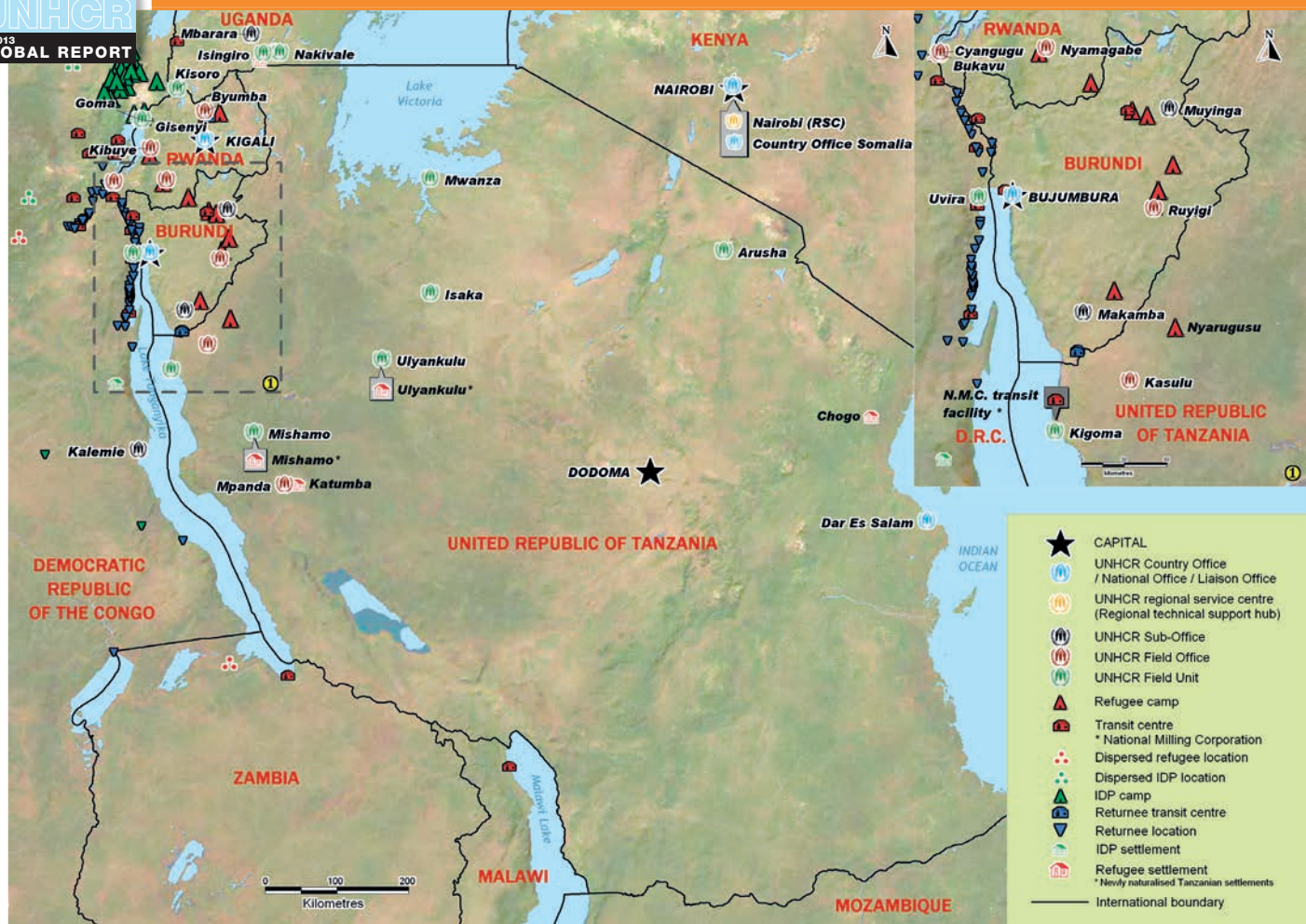


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Overview

Operational highlights

- With growing numbers of asylum-seekers lodged at the Kigoma transit site in the west of the country, UNHCR advocated the resumption of National Eligibility Committee (NEC) sessions. The NEC had not met since 2009, but in 2013, it met twice – confirming the refugee status of more than 915 people and reducing the number of asylum-seekers in limbo.
- Following UNHCR advocacy, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) increased asylum space and clarified earlier concerns about access to territory for Congolese (DRC) asylum-seekers.
- The final steps required to finalize the citizenship process for 162,000 former Burundian refugees known as newly naturalized Tanzanians (NNTs) remained unclear, leaving them in legal limbo and reversing some positive progress in self-sufficiency.
- While those deemed “illegal immigrants” were deported, following sustained UNHCR engagement, the Tanzanian authorities strove to ensure that there was no *refoulement* of refugees.
- UNHCR facilitated access to basic social services for NNTs

UNHCR's presence | 2013

Number of offices	9
Total staff	138
International staff	20
National staff	93
JPO staff	3
UNVs	13
Others	9

and local communities, helping promote a favourable protection environment.

