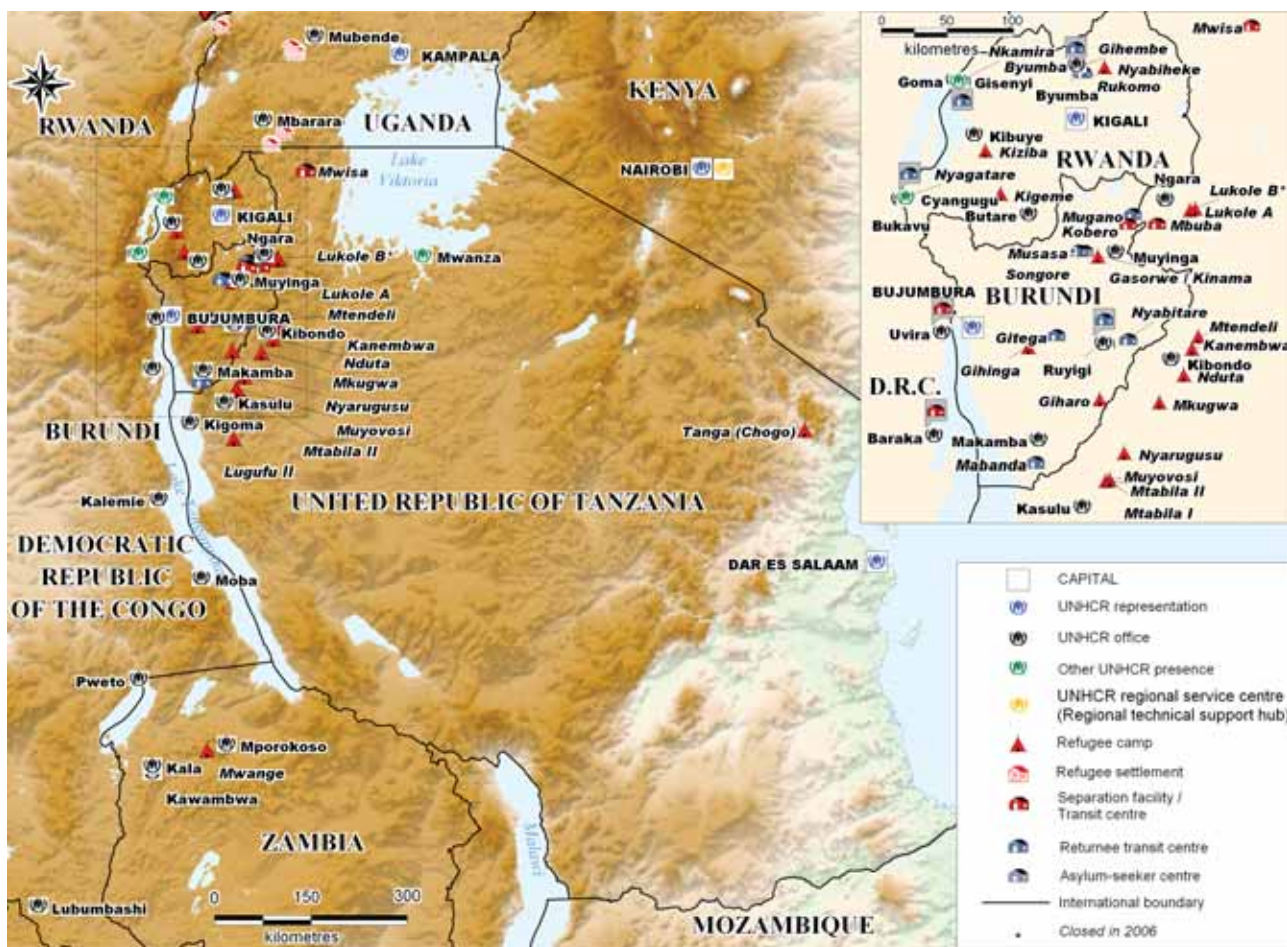


United Republic of Tanzania



Operational highlights

- UNHCR helped 58,400 refugees repatriate voluntarily to their country of origin, while 1,500 were resettled in a third country.
- A draft Refugee Act was reviewed and improved with UNHCR's input.
- The protection and welfare of separated and unaccompanied children was improved through better identification, tracing and follow-up and the introduction of best-interest determination.
- UNHCR helped bring perpetrators of sexual abuse and exploitation to justice and assisted survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.
- Refugees enjoyed decent living conditions, with most camp indicators meeting or surpassing humanitarian assistance standards.
- UNHCR worked to ensure refugees' access to new malaria treatment and antiretroviral therapy as of 2007.

Working environment

The United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) has hosted several hundred thousand refugees for decades. However, faced with low social development indicators and increasing criminality in its north-west, where most refugee camps are located, the country has been experiencing "refugee fatigue". In 2006, officials and the media were urging refugees, particularly Burundians, to return home. The Government also embarked on a nationwide exercise to deport illegal immigrants.

But neither the situation in Burundi nor the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was conducive to the return of refugees from Tanzania. More than 12,000 Burundians crossed into Tanzania between December 2005 and March 2006 due to drought and food insecurity, though most returned in April when food distribution was organized in Burundi. However, many Congolese and Burundian refugees remain unwilling to return to their country, citing concerns about security and poor socio-economic conditions.

Participatory assessments conducted with refugees in the camps in Tanzania showed that they were concerned about inadequate food rations, domestic supplies and clothing, the lack of livelihoods and the physical dangers they faced when leaving the camps - given the Government's encampment policy and the host communities' hostility. Refugee women and girls were worried about inadequate sanitary materials and the long distances they had to walk to collect firewood, which exposed them to assault, sexual exploitation and abuse. Refugee children complained that a lack of clothing, uniforms and secondary school fees hindered their access to education.

Achievements and impact

Main objectives

