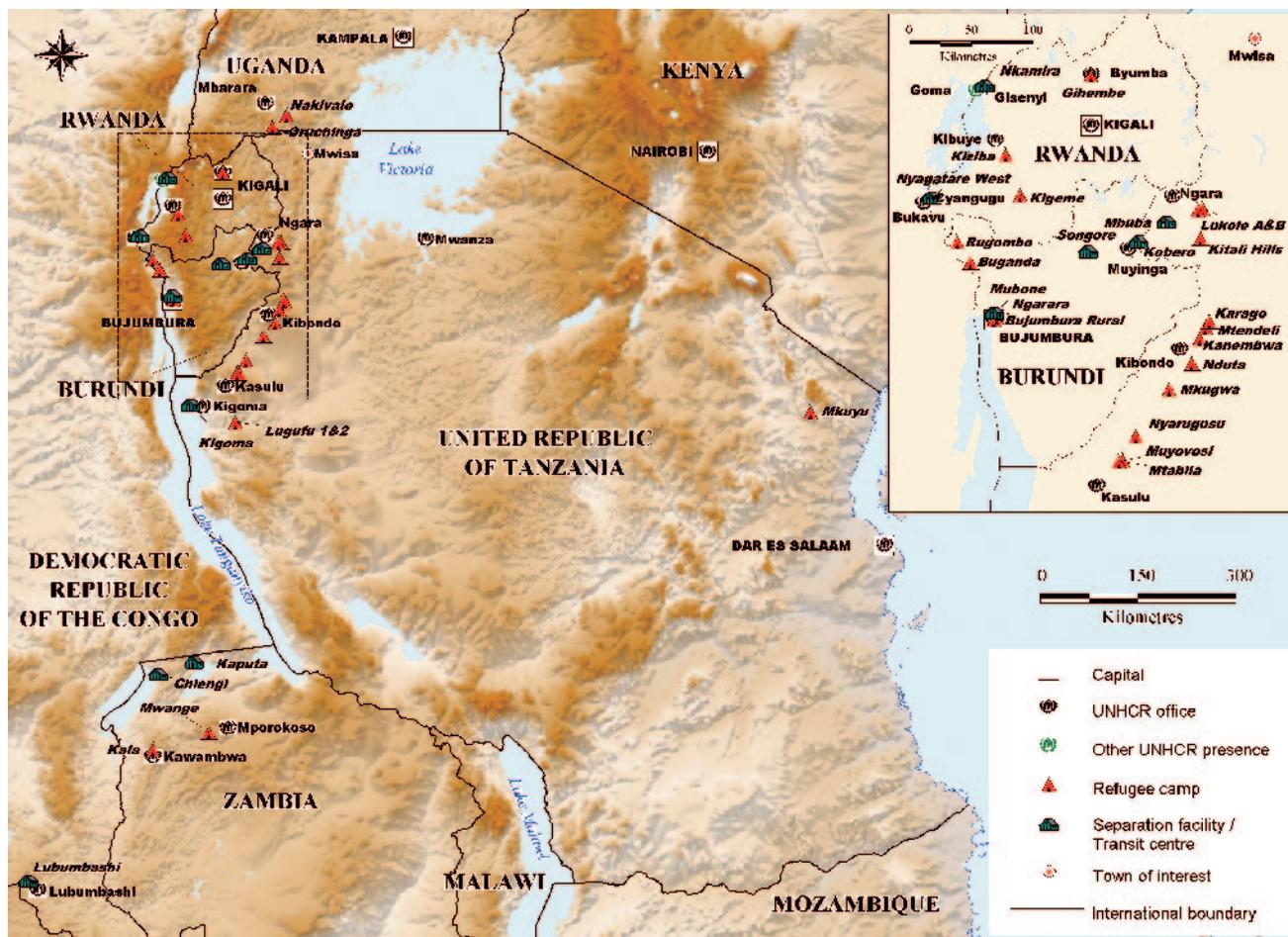


United Republic of Tanzania



Main Objectives

Ensure the well-being of refugees by providing essential assistance and services and support their voluntary repatriation; maintain adequate emergency preparedness to respond to major refugee movements; promote refugee law and help the Tanzanian authorities provide security in the refugee camps while ensuring that they retain an exclusively civilian and humanitarian character and that they accommodate only those persons entitled to international protection; ensure a comprehensive approach to sexual and gender-based violence through preventive measures and provide legal, medical and psycho-social support for the victims; maintain the support and goodwill of the Tanzanian government and people towards refugees and

asylum-seekers by providing tangible benefits to the local population in areas affected by the protracted presence of refugees; continue to support the local integration of those refugees whom the government has allowed to settle permanently.

