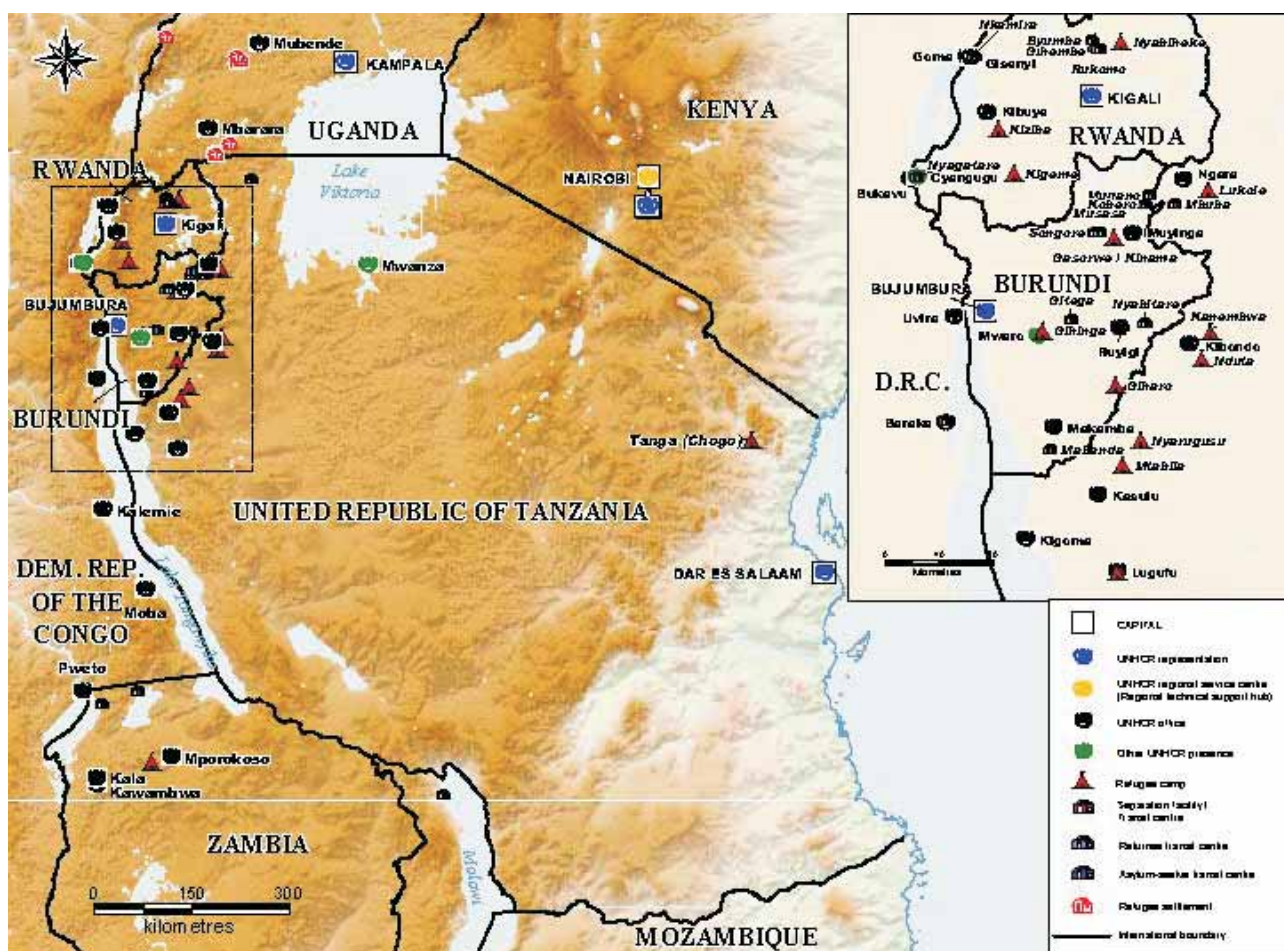


The United Republic of Tanzania



Working environment

The context

The United Republic of Tanzania has hosted refugees from the Great Lakes region of Central Africa for more than 30 years. Almost half a million refugees continue to find shelter within its borders today, most from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). As of end September 2007, some 230,000 refugees are hosted in six camps in the north-western regions of Kigoma and Kagera which are managed by UNHCR in close cooperation with Tanzania's Ministry of Home Affairs. Camp-based refugees depend on humanitarian aid for survival, as Tanzania's 1998 Refugees Act does not permit them to engage in economic activity. Some 220,000 Burundian refugees live in the three 'old settlements' of Katumba, Mishamo and Ulyankulu in the Rukwa and Tabora regions. These settlements were built next to or around local communities as a response to the large influx of

Burundian refugees in 1972. In addition, 420 Somali refugees live in a settlement in north-eastern Tanzania.

