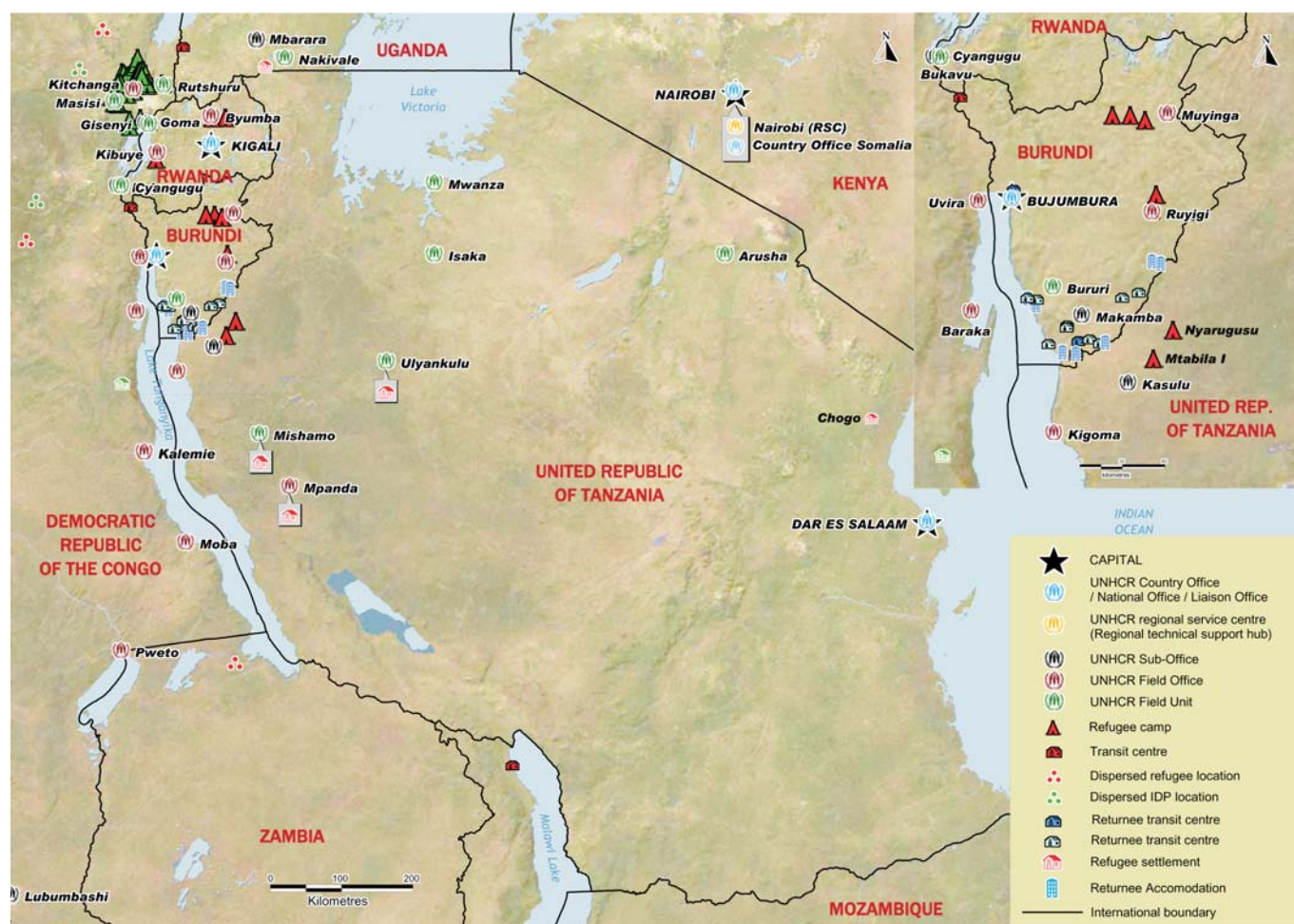


# UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



## Working environment

### The context

The United Republic of Tanzania's history as a country of asylum dates back more than 40 years, over which period it has

hosted one of the largest refugee populations in Africa. The Government of Tanzania has also been active in the search for solutions for refugees within its territory; for instance, it has played a key role in international efforts to bring peace and stability to Burundi and to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In April 2010, the Government took the unprecedented

## Planning figures for the United Republic of Tanzania

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Burundi	56,800	56,800	11,700	11,700
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	56,100	56,100	42,400	42,400
	Somalia	200	200	0	0
	Various	80	80	10	10
People in a refugee-like situation	Various	3,800	3,800	3,500	3,500
Asylum-seekers	Burundi	10	10	10	10
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	500	500	300	300
	Various	100	100	150	150
Others of concern	Burundi	166,800	166,800	188,200	188,200
<b>Total</b>		<b>284,390</b>	<b>284,390</b>	<b>246,270</b>	<b>246,270</b>

## Main objectives and targets

### Favourable protection environment

- *Refoulement* reduced or stopped and access to territory improved.
  - All known cases of *refoulement* are acted upon and 95 per cent of asylum-seekers have access to territory.
- Alternatives to detention are promoted.
  - Reception facilities are constructed for people of concern arriving in mixed migratory movements.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- The risk of gender-based violence is reduced and the quality of the response is improved.
  - All survivors of sexual and gender-based violence receive support.