- The Government completed the naturalization and local integration of just over 1,500 Somali Bantu refugees in Chogo settlement, with UNHCR support – making the settlement’s closure possible.

People of concern

At the end of 2013, Tanzania hosted over 102,000 refugees, of whom almost 80,000 received UNHCR assistance, as well as some 400 asylum-seekers.

Nyarugusu camp hosted some 69,000 refugees, compared to a population of 67,800 in 2012. The majority (64,500) were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and some 4,100 were

from Burundi, while 200 were of other nationalities. The majority of the Congolese refugees arrived between 1996 and 1999.

In the three “old settlements”, there were an estimated 192,700 individuals, including 162,300 former Burundian refugees who had been naturalized and were awaiting a final decision from the Government on their local integration.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	64,600	64,600	51	54
	Burundi	35,200	13,000	50	59
	Somalia	2,100	2,100	52	54
	Various	210	210	50	60
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	350	350	46	47
	Various	50	50	35	28
Others of concern	Naturalized ex-refugees from Burundi of concern to UNHCR	162,300	162,300	51	53
Total		264,810	242,610		

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR’s programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION			
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained			
Result/impact: A population verification exercise, which commenced in November 2013, successfully updated and captured bio-data information for over 950 households (5,000 individuals) by year-end.			
Gap: The PVE was held up – by at least three months – owing to insufficient human resources, mainly linked to limited funding. However, the target to register 100 per cent of people of concern was met.			
% of PoC registered on an individual basis	Refugees in camps and asylum-seekers	100%	100%
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Health status of the population improved			
Result/impact: While malaria continued to be a major cause of morbidity in the camp, there was a 29.7 per cent drop in the number of detected cases in 2013, compared to 2012. This was primarily attributable to UNHCR’s provision of over 33,000 long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets.			
Gap: Community participation and involvement in the delivery of health services remained a challenge. Also, people living with HIV and AIDS or chronic illnesses no longer received nutritional support through WFP’s supplementary feeding programme.			
Under-five mortality rate	Refugees in camps and asylum-seekers	0.7/1000/month	0.7/1000/month
# of health facilities equipped/constructed/ rehabilitated		5	5

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Supply of potable water increased or maintained			
<p>Result/impact: Refugees in Nyarugusu camp received, on average, 22-26 litres of potable water per person, per day. The international standard is 20 litres per person, per day. In order to meet the target, a considerable amount of extra fuel was required to maintain the water systems.</p> <p>Gap: New generators were required to replace the old ones, some of which had been used since the late 1990s. The tanks and tap stands also required replacement, to prevent a system collapse. The installation of a solar-powered water supply system was planned, to reduce the cost of operations.</p>			
Average # of litres of potable water available per person, per day	Refugees in camps and asylum-seekers	30	26.1
# of boreholes rehabilitated		2	2
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
<p>Result/impact: Plastic sheeting for shelter repair met the needs of 294 refugee families, while 223 families received shelter construction materials (poles/logs/bamboo shoots) collected from the surrounding village forest.</p> <p>No shelter support was provided to the newly naturalized Tanzanians (NNTs), for whom the situation remained largely unchanged.</p> <p>Gap: While 80 per cent of people lived in some form of shelter, the number of individuals with safe and secure shelter was far lower because many of the shelters required major repairs. Many more were unsafe and shelter materials were scarce.</p>			
% of households living in adequate dwellings	Refugees in camps and asylum-seekers	100%	80.3%
	NNTs in settlements and 1972 Burundian refugees	25%	20%
Population has optimal access to education			
<p>Result/impact: Over 24,200 students – 99.8 per cent of school-aged children – were enrolled at 12 primary schools; some 8,400 students enrolled in secondary schools; and 384 students taking vocational training.</p> <p>In the “old settlements”, six secondary schools received support that included additional classrooms, solar power, latrines, and other educational equipment. UNHCR advocacy also resulted in an enrolment increase of nearly 100 per cent, as the Government increased the annual admission capacity.</p> <p>Gap: While 99.8 per cent of primary school-aged children were in class, the classroom/pupil ratio remained high (1:146). The schools were forced to run double-shift classes because of the shortage of classrooms (349 required) and latrines.</p> <p>For NNTs, the need for dormitories for female students remained significant as a protection measure from the risk of exploitation.</p>			
% of PoC aged six-13 years enrolled in primary education	NNTs in settlements and 1972 Burundian refugees	95%	57.3%
# of educational facilities constructed and accessible for children		15	6
DURABLE SOLUTIONS			
Potential for integration realized			
<p>Result/impact: UNHCR facilitated applications for naturalization by the Somali Bantu refugees residing in Chogo settlement in Tanga Region; as a result, 1,514 applications were approved by the Minister of Home Affairs in December.</p> <p>Gap: The continued moratorium on integration/naturalization activities left the NNT population in the “old settlements” in a legal limbo. This made it difficult for UNHCR to attract partnerships for integration activities.</p>			
% of PoC opting for local integration who had locally integrated	NNTs in settlements and 1972 Burundian refugees	100%	0.9%
Potential for resettlement realized			
<p>Result/impact: In 2013, the Office made almost 1,700 resettlement submissions (1,303 Burundian and 396 DRC refugees respectively), surpassing the established resettlement quota of 1,520 refugees.</p> <p>Gap: The National Mining Company (NMC) transit centre, where resettlement processing occurs, was considered unsuitable for this purpose and resettlement countries recommended relocating. A potential site was identified at Makere, some eight kilometres from Nyarugusu Camp.</p>			
% of PoC identified as in need of resettlement who had departed for resettlement	Refugees in camps and asylum-seekers	100%	31%
# of persons for whom UNHCR made interventions to facilitate their departure		600	527

