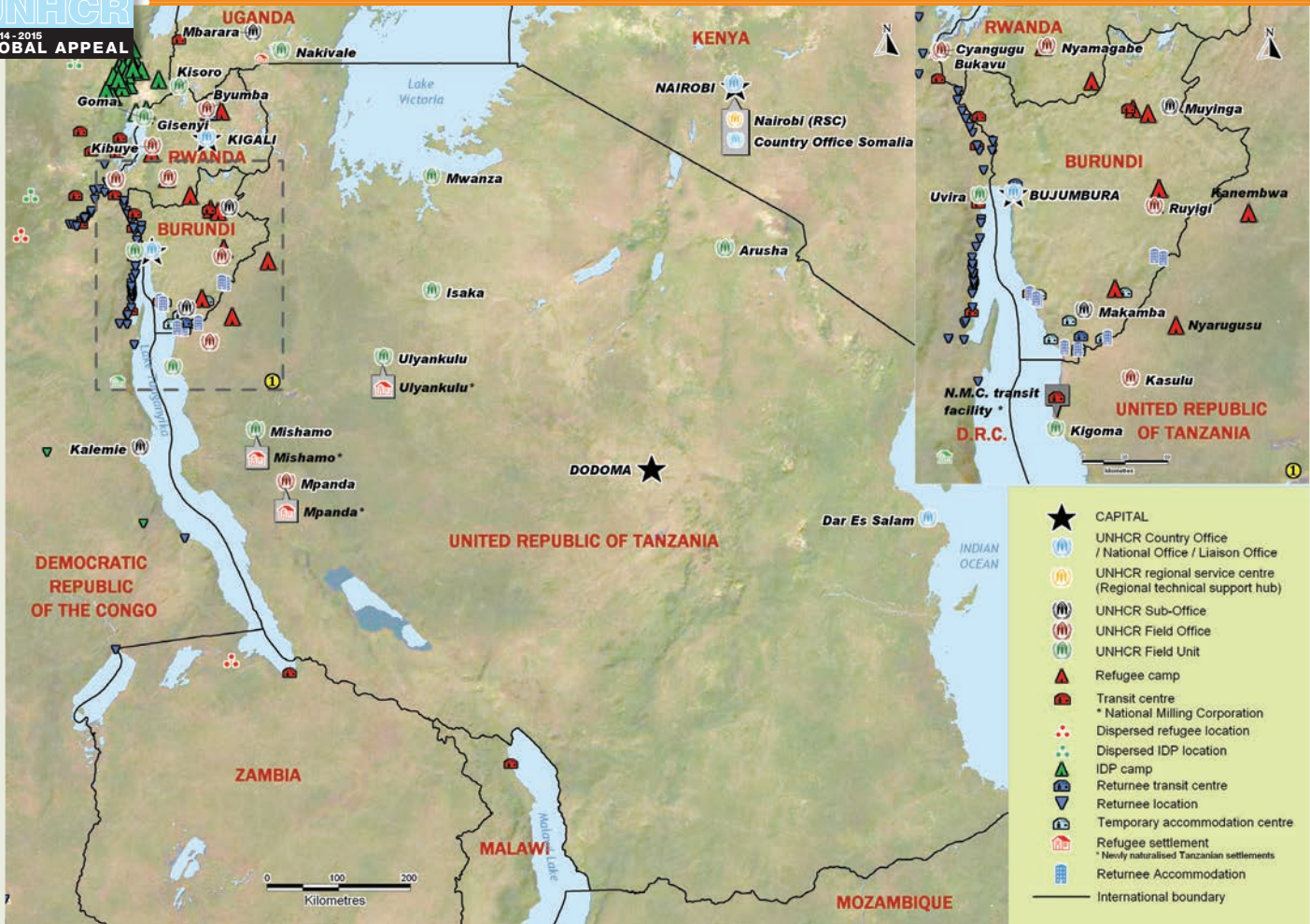


UNHCR
2014 - 2015
GLOBAL APPEAL

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



UNHCR's planned presence | 2014

Number of offices	8
Total personnel	129
International staff	19
National staff	89
JPOs	2
UN Volunteers	18
Others	1

Overview

Working environment

- The United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) has a decades-long history as a generous country of asylum. The country is a strong partner of UNHCR in joint efforts to find durable solutions to the situation of refugees who have successively found asylum within its territory. In addition to providing a hospitable environment over the years for many refugees, the Government took an unprecedented decision in 2010 to naturalize more than 162,000 Burundian refugees who had lived in three settlements in the west of the country for more than 40 years.
- The institution of asylum in Tanzania has been a heavy burden on government resources, particularly in relation to political instability in the Great Lakes Region. In recent years for instance, access to fair and efficient asylum procedures has been a challenge for asylum-seekers. The National Eligibility Committee (NEC) had not convened for four years until March 2013, when sessions were finally resumed. Such challenges continue to be addressed by the Government, with the support of UNHCR.

