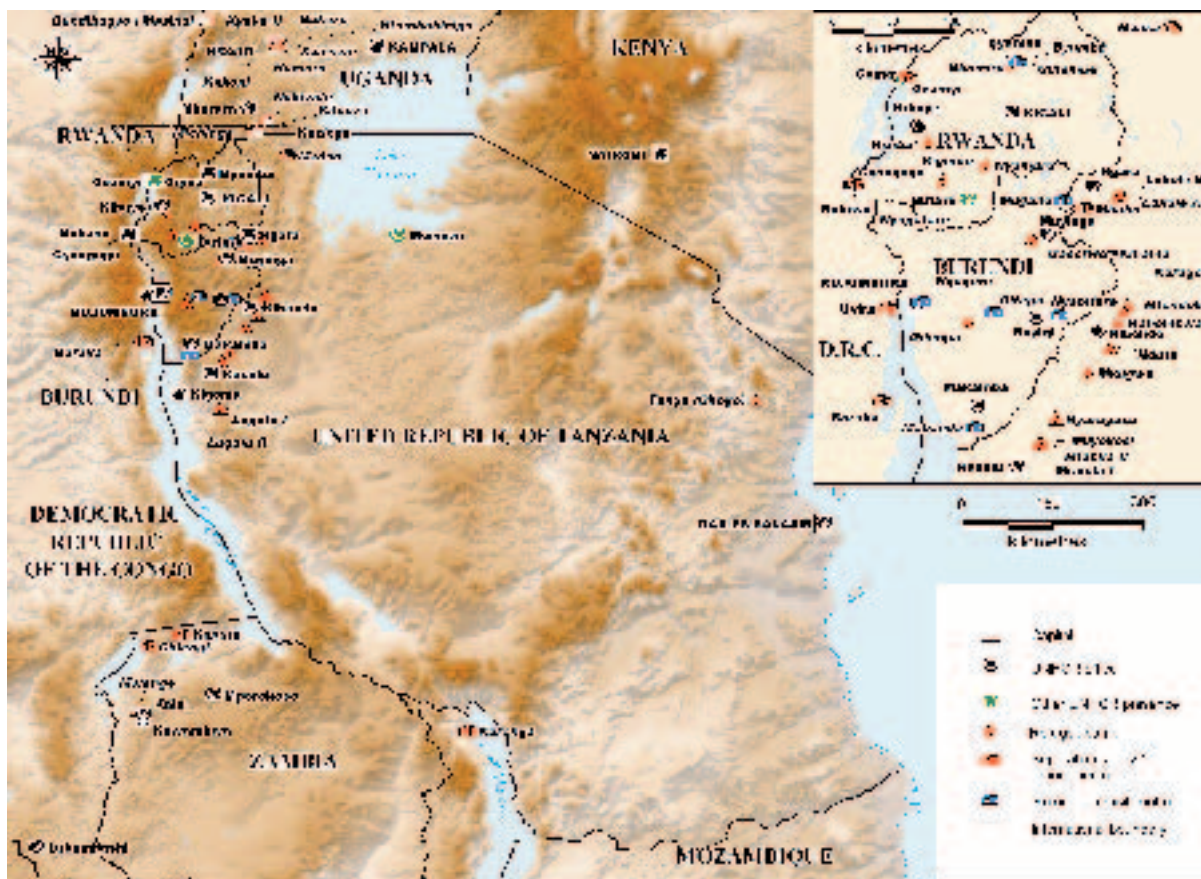


United Republic of Tanzania



Main objectives

Provide protection and basic humanitarian assistance to refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) in collaboration with the Government; promote refugee law and support the Tanzanian authorities to provide security in the refugee camps, ensuring that the camps retain an exclusively civilian and humanitarian character and accommodate only persons entitled to humanitarian protection; facilitate and, if appropriate, promote the voluntary repatriation of refugees to Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) if conditions in these countries permit it; continue to support the local integration of those refugees allowed to settle permanently in Tanzania; implement preventive and responsive strategies aimed at eliminating sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), sexual exploitation and at combating HIV/AIDS in the refugee camps; provide support to local communities in north-western Tanzania.

In addition to the refugee population which UNHCR assists, an estimated 198,000 Burundian refugees from the 1972 group of refugees live in three settlements. According to the Government, an estimated 200,000 refugees live unregistered in villages.

Impact

- Despite instances of *refoulement* reported towards the end of the year, refugees generally lived in safety and dignity and were able to exercise their basic rights. By the end of the year, humanitarian assistance was provided to some 400,000 refugees, meeting standards in almost all sectors.
- Some 83,000 Burundian refugees were assisted by UNHCR to return home after more than a decade in Tanzania.
- The files of more than 1,300 refugees were submitted for resettlement (of these, 814 actually departed in 2004).

