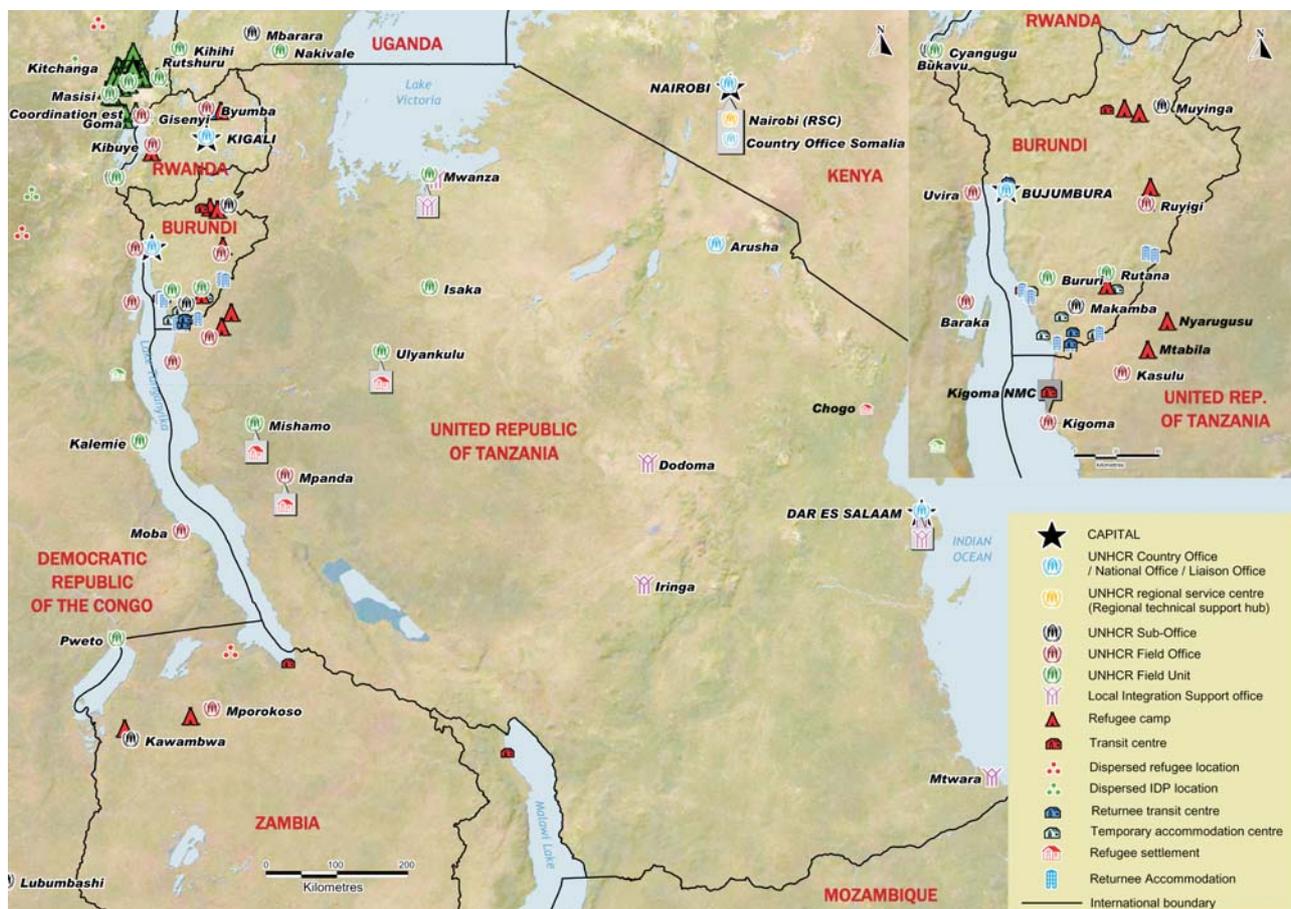


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Operational highlights

- Over 162,000 Burundian refugees have been granted citizenship. Most of them had been in the country since 1972.
- Despite being offered enhanced repatriation packages, fewer than 1,000 of the more than 37,000 Burundian refugees in the Mtabila camp in north-western Tanzania repatriated in 2010. The Government of Tanzania declared the camp officially closed in June 2009.
- Nearly 2,700 refugees were resettled from Tanzania in 2010.
- UNHCR and the East African Community (EAC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in March 2010 to cooperate to protect the rights of displaced people in the region.
- UNHCR and IOM helped the Tanzanian authorities to host a regional conference on refugee protection and international migration. The September 2010 conference aimed to find ways to address mixed-migration flows in a more protection-sensitive manner.