Impact

- Delays in the implementation of a number of measures foreseen in the peace agreement signed in Arusha, Tanzania, in August 2000 meant that full-scale care and maintenance activities had to be continued beyond the originally foreseen timeframe, and for an even larger caseload than originally anticipated. Providing DRC Congolese and Rwandan refugees with material assistance proceeded as planned

whilst local integration was pursued for the Somali refugees.

- UNHCR ensured the provision of protection and assistance to approximately 500,000 refugees in 2001. Over 6,800 refugees were assisted to voluntarily repatriate, mainly to Rwanda, and 534 were resettled. Assistance with security in the refugee camps helped preserve their civilian and humanitarian nature. Funding constraints, aggravated by food shortages, had a negative impact on a number of sectors. Lack of funding also led to the curtailment of assistance to Tanzanian nationals residing near to camp areas.

Working Environment

The Context

As in previous years, 2001 saw an initial sense of optimism surrounding the peace processes in the Great Lakes Region. This proved to be short-lived and, conflicts continued throughout the year, hindering voluntary repatriation and causing continued refugee influxes into Tanzania. Nevertheless, the assisted refugee population declined from 511,000 at the end of the year 2000 to 498,000 as of December 2001. This was mainly due to the re-registration exercise, which reflected that the number of persons of concern to the Office was reduced by some 12 per cent. Limited repatriation has meant the overall objectives of the programme remain unchanged.

The long-term hosting of almost one million refugees has strained the infrastructure in western Tanzania. This was further compounded by the extreme poverty of the refugee-hosting districts. Furthermore, the presence of refugees contributes to the damage of the environment, produces competition for scarce resources and has led to increasing violence between locals and refugees. The backdrop of declining national and international support has meant that assistance activities have been severely compromised.

Constraints

The continuing uncertainty regarding the future of Burundi creates a difficult environment for securing the Government's agreement on crucial points of refugee policy, in particular, those involving greater refugee participation, self-reliance and freedom. A major constraint remains the Government's insistence that new Burundi refugee arrivals in the Kigoma Region cannot be transferred to the Kagera Region, where spare capacity exists, but should instead be accommodated in the Rukwa Region which is relatively inaccessible in terms of logistics. Because of their proximity to border areas, refugees are exposed to armed conflicts in neighbouring countries and faced threats to their physical safety in and outside the camps. Refugee women and children, in particular, have been victims of sexual violence, both within their own communities and whilst venturing into remote areas in search of firewood.

Persons of Concern				
Main Origin/ Type of Population	Total in Country	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent Female	Per cent under 18
Burundi (Refugees)	521,200	351,200	51	56
DRC (Refugees)	117,500	117,500	51	57
Rwanda (Refugees)	24,200	24,200	48	53
Rwanda (Asylum-seekers)	21,200	21,200	48	53
Somalia (Refugees)	3,400	3,400	53	62
Kenya (Returnees)	2,000	990	32	-

Income and Expenditure (USD) Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds					
	Revised Budget	Income from Contributions ¹	Other Funds Available ²	Total Funds Available	Total Expenditure
AB & TF	30,507,550	24,012,831	4,952,714	28,965,545	28,873,088

¹ Includes income from contributions restricted at the country level.

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

The above figures do not include costs at Headquarters.

Funding

Budgetary restrictions imposed on field offices at the beginning of the year forced the office to reduce implementing partners' budgets by 20 per cent. Whilst all life-sustaining activities were implemented and all minimum standards were maintained, especially under the health and water sectors, some activities such as road repair and the replacement of trucks, vehicles, water equipment, health education materials, emergency drugs, etc., were curtailed. Budgets for basic items such as fuel, soap

and sanitary materials, were reduced to less than a twelve months' supply and the quantity for distribution in some cases was halved.

Achievements and Impact

Protection and Solutions

Refugees residing outside designated refugee camps were at risk of being rounded up by the regional authorities. Many, who had been residing in Tanzania for decades, were reportedly given the option of returning to a refugee camp or repatriating to their country of origin. Since UNHCR was not present during these round-ups the Office was unable to verify whether all cases were systematically given such an option.

Activities to gradually empower refugee women in Tanzania continued in 2001. Standardised reporting protocols were revised for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and functioned effectively in 2001. In many cases the victims of SGBV were minors, even young girls.

Domestic violence rose in 2001 with 2,469 cases. There were also reports of 293 cases of rape in and around refugee camps. UNHCR continued discussions with the Refugee Services Department regarding the many shortcomings of the Refugee Act, 1998. Although progress had been made on access to asylum procedures many areas have not yet been addressed. The National Eligibility Committee (NEC) needs further structural review and possibly, technical support.

