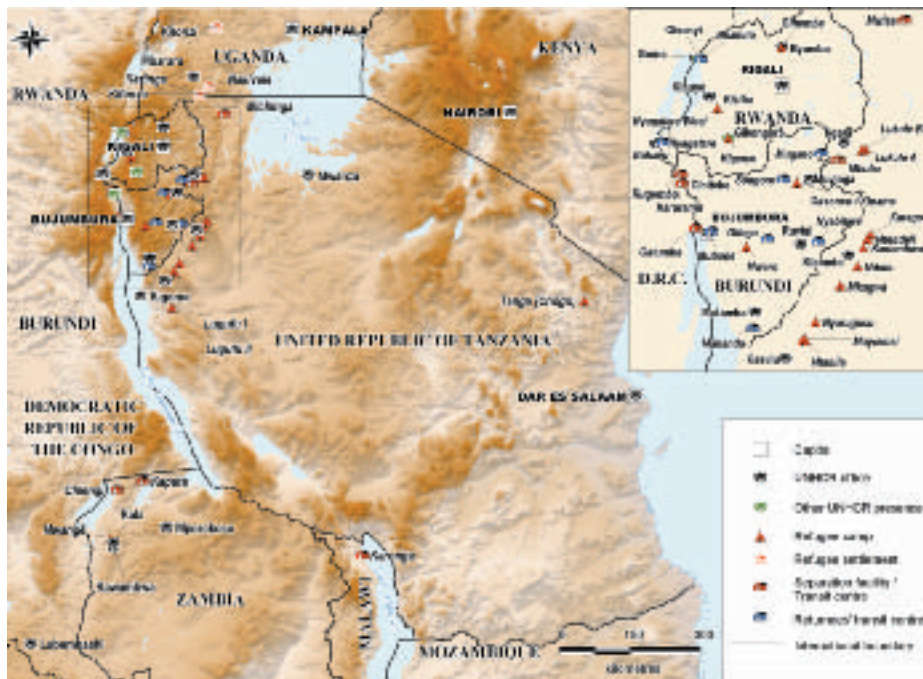


United Republic of Tanzania

Main objectives

- Provide international protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Somalia.
- Facilitate and when appropriate promote the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Burundi and DRC, if conditions in the country of origin permit.
- Support the local integration of refugees who were allowed by the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) to settle permanently; and use resettlement to provide protection and durable solutions to sensitive protection cases and as a burden-sharing mechanism.
- 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.
- Advocate and implement strategies aimed at preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and HIV/AIDS, including a strict enforcement of the Code of Conduct.
- Prevent environmental degradation in and around the camps and contribute to the design and implementation of measures aimed at restoring the environment and rehabilitating refugee-hosting areas for the benefit of the local population.



Planning figures

Population	Jan 2005	Dec 2005
Burundi (refugees)	238,000	100,000
DRC (refugees)	154,000	149,000
Other refugees	5,000	2,500
Rwanda (refugees)	200	200
Asylum-seekers	100	100
Total	397,300	251,800

Total requirements: USD 27,598,152

Working environment

Recent developments

Despite a 25 per cent decline in the assisted refugee population, Tanzania continues to host more refugees than any other country on the continent. Throughout the year, UNHCR assisted more than 400,000 persons in eleven camps, mainly in north-western Tanzania. The assisted refugee population as of August 2004 included 260,000 Burundian refugees (some long stayers), 154,000

refugees from the DRC, 3,000 Somalis and 2,000 refugees of other nationalities. In addition, according to Tanzanian authorities, there are an estimated 470,000 Burundian refugees living in settlements and villages along the border.

UNHCR enhanced its voluntary repatriation programme to Burundi in 2004 following progress in implementing the 2000 Arusha peace agreements and in improving the security situation. Two new border crossing points were opened. UNHCR facilitated the return of more than 80,000 refugees from Tanzania between January and September 2004.

The number of new DRC Congolese arrivals in Tanzania declined sharply at the beginning of 2004, but the security situation in DRC prevented the organised return of Congolese refugees.

Constraints

Growing insecurity and pressure on limited natural resources, perceived to be caused by refugees, led the Tanzanian Government to maintain restrictions on the freedom of movement of refugees in the country. The permitted perimeter of four kilometres around the camps introduced in 2003 was kept and several camp markets were closed, making refugees even more dependent on the often insufficient assistance provided in the camps.

