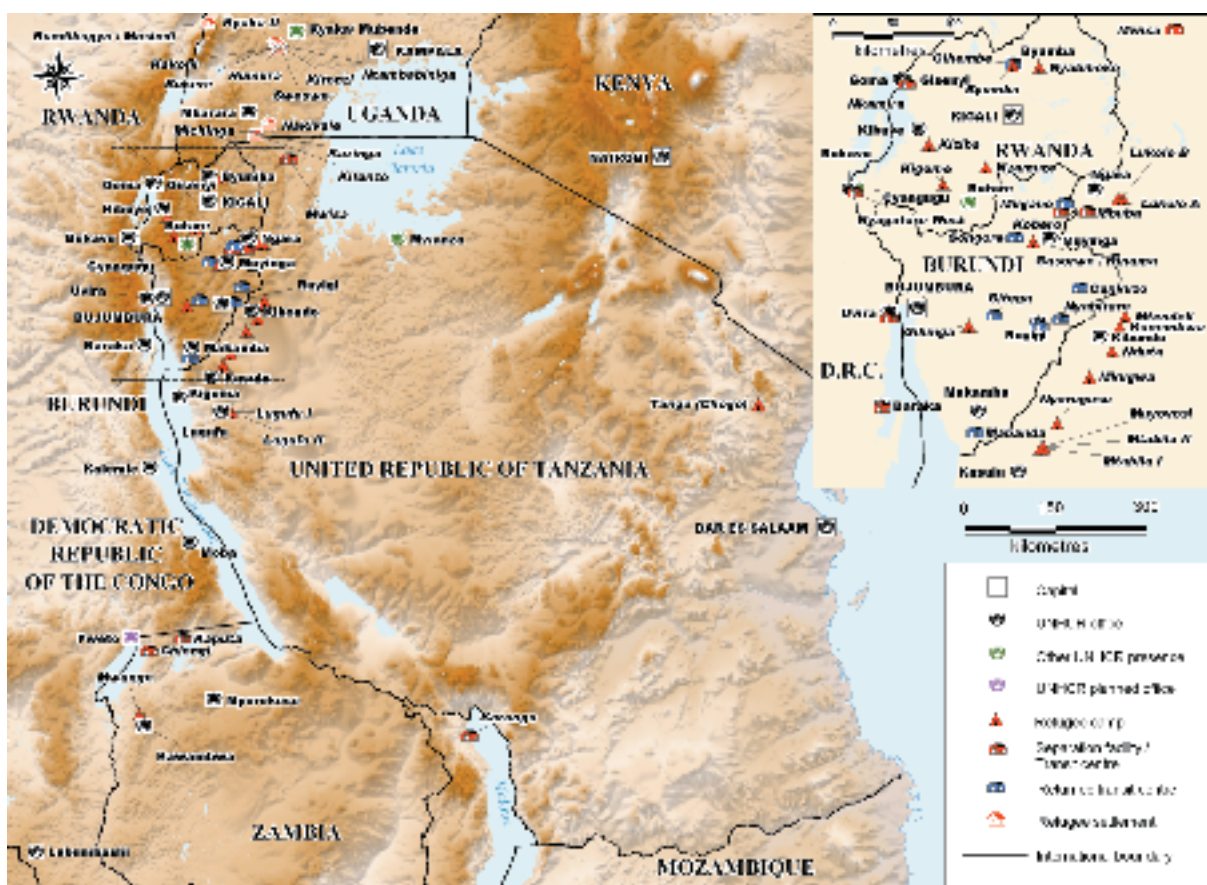


United Republic of Tanzania



Main objectives

- Protect the rights of refugees from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Somalia by providing international protection and essential assistance and services.
- Enable refugees from Burundi and DRC to take an informed decision regarding repatriation and assist those willing and able to return to do so in safety and dignity, provided that conditions in the countries of origin are satisfactory.
- Consolidate the local integration of those refugees allowed to settle permanently by the Government and support the local integration of other refugees, when this is the desired, and most appropriate, solution.
- Offer resettlement to a third country to those refugees unable either to remain in the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) or to return to their country of origin.
- Implement specific programmes aimed at ensuring refugees' security and the civilian

character of camps and addressing problems of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), sexual exploitation, malaria and HIV/AIDS.

- Maintain the support of the Tanzanian Government and the goodwill of its population towards refugees and asylum-seekers by providing tangible benefits to the local population in areas hosting refugees.

Planning figures		
Population	Jan 2006	Dec 2006
Burundi ¹ (refugees)	365,600	259,900
DRC (refugees)	142,500	107,000
Other refugees	2,010	1,090
Asylum-seekers	100	75
Total	510,210	368,065

¹Includes Burundian refugees living in the settlements of Rukwa and Tabora region.