- The naturalization of Somali Bantu refugees started in 2004. Of the more than 1,350 applicants for citizenship, 182 had received approval by year's end.
- Comprehensive SGBV and HIV/AIDS programmes were implemented. The number of SGBV cases fell by nine per cent while HIV/AIDS prevalence remained low.
- Refugee hosting areas benefited from the construction of 18 secondary schools, medical wards (in Ngara and Kasulu), road repairs and reforestation. Camp health facilities were made available to neighbouring local communities.

Working environment

The context

The voluntary repatriation of 83,000 Burundian refugees brought the total assisted refugee population down from over 480,000 to some 400,000 people. In Burundi, the year 2004 was expected to be the year of transition to peace. However, the delays in the political transition gave rise to fears among the refugees, retarding the repatriation process. Despite the unstable security situation in eastern DRC, almost

1,400 Congolese returned spontaneously to their home country in that last quarter of 2004. Although only 1,500 new arrivals were recorded in Tanzania, Tanzania still hosts the largest refugee population in Africa.

The refugees live mainly in 14 camps in the north-western regions of Kagera and Kigoma (while the small group of Somali refugees live in the Tanga region). Unfortunately, the presence for more than a decade of a large concentration of refugees has gradually given rise to resentment on the part of local authorities and national politicians. Limitations on freedom of movement for refugees were applied more strictly and additional markets were closed, allegedly for security reasons. During visits to the camps, local authorities and parliamentary delegations from Tanzania strongly encouraged the refugees to return. Negative attitudes culminated in late 2004 in the *refoulement* of hundreds of new asylum-seekers from Burundi.

Constraints

Due to budgetary constraints on WFP, the food ration was decreased in the last quarter to an alarmingly meagre 1,400 kilocalories per person per day

Persons of concern				
Main origin/Type of population	Total	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Burundi (refugees)	443,700	245,500	50	56
DRC (refugees)	153,500	153,500	51	56
Somalia (refugees)	2,900	2,900	56	58
Various countries (refugees)	1,900	1,900	48	50
Rwanda (asylum-seekers)	200	200	-	-

Income and expenditure (USD) Annual programme budget and Trust funds and Supplementary programme budget					
	Revised budget	Income from contributions ¹	Other funds available ²	Total funds available	Total expenditure
AB and TF	28,082,061	28,492,581	(385,766)	28,106,815	28,081,457
SB³	2,567,321	0	947,214	947,214	947,214
Total	30,649,382	28,492,581	561,448	29,054,029	29,028,671

¹ Includes income from contributions earmarked at the country level.

² Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

³ The supplementary programme figures apply to the Supplementary Appeal for the Return and Reintegration of Burundian Refugees.

Note: The supplementary programme budget does not include a 7 per cent charge (support costs) that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

The above figures do not include costs at Headquarters.

(approximately half of a healthy food intake). Refugees risked arrest, extortion and even deportation by leaving the camps to try to grow food or earn wages. Access to firewood also remained a major problem for many of the refugees. Some refugee women had to walk up to 30 kilometres for firewood, risking abuse or rape.

The number of international NGOs operating in north-western Tanzania declined and attempts to gain increased development funding for this remote area had limited success. Security remains an issue, with periodic banditry, killings and one attempted abduction of an aid worker in 2004 in Ngara. The shortage of magistrates was also of concern, as it created delays in prosecution and prolonged detention.

Funding

Though well funded, the 2004 programme budget was barely sufficient to meet basic standards in most sectors and was initially inadequate to upgrade the water supply and sanitation in the Congolese refugee camps. Local donor contacts secured additional funding for these activities.

Achievements and impact

Protection and solutions

Towards the end of the year, local authorities started conducting individual screening, resulting in rejection and *refoulement* of several hundred asylum-seekers, who were allegedly economic immigrants. Many Burundians living in villages were rounded up and expelled. UNHCR strongly protested and requested appropriate measures to ensure prevention of *refoulement* of asylum-seekers or refugees. The Government then agreed to create eligibility committees, at the local level, with UNHCR accorded observer status. The Office succeeded in obtaining temporary residence permits for Rwandans who were denied access to asylum in Tanzania, pending resettlement.

Tanzania piloted the Strengthening Protection Capacity Project, a Convention Plus initiative, aimed at devising tools and approaches to strengthen the capacity to receive and protect refugees. The first

phase, the protection gap analysis, was successfully completed in December 2004. UNHCR also introduced its new registration system, Project PROFILE, in Tanzania. This continuously updated registration system, which includes photographs, will give UNHCR more information on the refugees' profiles.

