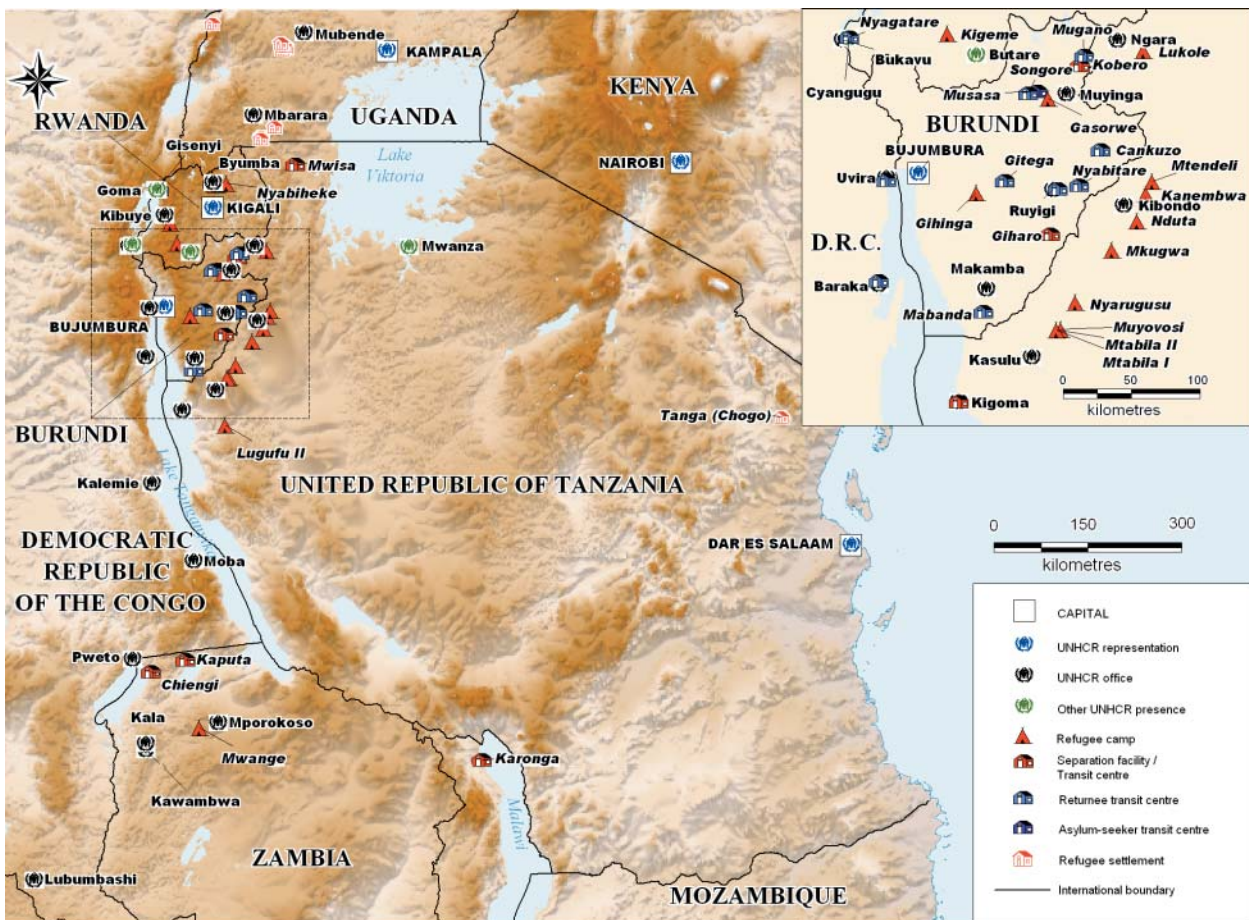


United Republic of Tanzania



Working environment

The context

Although decreasing, the refugee population in the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) continues to be the largest in Africa. The country hosts just over 683,000 refugees, 285,000 of whom live in 12 camps assisted by UNHCR and 198,000 in three largely self-sufficient settlements. According to the Government, another 200,000 refugees have settled spontaneously in villages. Tanzania's security environment is generally good, but problems of law and order, particularly

banditry, are fairly common in the border areas. This is usually attributed to the large presence of foreigners, including refugees, in the country. The local media also tend to focus on the economic and environmental consequences of hosting refugees.

