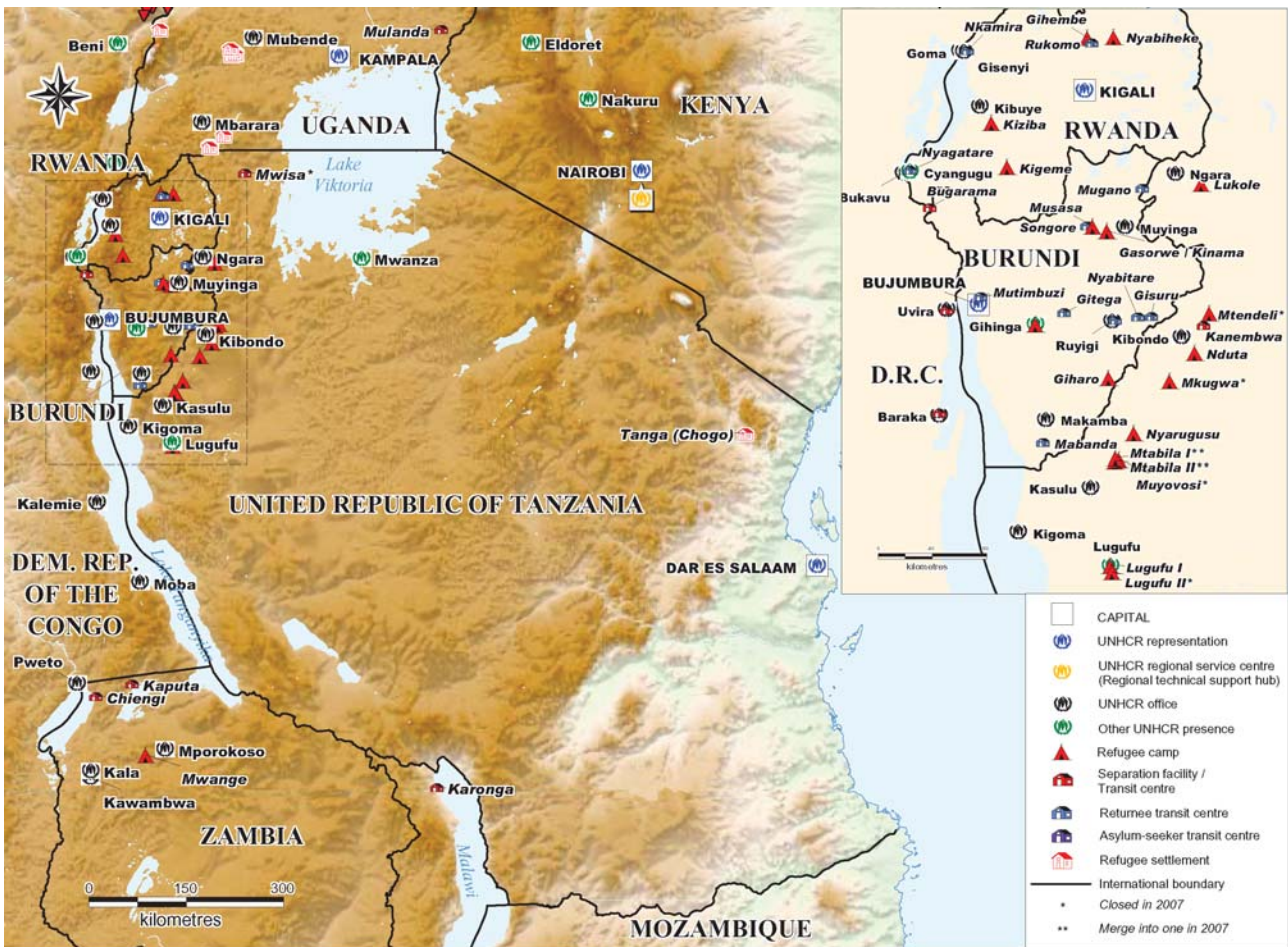


United Republic of Tanzania



Operational highlights

- UNHCR found durable solutions for 72,700 refugees in 2007. Some 66,000 refugees repatriated to their home countries, 6,200 were resettled in third countries, and 500 became Tanzanians by naturalization.
- The Government of Tanzania and UNHCR developed a Comprehensive Solutions Strategy for 218,000 Burundian refugees living in the so-called Old Settlements since 1972.
- UNHCR implemented a programme to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and ensured that victims received legal, medical and psychosocial support from trained personnel.
- Separated children enjoyed better protection through best interest determination (BID) procedures and intensified tracing and monitoring.
- UNHCR improved the national authorities' capacity to address protection and assistance needs of refugees, made citizens aware of refugee issues and helped develop a programme to support host communities under the UN's "Delivering as One" initiative.

Persons of concern

| Type of population | Origin | Total | Of whom assisted by UNHCR | Per cent female | Per cent under 18 |
|--------------------|---------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Refugees | Burundi | 336,300 | 118,000 | 51 | 56 |
| | DRC | 97,100 | 97,100 | 52 | 58 |
| | Somalia | 2,100 | 2,100 | 61 | 58 |
| | Various | 200 | 200 | 43 | 57 |
| Asylum-seekers | Burundi | 210 | 210 | 50 | 34 |
| | Various | 90 | 90 | - | - |
| Total | | 436,000 | 217,700 | | |

Working environment

The Government of Tanzania remained committed to the principles of asylum and to finding comprehensive solutions for refugees in the country. However, given the long stays of some refugees and improving circumstances in countries of origin, especially Burundi, the Government has also reiterated the need for refugees to go home. In 2007, UNHCR reduced the number of refugee camps in north-western Tanzania from 11 to five.

Tanzania is currently experiencing unlawful entry, transit or presence of foreigners on an unprecedented scale; most of them arrive by sea from the Horn of Africa.

Refugees with specific needs continued to be at risk of exploitation and abuse. Young girls were more likely to drop out of school due to pressures to support the family or get married. The situation was exacerbated by the refugees' inability to move freely and earn an income, forcing some women to turn to prostitution. On the other hand, some repatriating men abandoned their families in Tanzania.

