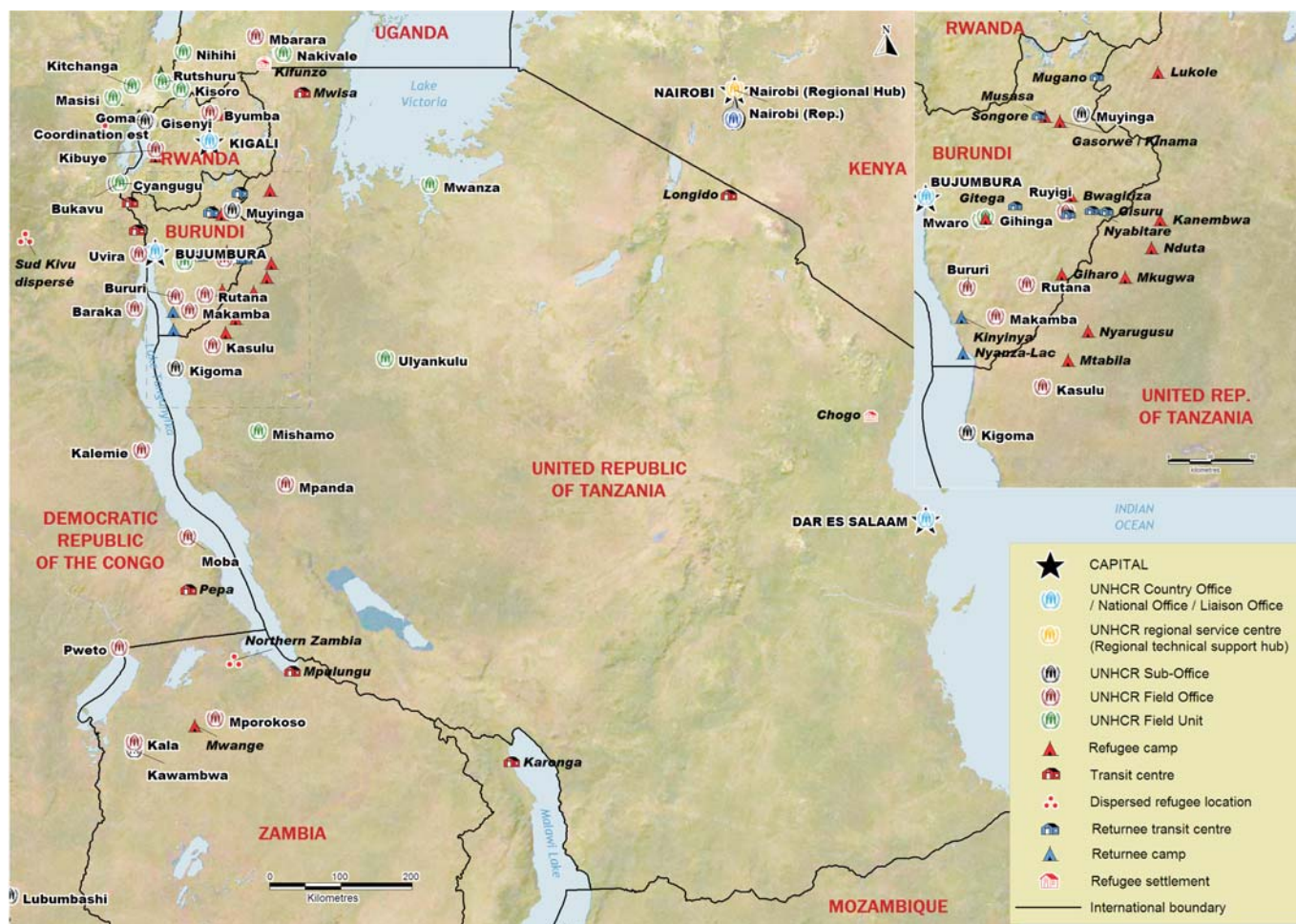


# UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



## Working environment

### The context

The United Republic of Tanzania has hosted the largest refugee population in Africa for decades. However, the pursuit of solutions, including the ground-breaking naturalization and local integration programme for the 1972 Burundian refugees in the Old Settlements, has led to a change in this situation. Tanzania has remained peaceful and stable in a troubled region, while most of its

neighbours have suffered ethnic and civil conflict. For decades, the country has kept an open door to asylum-seekers and facilitated durable solutions for thousands of refugees.