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Potential for voluntary return realized			
Result/impact: With UNHCR assistance, 229 Burundians repatriated voluntarily, as well as three Congolese to Uvira in eastern DRC.			
Gap: UNHCR did not facilitate or promote mass repatriation to the DRC owing to continued violence in eastern DRC.			
% of PoC with intention to return who have returned voluntarily	Refugees in camps and asylum-seekers	100%	100%
# of PoC provided with safe and dignified returnee transport		17,000	232
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) reduced and quality of response improved			
Result/impact: There were 475 new cases of SGBV reported in 2013, up from 260 in 2012. Assessments were conducted, enabling the formulation of SGBV standard operating procedures. The assessments led to positive changes in the assistance strategy.			
Gap: Legal proceedings related to some SGBV cases failed owing to survivors' and witnesses' reluctance to testify against the perpetrators, for fear of retaliation, or following agreements between family members and perpetrators.			
Continued reliance on firewood, as the main source of domestic/household energy (for both cooking and lighting), exposed women and children to the threat of SGBV.			
Extent to which known SGBV survivors receive support	Refugees in camps and asylum-seekers	100%	100%
# of community-based committees/groups working on SGBV prevention and response		6	7
Protection of children strengthened			
Result/impact: Targeted support was provided to almost 5,400 reported child protection cases, including: counselling, case conferencing, material assistance and referral to external actors for further support.			
Gap: A lack of child-friendly spaces remained a concern, particularly given the thousands of children in Nyarugusu camp who required protection. Adequate education space (as a protection solution) for children was also lacking.			
% of out-of-school adolescents who participate in targeted programmes	Refugees in camps and asylum-seekers	75%	91.5%
# of best interest determination conducted		1,440	519

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Home Affairs, including the Border Management and Control department, Citizenship department, Immigration department, Prison Services department, and Refugee Services department; Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs; Zanzibar authorities for illegal migratory flows management, repatriation, law renewal and capacity building

NGOs:

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

Operational partners

Others:

FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP

Assessment of results

At the core of programme delivery for refugees and asylum-seekers in camps in Tanzania in 2013 were prevention and response to SGBV. This included: expanding education space; providing alternative energy solutions, secure/safe shelter and access to water; empowering women; and SGBV-specific responses, such as medical, psychological and social support, as well as legal, material and safety/security mechanisms. In addition, referral mechanisms were refined. This appears to have led to an increase in cases reported, from 260 in 2012 to 475 in 2013.

To increase the educational space and reduce classroom congestion, 10 additional classrooms were constructed.

In line with UNHCR's advocacy, the re-convened NEC adjudicated over 915 of some 1,400 asylum applications thanks to an increase in the number of NEC sessions, with three held in 2013 alone.

Uncertainty over the local integration of NNTs continued. The Office worked with the Government to deliver basic services to both NNTs and the local communities, which improved the protection environment – reflected in a more positive attitude towards NNTs by the local community than previously.

