improve infrastructure and educational facilities in the regions of Tabora, Rukwa (Katavi) and Mwanza, which will host a significant number of newly naturalized Tanzanians.
- Basic primary health care continued to be provided to all refugees. The morbidity rate due to malaria declined from 22.1 per cent in 2009 to 19.6 per cent in 2010, following various malaria-control activities that included the general distribution of 39,000 mosquito nets.
- Some 19,500 pupils were enrolled in primary schools in Nyarugusu camp, and average school attendance reached 99 per cent. Post-primary education was provided to some 8,100 adolescents and young people, and more than 540 adults benefited from vocational training. In addition, over 110 refugee students benefited from the DAFI scholarship programme.
- Some 1,200 people with special needs received non-food items (NFIs), including blankets, buckets, clothes, soap and mosquito nets. A total of 280 plastic sheets were distributed to refugees relocating from Kanembwa camp. Over 24,000 blankets and some 15,000 buckets were distributed to refugees in Nyarugusu, and almost 32,000 sanitary kits were offered to women and girls. UNHCR also raised awareness of HIV and AIDS through prevention campaigns and distributed contraceptive materials.
- With respect to shelter, 400 housing units were constructed for vulnerable refugees, and the supply of clean water averaged more than 30 litres per person per day.

Community participation and self-management

- A profiling exercise in the settlements hosting the newly naturalized Tanzanians allowed UNHCR to identify some 5,500 people with special needs.

- Surveys and mass information campaigns on the effects of sexual and gender-based violence in the communities of the newly naturalized Tanzanians were undertaken.
- Over 3,600 people benefited from income-generating activities, including crop production, animal keeping, handicrafts, carpentry and tailoring. Income generated from the products sold amounted to some USD 120,000, out of which some 10 per cent was allocated to support vulnerable individuals in the camps.

Durable solutions

- Following the registration of some 23,000 Burundian refugees who had lived in Tanzania since 1972, more than 22,000 expressed their desire to be naturalized, while 250 opted for repatriation. Some 970 Burundian refugees returned to various villages in Burundi following “go-and-see” and “come-and-tell” visits and mass-information campaigns. The returnees received improved repatriation packages.
- More than 840 refugee families whose naturalization applications had been rejected were assisted in the appeal process. In addition, some 16,500 babies, born between 2007 and 2010, were registered and had their files submitted for naturalization to immigration offices.
- The resettlement programme in Tanzania was scaled down in 2010. Some 2,700 individuals were resettled in third countries during the year.

External relations

- UNHCR liaised with locally-based donors and media to raise awareness about the situation of refugees and asylum-seekers as well as the newly naturalized Tanzanians. The Office further strengthened its cooperation with the East African Community (EAC) by signing a Memorandum of Understanding in March 2010 to protect the rights of displaced people in the region.

Logistics and operations support

- All refugees who opted for repatriation received assistance to cover the journey to their home countries. Implementing partners were provided with vehicles, fuel and office equipment.

| Constraints |

The general elections held in October 2010 delayed the relocation of the newly naturalized Tanzanians, as well as the launch of the integration programme designed for them. Cases of detention of asylum-seekers, particularly those arriving in mixed-migration flows, remained a source of concern. The lack of proper reception facilities resulted in overcrowding. The country’s declared intention to close the refugee chapter constituted a serious constraint, as it resulted in the adoption of restrictive policies on asylum.

Voluntary repatriation to Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo slowed due to the volatile security and political situation in those countries.

Financial information

UNHCR's budget in Tanzania amounted to nearly USD 42 million in 2010. The budget for the refugee programme has progressively reduced over the past five years in line with the reduction in the refugee population, mainly due to returns to Burundi as well as the closure of refugee camps. In 2010, the Office benefited from strong financial support for the comprehensive solutions strategy. However, owing to the postponement of the relocation of the newly naturalized Tanzanians, the funding received was used for preparedness and capacity-building projects.