Through the implementation of the ambitious comprehensive solutions strategy for the 1972 Burundian refugees in the Old Settlements, some 162,000 refugees applied for Tanzanian citizenship and their applications are being processed. Meanwhile, the Minister for Home Affairs has granted citizenship to some 28,000 applicants and it is expected that the established Citizenship Processing Unit will process all

## Planning figures

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2010		DEC 2010 - JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees and newly naturalized	Burundi	211,000	211,000	195,000	195,000	-	-
	DRC	60,000	60,000	41,000	41,000	11,000	11,000
	Somalia	1,800	1,200	1,300	1,300	700	700
	Various	100	100	-	-	-	-
Asylum-seekers	Various	500	500	1,500	1,500	4,000	4,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>273,400</b>	<b>272,800</b>	<b>238,800</b>	<b>238,800</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>15,700</b>

applications for Ministerial decision before the end of 2009.

It is estimated that by January 2010, Tanzania, having hosted over half a million refugees in the past 50 years, will be sheltering some 270,000 people of concern, of whom 90,000 are refugees living in camps in northwestern Tanzania and 162,000 newly naturalized, former 1972 Burundian refugees in the Old Settlements.

### ● *The needs*

The naturalization process of the 1972 refugees is expected to be completed by end 2009. However, the final integration of the newly naturalized individuals needs to be facilitated and monitored, to ensure their smooth transition and socio-economic integration in the regions of final destination. Alongside individual assistance (such as transition grants to facilitate movement out of the settlements), targeted community-based projects will be imperative to augment the social infrastructure and capacity in the receiving areas.

Some 35,000 camp-based Burundian refugees (who arrived in the mid-1990s) remain in Mtabila camp in the Kigoma region. A survey to identify reasons for non-return has been conducted in order to embark on a final intensive promotion of voluntary repatriation for these refugees. It is expected that there may be a residual population of some 20,000 refugees by January 2010. The Tanzanian Government has requested UNHCR to consider the invocation of the cessation clause for these Burundian refugees.

Participatory assessments reveal that some unaccompanied minors and separated children have suffered abuse from their caregivers - including sexual exploitation, forced labour and abandonment upon return to their countries of origin. Refugees with disabilities are often discriminated against and isolated from the community, especially among the Congolese population.

The provision of school uniforms will help improve school attendance and increase the participation of girls, in particular.

Tanzania is being increasingly affected by mixed migratory flows, mainly from the Horn of Africa, with southern African countries as the final destination. There is a need to ensure asylum space within these mixed population movements.

### | *Main objectives* |

#### Favourable protection environment

- Advise the authorities on the treatment of people arriving in mixed movements, and counsel the latter on available options.

#### Fair protection processes

- Ensure access to asylum procedures and international protection for all people of concern, including those arriving in mixed-migration flows.
- Develop the asylum capacity of the Government and advocate for the creation of institutional arrangements to enable border officials to identify and document people of concern.

### *Key targets for 2010*

- Facilitate the integration of the newly naturalized individuals through individual transition grants and community-based quick-impact projects in the regions of final destination.
- All camp-based refugees are provided material assistance and protection as well as life-sustaining services, in line with UNHCR standards.
- All refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular women and children, are protected against violence, abuse, intimidation and exploitation, including sexual and gender-based violence.
- All school-age children are enrolled in primary education.
- Some 18,000 Burundian refugees are repatriated; some 700 are resettled; and the remaining 1,100 avail themselves of other solutions.
- Some 20,000 Congolese refugees are repatriated and 2,500 are resettled.
- Some 50 per cent of the newly naturalized refugees are assisted to move and integrate in their new place of residence.
- The naturalization of the remaining 500 Somali Bantu is completed.



Hundreds of Somali Bantu refugees, like these children in school in Chogo, are being granted Tanzanian citizenship.



## UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	7
□ Total staff	190
International	27
National	140
JPOs	2
UNVs	19
Others	2

## PARTNERS

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Ministry of Home Affairs

#### NGOs:

Care International  
Concern Worldwide  
International Rescue Committee  
Jesuit Refugee Services  
Norwegian People's Aid  
Relief to Development Society  
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:

Regional Administrative Secretary Kigoma

#### NGOs:

Right to Play  
FilmAid

#### Others:

FAO  
ICRC  
IOM  
UNDP  
UNESCO  
UNFPA  
UNICEF  
UNIDO  
WFP  
WHO  
*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*

### Durable solutions

- Search for durable solutions, namely voluntary repatriation or resettlement, for Burundian and Congolese refugees in camps.
- Support the relocation of those who have become newly naturalized through a transition cash grant and help their local integration through projects in health, water, education, agriculture and the environment.
- Facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees.
- Conclude the cessation review and promote voluntary return for Burundian refugees (including those whose naturalization applications are rejected) in safety and dignity.