The overall security situation in the Great Lakes region of Africa remains fragile. But while the potential exists for renewed conflict and consequent refugee influxes, the prospects for durable solutions for the refugees in Tanzania are the best in more than a decade. Ongoing progress in the transitional peace processes in Burundi and the DRC and the installation of democratically elected governments in the two countries are important developments. Voluntary repatriation to Burundi and the DRC has been underway since 2002 and 2005, respectively.

While the Government of Tanzania agrees that repatriation to Burundi and the DRC should be voluntary, both it and the Tanzanian public are acutely sensitive to the impact of hosting hundreds of thousands of refugees for decades. It is widely perceived that refugee camps have caused serious environmental degradation and contributed to the deterioration of security in the Kigoma and Kagera regions. For these



UNHCR/T. Mwin

Burundian refugee in Nduta refugee camp, in Tanzania. Many women look for vocational training as a means of supplementing the family's income.

reasons, Tanzania hopes to see an acceleration of the voluntary repatriation and other solutions to bring about a dignified conclusion to its protracted refugee situation.

The needs

The most pressing issues highlighted by camp-based refugees are restrictions on their movements and their right to work. These, combined with limited access to land for cultivation and insufficient food and other assistance, expose refugees to the risk of exploitation. Cases of arbitrary arrest, sexual and gender-based violence, harassment during the search for food or work, child labour and prostitution have been reported. Refugee children say that they lack proper clothing to attend school. Despite the availability of comprehensive reproductive health services in the camps, knowledge of reproductive health issues among adolescents is scanty.

The consequences include early pregnancy, early or forced marriage and vulnerability to sexually-transmitted infections.

The majority of the Burundian refugees in the old settlements in north-western Tanzania wish to stay in the country and be naturalized. About 80 per cent of this group were born in Tanzania and have developed close links with the local community.

Total requirements

2008: USD 24,671,621

2009: USD 20,996,629

Main objectives

- Ensure that camp-based refugees and host communities enjoy safety and security, and that refugees' living conditions are in line with basic humanitarian standards.
- Facilitate or promote, as appropriate, the voluntary repatriation of Burundian and DRC refugees in safety and dignity.
- Advocate group and individual resettlement for those refugees whose protection needs cannot be met through voluntary repatriation or asylum in Tanzania.
- Ensure that the Burundian refugees in the old settlements in north-western Tanzania benefit from comprehensive solutions, including local integration.
- Support a strengthened framework of national asylum legislation, regulations and practices so that refugees and asylum-seekers enjoy better protection.
- Ensure that refugee-hosting areas undergo a smooth transition as humanitarian operations are scaled down and development programmes accelerated.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2008		Dec 2008 - Jan 2009		Dec 2009	
		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	Burundi	288,390	107,410	242,640	61,660	211,890	30,910
	DRC	91,220	95,770	50,470	55,020	21,720	26,270
	Somalia	420	420	-	-	-	-
	Various	1,150	1,150	1,070	1,070	770	770
Asylum-seekers	Burundi	200	200	100	100	50	50
	Various	30	30	20	20	20	20
Total		381,410	204,980	294,300	117,870	234,450	58,020

Key Targets for 2008 and 2009

- 70,000 Burundian refugees (at least 40,000 in 2008) and 68,000 DRC refugees (40,000 in 2008) make informed decisions on repatriation and are assisted to repatriate voluntarily in safety and dignity.
- At least 2,000 Burundian and DRC refugees are referred for resettlement in both 2008 and 2009.
- All Somali refugees are processed for naturalization by early 2009.
- Refugees and asylum-seekers, including those settled among the population or travelling within migratory flows, have access to protection and are not subject to *refoulement*.
- All refugees are registered and fingerprinted and relevant databases are updated.
- All camp-based refugees are protected and assisted and provided with core life-sustaining services in conformity with UNHCR's standards and indicators.
- All unaccompanied and separated refugee children are identified, benefit from well-monitored care arrangements and from durable solutions that are in their best interests.
- All refugees and asylum-seekers, but particularly women and children, are protected against violence, abuse, sexual and gender-based violence, intimidation and exploitation.
- All school-age children are enrolled in primary education.

Strategy and activities

The primary focus of UNHCR's 2008-2009 Tanzania programme is on achieving durable solutions for refugees, preferably through repatriation, naturalization or resettlement. The Office seeks to maximize opportunities for safe and dignified return. Refugees will be provided with accurate and up-to-date information about their countries of origin. All refugees opting to repatriate will be registered and assisted. As part of the strategy to promote repatriation to Burundi, UNHCR introduced a cash grant system for returnees together with an increase in food assistance, which started in July 2007. This has led to exponential returns in the last half of 2007. UNHCR seeks to continue the cash grants in 2008-2009. UNHCR believes conditions in the DRC do not warrant the promotion of repatriation, though those refugees who wish to return are assisted. That could change, however, if conditions in the DRC improve. Meanwhile, resettlement operations in Tanzania will continue.