### Basic needs and services

- The supply of potable water is increased or maintained.
  - All refugees in two camps in north-western Tanzania receive 31 litres of potable water per person per day.
- The population of concern has access to education.
  - Classrooms are constructed for 40,000 primary school children from the communities hosting the newly naturalized former refugees.
- The health of the population of concern improves or remains stable.
  - Three health centres are upgraded and 15 dispensaries are set up for host communities and newly naturalized Tanzanians in their areas of relocation.

### Durable solutions

- The potential for voluntary return is realized.
  - Some 15,000 Congolese and 20,000 Burundian refugees are repatriated in safety and dignity.
- The potential for resettlement is realized.
  - Some 1,050 refugees, mainly camp-based Congolese, are resettled.
- The potential for local integration is realized.
  - Some 70,000 naturalized former refugees receive assistance to facilitate their relocation and to integrate locally in new districts.

decision to naturalize more than 162,200 Burundian refugees who had lived in so-called “Old Settlements” in the north-west of the country since 1972.

In a troubled region, Tanzania has remained peaceful and stable while most of its neighbours have suffered civil conflicts. The elections in Tanzania and Burundi in 2010, which have brought refugee issues under increasing scrutiny, could have an impact on UNHCR’s work. It is the Government’s wish that voluntary repatriation and other solutions bring an end to the refugee situation in the country. Tanzania continues to enforce an encampment policy which requires all refugees to live in “designated areas.” This leaves the refugees few opportunities to supplement their incomes and diets, and they remain dependent on humanitarian assistance.

#### ● *The needs*

UNHCR has continued to promote and facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Burundian and Congolese refugees in north-western Tanzania. However, the pace of repatriation remains slow because of fears of violence related to election and land issues in Burundi, and to insecure conditions in the eastern DRC. As a consequence, resettlement will continue to play an important role as a durable solution for this group. Meanwhile, UNHCR aims to maintain high standards in the provision of food, nutrition, water and health care, while also implementing measures to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.

The Government will continue to need UNHCR’s help to complete the local integration of the newly-naturalized former Burundian refugees, and assist them to relocate to the areas in which they will live. Despite their naturalization, the members of this group remain of concern to UNHCR as they will not be able to exercise all their rights as citizens until their local integration is finalized.

Another group of Burundian refugees of the 1972 group, who settled in villages in the Kigoma region, will be offered opportunities for durable solutions, including naturalization. The registration of this group, comprising some 22,000 people, is underway, and individual preferences for repatriation to Burundi or naturalization and integration in Tanzania, are being recorded.



After having lived for 38 years in refugee settlements in Tanzania, Burundian refugees are naturalized in their host country.

## UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	9
□ Total staff	194
International	25
National	129
JPOs	6
UNVs	32
Others	2

## PARTNERS

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Ministry of Home Affairs (Refugee Affairs and Immigration)

Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government

#### NGOs:

CARE

Centre for the Study of Forced Migration

International Rescue Committee

National Organization for Legal Assistance

Relief to Development Society

Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services

Tanzanian Red Cross Society

Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation

World Vision Tanzania

#### Others:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

### Operational partners

#### NGOs:

ICMC

Right to Play

Spanish Red Cross

#### Others:

IOM

UNDP

UNFPA

UNICEF

WFP

Other refugees, mainly ethnic Hutus, who arrived from Burundi in the mid-1990s, and Congolese, mainly ethnic Wabembe from southern Kivu, now live in the last two remaining camps in north-western Tanzania (Mtabila and Nyarugusu). The durable solutions available to these refugees are only voluntary repatriation or resettlement.

Tanzania continues to experience large-scale unlawful entry of irregular migrants. While most migrants are motivated by economic factors, some also leave their countries of origin for political reasons and the search for safety and security. By early 2008, some 550 prisoners had been convicted of unlawful entry into Tanzania and some 1,300 illegal immigrants, mainly from the Horn of Africa, were detained pending deportation to their home countries. The majority of persons in mixed movements are intercepted and detained by the authorities, while in transit to southern Africa.

