

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Working environment

The context

The United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) has been an asylum country for more than four decades, during which time it has hosted one of the largest refugee populations in Africa. But more recently, as overall stability has increased in the subregion, the

number of refugees in the country has declined. In line with the decision of the Tripartite Commission comprising the Governments of Burundi, Tanzania and UNHCR, Mtabila camp will be closed by 31 December 2012.

The decision to close the camp follows a complex year-long interview and appeal process conducted by UNHCR and the Tanzanian Government, as a consequence of which approximately 37,500 Burundians were deemed not to require

Planning figures for the United Republic of Tanzania

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Burundi	25,230	3,000	25,350	3,120
	DRC	58,690	58,690	45,540	45,540
	Somalia	400	400	420	420
	Various	9,450	9,450	9,830	9,830
Asylum-seekers	Burundi	10	10	10	10
	DRC	190	190	190	190
	Various	300	10	300	10
Others of concern	Tanzania	162,150	162,150	194,150	194,150
Total		256,420	233,900	275,790	253,270

international protection any longer. Another 2,700 Burundians who still require international protection have been relocated to neighbouring Nyarugusu camp to await an alternative durable solution.

In August 2011 the Government suspended the local integration of some 162,000 Burundians, pending further internal consultations. A final directive on the issue from the Government is still awaited.

The situation is also complicated for approximately 63,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) who are unlikely to return home in 2013, given the upsurge in conflict in their country over the past year, particularly in the North and South Kivus. The situation has the potential to generate significant new arrivals in Tanzania.

While the number of individuals arriving in mixed-migration flows has risen sharply, fewer of them than before are being given asylum, as the authorities are reluctant to process new asylum applications. Nonetheless, the Government has declared that it is committed to reviewing its refugee policy and related legislation, ratifying the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa and acceding to the international statelessness instruments. There has also been progress towards the adoption of a regional protection regime under the aegis of the East African Community.

● The needs

Although the number of refugees in the country is going down, protection and assistance needs remain high. The vast majority of the 66,000 refugees (63,000 of them Congolese) in Nyarugusu, Tanzania's only remaining refugee camp, can neither work nor move outside the camp. This compels UNHCR to provide a full set of services to them.

At the same time, the lack of prospects for local integration and the deteriorating situation in the DRC point to the need to increase resettlement opportunities for Congolese refugees. A similar approach is required for the small number of Burundian refugees still residing in Nyarugusu, as the Government has clearly indicated that naturalization is not possible for Burundian refugees who arrived in the 1990s or later.

Once the Government issues a final directive on local integration, the newly naturalized Tanzanians will require



Tanzanian artist, Obadiah Mbise, teaching painting to refugee students.

UNHCR's support to complete the naturalization process and exercise their full rights as citizens, as well as to integrate locally in their current communities or elsewhere. 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.

UNHCR will also stand ready to assist the Government in a comprehensive review of relevant legislation, including the refugee, citizenship and immigration laws, as well as in ratifying statelessness and IDP instruments.

Main objectives and targets for 2013

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 population has optimal access to education.
 - ☞ All children of concern, including some 20,000 refugees aged 6-11, are enrolled in primary school.

Security from violence and exploitation

- The risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reduced and the quality of the response to it improved.
 - ☞ All known SGBV survivors receive support.

Durable solutions

- The potential for resettlement is realized.
 - ☞ Some 2,520 Burundian and Congolese refugees are resettled.
- The potential for integration is realized.
 - ☞ Approximately 50 per cent of newly naturalized Tanzanians opting for local integration are able to do so.

UNHCR's presence in 2013

□ Number of offices	9
□ Total staff	150
International	22
National	105
JPOs	2
UNVs	21

| Strategy and activities |

UNHCR's strategy in Tanzania is aimed at three main areas in line with the agreed outcomes for the 2011-2015 United Nations Development Assistance Programme (UNDAP) for the country.

