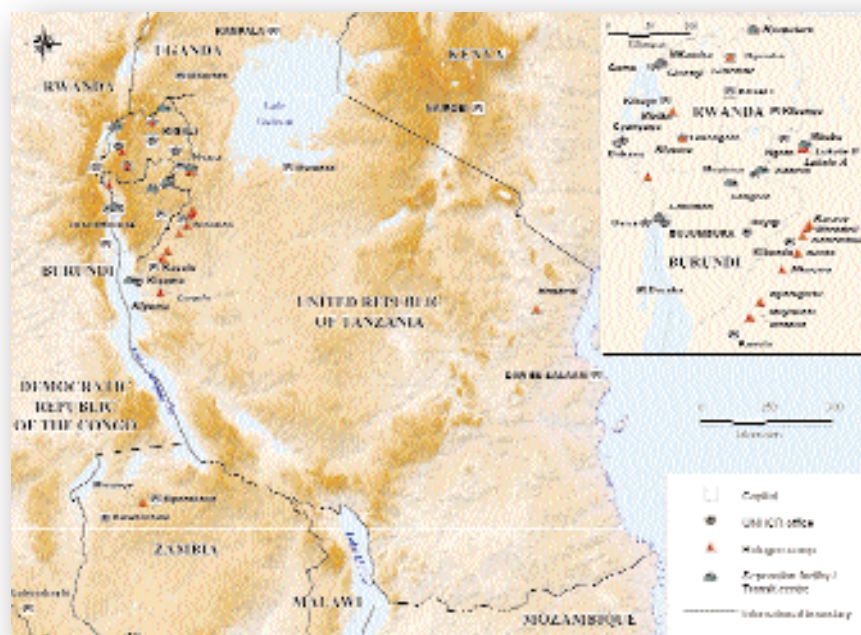


# United Republic of Tanzania in short

## Main Objectives

- Protect refugees and ensure their well-being by providing essential assistance and services while they remain in the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania).
- Help refugees from Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) return home voluntarily by facilitating and, conditions permitting, promoting their voluntary repatriation.
- Maintain adequate emergency preparedness to respond to major refugee movements (whether new influxes or large-scale repatriation movements).
- Promote refugee law and help the Tanzanian authorities provide security in the refugee camps; ensure that the camps retain an exclusively civilian and humanitarian character and that they accommodate only those persons entitled to international protection.
- Ensure a comprehensive approach to the problem of sexual and gender-based violence through preventive measures and legal, medical and psychosocial 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 presence of refugees.
- Continue to support the local integration of those refugees whom the Government has allowed to settle permanently.



## PLANNING FIGURES

Population	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001
Burundi Refugees <sup>1</sup>	368,600	329,600
Congolese Refugees (DRC) <sup>2</sup>	110,900	120,900
Rwandan Refugees	27,300	31,300
Somali Refugees	3,000	3,000
Other Refugees/Asylum-Seekers	300	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>510,100</b>	<b>485,100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Government figures indicate that there are an additional 470,000 unassisted Burundi refugees living in settlements and Tanzanian villages. UNHCR estimates that 75,000 will repatriate during the year, but departures may be partly offset by new arrivals.

<sup>2</sup> Up to 10,000 new refugees could be expected to arrive from the DRC in 2001.

**TOTAL REQUIREMENTS • USD 32,095,720**

## WORKING ENVIRONMENT

### Recent Developments

Contrary to hopes that the volatile situation in the region would improve and allow progress towards durable solutions for the refugees, such as voluntary repatriation, fighting and civil unrest in neighbouring countries continued to lead to new arrivals of refugees. As of mid-October 2000, approximately 90,000 new refugees had registered with UNHCR in Tanzania. The vast majority of these originate from Burundi, with a smaller number from DRC and Rwanda. With very limited absorption capacity left, the Government designated Kitali Hills in the Kagera region for the estab-

ishment of a new refugee camp, which was opened in November 2000.

During the past few years the traditional hospitality towards refugees by the Tanzanian authorities and host communities has been strained by growing insecurity (perceived to be caused by the refugees) and the pressure on limited natural resources exerted by higher numbers of refugees. As a result, assistance and protection programmes for refugees are being delivered in a more politically charged atmosphere. The Government's current policy therefore focuses on temporary asylum, geared towards voluntary repatriation as soon as possible.

