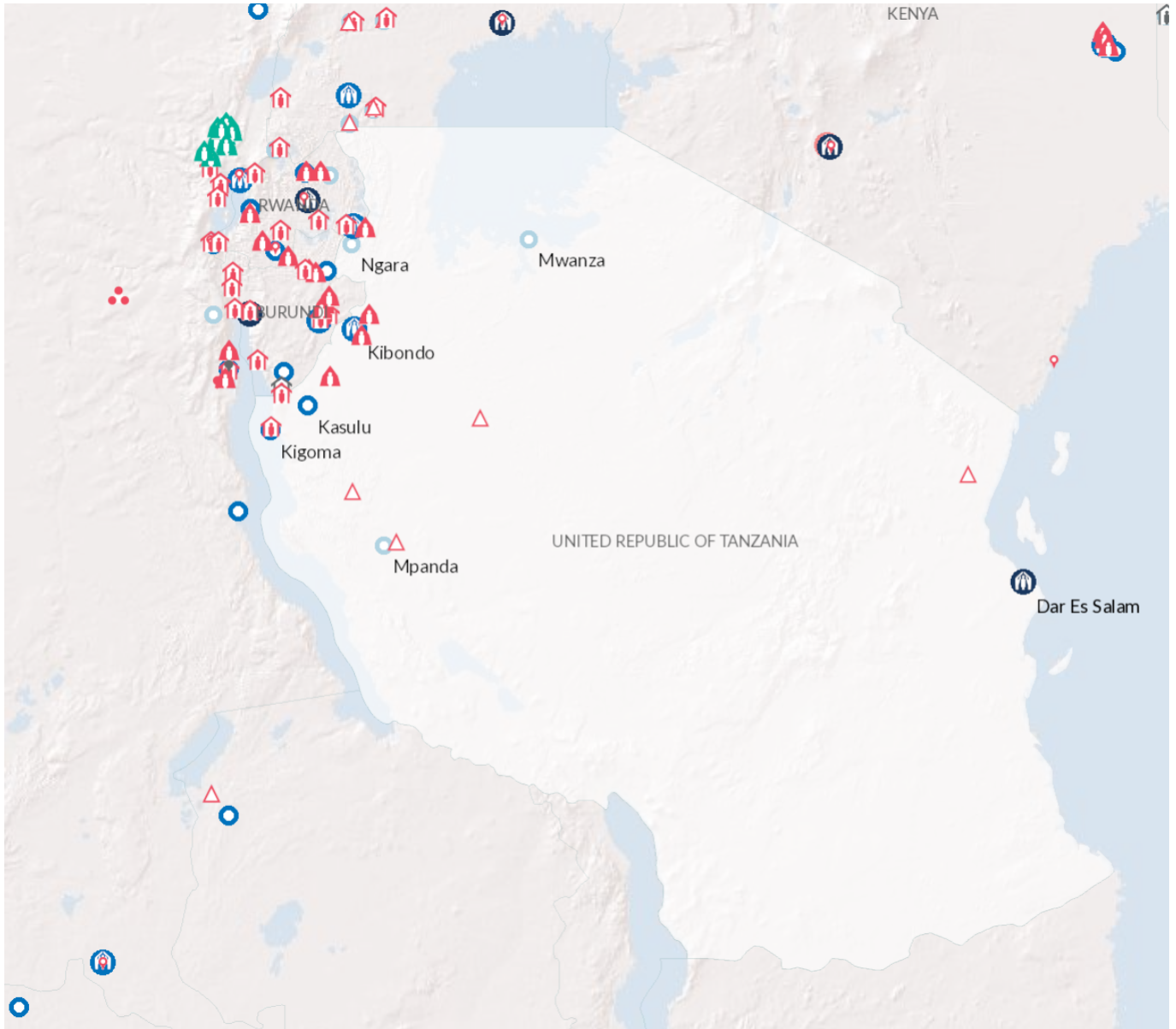


Operation: United Republic of Tanzania

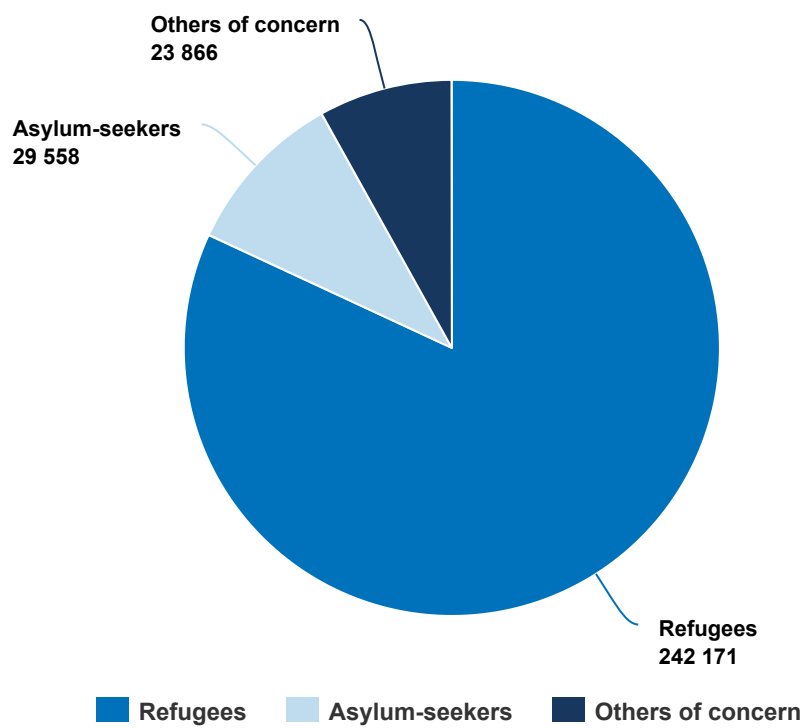


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

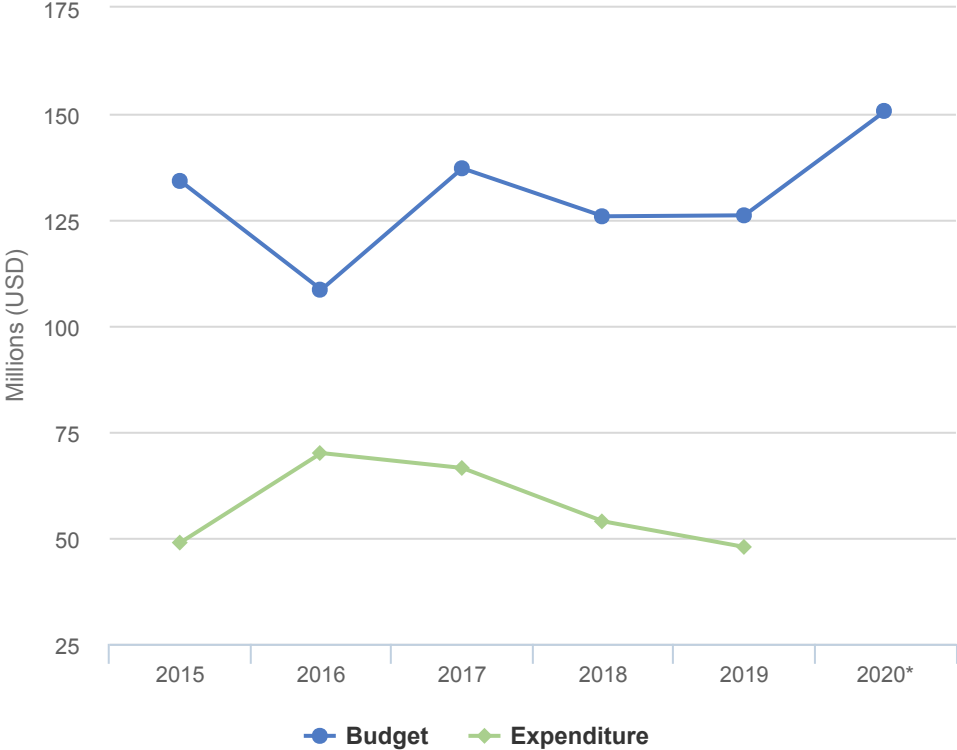
People of Concern

12% DECREASE IN 2019

2019	295,595
2018	337,005
2017	521,282



Budgets and Expenditure for United Republic of Tanzania



Operational context

In 2019, UNHCR increased its advocacy efforts with stakeholders including donors, academia and government authorities in the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania). Following a change in senior management at the Refugee Services Department in the Ministry of Home Affairs, UNHCR engaged with new officials in order to agree on operational priorities and continued advocating for a favourable protection environment.

While the Government confirmed its commitment to the Global Compact on Refugees, and despite having made a pledge at the Leaders' Summit in 2016 to review refugee legislation to allow refugees to move outside the camps and to work, the policy of encampment was maintained. This resulted in a lack of livelihood opportunities, leaving refugees dependent on humanitarian assistance and at risk of exploitation and abuse.

The Government and UNHCR conducted a joint validation exercise of refugees and asylum-seekers, including registration of those who had not been registered since 2018. However, immediately after registration, new asylum-seekers were recorded as "inactive" in the relevant database, preventing them from accessing assistance and leaving them at risk of deportation. Following high-level advocacy, newly registered asylum-seekers were eventually granted access to assistance at the end of 2019 but without clear legal status.

