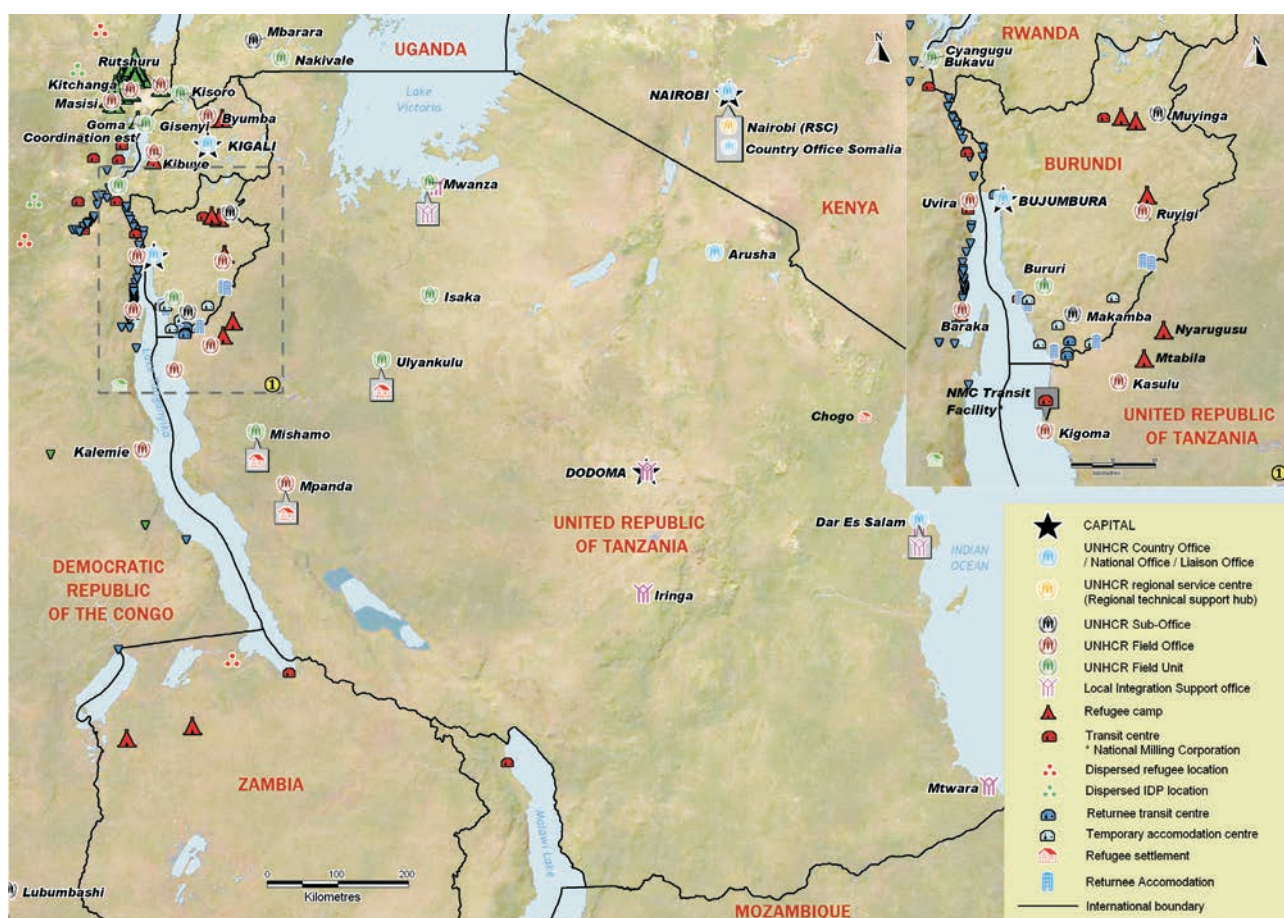


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Operational highlights

- UNHCR protected more than 100,000 refugees residing in the two camps of Mtabila and Nyarugusu in the north-western part of the United Republic of Tanzania and sought solutions for them.
- Almost 160 refugees (some 60 Burundians and around 100 Congolese) received assistance to repatriate. Some 560 refugees were submitted for resettlement in 2011, and 240 individuals departed for their new homes during the year.
- Comprehensive interviews to determine if Burundian refugees living in Mtabila camp were still in need of international protection, conducted during the last quarter of the year, indicated that it may be possible to close the camp by the end of 2012. The Government extended the date for the closure of Mtabila, which hosts some 38,000 Burundian refugees, by one year, to 31 December 2012.
- More regular border monitoring visits conducted jointly with the Government and other partners, combined with the training of immigration officials and border guards to do their job in a protection-sensitive manner, improved the reception and protection of people of concern.

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Burundi	67,500	45,300	49	57
	DRC	61,900	61,900	52	57
	Somalia	1,500	1,500	57	66
	Various	250	250	53	75
Asylum-seekers	DRC	390	360	46	63
	Somalia	300	-	7	29
	Various	20	10	10	-
Others of concern	Naturalized Burundian ex-refugees of concern to UNHCR	162,300	162,300	51	53
Total		294,160	271,620		

| Working environment |

Tanzania's encampment policy has required all refugees to live in designated areas. Despite its restrictive "refugee-free zone" policy, the Government lifted some restrictions, allowing asylum-seekers to be registered. It has also pledged to review its refugee policy and legislation, and to ratify the African Union's IDP convention and UN statelessness instruments.

The Kigoma area in the north-western part of the country continued to host the two remaining refugee camps in the United Republic of Tanzania. The camp populations there remained relatively stable: poor security conditions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) precluded any large-scale returns to that country, but no major new influxes occurred.