The Office will also work with the Government to complete the naturalization of all Somali refugees by the

end of 2009. In 2008 and 2009 UNHCR will aid refugee-hosting areas and communities during the transition phase from humanitarian to development assistance; in this task it will continue to draw on the support of other UN agencies and bilateral and multilateral development partners.

UNHCR's Tanzania programme promotes the social and economic well-being of all Burundian and DRC refugees and seeks to maintain minimum standards in all refugee camps. UNHCR will ensure that prevention of sexual and gender-based violence continues to be a priority in all programme activities. When identified, unaccompanied minors and separated children undergo a determination of their best interests. Camp-based refugees will also be provided with primary health care, including antenatal care, and supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes. The growth of children will be monitored. Universal primary education will be promoted through the sensitization of parents and children; to encourage primary enrolment UNHCR will provide school uniforms to all children and in particular sanitary materials to school-going girls. Finally, the Office will bid to strengthen the national protection framework by training government officials and giving administrative and technical support to government institutions.

Constraints

Peace and stability remain fragile in the two main countries of repatriation, Burundi and the DRC. Furthermore, both countries lack the health and educational services, infrastructure and jobs needed to support large reintegration programmes. Lack of land is an additional problem in Burundi. This seriously undermines UNHCR's efforts to pursue durable solutions for refugees through voluntary repatriation. Many refugees' unrealistic expectations of resettlement also weaken the momentum for return.

Organization and implementation

UNHCR presence

	2008	2009
Number of offices	6	6
Total staff	217	196
International	28	25
National	143	125
UNVs	35	35
JPOs	3	3
Deployees	8	8

Coordination

The UNHCR office in Tanzania works closely with the Ministry of Home Affairs, regional and district authorities, the Commissioner of Prisons and several national and international NGOs. The Office enjoys the support of sister UN agencies: WFP provides food rations for all refugees in camps, while UNICEF runs educational services and programmes to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies: Ministry of Home Affairs, Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) Kigoma.

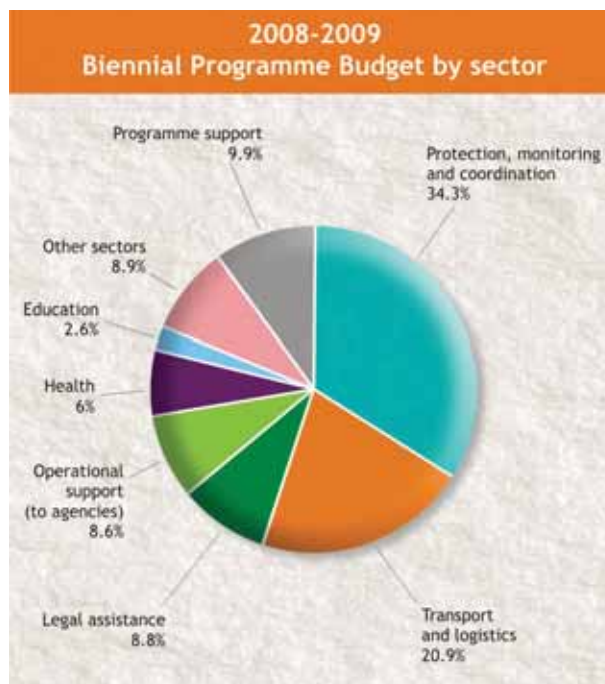
NGOs: Care International, Concern Worldwide, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services, Norwegian People's Aid, Relief to Development Society, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation, World Vision Tanzania.

Others: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit.*

Operational partners

NGOs: Right to Play, FilmAid.

Others: FAO, ICRC, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO.



Budget (USD)

Activities and services	2007			2008	2009
	Annual Programme Budget	Supp. Programme Budget	Total	Annual Programme Budget	Annual Programme Budget
Protection, monitoring and coordination	7,935,328	946,593	8,881,921	8,397,957	7,244,691
Community services	382,500	0	382,500	369,631	362,586
Domestic needs	612,000	0	612,000	400,000	400,000
Education	906,368	0	906,368	648,506	533,188
Food	16,380	19,530	35,910	12,612	11,411
Forestry	260,400	0	260,400	350,000	300,000
Health	2,496,900	210,800	2,707,700	1,563,848	1,195,062
Legal assistance	1,761,641	638,600	2,400,241	2,362,143	1,670,764
Operational support (to agencies)	1,581,331	97,340	1,678,671	2,143,187	1,777,729
Sanitation	192,000	46,500	238,500	138,064	136,102
Shelter and other infrastructure	539,900	266,600	806,500	462,937	425,343
Transport and logistics	4,445,480	1,813,500	6,258,980	5,116,100	4,427,192
Water	575,100	7,130	582,230	330,971	360,822
Total operations	21,705,328	4,046,593	25,751,921	22,295,957	18,844,890
Programme support	2,652,629	0	2,652,629	2,375,664	2,151,739
Total	24,357,957	4,046,593	28,404,550	24,671,621	20,996,629

Note: The Supplementary Programme Budget excludes a 7 per cent support cost that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.