The Office's main objectives in 2006 were to provide refugees with protection and assistance; enable refugees from Burundi and the DRC to make informed decisions regarding repatriation; assist those wishing to repatriate to do so in safety and dignity; consolidate the local settlement of refugees allowed to stay permanently by the Government; and promote the local integration of other refugees.

UNHCR also aimed to offer resettlement to those refugees who were unable to remain in Tanzania or return safely to their country of origin; ensure refugees' security and the civilian character of camps; address problems related to sexual and gender-based violence, malaria and HIV and AIDS; attract international support for refugee-hosting areas in north-western Tanzania; and facilitate the transition from dependence on humanitarian assistance to sustainable development.

Protection and solutions

In the context of the deportation of illegal immigrants, UNHCR requested that procedures be established to

prevent *refoulement* of registered refugees. Although 22 registered refugees were caught up in the round-ups and deported, upon UNHCR's intervention the Minister of Home Affairs agreed to their readmission. UNHCR also appealed for more humane treatment of illegal immigrants, respecting their family unity and property rights. The authorities responded in a positive manner and identification and deportation procedures improved. Several hundred persons had their cases duly reviewed by local eligibility committees.

UNHCR organized refugee status determination (RSD) training for national and district eligibility committees, which improved asylum decisions. Refugee law training covering the rights of the child, gender issues and sexual and gender-based violence were conducted for police, immigration officials and the judiciary.

UNHCR worked with NGOs to give refugees better legal advice and representation. Awareness campaigns informed refugees of their rights and obligations. Host communities were sensitized about refugee issues. Invited to provide advice on the draft Refugee Act, UNHCR made the draft more gender-sensitive by including provisions on sexual and gender-based violence, the protection of refugee women and children, asylum, and refugees' economic rights.

The identification and follow-up of separated children and unaccompanied minors was strengthened, with renewed efforts to trace and contact parents and determine the minors' best interest before repatriation. Sensitization of foster families reduced the number of minors abandoned upon repatriation.