Over 2,000 Tanzanians from the island of Pemba (Zanzibar) fled to Shimoni, Kenya following intervention by security forces to stop a political opposition demonstration. Some 900 persons were repatriated by UNHCR upon receiving guarantees by the Government of Tanzania that they would not be prosecuted. The remaining 1,100 repatriated spontaneously.

Activities and Assistance

Community Services: Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) were reunited with parents as follows: 191 Burundian in Kagera and Kigoma, 122 Congolese in

Kigoma, 19 Rwandese in Rwanda whilst 19 Congolese children await cross-border reunification. In the Lukole camps in Ngara, 515 refugee leaders and 102 other influential people participated in 28 different roundtable discussions on the plight of children. Over 20,000 copies of a Kirundi document on child rights were distributed to the refugee community. UNICEF assisted in the training of social workers in foster-parenting, child psychology and prevention of child recruitment into the military. During the reporting period, with the help of partner organisations, UNHCR embarked on a programme of sports and games for the disadvantaged. The three-year plan is to be implemented in all camps in Tanzania.

There was a positive change towards gender mainstreaming with remarkable support from men. Leadership positions in the camp were equally distributed between women and men. Five refugee women participated in the Nairobi Women's Consultation meeting. Two women represented Tanzania in the Geneva dialogue in June 2001.

Skills-based training for vulnerable groups took place but restrictive asylum laws prevented all but limited income-generation activity.

Crop Production: Despite a restrictive government policy on land, UNHCR's goal remained that of assisting refugees in supplementing their food basket, increasing their purchasing power and improving their general standard of living. Transmissions by Radio Kwizera encouraged refugees to better utilise their small plots for maximum yields. Results were positive: 27,000 kilos of maize and 599,625 kilos of beans were cultivated. Elsewhere in Kagera, informal environmental education continued with over 22,000 fuel-efficient stoves being constructed throughout the year. Flood control contour lines were constructed in Nduta and Mtenдели. Radio Kwizera also taught good environment control practices in the Kibondo area and elsewhere.

Domestic Needs/Household Support: Notwithstanding funding constraints, the provision of essential domestic supplies to new arrivals was generally maintained. Distribution of soap and sanitary materials was an exception but hospitals continued to be supplied in Kigoma and Kagera camps. At the beginning of June 2001, only 125

grams of soap per person per month was provided – half of the recommended allocation. Funding constraints also prevented the general replacement of domestic supplies such as blankets, kitchen sets and water receptacles.

Education: Collaboration between UNICEF and UNHCR on education matters continued to be particularly strong. The total number of adults and children enrolled in education programmes in the Kigoma and Kagera Regions as of December 2001 was 191,412. A-level examinations took place in Kigoma for 600 Congolese refugees. In primary schools, 2,165 pupils sat the national examination. 2,681 Burundians and 2,165 Congolese sat inter-regional exams, of whom 1,559 (58 per cent) and 1,239 (57 per cent) passed respectively. The Refugee Education Trust, which was established in 2000 to provide post-primary education for refugee children, became operational in Tanzania. The fund has energised refugees and agencies alike to promote secondary school education in all camps. A partner NGO was selected to implement the project in all camps. 47 male and 11 female students enrolled at universities in Tanzania. Areas of study include law, agriculture, medicine, journalism, agronomy, labour, education, and social work. The DAFI scholarship programme provided 33 Burundian and one Rwandan student (eight females) with educational assistance in 2001. 15 students were pursuing university degrees, while 19 were pursuing advanced diplomas in various institutions in Tanzania. Of the 15 students who studied in Senegal, 13 were in their third year during the reporting period.

Food: Food for refugees in western Tanzania was provided by WFP in accordance with the MOU signed by both agencies. Food for Somali refugees was supplied by UNHCR. For the first time, the ration scale, recommended by the 2000 Joint Food Assessment Mission (JFAM) was adopted in Tanzania. By 1 August, many cereals and other commodities were being provided at 100 per cent of recommended levels. Nevertheless, a considerable energy gap (over 20 per cent) existed between the recommended and the distributed calorific intake of refugees. Vulnerable groups such as single female heads of households, families with two to four children under five years old, unaccompanied minors, etc., had their calorific intake provided at 100 per cent of the recommended levels.

Forestry: Regular broadcasts on Radio Kwizera encouraged refugees to plant several trees for every one that they cut down. Home gardening around the blends (refugee huts) was also encouraged to reduce soil erosion. Seeds and seedlings were distributed.