● *Local integration of newly naturalized Tanzanians*

Helping the Tanzanian Government to facilitate the integration of some 162,000 new citizens will be a priority for UNHCR in 2013.

UNHCR will continue to improve the delivery of basic services in refugee-affected areas, including in the "Old Settlements" and their neighbouring communities. Projects will include the construction of new schools, the refurbishing and equipping of health clinics and the rehabilitation of water systems.

Additional activities will be confirmed once the Government issues a final directive on local integration and indicates whether these new citizens will be relocated or allowed to remain in their current locations. UNHCR will play a catalytic role in mobilizing resources to support longer-term needs in the communities where refugees are being integrated by working closely with the Government, UN agencies and other development actors.

● *Protection and solutions for refugees in camps*

UNHCR will pursue durable solutions, particularly voluntary repatriation when the situation in the eastern DRC permits, and resettlement for the approximately 66,000 refugees in Nyarugusu camp. A comprehensive verification exercise to obtain the information necessary for resettlement submissions will be conducted in early 2013.

Basic assistance and protection standards will be maintained in Nyarugusu, with particular attention directed at vulnerable refugees. By reducing support costs, particularly in the area of logistics and non-field staff, UNHCR will be able to direct resources at key areas, including SGBV prevention and response, the rehabilitation of dilapidated health and education infrastructure, and youth initiatives.

● *Strengthening of asylum*

UNHCR will assist the Government to build a fair and efficient asylum system that is consistent with international standards and open to persons of concern in mixed-migratory movements who are at risk of *refoulement*. UNHCR will help the Government to review refugee, citizenship and immigration legislation, as well as ratify the statelessness instruments and the African Union IDP Convention. Moreover, UNHCR will build the capacity of border officials, conduct border monitoring and detention visits, and advocate for access to asylum procedures. It will also seek more flexibility on the issue of urban refugees. Advocacy with the East African Community will aim to strengthen regional cooperation in the development of asylum and migration procedures that are in accordance with international law.

● *Constraints*

A major constraint for UNHCR is the growing tendency within Tanzania to promote a "refugee-free zone", with asylum-seekers increasingly viewed from a political and security perspective. This poses a hurdle for UNHCR as it strives to ensure that full access to protection and assistance is afforded both to refugees and to asylum-seekers. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the closure of Mtabila camp may facilitate a more flexible approach towards new asylum-seekers, as the Government insists it is committed to complying with its international protection obligations.

The deterioration of conditions in the DRC will restrict voluntary repatriation and hamper efforts to bring down the number of Congolese refugees in the country.

The suspension of local integration for the newly naturalized Tanzanians is generating anxiety among them and having a direct impact on their self-reliance and access to basic services.

| Organization and implementation |

● *Coordination*

UNHCR's main partner continues to be the Refugee Affairs and Immigration Department within the Ministry of Home Affairs. Once the Government issues its final directive on local integration, the primary counterpart is expected to be 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 also 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 UNDAF, 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 that comply with international norms.

Financial information

UNHCR's financial requirements in Tanzania will amount to USD 39.6 million in 2013, a decrease by USD 40 million compared to 2012.

The budget for refugees in camps in the north-western region of Tanzania will be reduced by more than 33 per cent in 2013 because of the closure of Mtabila camp. The remaining budget focuses primarily on protection and assistance in Nyarugusu, as well as durable solutions. However, there has been an increase in the allocation for strengthening asylum systems and targeting urban refugees.

The local integration budget will also be reduced significantly, mainly due to the suspension of the plan to relocate the new citizens throughout the country.

Consequences of a funding shortfall

- The support given to host communities of newly naturalized Tanzanians would be severely affected as projects to increase the absorption capacity of host communities, including the construction of basic facilities for education, health, water and sanitation, would have to be curtailed.
- Some 5,000 children would be denied access to primary education and employment opportunities for refugee teachers would be reduced by 25 per cent.
- The number of households provided with basic domestic items would be reduced by 80 per cent.
- Given the significant investment required to prepare quality submissions, the number of individuals departing for resettlement would decrease by 50 per cent.