Organization and implementation

The overall operation was managed by 192 staff working in the Country Office in Dar es Salaam, the Liaison Office in Arusha and three field offices in Kigoma, Kasulu and Mpanda. Presence was also ensured through four field units in Mishamo, Ulyankulu, Isaka and Mwanza, as well as five temporary local integration offices in Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Iringa, Dodoma and Mwanza towns.

UNHCR's presence in 2010

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| □ Number of offices | 5 |
| □ Total staff | 192 |
| International | 27 |
| National | 134 |
| JPOs | 5 |
| UNVs | 23 |
| Others | 3 |

Working with others

UNHCR worked in close coordination with other UN agencies. Under the Delivering as One initiative it continued to take part in the implementation of the Joint Programme on Transition from Humanitarian Assistance to Sustainable Development.

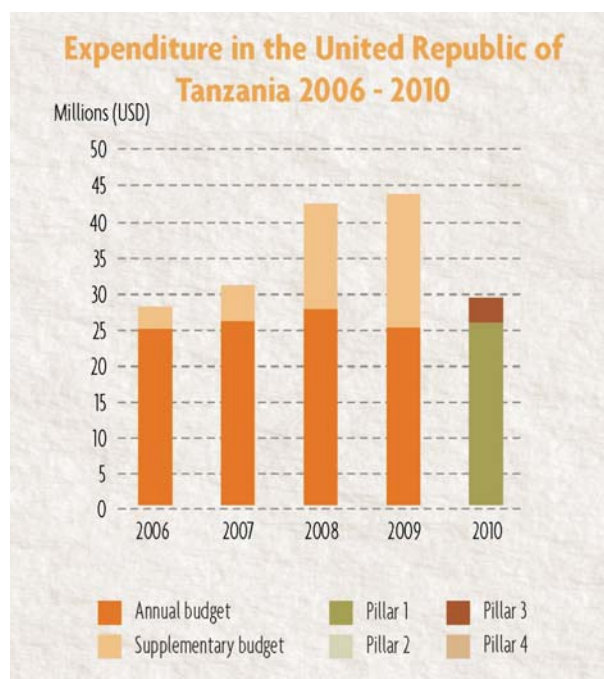
UNHCR worked with 10 international and national NGOs and four governmental bodies, in particular the Department for Immigration, which was a key partner in the naturalization process.

Overall assessment

UNHCR continued to provide protection and assistance to the refugees in Tanzania and worked closely with the

Government despite the latter's adoption of restrictive policies on asylum. The National Strategy for Community Integration Programme was launched during the year to facilitate the local integration of the newly naturalized Tanzanians, but its implementation was slowed due to the general elections and delays in decisions regarding relocation destinations.

| Partners | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Implementing partners | |
| Government: | Ministry of Home Affairs (Refugee Affairs and Immigration), Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government, Tanzania Airport Authority |
| NGOs: | Care International, Centre for Studies of Forced Migration, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services, National Organization for Legal Affairs, Relief and Development Society, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services, Tanganyika Water and Environmental Sanitation Agency, World Vision Tanzania |
| Others: | <i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> , Tanzanian Red Cross Society |
| Operational partners | |
| Government: | Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government |
| NGOs: | Right to Play |
| Others: | FAO, IOM, Spanish Red Cross Society, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO |



Budget, income and expenditure in the United Republic of Tanzania | USD

| | PILLAR 1 Refugee programme | PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects | Total |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| FINAL BUDGET | 33,218,997 | 8,733,000 | 41,951,997 |
| Income from contributions ¹ | 18,431,736 | 1,000,000 | 19,431,736 |
| Other funds available | 6,921,604 | 2,492,194 | 9,413,797 |
| TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE | 25,353,339 | 3,492,194 | 28,845,533 |
| EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN | | | |
| <i>Favourable protection environment</i> | | | |
| International and regional instruments | 6,979 | 0 | 6,979 |
| National legal framework | 72,820 | 0 | 72,820 |
| National administrative framework | 565,797 | 0 | 565,797 |
| National and regional migration policy | 6,979 | 0 | 6,979 |
| Co-operation with partners | 744,350 | 0 | 744,350 |
| Access to territory | 16,624 | 0 | 16,624 |
| <i>Non-refoulement</i> | 72,820 | 0 | 72,820 |
| Environmental protection | 561,209 | 0 | 561,209 |
| Emergency management strengthened | 72,820 | 0 | 72,820 |
| Subtotal | 2,120,399 | 0 | 2,120,399 |
| <i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i> | | | |
| Reception conditions | 71,022 | 0 | 71,022 |
| Registration and profiling | 516,641 | 0 | 516,641 |
| Access to asylum procedures | 418,883 | 0 | 418,883 |
| Fair and efficient status determination | 377,562 | 0 | 377,562 |
| Family reunification | 110,068 | 0 | 110,068 |
| Individual documentation | 71,022 | 0 | 71,022 |
| Subtotal | 1,565,199 | 0 | 1,565,199 |
| <i>Security from violence and exploitation</i> | | | |
| Impact on host communities | 258,169 | 0 | 258,169 |
| Law enforcement | 1,068,075 | 0 | 1,068,075 |
| Community security management system | 91,328 | 0 | 91,328 |
| Gender-based violence | 236,683 | 0 | 236,683 |
| Protection of children | 212,122 | 0 | 212,122 |
| Non-arbitrary detention | 16,359 | 0 | 16,359 |
| Access to legal remedies | 223,399 | 0 | 223,399 |
| Subtotal | 2,106,134 | 0 | 2,106,134 |
| <i>Basic needs and essential services</i> | | | |
| Nutrition | 63,335 | 0 | 63,335 |
| Water | 319,120 | 126,048 | 445,169 |
| Shelter and other infrastructure | 1,277,699 | 1,376,711 | 2,654,410 |
| Basic domestic and hygiene items | 340,343 | 0 | 340,343 |
| Primary health care | 310,307 | 107,154 | 417,461 |
| HIV and AIDS | 102,643 | 0 | 102,643 |
| Education | 172,816 | 701,788 | 874,604 |
| Sanitation services | 292,043 | 0 | 292,043 |
| Services for groups with specific needs | 226,497 | 0 | 226,497 |
| Subtotal | 3,104,803 | 2,311,702 | 5,416,505 |

| | PILLAR 1 Refugee programme | PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects | Total |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Community participation and self-management</i> | | | |
| Participatory assessment and community mobilisation | 197,206 | 0 | 197,206 |
| Community self-management and equal representation | 451,283 | 0 | 451,283 |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods | 248,026 | 0 | 248,026 |
| Subtotal | 896,515 | 0 | 896,515 |
| <i>Durable solutions</i> | | | |
| Durable solutions strategy | 959,838 | 0 | 959,838 |
| Voluntary return | 1,333,334 | 0 | 1,333,334 |
| Resettlement | 681,058 | 0 | 681,058 |
| Local integration support | 1,868,553 | 2,634 | 1,871,187 |
| Subtotal | 4,842,783 | 2,634 | 4,845,418 |
| <i>External relations</i> | | | |
| Donor relations | 299,963 | 0 | 299,963 |
| Resource mobilisation | 212,010 | 0 | 212,010 |
| Partnership | 129,351 | 0 | 129,351 |
| Public information | 357,693 | 0 | 357,693 |
| Subtotal | 999,017 | 0 | 999,017 |
| <i>Logistics and operations support</i> | | | |
| Supply chain and logistics | 4,045,921 | 52,740 | 4,098,661 |
| Programme management, coordination and support | 2,289,394 | 0 | 2,289,394 |
| Subtotal | 6,335,315 | 52,740 | 6,388,055 |
| Instalments to implementing partners | 3,382,905 | 1,125,117 | 4,508,023 |
| Other objectives | 269 | 0 | 269 |
| Total | 25,353,339 | 3,492,194 | 28,845,533 |

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities - mandate-related" (NAM) reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.