UNHCR continued to help the Government to ensure the humanitarian and civilian character of refugee camps and refugees' physical security. UNHCR supported the maintenance of a separation facility for armed combatants and 287 police officers were deployed in the refugee camps along with vehicles and telecommunications equipment. There were few security incidents in the camps in 2004 and no reports of recruitment or solicitation of support by rebel groups. Efforts were made to increase the number of policewomen and to increase police liability in general.

The SGBV programme focused on raising awareness through plays, home visits and group meetings (attended by 70 per cent of the refugee population), radio programmes and the distribution of leaflets and t-shirts. Other preventive measures included the promotion of girls' education, escorts for women when collecting firewood, enhancement of police control and mobility. Reporting and response were improved and the programme was extended to local communities. Some 2,200 cases were reported (nine per cent fewer than in 2003). Drop-in centres with trained staff were in place in all camps. Victims of rape had access to medical support, including post-exposure prophylaxis, basic psychological counselling and material support. Cases were followed up by the police. Victims received legal counselling and support in court proceedings.

The organized repatriation of more than 83,000 Burundian refugees, the naturalization of 182 Somali refugees, and the departure of 814 persons for resettlement can be regarded as important advances in the direction of comprehensive durable solutions. The increased scale of organized repatriation was attributable to improved conditions in all but four provinces in Burundi (with new border crossing points opened). Unfortunately, repatriation decreased drastically towards the end of the year, largely owing to growing uncertainty about the transition and electoral process. Organized repatriation to eastern DRC did not take place in 2004 due to insecurity in the Kivu provinces, but there were spontaneous returns.



Tanzania: Refugees from Rwanda and Burundi living at Lukole camp, Ngara. *UNHCR/L. Boldrini*

Activities and assistance

Community services: Community activities were carried out to promote gender equality, women's leadership, girls' education and women's rights. Refugee women held nearly 50 per cent of leadership positions (57 per cent in food committees). Some 18 per cent of the refugee population participated in peace and conflict resolution programmes and in awareness campaigns and training sessions on children's rights. About five per cent of the refugees were identified as vulnerable and received special attention (including close to 350 unaccompanied minors and some 7,100 separated children).

Crop production: Agricultural activities involved only 10,000 refugees due to the limited availability of agricultural land and restrictions on the movement of people seeking work.

Domestic needs/Household support: Non-food items were distributed to vulnerable refugees and

new arrivals. There was however no distribution of sanitary materials in 2004 due to consignments being rejected by Tanzanian authorities. A general distribution started in March 2005. Soap was regularly distributed.

Education: Enrolment in primary education was at least 95 per cent in all Burundi refugee camps. In Congolese refugee camps enrolment technically exceeded 100 per cent, with children outside the normal primary school age also admitted. Half of the pupils were girls. All schools operated double shifts due to a shortage of teachers and classrooms. The teacher/pupil ratio was up to 1:120 in some school years with only 33 per cent of the staff being qualified teachers. The enrolment rate in secondary education was 50-60 per cent but girls only accounted for a quarter of the students. Tertiary education was provided to 172 refugee students. More than 13,000 refugees, half of them women, were enrolled in literacy classes.

Food: As from September 2004, the WFP food ration was gradually cut to only 1,400 kilocalories, amounting to a single meal per day for adults (also to allow two meals a day for children). Limited basic and complementary food was purchased for specific cases. A nutritional survey found that 37 per cent of under-fives were chronically malnourished and more than 23 per cent underweight.

Forestry: Trees and elephant grass were planted to prevent soil erosion in the camps and in the host community. Forestry patrols were maintained to curb deforestation. Environmental awareness training was undertaken for refugees and the surrounding local communities. Environmentally friendly stoves were widely used in most camps.

Health/Nutrition: The average crude mortality rate was 0.31 per 1,000 per month, with an under-five mortality rate of 0.88 per 1,000 per month, which is above WHO standards. Two outbreaks of cholera were successfully controlled by the robust health care system already in place. Measles immunization coverage for children under five was 95.8 per cent. There were nearly 4,600 new admissions to the therapeutic feeding programme. Local communities had free access to camp medical facilities and supplementary feeding programmes. The voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) and prevention of mother to child transmission programmes made considerable progress. Almost 18,000 refugees were tested for HIV under VCT. Statistics showed that almost all pregnant women attending the pre-natal clinic accepted counselling and testing and 68 per cent brought their partner for testing.

Legal assistance: UNHCR conducted training programmes on refugee and human rights law and SGBV for implementing partners, government officials and other UN agencies. Lawyers were contracted to assist some refugees. UNHCR organized a verification exercise, which identified more than 12,000 refugees who had been living in the camps but had not registered previously.

Operational support (to agencies): UNHCR covered part of its partners' administrative costs to ensure effective management of the operations. To raise awareness on refugees, UNHCR supported visits by Tanzanian members of parliament, international organizations and donors, and organized exhibitions, school visits and trips for local journalists.