Having received hundreds of thousands of refugees over decades, Tanzania is eager to see this long chapter in its history brought to a close, and is looking to the international community for help. The Government has recently embarked on a nationwide exercise to deport illegal migrants. International support is essential as Tanzania faces many challenges in pursuit of national development.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2007		Dec 2007	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Burundi	350,100	152,100	276,960	78,960
	DRC	128,170	128,170	84,800	84,800
	Various	205,100	5,100	204,360	4,360
Asylum-seekers	Various	80	80	50	50
Total		683,450	285,450	566,170	168,170



Recreational activities in Lugufu camp. Nike donated 40,000 footballs for refugee children throughout the world as part of their *ninemillion.org* campaign. *Right to Play / A.-M. Bourgeoisie*

Progress towards durable solutions for refugees in Tanzania is closely linked to developments in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In Burundi, further stabilization and democratic presidential elections have prompted UNHCR to actively promote return, leading to an increase in repatriation towards mid-2006. However, a drought, political troubles and limited reintegration capacity have kept overall returns in 2006 at a moderate level. Nonetheless, it is hoped that the majority of the Burundian camp-based refugees will return in 2007, especially with the recent signing of a peace agreement between the Government of Burundi and *Front national de libération* (FNL).

Developments in the DRC similarly give reason for guarded optimism. More than 90 per cent of the Congolese refugees in Tanzania originate from the territory of Fizi in the South Kivu province, where security continued to improve in 2006. However, South Kivu province is not politically insulated from developments in other regions of the DRC, particularly those in North

Kivu. With the second round of Presidential and Provincial Assembly elections planned for the end of October, the DRC is still facing a difficult period.

The needs

UNHCR's 2007 programme in Tanzania has been developed in partnership with the Government of Tanzania, donors and with operational and implementing partners. It is based on the needs, protection risks and priorities expressed by refugees of different ages, gender and backgrounds in participatory assessments.

Most refugees have complained of being compelled to break the law by moving out of the camps to look for income because they have no access to land or other means of livelihood. This situation exposes them to exploitation, arbitrary arrest, rape and physical assault. Children and adolescents, particularly girls, raised concerns about inadequate clothing and school materials as

well as their inability to pay school fees, resulting in school drop-outs, poor academic performance, prostitution and labour exploitation.

The refugees also raised the issue of unaccompanied minors being abandoned in the camps by foster families before voluntary repatriation. Women expressed fear of sexual attacks when they were out foraging for firewood, especially as they had to go ever further as sources closer to the camps had been depleted.

Total requirements: USD 24,357,957

(Annual programme only. The financial requirements for the supplementary programme are being finalized.)

Main objectives

UNHCR's 2007 programme in Tanzania will comprise an annual programme covering the needs of camp-based refugees, support to refugee hosting areas and the repatriation of Burundian refugees, as well as a supplementary programme for the repatriation of refugees from the DRC.

Overall objectives

- Promote the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees and organize their return in safety and dignity.
- Pursue other durable solutions for refugees who are unwilling or unable to repatriate.

- Provide protection and basic humanitarian assistance and services to refugees in camps in conformity with international standards.
- Improve the refugees' physical safety and, in particular, prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.
- Ensure refugees' inclusion in national prevention and response programmes on HIV/AIDS and malaria and support their access to treatment.
- Support districts and villages hosting refugees to ensure the peaceful coexistence of the refugee and host populations.

Supplementary programme objective

- Facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees in safety and dignity.

Strategy and activities

UNHCR will deliver a clear message to Burundian refugees that the conditions in most areas are conducive to a safe return. "Go-and-see" visits, information bulletins and radio programmes will enable both Burundian and Congolese refugees to make informed decisions on return. Repatriation candidates will be registered and transported back to their countries of origin. Medical and vulnerability screening will be conducted prior to departure to identify refugees in need of special care and return assistance. Best-interest determination will be conducted for children whose parents do not agree on return and for separated and unaccompanied minors.

Key targets for 2007

Annual programme

- At least 75,000 Burundian refugees return to their country.
- At least 1,500 refugees are referred for resettlement on an individual basis, 13,000 are processed on a group-resettlement basis and 500 Somali refugees are naturalized.
- No cases of *refoulement* are reported, and all refugees are treated in accordance with international protection standards.
- All refugees are registered and provided with basic documentation.
- The crude mortality rate and under-five mortality rate remain below 0.5/1,000/month and 1/1,000/month, respectively.
- Refugee children (and in particular girls') school enrolment rate is above 95 per cent and the drop-out rate is below 5 per cent.