- The 162,000 Burundians who went through the naturalization process in 2010, also referred to as newly naturalized Tanzanians (NNTs), were due to be relocated to other regions of the country prior to receiving citizenship documentation. However, in August 2011 their relocation was suspended pending further consultations within the Government on the formalization of their status. The future of the NNTs remains linked to the finalization of this consultative process.
- In late 2012, almost 35,000 Burundian former refugees were assisted to return home from Mtabila camp in a dignified and safe manner. Since then, the Tanzanian Government has demonstrated flexibility in agreeing to accommodate new arrivals in the country, particularly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and to reassume its eligibility assessment responsibilities.
- The situation in Nyarugusu camp, where over 68,000 refugees reside, continues to deteriorate as a result of limited funding. Refugee movements are restricted by the

encampment policy in Tanzania, thus limiting self-reliance options and increasing dependence on humanitarian assistance.

and the “Old Settlements” of Mishamo, Katumba and Ulyankulu, where the NNTs reside.

- In 2014, the Government of Tanzania will continue to provide land for over 105,000 refugees in Nyarugusu camp

People of concern

The main groups of people of concern planned for in 2014 under the Tanzania operation are: Congolese refugees, the majority of whom fled the conflict in eastern DRC in 1996; Burundian refugees who fled in the 1990s and were found to be in continued need of international protection following the Mtabila camp closure exercise; Burundians who arrived in 1972 and went through the naturalization process in 2010, now awaiting a final decision from the Government of Tanzania regarding their local integration; 1972 Burundian refugees who were not part of the naturalization process; and Burundians settled in villages in the Kigoma area for whom durable solutions have yet to be identified.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Dec 2013		Dec 2014		Dec 2015	
		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	34,930	34,930	34,070	34,070	32,980	32,980
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	66,060	66,060	71,260	71,260	69,410	69,410
	Somalia	420	420	20	20	-	-
	Various	250	250	250	250	200	200
Asylum-seekers	Burundi	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	190	190	200	200	200	200
	Various	10	10	20	20	20	20
Stateless	Stateless	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000
Others of concern	Burundi	194,150	194,150	201,920	201,920	-	-
Total		298,020	298,020	310,250	310,250	105,820	105,820

| Response |

Needs and strategies

Owing to limited funding in recent years, the education and health infrastructure in Nyarugusu camp is in poor condition and in need of renewal. Only 70 per cent of refugees in the camp have adequate shelter and family latrines. There is also a need for the renewal of non-food items (NFI), with the last distribution having taken place in 2007.

The use of firewood is unsustainable given the depletion of wood stocks and refugees having to travel increasingly long distances to cater for their energy needs. The levels of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) have remained consistently high over the past two years.

The delay in providing a decision on the future of the NNTs has had far-reaching consequences for them, including on their

social and economic welfare, and limited access to basic services. UNHCR will therefore continue to work with the Government and host communities on projects that enhance their access to basic services such as health, education, sanitation, as well as livelihood activities.

At the ministerial-level intergovernmental event marking the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 50th anniversary of the 1961 Statelessness Convention organized by UNHCR in Geneva in December 2011, the Government of Tanzania pledged to review the 1998 National Refugees Policy; to revise or repeal and replace the 2003 Refugee Act; to ratify the 2009 Kampala Convention; and to continue to register and provide documentation for refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR will follow up on, and support the implementation of these pledges.

Main objectives and targets for 2014

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2014. Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what – under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process – has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2014 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context, strategic priorities and

experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (**priority area**). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2014, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE OF CONCERN	2014 COMPREHENSIVE TARGET	POTENTIAL GAP
Basic needs and essential services			
Population has sufficient access to energy			
Reliance on firewood as the main source of household fuel for cooking, lighting and heating is becoming unsustainable. This is mainly due to the depletion of wood stocks and the heightened exposure of women and children to risks related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) as they have to walk long distances to find firewood. UNHCR will lead attempts to implement a new approach to domestic energy in Nyarugusu camp.			
Percentage of households using alternative and/or renewable energy	Refugees and asylum-seekers	30%	15%
Percentage of households provided with energy-saving equipment	Refugees and asylum-seekers	43%	34%
Population has optimal access to education			
Owing to insufficient funding, education activities often fall short of meeting the needs of beneficiaries. In 2014, UNHCR will work on the rehabilitation of primary school buildings and will aim to reduce the shortage of primary-school teachers through training, increase of teacher incentives and recruitment of new teachers.			
Number of educational facilities constructed or improved	NNTs in settlements and 1972 Burundian refugees	20	priority area
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items			
There has been no general distribution of non-food items (NFIs) in camps since 2007. The refugees tend to trade their food for NFIs. To address this problem, UNHCR will prioritize the distribution of NFIs that are beneficial to the whole family.			
Number of people receiving hygienic supplies	Refugees and asylum-seekers	67,000	0 gap
Number of women receiving sanitary materials	Refugees and asylum-seekers	22,500	0 gap
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
Increasing access to safe and secure shelter will enable UNHCR to provide better protection to refugees, especially women and children, in Nyarugusu camp, where SGBV levels remain high.			
Number of structures repaired (excluding shelters)	Refugees and asylum-seekers	6	4
Number of people of concern receiving shelter support	Refugees and asylum-seekers	4,500	1,000

Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene

Considering that available sanitation facilities cover only two thirds of the needs at Nyaragusu camp, UNHCR will seek to attain international standards in relation to health, sanitation, water and hygiene in the camp. The construction of more latrines will help prevent epidemics and the spread of communicable diseases.

Number of household sanitary facilities/latrines constructed	Refugees and asylum-seekers	2,100	1,100
Number of people of concern reached by environmental health and hygiene campaigns	Refugees and asylum-seekers	67,000	0 gap

Favorable protection environment

Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened

UNHCR will continue to advocate for a review of the 1999 Refugees Act and its 2003 policy. This is expected to increase asylum space and enhance Tanzania's asylum practice. The Office is also following up on the pledges made by the Government at the 2011 Intergovernmental Event on incorporating the Kampala Convention into domestic legislation, as well as acceding to the Statelessness Conventions.

Extent to which capacity support is provided to Government	Refugees and asylum-seekers	90%	30%
	NNTs in settlements and 1972 Burundian refugees	100%	50%

Durable solutions

Potential for resettlement realized

In 2014, measures to extend the opportunities for resettlement for Congolese (DRC) refugees are due to start in accordance with UNHCR's four-year regional strategy. In the meantime, the resettlement programme for Burundians found in need of continued international protection following the closure of Mtabila camp continues as part of the wider durable solutions strategy.

Number of people for whom UNHCR made interventions to facilitate their departures	Refugees and asylum-seekers	3,800	2,896
Number of cases identified including women and girls at risk	Refugees and asylum-seekers	20,520	16,000

Potential for integration realized

Although there has been a moratorium on the local integration of the newly naturalized Tanzanians (NNTs), UNHCR and partners will continue to advocate with the Government to reach a decision.

Number of people of concern having their naturalization facilitated	NNTs in settlements and 1972 Burundian refugees	206,661	206,661
Number of events, workshops and seminars organized	NNTs in settlements and 1972 Burundian refugees	20	18

Security from violence and exploitation

Protection of children strengthened

Sixty per cent of the camp population are children under the age of 18 who are at risk of being exposed to harmful traditional practices such as child labour, SGBV and early forced marriages. UNHCR plans to launch a comprehensive strategy that will focus on building more educational opportunities, sensitizing community leaders and investing in energy-saving mechanisms and/or alternative sources of energy in order to reduce the risk of SGBV and harmful traditional practices.

Number of best interest determination (BID) decisions taken by BID panel	Refugees and asylum-seekers	1,000	priority area
Number of adolescents participating in targeted programmes	Refugees and asylum-seekers	11,000	priority area

Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved

SGBV levels have remained consistently high over the past two years, making it a priority for UNHCR to improve the protection from violence and exploitation, especially in the case of children.

Number of community-based committees/groups working on SGBV prevention and response	Refugees and asylum-seekers	6	priority area
	NNTs in settlements and 1972 Burundian refugees	63	priority area

| Implementation |

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Home Affairs, Zanzibar's Legal and Human Rights Centre

NGOs:

African Initiatives for Relief and Development, Community Environmental Management and Development Organization, Centre for Studies of Forced Migration, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Service, National Organization for Legal Assistance, Relief to Development Society, Tanzania Red Cross, Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation Agency

Others:

Law College, University of Dar es Salaam

Operational partners

Government agencies:

The Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

NGOs:

Asylum Access, Refugee Point, Spanish Red Cross, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services

Others:

FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFP, UNICEF, WFP

Coordination

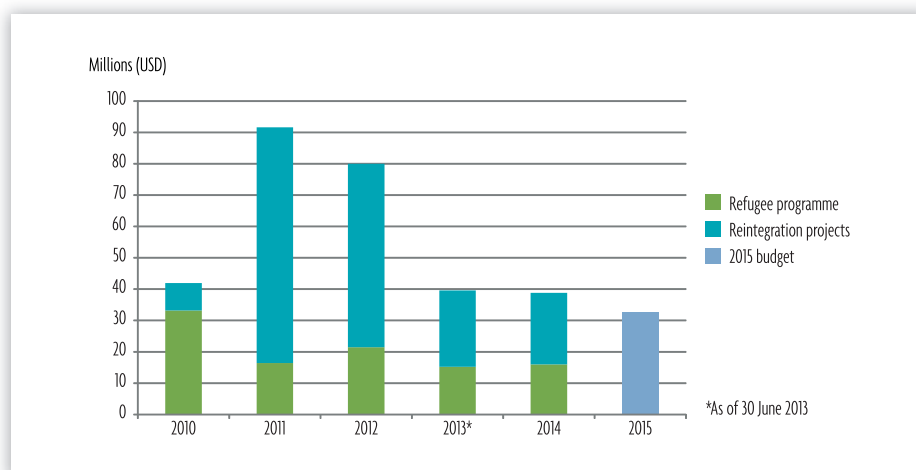
In Tanzania, efforts to achieve UNHCR's principal objectives of providing international protection and assistance, while pursuing durable solutions for all people of concern, including the strengthening of asylum and migration systems, have been supported through the Delivering as One initiative and through UNHCR's participation in the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2015. Within the UNDAP, UNHCR Tanzania leads the Refugee Programme Working Group, which includes FAO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP.

UNHCR also works closely with the Ministry of Home Affairs through its Refugee Services Department, the Prisons Services Department, the Immigration Department, the Border Management and Control Department and the Citizenship Department, as well as with the Zanzibar authorities in charge of illegal migratory flows management, repatriation, law renewal and capacity building.

| Financial information |

In recent years, the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Tanzania have reflected developments in the region with provisions made for a possible influx of refugees from the DRC and progress anticipated with the local integration of Burundian refugees. The budget peaked in 2011 at USD 91.6 million when UNHCR was ready to fully support the relocation of the newly naturalized Burundian refugees, a project that has not yet been realized. The 2014 financial requirements for the Tanzania operation are set at USD 38.8 million.

Budgets for the United Republic of Tanzania | 2010–2015



2014 budget for the United Republic of Tanzania | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
2013 revised budget (as of 30 June 2013)	15,213,715	24,393,323	39,607,039
Favourable protection environment			
Law and policy	534,418	0	534,418
Administrative institutions and practice	417,209	525,213	942,422
Access to legal assistance and remedies	232,209	0	232,209
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	192,209	0	192,209
Public attitude towards people of concern	334,626	598,476	933,103
Subtotal	1,710,670	1,123,689	2,834,359

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions	217,209	0	217,209
Identification of statelessness	187,209	0	187,209
Registration and profiling	271,968	842,318	1,114,285
Status determination procedures	293,936	0	293,936
Civil registration and status documentation	0	324,546	324,546
Subtotal	970,321	1,166,863	2,137,184
Security from violence and exploitation			
Protection from crime	397,239	468,000	865,239
Prevention and response to SGBV	518,072	645,159	1,163,230
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	283,936	0	283,936
Protection of children	637,498	0	637,498
Subtotal	1,836,744	1,113,159	2,949,903
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	545,833	3,710,623	4,256,455
Reproductive health and HIV services	120,833	0	120,833
Nutrition	378,478	0	378,478
Water	395,833	4,084,894	4,480,726
Sanitation and hygiene	493,072	0	493,072
Shelter and infrastructure	596,665	0	596,665
Access to energy	997,635	0	997,635
Basic and domestic items	1,248,072	0	1,248,072
Services for people with specific needs	325,833	0	325,833
Education	1,147,621	3,710,623	4,858,244
Subtotal	6,249,873	11,506,139	17,756,012
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	369,478	0	369,478
Coexistence with local communities	0	796,318	796,318
Natural resources and shared environment	573,072	242,318	815,389
Subtotal	942,550	1,038,635	1,981,185
Durable solutions			
Voluntary return	266,665	0	266,665
Integration	0	2,100,849	2,100,849
Resettlement	521,665	0	521,665
Subtotal	788,330	2,100,849	2,889,179
Leadership, coordination and partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	182,239	755,953	938,192
Donor relations and resource mobilization	182,239	92,318	274,557
Subtotal	364,478	848,270	1,212,748
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	1,022,311	2,413,159	3,435,469
Operations management, coordination and support	2,103,811	1,495,476	3,599,287
Subtotal	3,126,121	3,908,635	7,034,756
2014 total budget	15,989,087	22,806,240	38,795,327