Population trends

By the end of 2019, Tanzania hosted some 271,700 refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Of the total registered population, 50% were female and 57% children. The majority of refugees and asylum seekers lived in three refugee camps, with a small urban population in Dar es Salaam.

In 2019, no new arrivals were formally registered from Burundi or DRC, as the borders remained closed. UNHCR understood that some asylum-seekers found their way into the camps but were never registered by the Government (until the validation exercise when some were registered), some were pushed back at the border, while others managed to enter the territory but were deported without UNHCR being granted access to assess their claims.

Some 20,900 refugees repatriated to Burundi in 2019, bringing the total number of those who had repatriated since 2017 to nearly 78,800.

Key achievements

- Targets on SGBV awareness raising, prevention, mitigation, capacity building and psychosocial counselling were surpassed.
- UNHCR constructed 48 new classrooms in 2019.
- Access to comprehensive primary health care and medical referral care services was freely availed to all people of concern.
- The crude mortality rate (CMR) and under-five mortality (U5MR) rates were within the SPHERE minimum standards.
- Nearly 5,700 transitional shelters were constructed, contributing to a 23% increase in average shelter coverage (from 49% in 2018 to 71% in 2019). Some 2,500 refugee housing units were provided to people with specific needs.

Unmet needs

With the operation only 31% funded for 2019, the level of assistance and protection services was consequently limited.

- 51% of households did not have family latrines and only 250 grams of soap was provided in monthly distributions, as opposed to the standard 450 grams.

- 20% of refugees did not have adequate shelter and were living in dilapidated emergency shelters and tents.
- The operation was unable to implement activities to improve access to sustainable energy sources, resulting in communities engaging in environmentally degrading activities with the use of firewood as the main source of cooking fuel.
- Despite having access to primary health care, health facilities remained insufficient in all camps to cater for the camp population, with limited services for chronic and non-communicable diseases.
- Other unmet needs included limited support to foster care families, shortage of core relief items, insufficient cash support, and lack of specialized optical/dental services to meet the needs of the vulnerable, leading to negative coping mechanisms.

2019 Expenditure for United Republic of Tanzania | USD

The following table presents the final budget and funds available by pillar and the final expenditure at the objective-level, as reported at year-end.

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Total
Final Budget	123,859,806	2,182,815	126,042,621
Income from contributions*	39,955,251	0	39,955,251
Other funds available / transfers	6,465,631	1,425,439	7,891,069
Total funds available	46,420,881	1,425,439	47,846,320
Expenditure by Objective			
Favourable Protection Environment			
International and regional instruments	471,904	0	471,904
Law and policy	429,304	0	429,304
Legal remedies and legal assistance	1,063,142	0	1,063,142
Access to territory	1,438,941	0	1,438,941
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	1,337,958	0	1,337,958
Subtotal	4,741,249	0	4,741,249
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation			
Reception conditions	285,543	0	285,543
Identification of statelessness	2,304	0	2,304
Registration and profiling	1,828,503	0	1,828,503
Status determination	1,110,810	0	1,110,810
Individual documentation	527,427	0	527,427
Civil status documentation	207,442	0	207,442
Subtotal	3,962,028	0	3,962,028
Security from Violence and Exploitation			
Protection from crime	1,339,998	0	1,339,998
SGBV prevention and response	2,540,787	0	2,540,787
Non-arbitrary detention	356,423	0	356,423
Child protection	1,110,344	0	1,110,344
Subtotal	5,347,553	0	5,347,553
Basic Needs and Essential Services			
Health	4,809,561	0	4,809,561
Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	683,601	0	683,601
Nutrition	280,372	0	280,372
Water	1,255,091	0	1,255,091
Sanitation and hygiene	1,652,009	0	1,652,009
Shelter and infrastructure	3,145,578	0	3,145,578

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Total
Energy	659,694	0	659,694
Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	3,504,679	0	3,504,679
Services for persons with specific needs	737,336	0	737,336
Education	3,721,782	0	3,721,782
Subtotal	20,449,703	0	20,449,703
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance			
Community mobilization	1,182,039	0	1,182,039
Co-existence with local communities	206,236	0	206,236
Natural resources and shared environment	819,180	0	819,180
Self-reliance and livelihoods	734,012	0	734,012
Subtotal	2,941,467	0	2,941,467
Durable Solutions			
Voluntary return	775,526	0	775,526
Integration	0	1,425,439	1,425,439
Resettlement	635,454	0	635,454
Subtotal	1,410,980	1,425,439	2,836,419
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	245,050	0	245,050
Subtotal	245,050	0	245,050
Logistics and Operations Support			
Supply chain and logistics	4,637,335	0	4,637,335
Operations management, coordination and support	2,685,372	0	2,685,372
Subtotal	7,322,707	0	7,322,707
2019 Expenditure Total	46,420,737	1,425,439	47,846,176

**Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.*