Health/Nutrition: The health of refugees in Tanzania remained stable in 2001. However, under-five mortality was higher in the newly-established camps such as Kitali Hills, Karago and Lugufu II than in the established camps. Malaria was the single highest cause of death followed by pneumonia, neo-natal complications, diarrhoea and HIV/AIDS. Morbidity had similar roots: malaria, respiratory tract infection, skin disease, worms and diarrhoea. The number of consultations in the camps per refugee per year fell from 3.1 in 2000 to 2.5 in 2001. Both figures are comparable to the average consultation rates in most developing countries. Mortality rates from HIV/AIDS increased partly due to improvement in case detection and reporting. In 2001, the HIV programme focused on consolidation and expansion of voluntary HIV testing, counselling, home-based care, behaviour changes and community participation. HIV/AIDS youth pilot projects have been completed in the Nyarugusu and Ngara camps. However, family planning services have so far made little impact on the high birth rate in the camps. Poor levels of education and a desire amongst refugees to make up those lost through war and civil strife has hindered progress. Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) was introduced in the camps with the help of UNICEF and WHO in 2000. It led to a reduction of under-five mortality, malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea. Some 300 refugees were referred to public hospitals in the region each month. This was a strain on the Tanzanian national health system. A major donor funded an eye project aimed at refugees and the local population in the Kigoma Region, which was started in 2001. Progress with malnutrition levels of under fives was made in 2001. Anaemia remains a significant problem amongst this group and women of child-bearing age. Of 27 cases suspected of pellagra, only one was confirmed but the existence of the disease suggests that the level of niacin in the food basket is inadequate.

Legal Assistance: Whilst Burundian and Congolese nationals are accorded prima facie refugee

status in Tanzania, Rwandan and other nationals are considered on an individual basis by the National Eligibility Committee (NEC). At the end of 2001, over 15,000 Rwandan asylum-seekers were still without refugee status. The “security package” designed to maintain civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps has been operating for three years. As part of the package, 278 police were provided with allowances and accommodation. UNHCR continued its efforts to separate combatants from non-combatant refugees. The separation of combatants from the refugees posed continuous challenges for UNHCR in western Tanzania. Furthermore, the Refugees Act terms these separated individuals, who are often combatants, as asylum seekers and refugees, which seems inconsistent with the civilian nature of refugee status.

Operational Support (to Agencies): Support was provided to agency partners as planned. These include several construction projects undertaken for NGO implementing partners in 2001 – to house staff, provide amenities and office equipment. Out-patient clinics and police posts were also constructed.

Sanitation: All the camps have satisfactory latrine facilities. House to house spraying of vector control agents was employed as the main malaria control measure in the camps. Flytraps were distributed in the camps for use in market places, local breweries and other places prone to fly breeding. Programmes on hygiene education were ongoing.

Shelter/Other Infrastructure: Essential supplies were provided to new arrivals in all camps. Distribution and reception centres in the Kigoma and Kagera Regions were maintained and all the camps, with the exception of Mkugwa, were renovated. Heavy rains damaged many food distribution centres, which will need to be rebuilt in 2002. All existing way stations and transit facilities were maintained. In Ngara, the Mbuba Transit Facility,

with a capacity to accommodate up to 3,000 new arrivals at a time, was improved with semi-permanent dormitories. It continued to receive both Rwandan and Burundian new arrivals. Roadworks were undertaken, both in refugee-affected areas and in the refugee camps. The main trunk road between Kibondo and Kigoma was upgraded through a bilateral financial contribution.

Transport/Logistics: Food delivery was implemented in a very satisfactory manner. In Kigoma and Kagera regions, an average of 4,000 metric tonnes

Promoting self-help and self-reliance: refugees from Burundi and Rwanda in Ngara camp producing mud bricks for construction. *UNHCR / L. Boscardi*



of food were transported by the UNHCR fleet to the camps every two weeks. The number of refugees transported increased from approximately 48,000 in 2000 to 82,000 in 2001. The transportation of new arrivals from the border entry points to the camps in the Kigoma Region remained a major task for the fleet with some 15,000 new refugees arriving in Tanzania from the DRC. Throughout 2001, 35,000 refugees were transported to or from camps and trucks continued to transport construction and rehabilitation materials for the establishment of new structures.

Water: Water delivery within the refugee camps was improved in 2001. Implementing partners and

refugee water committees held consultations with local farmers and ensured the free flow of water to the camps. Agency partners were involved with the drilling of boreholes in the Kigoma District but some plan to withdraw their physical presence in 2002. This has led to donors expressing concern over future managerial guidance of water delivery.