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

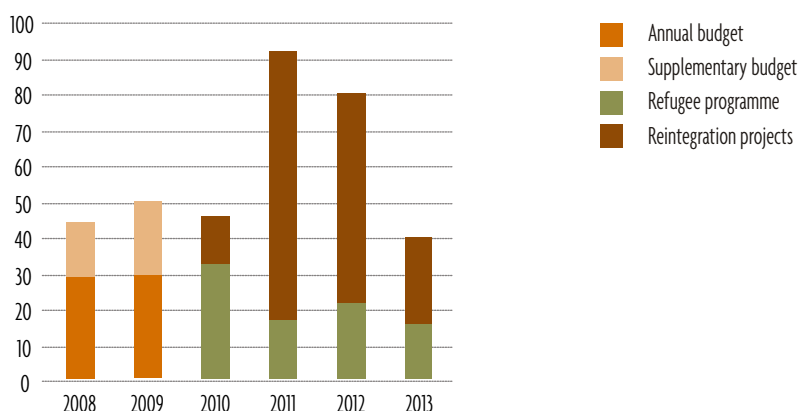
Spanish Red Cross
 Asylum Access

Others

IOM
 UNDP
 UNESCO
 UNFPA
 UNICEF
 WFP
 FAO

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

Millions (USD)



2013 UNHCR's budget in the United Republic of Tanzania (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
International and regional instruments	163,640	0	163,640
Administrative institutions and practice	358,427	538,200	896,627
Access to legal assistance and remedies	343,640	0	343,640
Access to territory and <i>non-refoulement</i>	930,207	0	930,207
Public attitude towards persons of concern	0	607,333	607,333
Subtotal	1,795,914	1,145,532	2,941,446
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions improved	393,640	0	393,640
Identification of statelessness	343,640	0	343,640
Registration and profiling	586,652	638,200	1,224,852
Refugee status determination	378,640	0	378,640
Civil registration and civil status documentation	0	420,428	420,428
Subtotal	1,702,572	1,058,627	2,761,199
Security from violence and exploitation			
Protection from crime	343,674	701,832	1,045,507
Prevention and response to SGBV	415,985	0	415,985
Freedom of movement and reduction of detention risks	205,854	0	205,854
Protection of children	465,985	0	465,985
Subtotal	1,431,499	701,832	2,133,331
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	522,992	4,391,722	4,914,714
Reproductive health and HIV services	207,992	0	207,992
Nutrition	305,985	0	305,985
Water	434,492	4,466,288	4,900,781
Sanitation and hygiene	697,853	0	697,853
Shelter and infrastructure	968,853	224,567	1,193,420
Basic domestic items	737,861	0	737,861
Services for people with specific needs	337,992	224,567	562,559
Education	322,038	4,391,722	4,713,760
Subtotal	4,536,061	13,698,865	18,234,926
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	132,992	0	132,992
Co-existence with local communities	0	538,200	538,200
Natural resources and shared environment	680,853	124,567	805,420
Self-reliance and livelihoods	210,861	0	210,861
Subtotal	1,024,707	662,766	1,687,473
Durable solutions			
Voluntary return	994,403	0	994,403
Integration	0	2,140,133	2,140,133
Resettlement	503,485	0	503,485
Subtotal	1,497,888	2,140,133	3,638,021
Leadership, coordination and partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	160,992	608,333	769,325
Donor relations and resource mobilization	206,992	561,366	768,358
Subtotal	367,985	1,169,699	1,537,684
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	2,308,114	2,638,506	4,946,620
Operations management, coordination and support	548,977	1,177,365	1,726,342
Subtotal	2,857,092	3,815,871	6,672,963
Total	15,213,717	24,393,325	39,607,042
2012 Revised budget (as of 30 June 2012)	21,465,897	58,510,522	79,976,419