### Strategy and activities in 2011

In Tanzania, UNHCR has three principal goals:

- *Local integration of Burundian refugees and newly naturalized Tanzanians*

After the completion of the naturalization process, UNHCR will embark on the relocation and integration components of the solutions strategy. The "Old Settlements" will be closed and remaining residents will be assisted to move to areas designated by the Government. UNHCR will provide individual assistance to those who move, as well as community-based support targeting key sectors such as health, education and water in host communities.

Working closely with the Government, UN agencies and other development actors, UNHCR will play a catalytic role in

mobilizing resources to support longer-term needs. UNHCR is also working to attain durable solutions, including naturalization and local integration, for another group of some 22,000 Burundian refugees who fled in 1972 and who live in villages in the Kigoma region.

- *Protection and solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers in camps*

The overall goal is to pursue durable solutions, particularly voluntary repatriation and, to a lesser extent, resettlement. At the same time, the Office will ensure that basic assistance and protection standards are maintained, with particular attention to vulnerable refugees, and implement programmes to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. Efforts to promote the repatriation of Burundian refugees in Mtabila will be redoubled after the forthcoming elections in Burundi.

If the elections are deemed to have been legitimate, it is possible the cessation clause will be invoked in 2011. It is expected that a few thousand people remaining on protection grounds would have to undergo individual status determination by the end of the year. UNHCR will therefore need to retain the capacity to conduct individual RSD for the residual population who may be in need of continued international protection.

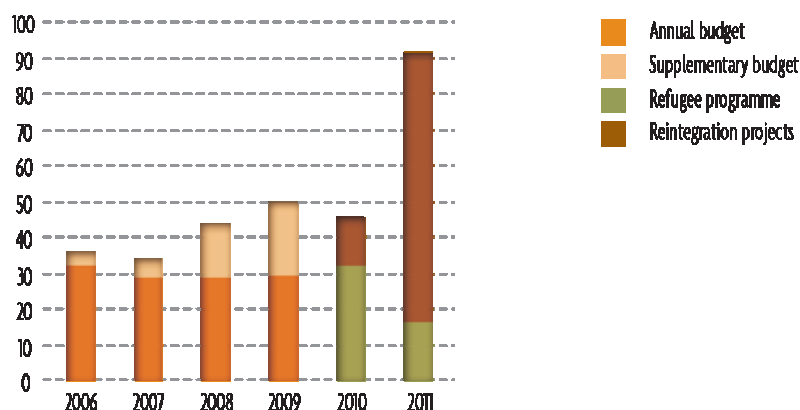
Should security in eastern DRC improve, UNHCR will promote rather than simply facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees. This will require an increase in the assistance package. The identification of Congolese refugees in need of resettlement will continue in 2011.

- *Expansion of asylum systems*

UNHCR is helping the Government to build a fair and efficient asylum system in line with international standards, one that is open to people of concern in mixed migratory

## UNHCR's budget in the United Republic of Tanzania 2006 – 2011

Millions (USD)



movements who are presently at risk of *refoulement*. Ensuring basic reception conditions and pursuing durable solutions are essential elements of the strategy.

### ○ Constraints

The implementation of the Government's declared intention to close the refugee chapter in Tanzania may present a challenge to the provision of protection and assistance for refugees and asylum-seekers, including access to the Tanzanian territory.

Local integration of more than 162,000 newly-naturalized former Burundian refugees could also pose considerable challenges to UNHCR, the Government and other humanitarian agencies. Significant financial support will be required in order to work with the Government to relocate these individuals to some 60 districts in 18 regions across Tanzania, as well as to increase the absorption capacity of the receiving communities, many of whom do not have access to adequate basic services.

If the Government proceeds with closure of Mtabila camp and the application of the cessation clause in respect of some 38,000 Burundian refugees remaining in the camp, this could pose a major challenge to the provision of protection and assistance for these refugees in Tanzania.

In addition, the precarious security situation in eastern DRC will continue to hinder the voluntary repatriation of DRC refugees to villages in the Kivus and eastern DRC.

## Organization and implementation

### ○ Coordination

UNHCR's main partner continues to be the Ministry of Home Affairs (Refugee

Affairs and Immigration Department). For the local integration process, it now also works with the Prime Minister's Office, specifically its Regional Administration and Local Government section. Within the UN's Delivering as One initiative, UNHCR is involved in the Joint Programme on Transition from Humanitarian Assistance to Sustainable Development, in which it coordinates the rehabilitation and reconstruction of former refugee camps. Local communities can use the refurbished camps for education, health and vocational training projects, besides benefiting from the water infrastructure in the camps.