Standard operating procedures on sexual and gender-based violence were established in all field locations, and coordination between UNHCR, NGOs and the authorities was reinforced. All victims of sexual and gender-based violence received psychosocial counselling and medical care, as well as legal counseling and aid, leading to a sharp increase in the number of cases brought to court. Individual refugee information was regularly updated in a database, allowing the Office to

Persons of concern					
Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Burundi	352,600	154,400	46	52
	DRC	128,000	128,000	53	57
	Somalia	2,100	2,100	58	57
	Various	2,600	2,600	54	44
Asylum-seekers	Burundi	300	300	40	23
Total		485,600	287,400		



UNHCR/K. McKinsey

This children's playground in Lukole camp was made from recycled wood and tyres.

target those with special needs and/or in need of resettlement.

UNHCR assisted some 42,000 refugees to return to Burundi and 16,500 to return to the DRC. The Office also supported a group resettlement programme to the United States and submitted another 1,100 refugees for individual resettlement. The naturalization process for the remaining Somali refugees in Chogo settlement was expedited.

Activities and assistance

Community services: UNHCR organized awareness campaigns, radio programmes, community education and training on Action for the Rights of the Child and gender equality. About 43,000 refugees with special

needs, including 22,000 children, received appropriate care. Forty-six per cent of refugee camp leaders, 47 per cent of food committee members and 48 per cent of primary students were female. Some 24,000 refugees (62 per cent of them women) were given support to start various small businesses.

Crop production: UNHCR supported agricultural activities in the camps, but these were limited in scale due to the lack of land and restrictions on the refugees' freedom of movement.

Domestic needs and household support: UNHCR distributed water containers and monthly soap rations to all camp-based refugees. The Office also distributed 90,000 mosquito nets and donated clothing, blankets, plastic sheets, kitchen sets and firewood to needy

refugees. All new arrivals received a set of domestic items. At refugee women's request, traditional fabric was distributed instead of sanitary material.

Education: Average gross enrollment in primary education increased from 97 per cent in 2005 to 106 per cent (because many pupils above the primary age limit of 11 were also attending primary school). The drop out rate was reduced from five to three per cent and girls represented 48 per cent of all pupils. This was achieved through sensitization campaigns, improved material support to pupils, and improved pupil:teacher and pupil:classroom ratios. Average secondary enrollment was 34 per cent, but varied significantly across camps. Almost 5,000 refugees (40 per cent of them women) benefited from vocational training.

Food: Due to a shortfall in WFP's food supply, refugees received on average only 76 per cent of the recommended 2,100 kcal ration. The supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes were not affected, and all repatriating refugees received meals during their journey.

Forestry: Training and awareness campaigns increased the percentage of households using fuel-efficient stoves from 85 to 90 per cent. An increase in the number of brick shelters also helped reduce deforestation. Two million tree seedlings were planted and local communities were taught how to protect them. However, bush fires and animal grazing reduced the trees' survival rate to only 67 per cent.

Health and nutrition: There was a marked improvement in refugees' health, with most health indicators improving and surpassing standards: the average crude mortality rate decreased by 41 per cent to 0.2/1,000/month, with maternal mortality decreasing by 14 per cent, neonatal mortality by 57 per cent, and under-five mortality by 44 per cent. This was achieved by promoting early consultation and drug compliance, harmonizing treatment protocols, training in emergency obstetrics and therapeutic feeding programmes.

Immunization coverage decreased slightly to 91 per cent, as the number of defaulters increased due to repatriation. However, screening prior to repatriation ensured that all children were immunized before returning home. UNHCR prepared for the introduction of a new malaria treatment protocol in all camps in January 2007 by training partners and procuring rapid diagnostics tests and drugs. Moreover, an agreement was signed with the Ministry of Health to ensure refugees' access to antiretroviral treatment under the national AIDS control programme.

Legal assistance: A legal representative assisted refugees accused of crimes and all survivors of sexual and gender-based violence willing to press charges. District

and primary courts were given stationery and office equipment. UNHCR also supported 250 specially trained police officers who were assigned in and around the camps. The refugee registration exercise was concluded in June, and finger printing was introduced to minimize double registration. Refugees were kept informed of the situation in the DRC and Burundi through visits to their areas of origin, visits of returnees to the camps, radio programmes, written bulletins and video screenings.