UNHCR successfully advocated for the naturalization and local integration of 1,514 Somali Bantu refugees from Chogo settlement in Tanga Region.

Working with others

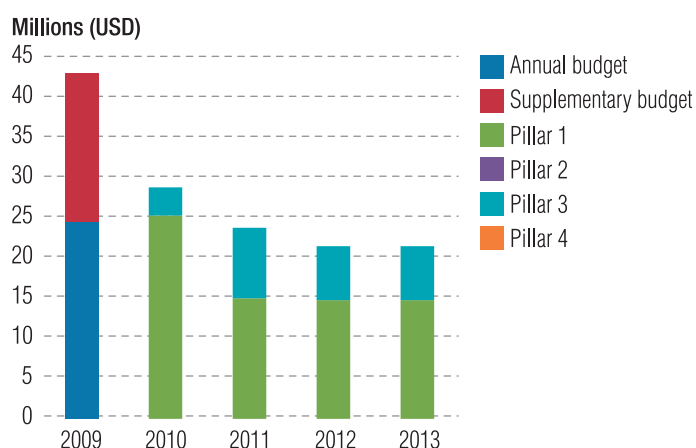
UNHCR's work was reinforced through the Delivering as One initiative and the organization's participation in the UN Development Assistance Plan 2011-2015. The organization leads the Refugee Programme Working Group in Tanzania, which includes representatives of FAO, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP.

The Office also worked closely with the Refugee Services Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Financial information

Owing to the unstable and volatile security situation in the DRC, for several years the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Tanzania have contained provisions for a possible influx of Congolese refugees. They also anticipated progress for the local integration of the former Burundian refugees (NNTs). In 2011, as UNHCR was ready to fully support the relocation of NNTs, the budget peaked at USD 91.6 million. However, the relocation did not take place and, consequently, the budget decreased to USD 79.9 million in 2012, and to USD 39.6 million in 2013. Available funding in 2013 allowed for expenditure of USD 19.4 million for this operation.

Expenditure in United Republic of Tanzania | 2009 to 2013



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

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	15,863,715	23,793,323	39,657,039
Income from contributions ¹	9,745,646	0	9,745,646
Other funds available / transfers	4,131,222	6,149,508	10,280,730
Total funds available	13,876,868	6,149,508	20,026,376

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

International and regional instruments	105,622	0	105,622
Administrative institutions and practice	363,334	403,878	767,212
Access to legal assistance and remedies	128,995	0	128,995
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	268,459	0	268,459
Public attitude towards people of concern	0	327,787	327,787
Subtotal	866,410	731,665	1,598,074

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	42,652	0	42,652
Identification of statelessness	38,012	0	38,012
Registration and profiling	790,182	318,598	1,108,780
Status determination procedures	61,018	4,055	65,073
Subtotal	931,864	322,653	1,254,517

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from crime	368,269	704,481	1,072,750
Prevention and response to SGBV	462,832	0	462,832
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	153,481	0	153,481
Protection of children	508,787	0	508,787
Subtotal	1,493,368	704,481	2,197,849

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Health	697,567	0	697,567
Reproductive health and HIV services	149,256	0	149,256
Nutrition	302,324	0	302,324
Water	297,139	0	297,139
Sanitation and hygiene	1,025,070	0	1,025,070
Shelter and infrastructure	291,057	0	291,057
Access to energy	265,423	0	265,423
Basic and domestic items	596,507	0	596,507
Services for people with specific needs	384,077	0	384,077
Education	315,552	0	315,552
Subtotal	4,323,970	0	4,323,970
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	144,265	0	144,265
Coexistence with local communities	0	855,658	855,658
Natural resources and shared environment	417,077	0	417,077
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	74,933	0	74,933
Subtotal	636,275	855,658	1,491,932
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Voluntary return	298,515	-100	298,415
Integration	4,990	300,085	305,075
Resettlement	692,792	0	692,792
Subtotal	996,297	299,985	1,296,282
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	214,164	295,877	510,041
Donor relations and resource mobilization	145,113	509,914	655,027
Subtotal	359,277	805,791	1,165,068
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	2,380,228	1,774,934	4,155,162
Operations management, coordination and support	663,160	574,451	1,237,611
Subtotal	3,043,388	2,349,384	5,392,772
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>			
Capacities, skills and knowledge development	182	0	182
Subtotal	182	0	182
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	595,369	79,892	675,261
Total	13,246,400	6,149,508	19,395,908

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.