The Government suspended the local integration of former Burundian refugees in August 2011, while deliberating on whether to proceed with relocations or allow the newly-naturalized Tanzanians to integrate in their current location. The suspension left the new citizens in a state of uncertainty and hampered plans for their local integration. Citizenship certificates have so far been given only to some 750 of the more than 162,000 new citizens.

| Achievements and impact |

● Main objectives and targets

UNHCR's overall goal was to continue the pursuit of durable solutions for refugees, particularly voluntary repatriation and, to a lesser extent, resettlement. At the same time, it sought to provide basic assistance and maintain protection standards, particularly with regard to vulnerable refugees and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

UNHCR also made plans to proceed with the relocation and local integration of the newly-naturalized Tanzanians once the Government's approval was given.

Favourable protection environment

- A strategy for firewood harvesting and the use of construction materials was developed with the collaboration of Government authorities and a partner organization. Some 17,500 metric tonnes of firewood was collected and distributed to beneficiaries, while over 10,300 trees were harvested for the construction of shelters and pit latrines. Natural forest resources were harvested only from areas designated for the purpose. Of some 533,600 tree seedlings raised in two nurseries, some 333,600 were planted in Mtabila camp as part of the environmental rehabilitation project, and the other 200,000 seedlings were distributed and planted in five local community villages.
- Around 860 soil and water conservation structures were built in the camps. Ten sessions on environmental education held in the Nyarugusu and Mtabila camps reached a total of some 76,700 refugees.

Fair protection processes

- At the camp level, and with the exception of asylum-seekers for whom separate registration has been

established, all people of concern to UNHCR have been individually registered. By the end of the reporting period, some 100,800 people of concern had been registered, including almost 37,600 in Mtabila and 63,200 in Nyarugusu.