Operational support (to agencies): UNHCR organized exhibitions, media campaigns and school visits to raise awareness of refugee issues. The Office paid some of the administrative costs of its implementing partners to ensure effective operations. It also held regular coordination meetings with NGO and UN partners to review programmes and priorities.

Sanitation: UNHCR constructed additional latrines and bathing shelters and conducted campaigns to improve refugees' hygiene practices. Measures to control disease vectors, such as tsetse fly traps, were put in place.

Shelter and other infrastructure: UNHCR repaired 227 km of roads and 71 km of side drainage to allow movement of staff, supplies and refugees to and within the camps. Poles and plastic sheeting for construction were distributed to refugees transferred from a camp that was closed. Classrooms, hostels and staffing quarters were constructed in 15 secondary schools to support host communities. UNHCR also constructed offices and living quarters for local authorities in charge of refugee management.

Transport and logistics: Close to 85,000 metric tonnes of goods and more than 138,000 refugees were transported to transit centres and between camps during voluntary repatriation, resettlement processing or for other purposes. Vehicles, trucks and equipment were maintained in the workshops.

Water: The supply of safe water increased to 25 litres per person per day, lowering the incidence of waterborne diseases. The development of borehole and spring water supply helped improve the quantity, quality and reliability of the water supply and reduced running costs.

Constraints

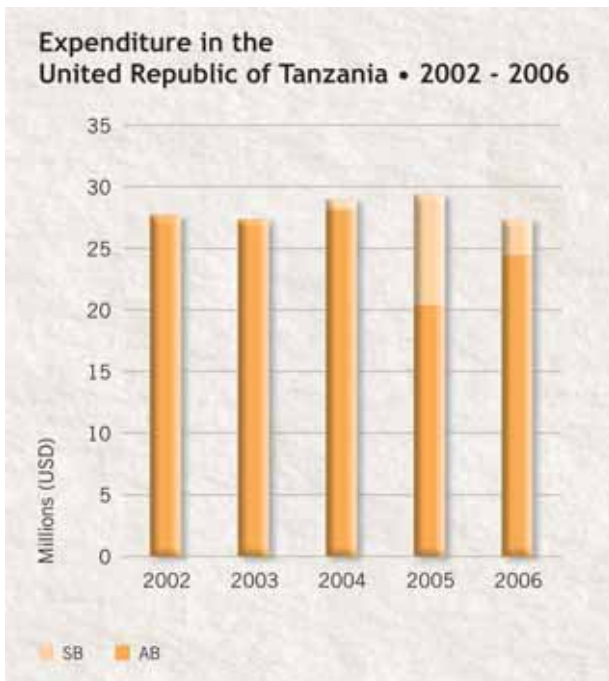
Poor security and human rights abuses, a severe drought and the generally poor socio-economic conditions in Burundi have led to a significant decrease in the number of Burundian refugees opting to return home. Many Congolese refugees, meanwhile, adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude to repatriation in light of the election process in the DRC and limited absorption capacity in South Kivu.

Chronic reductions in food rations, restrictions on refugees' movements outside the camps and the long distances that have to be traversed to collect firewood have hampered efforts to increase refugees' self-reliance, combat sexual and gender-based violence and negative coping mechanisms, such as survival sex.

Financial information

UNHCR's Tanzania programme suffered from budget reductions that particularly affected administrative support. UNHCR also drastically reduced its activities in support of host communities. In the camps, the soap ration was reduced. The budget reductions affected the well-being of refugees and the host community and affected UNHCR's capacity to monitor the refugee situation and coordinate assistance.