- Reported acts of violence against refugees, in particular sexual and gender-based violence, decrease by at least 10 per cent; the civilian and humanitarian nature of the camps is maintained.
- All refugees have access to malaria and HIV/AIDS therapy in accordance with national protocols.
- Districts and villages hosting refugees receive significant support from UNHCR and other partners; the refugees' impact on natural resources is mitigated.

Supplementary programme

- At least 48,000 Congolese refugees repatriate voluntarily.
- All repatriation candidates are registered and their repatriation is organized within three weeks of registration.

UNHCR will identify and refer refugees of all nationalities whose protection needs can only be met through resettlement. The Office will also continue to help Somali Bantu refugees apply for Tanzanian citizenship.

UNHCR will continue to strengthen the national protection framework through comprehensive training programmes for officials as well as through administrative and technical support to government institutions. Furthermore, UNHCR will promote greater awareness of refugee protection issues within Tanzanian civil society to create an effective advocacy network and a more receptive environment.

To improve refugees' safety and prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence, UNHCR will regularly analyse such incidents and try to address their root causes. The Office will continue to support equitable access to food, non-food supplies and basic services in the camps. UNHCR will encourage women's participation in decision-making and the delivery of services and, in particular, try to increase the number of female teachers, police officers and health-care providers. UNHCR will help victims of sexual violence and abuse seek judicial remedy and promote a no-tolerance policy in this respect for humanitarian and security staff.

The Office will ensure access to primary health care, including antenatal care, growth-monitoring for children and supplementary and therapeutic feeding. Regarding HIV/AIDS, key activities will include the organization of HIV/AIDS sensitization and peer-education campaigns, support for voluntary testing and counselling and prevention of mother to child transmission. With the help of partners and under the national programmes, UNHCR will ensure that treatment is available for HIV/AIDS and malaria patients, and help improve diagnostic and testing capacities through training and equipment.

Primary education will be promoted through the sensitization of parents and children and teachers' training, while trying to lower student/classroom and student/teacher ratios. To encourage girls' attendance, UNHCR will provide uniforms.

Under the host-community programme, districts will be helped to conserve natural resources and promote environmental protection. More assistance will go to local education and health facilities as well as to the rehabilitation of roads and water systems. The local population will continue to have access to camp health services.

Constraints

Refugees in camps do not have the right to work legally and have no freedom of movement. These restrictions leave them dependent on assistance from

UNHCR and its partners to meet their basic needs. Any reduction in available assistance, particularly of food, increases the risk of sexual violence, "survival sex" and children's exploitation, thus undermining UNHCR's efforts to provide protection to refugees. As for Burundian refugees, many said they were unwilling to return because they feared retaliation for being suspected FNL supporters.

Organization and implementation

UNHCR presence

Number of offices	6
Total staff	193
International	29
National	141
UNVs	11
JPOs	7
Deployees	5

Coordination

The UNHCR office in Tanzania works closely with the Ministry of Home Affairs, regional and district authorities, the Commissioner of Prisons and several national and international NGOs. UNHCR coordinates its activities with, and enjoys the support of, sister UN agencies. For instance, the Office works with WFP to provide all refugees in camps with food rations, and with UNICEF to provide support for education and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government: Ministry of Home Affairs.

NGOs: Care International, Concern Worldwide, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services, National Organization for Legal Assistance, Norwegian People's Aid, Relief to Development Society, Southern Africa Extension Education Unit, Southern Africa Human Rights NGOs Network, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation, World Vision Tanzania.

Others: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit.*

Operational partners

Government: Commissioner of Prisons.

NGOs: Right to Play, FilmAid.

Others: FAO, ICRC, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO.

Budget (USD)		
Activities and services	Annual Programme Budget	
	2006	2007
Protection, monitoring and coordination	8,830,357	7,935,328
Community services	416,073	382,500
Crop production	20,704	0
Domestic needs	664,650	612,000
Education	1,055,069	906,368
Food	0	16,380
Forestry	481,381	260,400
Health	2,041,847	2,496,900
Legal assistance	2,702,524	1,761,641
Operational support (to agencies)	2,672,144	1,581,331
Sanitation	225,306	192,000
Shelter and infrastructure	984,220	539,900
Transport and logistics	4,454,020	4,445,480
Water	702,061	575,100
Total operations	25,250,356	21,705,328
Programme support	2,748,363	2,652,629
Total	27,998,719	24,357,957