Despite the formation of an inclusive Transitional Government in DRC, the Kivus have remained extremely insecure. A recent upsurge of fighting and banditry led to further displacements of people within DRC and to neighbouring countries, precluding any possibility of organised repatriation to eastern DRC in the near future. Due to the security situation in Burundi, UNHCR could not facilitate the return to the four provinces of Bururi, Bujumbura Rural, Bubanza and Cibitoke. In addition, the lack of donor response to the Supplementary Appeal for the Return and Reintegration of Burundian Refugees curtailed many of UNHCR's repatriation activities during the 2004.

Strategy

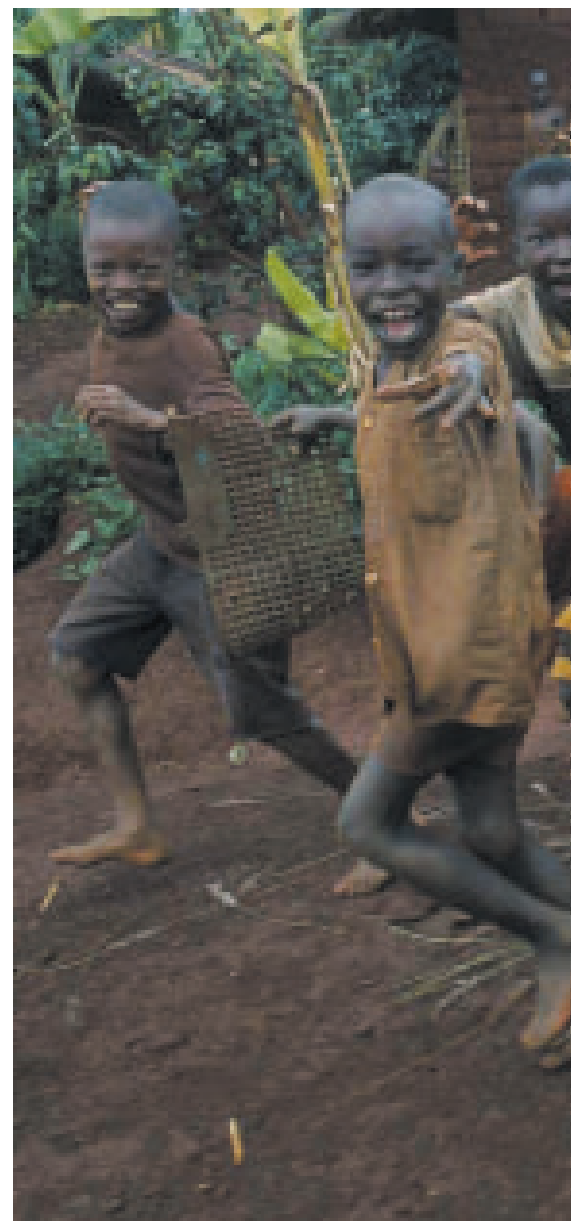
Protection and solutions

Refugees living in camps in north-western Tanzania will continue to receive protection and assistance throughout 2005, when UNHCR continues to facilitate voluntary repatriation to Burundi. UNHCR does not expect to actively promote voluntary repatriation until the security situation in Burundi has improved further and elections have passed peacefully. The facilitation of voluntary repatriation to DRC will depend on progress being achieved by the Transitional Government and on the effective restoration of peace in the Kivus. Regional and international initiatives on peace and development in the country also play an important role. With regard to some 3,000 Somali refugees in Chogo settlement in the north-eastern part of Tanzania, UNHCR will phase out assistance to the majority as they receive citizenship and attain a reasonable degree of self-sustainability. For sensitive individual cases from Burundi, DRC and elsewhere, UNHCR will continue to promote re-settlement as a solution.

Assistance

Burundian refugees

Up until September 2004, UNHCR assisted an average of 9,000 refugees per month to return to Burundi. This pace of return is expected to increase in 2005. If elections take place in 2004, large numbers of refugees might return sooner to



Burundi sooner. This would constitute a considerable challenge for UNHCR's operation in Tanzania.

An increase in voluntary returns and other solutions, such as resettlement, is expected to allow UNHCR to consolidate and close some camps during the first half of 2005. The returns will lead to increased government pressure on UNHCR to rehabilitate areas which have hosted Burundian refugees over the past decade. At the same time, return movements will allow for a reduction in the scale of basic humanitarian assistance.

With the majority of Burundian refugees from the camps expecting to return by the end of 2005, the Office will look into the possible return of some of

the Burundian refugees presently living in settlements in Rukwa region. Assistance for this group, which dates back to 1972, 50 per cent of whom are Tanzanian-born, will be directed on the basis of an intention survey conducted during the last quarter of 2004. In 2005 UNHCR will again explore the possibility of local integration for refugees who are unable or unwilling to return to Burundi.