UNHCR has been actively engaged in preparations for the UN Development Plan (UNDAP) for the July 2011-June 2015 period. The UNDAP is aligned with the National Strategies for Growth and Poverty Reduction for the Tanzanian mainland and Zanzibar. In the UNDAP process, UNHCR co-chairs, together with WFP, the sub-working group on emergencies and refugees. The local integration of former refugees has been included in this plan, which should prompt a greater involvement of development actors in this process.

## Financial information

The budget for the refugees in the camps in north-western Tanzania has decreased in line with the evolution of the refugee situation. On the other hand, the budget for the local integration programme has increased to reflect the requirements of supporting the integration of more than 162,000 new Tanzanian citizens. For 2011, the budget increases to USD 91.7 million, primarily for local integration projects that include local communities, particularly in the sectors of education, water and health.

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

- One reception centre for asylum-seekers will not be built.
- Some 15,000 Congolese and Burundians in the camps will not be assisted to repatriate.
- One health centre and five dispensaries will not be upgraded for the newly naturalized Tanzanians.
- 20,000 primary school children relocated from the Old Settlements will not have classrooms in their new areas of residence.
- Up to 40,000 newly naturalized Tanzanians will not receive assistance packages to help them relocate.

## 2011 UNHCR Budget for Tanzania (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME PILLAR 3	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>			
International and regional instruments	49,311	0	49,311
National legal framework	29,311	0	29,311
National administrative framework	314,623	879,823	1,194,446
National and regional migration policy	144,311	0	144,311
Cooperation with partners	521,789	0	521,789
Access to territory	44,311	0	44,311
Non-refoulement	311,344	0	311,344
Environmental protection	264,456	1,061,802	1,326,258
Emergency management	104,456	0	104,456
Subtotal	<b>1,783,914</b>	<b>1,941,625</b>	<b>3,725,539</b>

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME PILLAR 3	TOTAL
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>			
Registration and profiling	414,231	587,120	1,001,351
Access to asylum procedures	74,287	0	74,287
Fair and efficient status determination	388,587	0	388,587
Family reunification	25,208	0	25,208
Subtotal	<b>902,312</b>	<b>587,120</b>	<b>1,489,432</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>			
Impact on host communities	0	8,755,151	8,755,151
Law enforcement	534,979	785,464	1,320,443
Community security management system	121,217	0	121,217
Gender-based violence	412,582	0	412,582
Protection of children	317,207	0	317,207
Non-arbitrary detention	235,991	0	235,991
Access to legal remedies	238,969	0	238,969
Subtotal	<b>1,860,946</b>	<b>9,540,615</b>	<b>11,401,560</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
Nutrition	90,183	0	90,183
Water	384,985	1,981,555	2,366,540
Shelter and other infrastructure	768,249	0	768,249
Basic domestic and hygiene items	1,087,034	0	1,087,034
Primary health care	602,248	3,481,555	4,083,803
HIV and AIDS	152,283	0	152,283
Education	545,707	13,781,555	14,327,262
Sanitation services	369,843	0	369,843
Services for groups with specific needs	354,003	0	354,003
Subtotal	<b>4,354,534</b>	<b>19,244,665</b>	<b>23,599,200</b>
<b>Community participation and self-management</b>			
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	265,126	0	265,126
Community self-management and equal representation	211,140	605,670	816,809
Self-reliance and livelihoods	0	5,352,261	5,352,261
Subtotal	<b>476,266</b>	<b>5,957,930</b>	<b>6,434,196</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>			
Durable solutions strategy	133,210	0	133,210
Voluntary return	1,721,500	669,508	2,391,008
Resettlement	1,213,365	0	1,213,365
Logical integration support	0	27,169,032	27,169,032
Subtotal	<b>3,068,075</b>	<b>27,838,541</b>	<b>30,906,616</b>
<b>External relations</b>			
Donor relations	301,889	175,507	477,397
Resource mobilisation	31,943	290,507	322,451
Public information	301,641	214,775	516,416
Subtotal	<b>635,474</b>	<b>680,790</b>	<b>1,316,264</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>			
Supply chain and logistics	2,222,402	3,406,505	5,628,907
Programme management, coordination and support	1,260,372	5,986,708	7,247,081
Subtotal	<b>3,482,774</b>	<b>9,393,213</b>	<b>12,875,987</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,564,295</b>	<b>75,184,500</b>	<b>91,748,795</b>
<b>2010 Revised budget</b>	<b>32,140,322</b>	<b>13,168,673</b>	<b>45,308,995</b>