²Jan 2006 figure includes Rwandans, Somalis and refugees of various ethnicities from Mkwaga camp.

Total requirements: USD 31,515,959

Working environment

Recent developments

Chronic food shortages that began in 2004 continued in 2005, causing serious protection problems. These include domestic violence due to family disputes over the sharing of food, and, when refugees are forced to leave the relative safety of camps in search of work, sexual exploitation and violence, including rape. Higher under-five mortality rates have also been linked to the food shortage: young children who are taken outside of the camps by their parents or left in the care of young siblings frequently do not receive health services in time to save their lives.

Following security incidents, restrictions on freedom of movement of refugees, first imposed in 2003, have been applied more strictly since early 2005. Similarly, restrictions have been imposed on refugee commercial activities particularly in Ngora camps where the selling of some goods was banned and shops in the camps destroyed.

By the end of August 2005, the refugee population assisted by UNHCR in Tanzania had decreased by only six per cent since the beginning of the year and the country was still hosting 566,000 refugees in ten camps and three settlements. According to the Government there are also 200,000 Burundian and Congolese refugees living in villages near the border.

While repatriation of Burundian refugees continued at a slow pace through the first half of 2005, the successful democratic elections in Burundi in late August have led to a sharp increase in returns from an average of 2,500 per month until July 2005 to about 4,500 per week in August 2005.

In the DRC, the United Nations Mission (MONUC) has increased its presence and capacity to intervene on the ground, and progress has also been achieved with the integration of former rebel groups in the national army and in extending the transitional government's authority. These positive developments, coupled with the prospect of general elections in the first half of 2006 –

foreshadowed, above all, by the registration since June 2005 of voters – have led to an increase in spontaneous returns of Congolese refugees. In DRC, UNHCR has recorded the arrival of 10,000 returnees from Tanzania, including over 2,700 during August 2005. Against this background, it was decided at a September meeting of the Tripartite Commission in Kinshasa to start organized return the following month to Baraka and Fizi in South Kivu, the main areas of origin of Congolese refugees in Tanzania.

Constraints

The protection environment for refugees in Tanzania is likely to remain difficult due to the Government policy of confining refugees to camps and the fact that insecurity in north-western Tanzania is attributed to the refugees' presence.

The lack of access to basic services and land in Burundi, and the absence of non-agricultural livelihood activities, could become major obstacles to repatriation and sustainable reintegration if not addressed by the international community and the Government. Similarly, in DRC, while access to property and land does not appear to be a major problem in South Kivu province, the presence of renegade groups in some areas, the high number of SGBV incidents and the lack of basic services remain severe problems that affect the pace of return.

Strategy

Protection and solutions

UNHCR will continue to assist Burundian refugees to repatriate and will also facilitate the return of Congolese refugees, while maintaining assistance and services for those refugees who are as yet unable or unwilling to repatriate. Although the strategy for Burundian and Congolese refugees will focus mainly on voluntary repatriation, UNHCR will also expand its capacity to identify those eligible for resettlement from Tanzania.



Burundian refugees at Kanembwa Departure Centre in Kibondo loading their belongings in preparation for repatriation.
UNHCR / M. Bulow-Olsen

In 2006, UNHCR will provide enhanced support to an estimated 200,000 "1972 Burundian refugees" (Burundians who left their country in 1972 or before the 1993 events) living in established settlements in Rukwa and Tabora Region. UNHCR will

advocate for the local integration of those who wish to stay and for development assistance targeting the refugees' host communities and local authorities, with a view to facilitating their further social and economic integration. UNHCR will



in Chogo settlement by facilitating the process of naturalization for the remaining candidates and through socio-economic integration activities, which should be completed by the end of 2006.

UNHCR's protection strategy in Tanzania will be defined in terms of closing the protection "gaps" identified during 2005 within the framework of the Strengthening Protection Capacity Project. In particular, the Office will help the Government to address inconsistencies between legal provisions that need to be harmonized and to clarify the roles of the different ministries in refugee matters. This work will take the form of technical support in reviewing the draft Refugee Act and in preparing a guidebook on refugee administration. UNHCR will contribute to the development of RSD guidelines and standard operating procedures and provide training for the relevant government authorities. These training programmes will extend to the local officials in border areas responsible for receiving and registering asylum-seekers. In addition, UNHCR will support authorities in providing documentary proof of refugee and civil status. The Office will also identify NGOs with a legal focus and include them in consultations, training activities and operations, with the aim of increasing their capacity for refugee protection.