Achievements and impact

Main objectives

UNHCR's main objective in 2007 was to organize the voluntary repatriation of Burundian and Congolese refugees and seek other durable solutions for refugees who are unwilling or unable to repatriate. The Office also sought to protect and assist refugees in camps in accordance with international standards. Other objectives were to improve refugees' physical safety and prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence; ensure refugees' inclusion in national programmes on HIV and AIDS and malaria; and provide assistance to host communities in order to ensure their peaceful coexistence with refugees.

Protection and solutions

UNHCR trained some 160 Government officials in refugee law and helped draft a paper on the Refugee Act to be presented to the Parliament. The Office's advocacy helped persuade the Government to readmit a group of refugees who had been deported with a group of migrants who had entered the country in an irregular manner. The Office also advised the authorities on the appropriate treatment of irregular migrants arriving by sea and the identification of those among them in need of protection.

UNHCR conducted training sessions on how to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. Radio broadcasts, posters and video shows were produced to make refugees aware of the rights of the child, sexual violence and how to obtain legal assistance. The Office made sure that all victims of sexual violence received legal assistance, and reinforced security at drop-in centres. To prevent exploitation and abuse of children, UNHCR carried out BID interviews, intensified the tracing of all separated and unaccompanied children, and regularly monitored children in foster care and other children with specific needs. Abuse cases were systematically followed up and psychosocial support rendered. UNHCR provided school uniforms to reduce drop-out rates.

The Office used various sorts of media and organized public events to make Tanzanians aware of refugee issues. Making services in the camp available to host communities and implementing development projects that directly benefited them helped improve attitudes towards refugees.