Sanitation: Public latrines and taps were installed in schools and markets. More than 94 per cent of refugees had family latrines.

Shelter/Other infrastructure: Refugees had sufficient covered space to provide protection from sun and rain. Communal shelters were constructed/maintained with community participation. In addition to the repair of roads surrounding the camps in north-western Tanzania, the following projects were implemented in host areas: construction or rehabilitation of 18 community-based secondary schools, several hospitals and clinics in the local communities, construction of hospital wards in Kasulu and Ngara, as well as other infrastructure including a police post and a peace reconciliation centre.

Transport/Logistics: Warehouses were kept in the camps to store food and other items. Food distributions were organized every two weeks. Workshops in north-western Tanzania maintained 467 vehicles and trucks. During 2004, almost 68,000 metric tons of food were transported and provided to refugees in the camps in north-western Tanzania. New arrivals were transported to the camps.

Water: With the exception of the Congolese camps, where difficulties with the water systems resulted in severe shortages at the beginning of the year, all refugees had easy access to adequate quantities of clean drinkable water in the camps (an average of 21.3 litres per person per day). The host communities benefited from the construction of wells and the protection of springs in local villages.

Organization and implementation

Management

UNHCR maintained a total of seven offices in Tanzania including the Representation office in Dar es Salaam. At the end of the year, UNHCR in Tanzania had a total of 193 staff members: 53 international, including 45 UNVs, and 140 national.

Working with others

UNHCR closely worked with the Government of Tanzania to ensure the effective protection of refugees. Particular emphasis was placed on strengthening local partners. UNHCR also collaborated with ICRC on the tracing of unaccompanied minors. In addition, UNHCR worked with major donors and operational partners directly implementing projects in and outside the camps. The Office continued to be an active participant in inter-agency forums under the aegis of the UN Resident Coordinator and in the CAP. UN agencies also provided essential support to the refugee programme.

Overall assessment

Despite constraints and some setbacks, UNHCR ensured safe and dignified asylum to over 480,000 refugees in Tanzania and played an important role in monitoring and advising authorities on refugee issues and international protection. Progress was achieved on preventing and addressing SGVB, HIV/AIDS and promoting women's rights and gender equality. The conversion to the new registration system and the initiation of a new method for continuous verification further strengthened the protection of refugees.

There was notable progress in achieving durable solutions. UNHCR initiated major return activities to Burundi with minimum additional funding. The Office commenced a local integration scheme for the Somali Bantu refugees in Tanzania and launched a large resettlement programme. UNHCR increased its support to the host communities in north-western Tanzania and managed to attract additional funding for the programme to benefit both the refugee population and the local communities in the host areas.

Offices

Dar es Salaam

Kasulu
Kibondo
Kigoma
Lugufu
Mwanza
Ngara

Partners

Government agencies

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

NGOs

Africare Tanzania
CARE International
Caritas Rulenge
Concern Worldwide
Chama Cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania
International Rescue Committee
Jesuit Refugee Services
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

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

Financial Report (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current year's projects			Prior years' projects
	Annual programme budget	Supplementary programme budget	Total	Annual and Supplementary programme budgets
Protection, monitoring and coordination	8,282,733	187,916	8,470,649	0
Community services	344,169	0	344,169	168,760
Crop production	11,232	0	11,232	1,006
Domestic needs / household support	927,399	0	927,399	10,533
Education	611,390	0	611,390	160,102
Food	89,035	0	89,035	90,005
Forestry	254,279	0	254,279	183,300
Health and nutrition	1,321,165	0	1,321,165	651,095
Legal assistance	1,561,049	23,650	1,584,699	79,455
Operational support (to agencies)	2,204,580	280	2,204,860	616,831
Sanitation	100,280	0	100,280	50,940
Shelter and infrastructure	397,740	43,656	441,396	226,978
Transport and logistics	4,974,869	468,494	5,443,364	742,925
Water	480,561	0	480,561	113,027
Instalments with implementing partners	4,113,288	210,802	4,324,090	(3,094,959)
Sub-total operational activities	25,673,768	934,800	26,608,568	0
Programme support	2,407,689	12,414	2,420,103	0
Total disbursements	28,081,457	947,214	29,028,671	0
Instalments with implementing partners				
Payments made	10,664,979	210,802	10,875,781	
Reporting received	(6,551,691)	0	(6,551,691)	
Balance	4,113,288	210,802	4,324,090	
Prior years' report				
Instalments with implementing partners				
Outstanding 1 January				3,246,825
Payments made				252,054
Reporting received				(3,094,959)
Refunded to UNHCR				(317,747)
Balance				86,173
Unliquidated obligations				
Outstanding 1 January				2,740,953
Disbursements				(2,285,688)
Cancellations				(455,265)
Outstanding 31 December				0