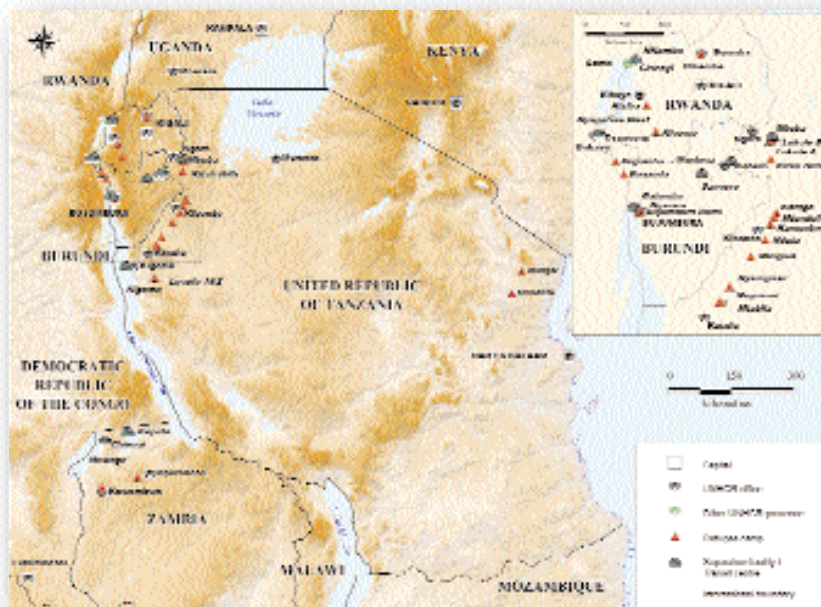


United Republic of Tanzania

Main Objectives

- Protect refugees from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Somalia and ensure their well-being by providing essential assistance and services while they remain in the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania).
- Promote and facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees to Burundi, Rwanda and DRC when conditions in the countries of origin permit.
- Continue to support the local integration of refugees allowed by the Government to settle permanently in Tanzania.
- Promote refugee law and help the Tanzanian authorities to provide security in the refugee camps, ensuring that the camps retain an exclusively civilian and humanitarian character and that they accommodate only those persons entitled to humanitarian protection.
- Maintain the support of the Tanzanian Government and the goodwill of the Tanzanian people towards refugees and asylum-seekers by providing tangible benefits to the local population in areas affected by the presence of refugees.
- Ensure adequate emergency response mechanisms, in view of the unpredictable political situation in the principal countries of origin.



PLANNING FIGURES

Population	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002
Burundian Refugees	350,000	150,000
Congolese Refugees (DRC)	115,000	71,000
Rwandan Refugees	25,000	25,000
Somali Refugees	3,300	3,300
Other Refugees/Asylum-Seekers	1,800	1,800
Total	495,100	251,100

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS • USD 24,718,192

WORKING ENVIRONMENT

Recent Developments

The United Republic of Tanzania continues to receive refugees from Burundi, DRC and Rwanda, and is the country most seriously affected by refugee flows in the Great Lakes Region. Civil and political unrest in Burundi and DRC hinders voluntary repatriation to these countries and causes new influxes of refugees. In addition to the 495,100 assisted

refugees in Tanzania, Government figures indicate that there are some 170,000 Burundians in settlements and a further 300,000 living in villages in north-western Tanzania, none of whom are assisted by UNHCR. The signature of the Burundi peace accord in August 2000 enhanced prospects for voluntary repatriation to Burundi, while in DRC, the peace process also appears to be making progress.

Constraints

The traditional hospitality shown towards refugees in past years by the Tanzanian authorities and host communities has been strained by growing insecurity perceived, unfortunately often quite accurately, to be caused by the refugees themselves. The refugees' safety has frequently been compromised, both within and outside the refugee camps, mainly by criminal and political-

ly motivated elements within the refugee community. These incidents have resulted in serious injury, and in some cases, death. This problem, and pressure on limited natural resources, lie behind the Government's current emphasis on temporary asylum, with a view to repatriation as soon as possible. This effectively precludes any possibility of local integration and inhibits efforts towards self-reliance.

Refugees from Burundi and Rwanda living in Ngara camp. *UNHCR/L. Boscardi.*



STRATEGY

Protection and Solutions

Prospects for large-scale repatriation will depend on the achievement of significant political progress through ongoing national, regional and international initiatives. UNHCR will promote and

facilitate voluntary repatriation if and when conditions in the countries of origin permit. Certain circumstances may demand UNHCR's attention to the principle of *non-refoulement* of refugees and the requirement that any repatriation be voluntary. UNHCR will have to help create popular and official acceptance of the prospect of integration for a number of refugees who are likely to decide not to return to their country of origin.



Burundi Refugees: 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. In the meantime, UNHCR envisages the repatriation of some 200,000 Burundi refugees in 2002, and tripartite and bilateral meetings between the Governments of Burundi and Tanzania and UNHCR have continued to prepare for repatriation. Alongside meetings on voluntary repatriation, discussions will be held with the Government of Tanzania regarding integration opportunities for a likely residual caseload. For refugees with special protection needs, resettlement will remain a solution to be offered only in exceptional circumstances, although a gradual yearly increase is envisaged.

Congolese Refugees (DRC): UNHCR will provide refugees in camps with protection and essential life-sustaining services and primary education, whilst preparing for possible voluntary repatriation. UNHCR remains cautiously optimistic and envisages repatriation of 50,000 Congolese refugees in 2002.