Some 38,900 Burundian camp-based refugees repatriated with UNHCR's assistance in 2007. The introduction of a cash grant and the increase of the food package from four to six months for Burundian refugees encouraged repatriation and facilitated reintegration. UNHCR also helped nearly 27,000 Congolese refugees repatriate to the DRC. UNHCR referred 6,185 refugees for resettlement in 2007, and the year saw more than 6,000 refugees departing.

More than 218,000 refugees living in the three Old Settlements were individually registered. Nearly 80 per cent of them expressed a desire to remain in Tanzania and be naturalized, while 20 per cent wished to repatriate to Burundi. UNHCR developed a Comprehensive Solutions Strategy for Burundian Refugees in the Old Settlements which includes repatriation, reintegration and naturalization components. The Office also facilitated the local integration of some 730 Somali refugees.

In 2007, Tanzania became one of eight countries designated to pilot the UN's "Delivering as One" initiative. UNHCR led the development of a joint programme to address needs in the north-western regions of the country to offset the impact of diminishing humanitarian support.

Activities and assistance

Community services: UNHCR assisted refugees with specific needs, in particular the disabled, separated and unaccompanied children and victims of sexual and gender-based violence. The Office trained its partners' staff in psychosocial counseling skills. UNHCR also



UNHCR/T. Irwin

Tanzanian women can feed their children at a supplementary feeding centre in the Nduta camp. In areas hosting large numbers of refugees, UNHCR tries to ensure that both the local community and the refugees benefit from special projects.

conducted awareness campaigns and training sessions in the camps on sexual and gender-based violence, gender equity and children rights. The education of girls, women's representation in camp committees and income-generating activities were also promoted.

Domestic needs and household support: UNHCR distributed household items to refugees with specific needs and soap to all refugees. Women of reproductive age received sanitary materials from UNHCR, while schoolgirls received them from UNICEF. UNHCR distributed more than 23,000 mosquito nets.

Education: Some 51,600 children (50 per cent girls) were enrolled in 43 primary schools spread across all camps. UNHCR promoted childrens', and particularly girls' access to education through targeted awareness campaigns and by providing school uniforms and sanitary materials. Day-care centres enabled mothers to continue their education. As a result, the gross enrolment rate in primary education was more than 100 per cent (as those above school age were also enrolled) and the drop-out rate was reduced from 3 per cent to only 1.6 per cent for both girls and boys. Enrolment in secondary education, provided only in Congolese camps, remained low at 42 per cent, but far above standards in

the DRC. UNHCR helped construct classrooms, staff houses and dormitories for 13 secondary schools in north-western Tanzania.

Food: Surveys showed that the average calorific intake per refugee was only 92 per cent of the recommended 2,100 kcal. WFP began providing the full ration in mid-2007. All malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women were admitted to supplementary feeding programmes.

Forestry: Nearly three million seedlings were planted in the camps and host communities. UNHCR continued to promote fuel-efficient stoves.

Health and nutrition: The average crude mortality rate remained stable at 0.2 per 1,000 per month, as did the under-five mortality rate at 0.6 per 1,000 per month. Effective prevention measures led to a significant decrease in the incidence of malaria and associated mortality – malaria now accounts for 12 per cent of deaths compared to 27 per cent in late 2005. UNHCR was able to ensure that refugees with HIV and AIDS had access to anti-retroviral therapy in Ngara and Kibondo camps.

Legal assistance: Refugees benefited from legal advice and representation, and various protection and legal training sessions were conducted to this end. The Office regularly updated registration data and completed fingerprinting in all camps except Lugufu. UNHCR also disseminated country of origin information.

Operational support: The management costs of implementing partners were partially covered. UNHCR trained partners in the use of standards and indicators to ensure effective programme implementation. Audits were conducted to verify financial statements.

Sanitation: UNHCR sensitized refugees on the importance of sanitation facilities, their proper use and good hygiene. Some 96 per cent of families had private latrines.