- Out of almost 4,000 newborn babies, 79 per cent were registered by means of the *ProGres* registration software. UNHCR continued to collaborate with the Government to provide birth certificates. Data on all refugees with special needs was verified and updated (some 2,460 individuals in Mtabila and 5,030 in Nyarugusu). Registration for relocation of the newly-naturalized Tanzanians was conducted in their settlements. Although the exercise was concluded in April 2011, no results have yet been announced, due to the suspension of the relocation exercise by the Government.
- Since 2005, some 1,420 Somali refugees in Chogo Settlement, in the Tanga region, were also granted citizenship and allowed to settle permanently in Tanzania. More than 1,500 other Somali refugees have also applied for naturalization, and their applications were processed by the Government.

Security from violence and exploitation

- The response to SGBV improved in 2011 in the two camps, as a result of awareness raising and interventions. More cases were reported, as more victims were willing to speak out. The standard operating procedures for SGBV have been updated and are being implemented. Some 120 survivors (40 in Mtabila and 80 in Nyarugusu) were referred to designated implementing partners for assistance. SGBV centres received 157 new cases (42 in Mtabila and 115 in Nyarugusu) and victims were provided appropriate counselling and support.
- Almost 1,170 children in Nyarugusu and 370 in Mtabila were identified as unaccompanied minors and separated children. Best Interest Determination (BID) interviews were conducted for 38 per cent of unaccompanied children in Nyarugusu and 100 per cent in Mtabila.

Basic needs and services

- The average water supply was 33 litres per person per day in Mtabila and Nyarugusu camps. The percentage of households living in adequate shelters increased from 80 per cent in both camps in 2010 to 82 per cent and 85 per cent for Nyarugusu and Mtabila, respectively, in 2011. The number of family latrines in use at the end of 2011 reached almost 11,400 in Nyarugusu camp (98 per cent coverage) and 5,900 in Mtabila (97 per cent coverage). Some 63,000 people in Nyarugusu and 37,000 people in Mtabila attended hygiene promotion meetings. Hygiene promoters made house-to-house sanitary inspection visits in both camps. There was no outbreak of communicable disease throughout the year. A total of 33,180 women received sanitary kits and other basic hygienic items.
- The total primary school enrolment rate was 19,500 (around 9,500 boys and 10,000 girls). Post-primary education was provided to some 3,270 girls and 4,920 boys, while 80 women and 460 men joined vocational skills training courses. Basic education in the camps was



A local Tanzanian woman works in a tree nursery in Kasulu district set up through UNHCR's environmental rehabilitation programme.

provided by some 340 male and 90 female qualified primary teachers. A five-day workshop on teaching methods, with support from an implementing partner, was conducted for all post-primary teachers.

- The health of the refugee population in the camps improved slightly in 2011. The average under-five mortality rate declined from 0.7 to 0.63, and there was a further reduction in the already low annual crude and infant mortality rates as well. Refugees had access to HIV and AIDS prevention and care services, including voluntary counselling and testing, prevention of mother to child transmission, anti-retroviral drugs, access to free condoms, and home-based care. Almost 7,000 refugees were counselled and tested for HIV at clinics and the 75 people (1.1 per cent) who were found to be HIV positive were assisted. Almost 3,000 people with special needs received assistance from agencies and community groups.

Community participation and self-management

- The participation of refugee men and women in camp and food committees (with women representing 50 per cent and 33 per cent of the membership, respectively) has allowed them to enhance their self-esteem and community cohesion. A total of 500 refugees, including camp and food committee members, were trained in food management and humanitarian accountability.

Durable solutions

- Insecurity, human rights violations, internal displacement and fears of post-election violence in the DRC constrained voluntary returns to that country. Only some 160 refugees (60 Burundians and 100 Congolese) were assisted to repatriate voluntarily, while around 240

refugees were resettled and 560 identified for resettlement.

- Reports of the detention and killing of dissidents contributed to the decline in voluntary repatriation to Burundi, as did problems over land and property restitution. Dependency on humanitarian assistance and resettlement expectations were other factors.

External relations

- UNHCR liaised with locally-based donors and media to raise awareness of the situation of refugees and asylum-seekers as well as the newly-naturalized Tanzanians. Cooperation with the East African Community (EAC) was strengthened to protect the rights of displaced people in the region.