## Constraints

Large-scale repatriation cannot yet be envisaged for many refugees in view of persistent political and military instability in the refugees' countries of origin, slow progress in peace negotiations, and the destabilising effect, at the regional level, of multi-faceted conflicts. Another constraint remains the Government's difficulty in identifying suitable sites to shelter new arrivals, as current sites are reaching full capacity. Although Kitali Hills (Kagera region) was recently designated as a contingency site, no suitable site has yet been identified in the Kigoma region, which up to now has been the major refugee-receiving region in the country. The infrastructure in both regions is very poor and logistical difficulties add to the cost of delivering assistance to the refugees and host communities.

Both within and outside the refugee camps, the refugees' safety is threatened mainly by criminal and/or politically motivated elements within the refugee community, resulting in serious injury and, in some cases, death. The Tanzanian police generally do not have the capacity to deal with such threats and violence. Continued reductions in support by the donor community in 2000 had a negative impact on the delivery of humanitarian assistance. If prolonged, this will have serious health implications for the refugees.

# STRATEGY

## Protection and Solutions

UNHCR will continue to provide protection and material assistance to roughly 490,000 refugees, while seeking durable solutions. Somali refugees are settled in the north-eastern Tanga region, while the other refugee groups (Burundi, Congolese and Rwandans) are located in 11 refugee camps in the Kigoma and Kagera regions in the north-west. As in previous years, regular verification and re-registration exercises will be carried out in all camps in order to avoid multiple registration and to ensure an accurate overview of the population and its needs.

## Burundi Refugees

Large-scale voluntary repatriation will depend on the progress of the various peace initiatives currently underway. In anticipation of significant progress in the Burundi peace process, UNHCR is making preparations for the voluntary repatriation of 75,000 Burundi refugees during the second part of 2001, by which time conditions in Burundi should be much more favourable. However, repatriation will have to go hand in hand with continued humanitarian assistance and protection for refugees who remain in the camps, and for any new arrivals. Concurrently with preparations for voluntary repatriation, UNHCR will explore with the Government opportunities for local integration of refugees who remain in the country and who are in continued need of international protection. Resettlement will generally be an option only for refugees with special protection problems in Tanzania.

## Congolese Refugees (DRC)

Recent political and military developments in the DRC do not inspire hope that Congolese refugees will be able to return to their country in the near future. On the contrary, UNHCR expects that in 2001, people seeking refuge in Tanzania will outnumber those repatriating. Humanitarian assistance and international protection will need to continue for this group of refugees.

## Rwandan Refugees

A functioning tripartite mechanism for repatriation involving Rwanda, Tanzania and UNHCR has been in place for a number of years and voluntary repatriation will continue to be pursued for Rwandan refugees, who continued to arrive in Tanzania in 2000.

## Somali Refugees

In late 1999, the Tanzanian Government allocated land in the north-eastern part of the country to a group of approximately 3,000 Somali refugees. As the site is not yet habitable, efforts will be made to develop it and then help the refugees settle there.

## Urban Refugees

UNHCR will also continue to help urban refugees meet their most basic needs (i.e. shelter and health care), while identifying durable solutions for them.

## Assistance

In 2001, UNHCR will continue to meet the most urgent needs of refugees by giving them protection and life-sustaining assistance in the refugee camps. As the Government has stated that voluntary repatriation remains the preferred solution for the majority of refugees, there will generally be few activities to enhance self-sufficiency. Assistance provided to Somali

refugees, however, will include support for productive activities, in order to limit dependence on international assistance.

The gradual empowerment of refugee women is one of UNHCR's main policy objectives in Tanzania. Efforts to involve more women in health care and education through training and public information campaigns will continue. In addition, a comprehensive approach to the problem of sexual and gender-based violence will focus on prevention through awareness raising at the community level and the provision of appropriate legal, medical and psychosocial support to victims.

Training in the camps will focus on the rights of refugee children and relevant activities will be incorporated into education, community services and protection programmes. Child health care will focus on immunisation and childhood illnesses, especially those associated with anaemia and malnutrition. Community-based programmes will be implemented to engage adolescents in meaningful activities. In addition, programmes will be set up to provide education on topics pertinent to repatriation.

UNHCR will assist areas affected by the presence of refugees by strengthening local institutions, transport networks and

infrastructure. Areas hosting refugees will benefit from the construction or rehabilitation of water facilities, roads, health centres, and schools, as well as environmental rehabilitation in and around both old and new camps. UNHCR will support the central, regional and district authorities involved in the day-to-day management of refugee affairs.