## Strategy and activities

UNHCR will embark on facilitating and supporting the initial local integration process of the newly naturalized Burundian refugees who fled to Tanzania in 1972. UNHCR will play a catalytic role in engaging development actors to support longer-term needs, ensuring a responsible transition by UNHCR. As regards the Somali Bantu who are self-sufficient in Chogo, it is expected that the last 500 will be naturalized in 2010. UNHCR's engagement with these groups will end in 2011, after which this population will be mainstreamed into the Tanzanian development process.

UNHCR also expects to support the Government in the naturalization process of some 25,000 Burundian refugees from 1972, who have been permitted to live outside the Old Settlements in the Kigoma region.

With the anticipated closure of Mtabila camp, all camp-based refugees in northwestern Tanzania will be hosted in Nyarugusu. The focus will be on repatriation, resettlement and the search for alternative solutions, since naturalization is not an available option for this population. In the interim, UNHCR will continue to provide essential services and assistance, and to ensure that the refugees' basic rights, including physical security and protection against violence and abuse, are respected.

As a result of promoting solutions, camp closure and consolidation, UNHCR's presence in northwestern Tanzania will be considerably reduced by the end of 2009.

It is expected that the field offices in Lugufu and Kibondo will be closed and handed over to the Government (Ngara was finally closed in October 2009). Sub-office Kigoma will be re-designated as Liaison Office for northwestern Tanzania. UNHCR has proactively engaged the UN agencies under the Delivering as One initiative in a joint programme "Transition from Humanitarian assistance to sustainable development", which will support refugee-hosting areas. Under this joint programme, development actors will ensure the rehabilitation and conversion of communal camp infrastructure (education and health) in accordance with national standards to benefit the local community.

Should South Kivu Province remain stable and there is a heightened interest in voluntary repatriation, UNHCR may promote voluntary repatriation for Congolese refugees in 2010. The initial repatriation planning figures for 2010 have been reduced to 20,000, while resettlement of 1,200 Congolese is expected. Some 40,100 Congolese refugees are expected to remain in one camp by the end of 2010. It is projected that approximately 20,000 Burundians will repatriate, and 700 will be resettled. No Burundian refugees are expected to remain in Tanzania in 2011.

In order for UNHCR to extend international protection to asylum-seekers arriving in mixed flows, structured institutional arrangements that allow border officials to identify and document people of concern need to be created. In 2010, the Office also plans to organize a subregional conference to discuss access to asylum in mixed migratory flows.

### Constraints

While it is acknowledged that the refugees in the Old Settlements have contributed to the economies of the regions in which they live, there is also a perception that many Burundian refugees in the camps remain there in order to avail themselves of assistance rather than for genuine fear of persecution should they return home. Tanzania has reiterated its wish that the situation of all Burundian refugees in the country be resolved by the end of 2010.

The growing phenomenon of irregular and mixed population flows will also require particular efforts to ensure that people of concern arriving in mixed flows are able to access asylum.

## Organization and implementation

### Coordination

The Government provides salaries for the core staff dealing with refugees in the Ministry of Home Affairs (UNHCR's main counterpart) and the Police Department. UNHCR provides additional resources to complement those of the Government.

UNHCR will continue its partnership with the Government at the central, regional and district levels in the next phases of camp and settlement closures, and in the local integration of those who have been newly naturalized. As envisaged by the Government, the National Commission will oversee the local integration of the newly naturalized Tanzanians and will have the overall coordination role.

UNHCR has established strong partnerships with other UN agencies and donor countries. In 2010-2011, the Office will engage development agencies in the local integration of those who have been newly naturalized.

UNHCR is working to strengthen cooperation with the East African Community. The two organizations signed a Memorandum of Understanding in October 2009 and UNHCR deployed a Senior Liaison Officer to the EAC Secretariat in Arusha.