To address security issues, UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania will review the security package, including the refugee security system or *sungu-sungus*, and the traditional forms of justice practised in the camp, in order to identify areas for improvement. The Office will also encourage the further recruitment of women security officers and strengthen monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance with the Code of Conduct. UNHCR will strive to reinforce prevention and response mechanism for SGBV by expanding existing programmes to the local communities and by studying and documenting cultural practices and gender roles underlying SGBV.

In order to counter negative attitudes and to promote a more positive image of refugees in Tanzania, UNHCR and its partners will intensify information and education activities targeting key groups, develop the capacity of advocacy groups and sensitize the media to the plight of refugees and their need for protection.

directly support community-based activities and facilitate applications for citizenship.

UNHCR will also continue to support the local integration of some 2,600 Somali refugees living

Assistance

UNHCR will advocate with donors for support and work to ensure adequate supplies of food and non-food items, emphasizing the linkage between shortages of essential assistance and critical protection problems, including SGBV. The Office will encourage the Tanzanian Government to allocate land to refugees for cultivation on a sharecropping basis and to ease restrictions on movement. UNHCR will also support income-generating activities that involve both refugees and the local population. Efforts will continue to improve health and education services in the camps, with a particular focus on malaria prevention and control and the reduction of student-to-teacher ratios in the camps. UNHCR will also promote the integration of initiatives aimed at supporting refugee hosting areas within broader, long-term development programmes benefiting the local communities.

Desired impact

If the current positive trends in Burundi and the DRC continue, UNHCR hopes to achieve a durable solution for a considerable number of refugees in the camps during 2006. UNHCR's efforts also aim to create conditions conducive to the initiation of a local integration programme for refugees. It is also hoped that Tanzania's remarkable hospitality towards asylum-seekers will be preserved, and official and public attitudes toward refugees will become more positive. The overall protection framework should improve further through intensified efforts, under the Strengthening Protection Capacity Project framework. The Office will endeavour to ensure that refugees of all ages, gender and background enjoy their rights and benefit from services in line with international standards, and that security and SGBV incidents decrease as more perpetrators are identified and brought to justice.

Organization and implementation

Management structure

In 2006, UNHCR will operate with a total of 164 staff members (39 international and 125 national) and 36 UNVs (13 international and 23 national) working in the capital Dar es Salaam and in five field offices plus a support unit in Mwanza.

Coordination

UNHCR works closely with the Department for Refugee Services of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which is responsible for coordinating all refugee-related matters in Tanzania, and with 13 NGO partners. Other UN agencies also support the refugee programme: WFP supplies food rations; UNICEF plays an important complementary role in the health and education sectors; FAO provides agricultural inputs and WHO provides expertise on immunization. Regular coordination meetings are held with NGOs, other UN agencies and the Tanzanian Government. UNHCR is an active member of the North-western Tanzania Task Force that looks specifically at increasing UN assistance to refugee-hosting areas. UNHCR also participates in the Development Partners Group and co-chairs, with WFP and UNICEF, monthly sub-group meetings devoted exclusively to refugee issues for donor representatives. IOM facilitates refugee travel for resettlement.

Offices

Dar es Salaam

Kasulu
Kibondo
Kigoma
Lugufu
Mwanza
Ngara

Partners
Government agencies
Commissioner of Prisons
Ministry of Home Affairs
Regional Administrative Secretary (Kigoma and Tanga)
NGOs
CARE International
Caritas Rulenge
<i>Chama Cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania</i>
Concern Worldwide
International Rescue Committee
Norwegian People's Aid
Relief to Development Society
Southern Africa Extension Education Unit
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
IOM
UNFPA
UNICEF
UNDP
WFP
WHO

Budget (USD)			
Activities and services	Annual Programme Budget	Supplementary Programme Budget ¹	Total
Protection, monitoring and coordination	8,830,357	1,228,062	10,058,419
Community services	416,073	105,000	521,073
Crop production	20,704	0	20,704
Domestic needs	664,650	20,000	684,650
Education	1,055,069	0	1,055,069
Forestry	481,381	0	481,381
Health	2,041,847	55,660	2,097,507
Legal assistance	2,702,524	43,518	2,746,042
Operational support (to agencies)	2,672,144	200,000	2,872,144
Sanitation	225,306	15,000	240,306
Shelter/other infrastructure	984,220	100,000	1,084,220
Transport/logistics	4,454,020	1,735,000	6,189,020
Water	702,061	15,000	717,061
Total operations	25,250,356	3,517,240	28,767,596
Programme support	2,748,363	0	2,748,363
Total	27,998,719	3,517,240	31,515,959

¹ The figures refer to the supplementary programme for the repatriation and reintegration of Congolese (DRC) refugees.

Note: The Supplementary Programme Budget does not include a 7% support cost (USD 246,207) that is recovered from each contribution received to meet indirect costs in UNHCR (field and headquarters).