Rwandan Refugees: Although a functioning tripartite mechanism (Tanzania/Rwanda/UNHCR) is in place, and repatriation continues to be pursued for Rwandan refugees in Tanzania, large-scale repatriation is not foreseen. The number of Rwandans who repatriated voluntarily in 2001 has been offset by the continuing arrival of new asylum-seekers. Rwandan asylum-seekers undergo refugee status determination by the National Eligibility Committee, and a considerable backlog of applications has built up. As new asylum-seekers continue to arrive, UNHCR strives to ensure that processing of applications is expedited in order to integrate those who are formally granted asylum into normal camp activities.

Somali Refugees: UNHCR is supervising closely the evolution of the local settlement programme for some 3,300 Somali refugees in the Tanga region. The participation of the regional authorities was enlisted from the outset. It is hoped that it will be possible by the end of 2003 to make a positive assessment of progress regarding food self-sufficiency, and that the Government will accept full responsibility for these refugees.

Urban Refugees: UNHCR will continue to provide assistance to urban refugees at a minimal level that will not attract a further influx, and to support the Government in the management of the urban caseload.

Assistance

Basic services will be provided to the refugees within the framework of minimum international standards and UNHCR's thematic priorities. UNHCR will co-opt other UN agencies to include both refugee and host community needs in their operational plans (emergency and development). The programme

will consolidate capacity-building accomplishments (with implementing partners and with refugees) through continued training, rationalisation of services, and increased participation by refugees in programme activities.

UNHCR will support the central, regional and district authorities involved in the day-to-day management of refugee affairs, and continue to provide special assistance to the Tanzanian authorities through a range of measures (the "security package") to help maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of the refugee camps. Areas hosting refugees will benefit from the strengthening of local institutions and transport networks, construction or rehabilitation of water facilities, roads, health centres and schools. Vigorous environmental protection programmes aimed at preventing soil erosion and depletion of wood and water resources will be encouraged in and around the camps.

UNHCR's protection staff will continue to concentrate training efforts on refugee rights and legal procedures relating to sexual offences and the criminal code through refugee law and policy workshops for government officials, lawyers, NGO staff, refugee leaders, health and community services administrators, and others. Training in refugee camps will focus on the rights of refugee children with relevant activities 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 activities will continue to engage adolescents in meaningful activities. Empowerment of refugee women will continue through training and public information campaigns to encourage increased involvement in health care and education. A comprehensive approach to sexual and gender-based violence will focus on prevention through awareness raising at the community level and the provision of legal, medical and psychosocial support to victims.

Desired Impact

While the ultimate desired impact of UNHCR's activities in Tanzania would be the successful voluntary repatriation of refugees to their countries of origin, the ongoing conflicts in some of those countries preclude the active promotion of such repatriation. In the interim, UNHCR will continue to strive to improve the quality of its assistance programmes (subject to funding constraints).

Above and beyond the provision of adequate water, food (through WFP) and non-food items, the overall health status of the refugees will be maintained by ensuring full access to primary health care. Vulnerable groups will continue to benefit from community-based assistance. Increased involvement in community affairs will enable the refugee population as a whole to experience less of a sense of dependency. Their acqui-

sition of valuable skills will in due course facilitate their reintegration and enable them to contribute rapidly to the reconstruction of their home communities.

A comprehensive approach to the specific problem of sexual and gender-based violence will continue to enhance the status of women and increase awareness of gender factors among refugees (both men and women) and the police and judicial authorities. Gender awareness is also built into primary education curricula.

Furthermore, UNHCR will support refugees who wish to return to their country of origin, and promote voluntary repatriation where conditions permit. Security in and around refugee camps will be maintained through support to the Tanzanian authorities.

ORGANISATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Management Structure

In 2002 UNHCR's activities will be carried out in the main city of Dar es Salaam and in five field locations by 182 staff members (33 international and 137 national) and 12 UNVs.

Co-ordination

In 2002, UNHCR plans to work with a total of 19 NGOs. The Refugee Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the co-ordination of all refugee-related matters in Tanzania. Quarterly inter-agency 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.

OFFICES

Dar es Salaam
Kasulu
Kibondo
Kigoma
Mwanza
Ngara

PARTNERS

Government Agencies

Ministry of Home Affairs
Commissioner of Prisons
Regional Administrative Secretary (Kigoma and Tanga)

NGOs

Africare Tanzania
Assistance Road Foundation
ATLAS Logistique
CARE International
Caritas (Diocese of Kigoma/Diocese of Rulenge)
<i>Chama Cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania</i>
Christian Outreach Relief and Development
Concern
International Rescue Committee
Norwegian People's Aid
Relief to Development Society
Samaritan Enterprise Keepers Organization
Southern Africa Extension Education Unit
Sustainable Construction Agency for the Needy
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services
Tanzania Red Cross Society
Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation
World Vision Tanzania

Others

<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i>
FAO
UNFPA
UNICEF
WFP
WHO

BUDGET (USD)

Activities and Services	Annual Programme
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	6,875,591
Community Services	720,330
Crop Production	19,696
Domestic Needs	410,674
Education	884,606
Food	225,918
Forestry	816,159
Health	2,156,146
Legal Assistance	1,720,090
Operational Support (to Agencies)	3,750,008
Sanitation	247,885
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	848,890
Transport/Logistics	3,136,929
Water	660,669
Total Operations	22,473,591
Programme Support	2,244,601
Total	24,718,192