## Financial information

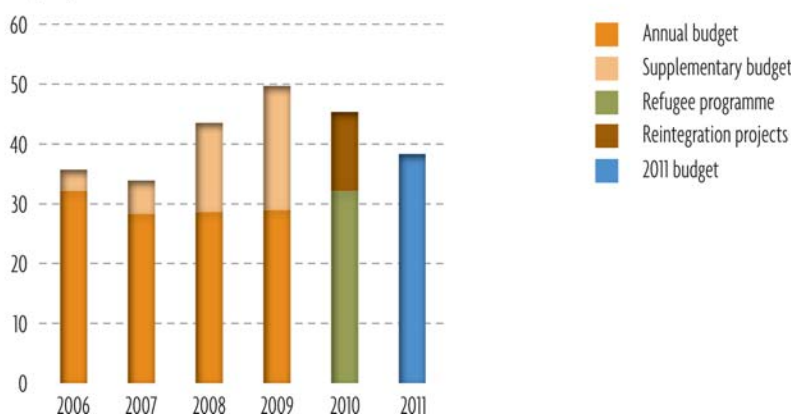
Over the last two years, the project to support the implementation of comprehensive solutions for the 1972 Burundian refugees has required UNHCR to increase its operational capacity. With the completion of the naturalization process in 2009, the Government will assume responsibility for public services for the newly naturalized Tanzanians at their final destinations. However, more financial support will be needed to assist the Government in completing this unprecedented local integration initiative. UNHCR expects to conclude its direct engagement with this group by the end of 2011, and only monitor local integration beyond 2011.

## Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- Protection and implementation of durable solutions for refugees in the camps in northwestern Tanzania will be provided for only seven months.
- Community-based quick impact-projects in education, health and water, meant to improve the reception capacity of the regions hosting the newly naturalized, will not be implemented.
- The target for repatriation (mainly to the DRC) will be reduced from 20,000 to 15,000, and overall resettlement from 2,500 to 1,500.
- Projects to manage mixed-migration flows, such as training border guards and NGOs, legal counselling and representation, and the building of a reception centre, as well as plans to find durable solutions for persons originating outside the subregion, will not be implemented.

## UNHCR's budget in Tanzania 2006 - 2011

Millions (USD)



## 2010 UNHCR Budget for Tanzania (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>			
International and regional instruments	33,562	0	<b>33,562</b>
National legal framework	135,303	0	<b>135,303</b>
National and regional migration policy	29,562	0	<b>29,562</b>
Cooperation with partners	2,047,925	0	<b>2,047,925</b>
Access to territory	41,562	0	<b>41,562</b>
Non-refoulement	273,303	0	<b>273,303</b>
Environmental protection	1,118,268	0	<b>1,118,268</b>
Emergency management	120,303	0	<b>120,303</b>
Subtotal	<b>3,799,787</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,799,787</b>

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	TOTAL
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>			
Reception conditions	248,907	0	248,907
Registration and profiling	806,580	0	806,580
Access to asylum procedures	269,401	0	269,401
Fair and efficient status determination	351,590	0	351,590
Family reunification	163,494	0	163,494
Individual documentation	145,907	0	145,907
Subtotal	1,985,879	0	1,985,879
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>			
Impact on host communities	2,392,466	0	2,392,466
Law enforcement	550,484	0	550,484
Community security management system	134,971	0	134,971
Gender-based violence	161,515	0	161,515
Protection of children	254,949	0	254,949
Non-arbitrary detention	156,978	0	156,978
Access to legal remedies	349,462	0	349,462
Subtotal	4,000,824	0	4,000,824
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
Nutrition	133,056	0	133,056
Water	245,051	3,856,224	4,101,275
Shelter and other infrastructure	548,967	0	548,967
Basic domestic and hygiene items	611,056	0	611,056
Primary health care	501,705	2,458,224	2,959,929
HIV and AIDS	196,056	0	196,056
Education	298,067	6,854,224	7,152,291
Sanitation services	185,018	0	185,018
Services for groups with specific needs	203,456	0	203,456
Subtotal	2,922,432	13,168,673	16,091,105
<b>Community participation and self-management</b>			
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	282,603	0	282,603
Community self-management and equal representation	763,322	0	763,322
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,950,807	0	1,950,807
Subtotal	2,996,732	0	2,996,732
<b>Durable solutions</b>			
Durable solutions strategy	727,242	0	727,242
Voluntary return	4,052,304	0	4,052,304
Resettlement	1,438,998	0	1,438,998
Local integration support	6,135,298	0	6,135,298
Subtotal	12,353,841	0	12,353,841
<b>External relations</b>			
Donor relations	331,599	0	331,599
Resource mobilization	163,361	0	163,361
Partnership	158,787	0	158,787
Public information	347,183	0	347,183
Subtotal	1,000,929	0	1,000,929
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>			
Supply chain and logistics	1,014,679	0	1,014,679
Programme management, coordination and support	2,105,632	0	2,105,632
Subtotal	3,120,310	0	3,120,310
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,180,735</b>	<b>13,168,673</b>	<b>45,349,408</b>
<b>2011 Budget</b>			<b>38,343,600</b>
<b>2009 Revised budget</b>			
Annual budget			29,019,686
Supplementary budget			20,811,809
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>49,831,495</b>