Logistics and operations support

- All refugees who opted for repatriation received assistance to cover the costs of the journey home. Implementing partners were provided with vehicles, fuel and office equipment.

| Constraints |

Little progress was made in the local integration of the new citizens, due to the suspension of relocation activities in spite of significant investment by UNHCR. Offices to support local integration were consequently closed. The number of individuals arriving in flows of mixed migration rose sharply, and cases of detention of asylum-seekers remained a source of concern. The lack of proper reception facilities resulted in overcrowding. The country's declared intention to close the refugee chapter constituted a serious constraint, as it resulted in the adoption of restrictive policies on asylum.

Voluntary repatriation to Burundi and the DRC slowed down due to the volatile security and political situation in those countries.

Financial information

UNHCR's budget for Tanzania amounted to USD 92 million representing an increase of USD 50 million over the 2010 budget. The budget was increased to cover requirements to relocate and locally integrate over 162,000 former Burundian refugees who had been naturalized as Tanzanians in 2010. However, planned relocation and local integration of the new citizens did not materialize due to an indefinite suspension of the relocation exercise by the Tanzanian Government in order to allow for further internal consultations. The budget for the refugee programme has progressively been reduced over the past five years in line with the reduction in the refugee population due mainly to returns to Burundi and the closure and consolidation of refugee camps.

Organization and implementation

UNHCR's operation was managed by the Country Office in Dar es Salaam, the Liaison Office in Arusha, three field offices in Kigoma, Kasulu and Mpanda, and four field units in Mishamo, Ulyankulu, Isaka and Mwanza. In addition, five local integration offices were established in Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Iringa, Dodoma and Mwanza towns.

UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	9
□ Total staff	178
International	23
National	125
JPOs	5
UNVs	25

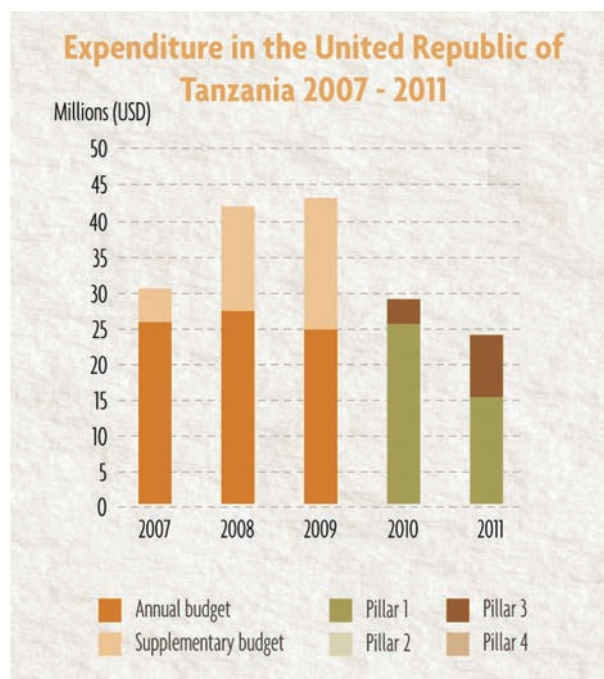
Working with others

UNHCR worked in close coordination with other UN agencies. Under the Delivering as One initiative, it took part in the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) Joint Programme together with other UN sister agencies in Tanzania.

UNHCR worked with ten international and national NGOs and four governmental bodies, in particular the Department for Immigration, which was a key partner in the naturalization process.

Overall assessment

UNHCR has continued to provide protection and assistance to the refugees in Tanzania, working closely with the Government despite the latter's adoption of restrictive policies on asylum. The Government has not yet given the go-ahead for the integration exercise required to formalize the naturalization process. A final government directive was still awaited, with different local integration scenarios under discussion.