Organisation and Implementation

Management

During 2001, as a result of implementing Action 2, five international and 18 national posts were discontinued. At the end of the year, the Office counted 191 staff (54 international, including four JPOs and 12 UNVs, and 137 national officers).

Working with Others

UNHCR worked with the Refugee Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Assistance is provided through international and local NGO partners who implement the bulk of UNHCR-funded assistance whilst the central office in Dar-es-Salaam and regional offices in Kigoma, Kibondo, Kasulu and Ngora co-ordinate activities. During 2001, UNHCR worked with nine international and ten Tanzanian NGO partners. Whilst UNHCR is tasked with the overall co-ordination of assistance for the refugees, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and FAO provided technical guidance in other areas.

In May 2001, the Governments of Burundi and Tanzania and UNHCR set up a tripartite mechanism for the voluntary return of refugees once the situation in Burundi so allowed.

Overall Assessment

UNHCR's presence and activities in Tanzania allowed for protection and assistance to be provided to an average 475,000 refugees in the year 2001. 6,800 refugees were assisted to voluntarily repatriate, mainly to Rwanda, and 534 were resettled. The civilian and humanitarian character of the camps was, to a large extent, preserved. UNHCR does not currently foresee significant numbers of Burundi

refugees repatriating until late 2002 and only after the measures agreed upon in the Arusha peace process have been implemented. The prospect for repatriation of Congolese refugees will depend on progress in the DRC peace process. A functioning tripartite mechanism is in place and repatriation will continue to be pursued for the Rwandan refugees in Tanzania. It is essential that protection and assistance activities continue throughout 2002 whilst large-scale voluntary repatriation wholly depends on political progress.

Offices

Dar-es-Salaam

Kasulu

Kibondo

Kigoma

Ngara

Mwanza

Partners

Government Agencies

Ministry of Home Affairs

Principal Commissioner of Prisons

Regional Administrative Secretary (Kigoma)

Regional Administrative Secretary (Tanga)

NGOs

Africare

Atlas Logistique

CARE

CARITAS (Rulenge)

CARITAS (Kigoma)

Chama Cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania

Christian Outreach Relief and Development

International Rescue Committee

Norwegian People's Aid

OXFAM

Relief to Development Society

Southern African Extension Unit

Samaritan Enterprises Keepers Organisation

Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service

Tanzania Red Cross Society

Tanzania Water and Environment Sanitation

World Vision Tanzania

Others

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

FAO

IFRC

UNICEF

UNFPA

WFP

WHO

Financial Report (USD)				
Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds				
Expenditure Breakdown	Current Year's Projects	notes	Prior Years' Projects	notes
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	7,485,041		150,908	
Community Services	482,934		293,382	
Crop Production	12,652		9,710	
Domestic Needs / Household Support	328,896		99,324	
Education	764,583		346,158	
Fisheries	31,567		0	
Food	164,230		0	
Forestry	351,598		321,384	
Health / Nutrition	1,599,963		788,204	
Legal Assistance	1,760,510		199,026	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	2,643,599		1,138,543	
Sanitation	148,053		101,022	
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	339,336		233,975	
Transport / Logistics	2,600,031		1,692,787	
Water	366,686		111,269	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	5,801,656		(4,052,955)	
Sub-total Operational	24,881,335		1,432,737	
Programme Support	2,147,383		100,956	
Sub-total Disbursements / Deliveries	27,028,718	(3)	1,533,693	(5)
Unliquidated Obligations	1,844,370	(3)	0	
TOTAL	28,873,088	(1) (3)	1,533,693	

Instalments with Implementing Partners

Payments Made	13,151,948		816,056	
Reporting Received	7,350,292		4,869,010	
Balance	5,801,656		(4,052,954)	
Outstanding 1st January	0		4,152,089	
Refunded to UNHCR	0		(68,428)	
Currency Adjustment	0		(55,539)	
Outstanding 31 December	5,801,656		112,024	

Unliquidated Obligations

Outstanding 1st January	0		2,064,539	(5) ¹
New Obligations	28,873,088	(1)	0	
Disbursements	27,028,718	(3)	1,533,693	(5)
Cancellations	0		530,846	(5)
Outstanding 31 December	1,844,370	(3)	0	(5)

Figures which cross reference to Accounts:

(1) Annex to Statement 1

(3) Schedule 3

(5) Schedule 5

(5)¹ This balance includes USD 307,997, outstanding from operations before. It is also reported under "Unearmarked" in Schedule 5, page 46 of UNHCR's Accounts.