UNHCR's expenditures in Tanzania have remained fairly stable over the past five years. There was a slight increase in 2004 and 2005 as the Office expanded its repatriation programme to Burundi, started to organize returns to South Kivu in the DRC and expanded its resettlement programme. The additional resources required for these activities were offset in 2006 by a decrease in the care and maintenance programme due to the decline in the number of camp-based refugees, the hand-over of Chogo settlement to the Tanzanian authorities and the capping of UNHCR's budget due to an overall funding shortfall.



Organization and implementation

Management

In 2006, UNHCR had a total of 164 staff members in Tanzania (39 international and 125 national) as well as 36 United Nations Volunteers (13 international and 23 national) working in the representation office in Dar es Salaam, five field offices and a support unit in Mwanza.

Working with others

UNHCR worked with 15 implementing partners. Other UN agencies also contributed to its refugee programmes: WFP supplied food, UNICEF contributed to health and education services, FAO provided agricultural support and WHO its expertise on immunization. In addition, five UN agencies – FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO and WFP – implemented a human security programme for north-western Tanzania. UNHCR will be a partner in the programme in 2007.

Overall assessment

UNHCR found durable solutions for a considerable number of refugees. It helped preserve Tanzania's hospitality towards refugees and improve the national protection framework. The Office contributed to the well-being and physical safety of refugees through camp services in line with international standards.

Partners	
Implementing partners	
Government agencies: Ministry of Home Affairs.	
NGOs: 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 - Tanzania Chapter, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation, World Vision Tanzania.	
Others: <i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit.</i>	
Operational partners	
Government agencies: Commissioner of Prisons, Regional Administrative Secretary (Kigoma and Tanga).	
NGOs: FilmAid International, International Council of Nurses, Right to Play.	
Others: FAO, ICRC, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, University of Dar es Salaam, Centre for Forced Migration, WFP, WHO.	

Budget, income and expenditure (USD)

	Final budget	Income from contributions ¹	Other funds available ²	Total funds available	Total expenditure
AB	32,214,773	19,929,491	5,240,355	25,169,846	24,452,878
SB ³	3,517,240	1,130,131	1,815,528	2,945,658	2,945,658
Total	35,732,013	21,059,622	7,055,882	28,115,504	27,398,536

¹ Includes income from contributions earmarked at the country level.

² Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

³ The SB figures apply to the Repatriation and Reintegration of Congolese Refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The budget does not include a 7 per cent support cost that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

Financial Report (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current year's projects			Previous years' projects
	AB	SB	Total	AB and SB
Protection, monitoring and coordination	6,902,613	713,039	7,615,652	0
Community services	315,169	10,405	325,574	261,277
Crop production	15,394	0	15,394	8,318
Domestic needs and household support	351,584	0	351,584	31,304
Education	664,284	0	664,284	320,657
Food	11,540	0	11,540	20,608
Forestry	252,620	0	252,620	110,716
Health and nutrition	1,272,688	725	1,273,413	569,864
Income generation	0	0	0	490
Legal assistance	1,803,675	333,104	2,136,778	443,783
Operational support (to agencies)	1,626,176	14,006	1,640,182	788,422
Sanitation	197,956	4,562	202,518	124,910
Shelter and infrastructure	598,766	392,236	991,002	454,876
Transport and logistics	4,010,499	1,214,760	5,225,259	806,781
Water	674,403	860	675,263	354,058
Instalments with implementing partners	3,384,206	261,963	3,646,169	(4,296,063)
Sub-total operational activities	22,081,574	2,945,659	25,027,233	0
Programme support	2,371,304	0	2,371,304	0
Total expenditure	24,452,878	2,945,659	27,398,537	0
Cancellation on previous years' expenditure				(243,768)
Instalments with implementing partners				
Payments made	9,898,727	591,724	10,490,451	
Reporting received	(6,514,521)	(329,761)	(6,844,282)	
Balance	3,384,206	261,963	3,646,169	
Previous years' report				
Instalments with implementing partners				
Outstanding 1st January				4,782,743
Reporting received				(4,296,063)
Refunded to UNHCR				(150,307)
Adjustments				(57,850)
Balance				278,523