Unmet needs

- Referral assistance from the refugee camp to other regional referral hospitals remained limited, and the rehabilitation and construction of household sanitary facilities could not be completed.
- Additional reception facilities to cater for people of concern entering Tanzania in mixed migration movements were not constructed. As a result, people continued to be arbitrarily detained and charged with illegal entry. Children remained exposed to abuse as they were detained with adults.
- Planned meetings, seminars and training for immigration, border and relevant Government officials on international protection could not be organized.
- Plans for local integration of the newly-naturalized Tanzanians could not materialize due to the indefinite suspension of their relocation by the Government. Consequently, community-based projects in education, health and water in the new areas of destination could not be implemented.

Partners	
Implementing partners	
Government agencies: Ministry of Home Affairs (Refugee Affairs and Immigration), Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government, Tanzania Airport Authority	
NGOs: Care International, Centre for Studies of Forced Migration, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services, National Organization for Legal Affairs, Relief and Development Society, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services, Tanganyika Water and Environmental Sanitation Agency, World Vision Tanzania	
Others: Tanzanian Red Cross Society, <i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i>	
Operational partners	
Government: Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government	
NGOs: Right to Play	
Others: FAO, IOM, Spanish Red Cross Society, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO	

Budget, income and expenditure in the United Republic of Tanzania | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	16,414,297	75,184,498	91,598,795
Income from contributions	8,184,651	5,702,108	13,886,759
Other funds available	6,853,250	3,080,478	9,933,728
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	15,037,901	8,782,586	23,820,487
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN			
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
International and regional instruments	27,330	0	27,330
National legal framework	49,701	0	49,701
National administrative framework	387,294	387,680	774,974
National and regional migration policy	27,330	0	27,330
Cooperation with partners	289,547	0	289,547
Access to territory	27,330	0	27,330
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	116,412	0	116,412
Environmental protection	355,420	251,724	607,144
Emergency management strengthened	84,683	0	84,683
Subtotal	1,365,047	639,404	2,004,451
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Registration and profiling	310,803	483,963	794,766
Access to asylum procedures	177,732	0	177,732
Refugee and stateless definitions	37,983	0	37,983
Fair and efficient status determination	331,453	0	331,453
Family reunification	26,592	0	26,592
Individual documentation	141,384	0	141,384
Subtotal	1,025,947	483,963	1,509,910
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Law enforcement	547,592	732,907	1,280,499
Gender-based violence	534,431	0	534,431
Protection of children	169,090	0	169,090
Non-arbitrary detention	53,184	0	53,184
Access to legal remedies	244,052	0	244,052
Subtotal	1,548,349	732,907	2,281,256
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>			
Nutrition	78,593	0	78,593
Water	206,130	156,604	362,734
Shelter and other infrastructure	339,838	133,899	473,737
Basic domestic and hygiene items	767,624	0	767,624
Primary health care	260,561	128,106	388,667
HIV and AIDS	54,769	0	54,769
Education	157,913	133,965	291,878
Sanitation services	184,171	0	184,171
Services for groups with specific needs	311,195	0	311,195
Subtotal	2,360,794	552,574	2,913,368

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>			
Community self-management	423,415	0	423,415
Subtotal	423,415	0	423,415
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Voluntary return	1,367,232	1,097	1,368,329
Resettlement	717,442	0	717,442
Local integration	0	2,860,514	2,860,514
Subtotal	2,084,674	2,861,611	4,946,285
<i>External relations</i>			
Donor relations	219,214	155,769	374,983
Resource mobilisation	0	252,267	252,267
Public information	320,576	244,279	564,855
Subtotal	539,790	652,315	1,192,105
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Supply chain and logistics	3,151,102	1,297,672	4,448,774
Programme management and coordination	1,247,482	986,883	2,234,365
Subtotal	4,398,584	2,284,555	6,683,139
Other objectives	720	0	720
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	1,290,584	575,259	1,865,843
Total	15,037,904	8,782,588	23,820,492