Shelter and other infrastructure: Camp infrastructure was kept in good condition and 85 per cent of households had adequate dwellings. Some 113 kilometres of roads and one bridge, as well as several health centres and public buildings were rehabilitated.

Transport and logistics: UNHCR transported more than 100,000 refugees during repatriation, resettlement and consolidation activities. Some 87 tonnes of goods and 9,500 cubic metres of firewood were stored and delivered.

Water: More than 21 litres of potable water were supplied per refugee per day and the number of water points increased. Morbidity and mortality rates from waterborne diseases declined. Shallow wells, gravity systems and additional water distribution points were constructed in villages around camps.

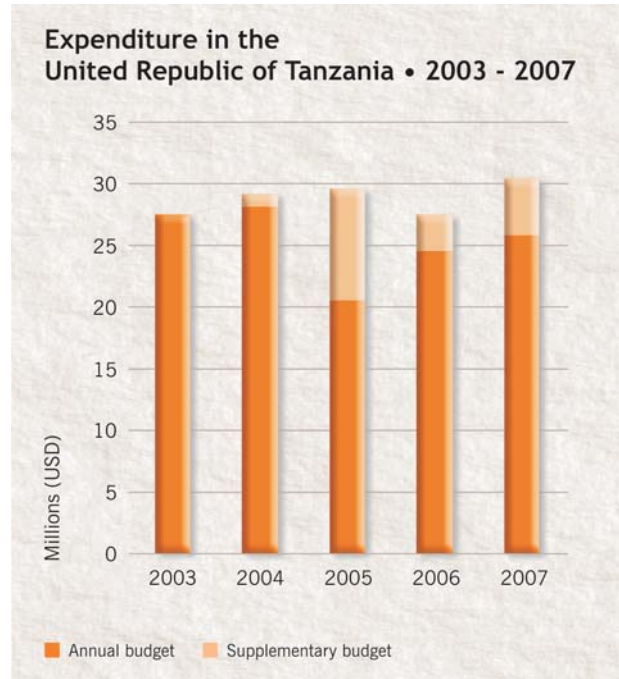
Constraints

Periodic setbacks in the political and security situation in Burundi and the DRC and difficult socio-economic conditions in areas of return hampered repatriation. Refugees' inability to earn a living and the need to walk long distances to collect firewood remained major causes of sexual and gender-based violence. The closure of secondary education in the camps for Burundians made it difficult to promote girls' education and avoid early marriages.

Financial information

In 2007, UNHCR's programmes in Tanzania received full funding and the Office was able to address identified protection gaps.

During the past five years, expenditure in Tanzania has remained relatively stable. An increase in 2004 and 2005 was due to the supplementary programme for the repatriation of Burundian refugees and an increase in repatriation and resettlement activities. In 2007, UNHCR received additional funding to increase support for durable solutions and to build the authorities' capacity to manage refugees.



Organization and implementation

Management

The number of UNHCR offices in Tanzania remained unchanged in 2007, with a Representation Office in Dar es Salaam, a sub-office in Kigoma, four field offices in Ngara, Kibondo, Kasulu and Lugufu and a support unit in Mwanza. UNHCR's workforce comprised 243 staff members (38 international and 205 national), plus five JPOs and 40 UNVs (15 international and 25 national).

Working with others

UNHCR worked with 16 implementing partners. Most WFP and UNICEF programmes assisted refugees, while UNHCR and other UN agencies such as FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and UNIDO – as well as WFP – implemented a host community programme for north-western Tanzania.