Refugees from DRC

The majority of the 154,000 Congolese refugees currently living in Tanzania are from the Kivu Provinces. They are likely to remain in the country until there is a significant improvement in the security situation in eastern DRC. In 2005, UNHCR will focus its



Refugee children from Rwanda and Burundi in Mkugwa camp, Kibondo, take time out for recreation. *UNHCR / L. Taylor*

endeavours on improving the infrastructure and services offered to refugees in the remaining camps in western Tanzania and initiate organised return should conditions allow.

Somali refugees

The Somali refugees in Tanzania are part of a group of Somali Bantus, whose origins can be traced back to the Tanga Region. In early 2003, these 3,000 refugees were allowed by the Government of Tanzania to settle in Chogo, in the Tanga Region, with enough land to allow them to become self-sufficient. In the last quarter of 2004, UNHCR will conduct a survey and set benchmarks and a timeframe for the phase-out of assistance to refugees in the Chogo settlement (the process should largely be complete by the end of 2005). Subsequently, an initiative may be launched to encourage the Government to consider the local integration of other refugee groups.

Other activities

UNHCR will continue to help the Tanzanian authorities to deploy and train police contingents for the camps and maintain a facility for the separation of combatants from the refugee population, thereby maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of the refugee camps. Training workshops on refugee law and policy will be organized for government officials, civil society and refugee leaders, with a special emphasis on the rights of refugee children, the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and legal procedures relating to sexual offences. Police officers and the judiciary will also be trained in crime investigations, including rape cases and dealing with the victims. These efforts will be complemented by awareness campaigns at the community level and the provision of legal, medical and psychosocial support to victims.

The needs of children will be addressed by education, community services, health and protection programmes. In order to give primary school children a grasp of the nature of peaceful coexistence, peace and conflict resolution issues will be included in their studies. Related activities will be

implemented for adolescents to reduce their vulnerability to military/rebel recruitment.

UNHCR will also continue to implement energy conservation measures and a reforestation programme as well as activities to prevent soil erosion and the depletion of water resources. Environmental concerns will continue to be addressed in the areas of family sanitation, vector control, medical waste disposal, household support, community services, home gardening and food aid. UNHCR will continue to support refugee-hosting areas by strengthening local institutions, transport networks and infrastructure. The Office will also support the central, regional and district authorities involved in the day-to-day management of refugee affairs.

Desired impact

UNHCR will facilitate voluntary repatriation of over 140,000 Burundian refugees under conditions of safety and dignity. Some camps are expected to be consolidated and closed during 2005 and former refugee areas to be rehabilitated. The Office is striving to improve infrastructure and living conditions in remaining refugee camps. Refugees will live in safety and dignity and will be protected from gender-based and age-based violence.

Organization and implementation

Management structure

In 2005, UNHCR's activities will be carried out in the capital Dar es Salaam and in five field locations by 152 staff members (28 international and 124 national) and 46 UNVs (nine international and 37 national).

Coordination

In 2005, UNHCR plans to work with a total of 13 NGOs. The Refugee Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the coordination

of all refugee-related matters in Tanzania. Regular inter-agency meetings include representatives from NGOs, other UN agencies and local government officials. Other UN agencies support the refugee programme: WFP provides a full food ration; UNICEF provides assistance in health and education; FAO provides seeds and tools; and WHO provides expertise on immunization.

Offices
Dar es Salaam
Kasulu
Kibondo
Kigoma
Mwanza
Ngara

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

NGOs
Africare Tanzania
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
UNFPA
UNICEF
WFP
WHO

United Republic of Tanzania

Budget (USD)			
Activities and services	Annual Programme	Supplementary Programme	Total
Protection, monitoring and coordination	3,989,680	4,120,878	8,110,558
Community services	464,822	160,000	624,822
Crop production	9,143	0	9,143
Domestic needs	864,604	0	864,604
Education	519,758	0	519,758
Food	86,377	0	86,377
Forestry	378,667	0	378,667
Health	1,134,585	310,000	1,444,585
Legal assistance	1,381,861	350,000	1,731,861
Operational support (to agencies)	2,595,101	550,000	3,145,101
Sanitation	218,905	250,000	468,905
Shelter/other infrastructure	456,631	350,000	806,631
Transport/logistics	4,043,687	1,600,000	5,643,687
Water (non-agricultural)	941,859	420,000	1,361,859
Total operations	17,085,680	8,110,878	25,196,558
Programme support	1,645,384	756,210	2,401,594
Total	18,731,064	8,867,088	27,598,152

Note: The supplementary programme budget does not include a 7 per cent cost (USD 567,762) that is recovered from each contribution to meet indirect costs in UNHCR (field and headquarters).