UNHCR will also maintain vigorous environmental protection programmes so as to prevent soil erosion and the depletion of wood and water resources. Reforestation will be encouraged in threatened camp environments and energy conservation measures will be introduced or strengthened. Environmental concerns will continue to be addressed through vector control, medical waste disposal, household support and environmental education.

In 2001, UNHCR will continue to provide post-primary education for a small number of refugee students throughout the country. In order to provide educational opportunities to a larger number, however, the current programme will be phased out and replaced by a vocational training programme specifically designed to develop skills for a large number of refugees that will be of use to them upon return to their country. The training programme will focus on income-generating and construction skills.

UNHCR will also provide special assistance and support to the Tanzanian authorities to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of the refugee camps. A challenge, both in and around the camps, is how to put an end to sexual and gender-based violence affecting women and children. UNHCR will continue to increase awareness of this type of violence and encourage more frequent reporting of incidents and more thorough follow-up and prosecution of offenders.

### **Desired Impact**

UNHCR's activities and presence should result in lasting solutions for many refugees by facilitating the repatriation of those wishing to return to their country of origin. By helping the authorities to provide security in the refugee camps, their civilian and humanitarian character should be preserved. The majority of refugees in Tanzania will enjoy adequate provision of water, basic food, and non-food items. Thanks to full access to primary



health care (and health education) the overall health status of the population will improve. Community-based assistance will be provided for vulnerable groups and refugees will have access to community development and awareness-raising activities, lessening their sense of dependency and increasing their involvement in community affairs. Assistance for Somali refugees will gradually be phased out as they become self-sufficient. UNHCR will ensure that primary education conforms to agreed minimum standards and that certificates of education are validated by the relevant authorities in the refugees' countries of origin. Education and training in the camps will give refugees valuable skills that will facilitate their reintegration and enable them contribute to the reconstruction of their home communities. The status and security of refugee women will be improved by various specially designed projects, including income-generating activities. Finally, UNHCR's efforts will mitigate the impact of refugees on natural resources.

## ORGANISATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

### Management

A UNHCR Representative based in Dar es Salaam heads UNHCR's presence in Tanzania. In 2001, UNHCR's activities will be carried out by 192 staff members (36 international and 156 national) and 12 United Nations Volunteers, based in the capital and in five field locations.

### OFFICES

Dar es Salaam
Kasulu
Kibondo
Kigoma
Mwanza
Ngara

### Co-ordination

In 2001, UNHCR plans to work with a total of 17 NGOs. The Refugee Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is responsible for the co-ordination of all refugee-related matters in Tanzania. The National Coordination Committee (composed of the Tanzanian Government, NGOs and other UN agencies) meets every month to co-ordinate the various refugee operations in different parts of the country. In addition, monthly district-level meetings include representatives from NGOs, other UN agencies and local government officials. Other UN agencies support the refugee programme, for example, WFP provides food, UNICEF provides assistance

in health and education, FAO provides seed and tools, and WHO provides immunisation expertise.

### PARTNERS

<b>Government Agencies</b>
Ministry of Home Affairs
<b>INGOs</b>
AFRICARE
ATLAS
CARE
Caritas
Christian Outreach
Diocese of Western Tanganyika
Dutch Relief Agency
<i>Chama Cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania</i>
<i>Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i>
International Rescue Committee
Norwegian People's Aid
OXFAM
Relief to Development Aid
Southern Africa Education Unit
Tanzania Red Cross Society
Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation
World Vision Tanzania
<b>Other</b>
United Nations Population Fund
United Nations Children's Fund
World Food Programme
Food and Agriculture Organisation
World Health Organisation

### BUDGET (USD)

Activities and Services	Annual Programme
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	8,224,092
Community Services	875,760
Crop Production	328,644
Domestic Needs/Household Support	1,197,448
Education	997,868
Food	348,050
Forestry	896,116
Health/Nutrition	3,152,243
Income Generation	200,000
Legal Assistance	2,005,503
Operational Support (to Agencies)	4,843,976
Sanitation	443,059
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	948,228
Transport/Logistics	4,454,423
Water (non-agricultural)	830,182
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>29,745,592</b>
Programme Support	2,350,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,095,720</b>