Overall assessment

UNHCR achieved most of its objectives in 2007, finding durable solutions for a large number of refugees and maintaining protection and assistance standards. The Office maintained constructive relationships with the authorities, civil society and donors, which contributed to the Government agreeing to allow Burundian refugees in the Old Settlements to apply for naturalization. UNHCR will continue to seek durable solutions for refugees in Tanzania, and plans to phase out operations in a coordinated manner as the focus moves to development activities in north-western Tanzania.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies: Ministry of Home Affairs
NGOs: Anglican Church of Tanzania, CARE International, Concern Worldwide, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services, National Organisation for Legal Assistance, Norwegian People's Aid, Relief to Development Society, Southern Africa Extension Education Unit, Southern Africa Human Rights NGO Network, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation, World Vision Tanzania
Others: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*

Operational partners

Government agencies: Commissioner of Prisons, Regional Administrative Secretary (Kigoma and Tanga)
NGOs: FilmAid International, International Council of Nurses, Right to Play
Others: Centre for Forced Migration, FAO, ICRC, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, the University of Dar es Salaam, WFP, WHO



UNHCR/M. Bulow-Olsen

Tanzania. Refugee from DRC, Nyarugusu camp, Kasulu district.

Budget, income and expenditure (USD)

| | Final budget | Income from contributions | Other funds available | Total funds available | Total expenditure |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Annual budget | 28,396,650 | 17,451,442 | 9,957,630 | 27,409,072 | 25,618,980 |
| DRC SB | 5,501,993 | 1,566,606 | 3,180,039 | 4,746,646 | 4,746,646 |
| Total | 33,898,643 | 19,018,049 | 13,137,669 | 32,155,717 | 30,365,625 |

Note: Supplementary programmes do not include seven per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR. Income from contributions includes contributions earmarked at the country level. Other funds available include transfers from unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

Financial Report (USD)

| Expenditure breakdown | Current year's projects | | | Previous years' projects |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Annual budget | Supplementary budget | Total | Annual and supplementary budgets |
| Protection, monitoring and coordination | 6,831,169 | 1,989,443 | 8,820,612 | 0 |
| Community services | 651,689 | 11,674 | 663,364 | 93,785 |
| Crop production | 1,680 | 0 | 1,680 | 1,483 |
| Domestic needs and household support | 836,803 | 0 | 836,803 | 2,681 |
| Education | 1,079,507 | 0 | 1,079,507 | 327,845 |
| Food | 13,909 | 0 | 13,909 | 11,112 |
| Forestry | 358,920 | 0 | 358,920 | 95,019 |
| Health and nutrition | 1,395,789 | 44,176 | 1,439,964 | 319,239 |
| Legal assistance | 2,184,591 | 285,268 | 2,469,859 | 522,396 |
| Operational support (to agencies) | 1,854,096 | 56,359 | 1,910,455 | 658,357 |
| Sanitation | 136,420 | 598 | 137,018 | 79,588 |
| Shelter and infrastructure | 482,756 | 2,866 | 485,622 | 138,967 |
| Transport and logistics | 4,526,488 | 1,515,761 | 6,042,249 | 570,448 |
| Water | 574,332 | 416 | 574,748 | 216,341 |
| Instalments with implementing partners | 2,348,584 | 427,538 | 2,776,122 | (3,037,259) |
| Sub-total operational activities | 23,276,733 | 4,334,098 | 27,610,831 | 0 |
| Programme support | 2,342,247 | 412,547 | 2,754,794 | 0 |
| Total expenditure | 25,618,980 | 4,746,646 | 30,365,625 | 0 |
| Cancellation on previous years' expenditure | | | | (251,505) |
| Instalments with implementing partners | | | | |
| Payments made | 9,711,010 | 843,382 | 10,554,392 | |
| Reporting received | (7,362,426) | (415,845) | (7,778,270) | |
| Balance | 2,348,584 | 427,538 | 2,776,122 | |
| Previous years' report | | | | |
| Instalments with implementing partners | | | | |
| Outstanding 1st January | | | | 3,924,692 |
| Reporting received | | | | (3,037,259) |
| Refunded to UNHCR | | | | (314,999) |
| Adjustments | | | | (3,924) |
| Balance | | | | 568,510 |