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	DRC	60,200	60,200	52	60
	Burundi	47,400	47,400	50	62
	Somalia	1,500	1,500	57	65
	Various	260	260	-	-
Asylum-seekers	DRC	1,200	1,200	51	63
	Various	50	50	56	52
Others of concern	Naturalized Burundian ex-refugees of concern to UNHCR	162,300	162,300	-	-
Total		272,910	272,910		

| Working environment |

Despite a stable political environment, the security situation in the Kigoma area in the north-western part of the country remained precarious. The area, which hosts the two remaining refugee camps in Tanzania, has been affected by instability in neighbouring countries.

Restrictive policies affecting new arrivals, including detention and denial of access to asylum procedures, remained of concern to UNHCR. Refugees face obstacles with respect to freedom of movement or access to employment, and are forced to rely entirely on humanitarian assistance. However, the Government remained committed to implementing the National Strategy for Community Integration Programme, which was launched in August 2010 to accompany the naturalization of 162,000 Burundian refugees.

| Achievements and impact |

• Main objectives and targets

In 2010, UNHCR's main objective in Tanzania was to find durable solutions for refugees in camps and settlements through voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement. Other goals were to ensure the safety of refugees in camps and maintain living conditions in line with humanitarian standards. UNHCR also ensured that refugee-hosting communities benefited from development assistance following the closure of refugee camps and settlements, and that policies and practices regarding mixed-migration flows provided protection to those who needed it.

Favourable protection environment

- Several environmental-management activities were implemented to manage the natural resources in and around the camps, including for the host communities. Nearly 400,000 tree seedlings were planted in camp areas. Some 68 per cent of Nyarugusu camp residents now use energy-saving stoves. The construction of environment-friendly shelters was also promoted in the camps. Nearly half of the shelter structures in Mtabila camp and 98 per cent in Nyarugusu have been made with sun-dried mud bricks.
- More than 437,000 tree seedlings were distributed in all villages in areas where the newly naturalized Tanzanians have lived for the past four decades, in order to contribute to the environmental rehabilitation of these zones. In addition, UNHCR trained 136 people in environmental management.

Fair protection processes and documentation

- In order to ensure access to asylum procedures and international protection for all people of concern, including those arriving in mixed-migration flows, UNHCR worked to build the capacity of the relevant Government institutions. Several training sessions on registration and profiling were organized for border and law-enforcement officials, allowing them to identify those people in need of international protection.
- The refugee status determination (RSD) process is generally fair, but the National Eligibility Committee did not meet in 2010. Some 360 people applied for asylum in Tanzania during the year.



Burundian refugees from 1972 who had spontaneously settled in the Kigoma region in Tanzania are getting registered to apply for Tanzanian citizenship or voluntary repatriation.

- All people of concern to UNHCR were individually registered in the *proGres* database. At the end of the year, over 98,000 people had been registered in Mtabila and Nyarugusu camps. Although the Government did issue birth certificates in the camps, UNHCR also issued its own documents for over 3,800 newborn children.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Addressing sexual and gender-based violence continued to be a protection priority. All survivors of sexual violence received support, including psychosocial, medical, legal, security and material assistance. More than 1,400 refugees benefited from legal clinics in the camps. In addition, training sessions on how to respond to sexual and gender-based violence were organized for Government officials, UNHCR staff and partners.
- Over 450 best interest determination (BID) interviews were conducted for unaccompanied minors and separated children in Mtabila Camp, while 975 BID sessions were completed in Nyarugusu Camp. Community-level meetings were held on a regular basis to raise awareness about sexual violence, reaching nearly 8,700 refugees.

Basic needs and services

- UNHCR implemented a number of projects to improve infrastructure and educational facilities in the regions of Tabora, Rukwa (Katavi) and Mwanza, which will host a significant number of newly naturalized Tanzanians.
- Basic primary health care continued to be provided to all refugees. The morbidity rate due to malaria declined from 22.1 per cent in 2009 to 19.6 per cent in 2010, following various malaria-control activities that included the general distribution of 39,000 mosquito nets.
- Some 19,500 pupils were enrolled in primary schools in Nyarugusu camp, and average school attendance reached 99 per cent. Post-primary education was provided to some 8,100 adolescents and young people, and more than 540 adults benefited from vocational training. In addition, over 110 refugee students benefited from the DAFI scholarship programme.
- Some 1,200 people with special needs received non-food items (NFIs), including blankets, buckets, clothes, soap and mosquito nets. A total of 280 plastic sheets were distributed to refugees relocating from Kanembwa camp. Over 24,000 blankets and some 15,000 buckets were distributed to refugees in Nyarugusu, and almost 32,000 sanitary kits were offered to women and girls. UNHCR also raised awareness of HIV and AIDS through prevention campaigns and distributed contraceptive materials.
- With respect to shelter, 400 housing units were constructed for vulnerable refugees, and the supply of clean water averaged more than 30 litres per person per day.

Community participation and self-management

- A profiling exercise in the settlements hosting the newly naturalized Tanzanians allowed UNHCR to identify some 5,500 people with special needs.

- Surveys and mass information campaigns on the effects of sexual and gender-based violence in the communities of the newly naturalized Tanzanians were undertaken.
- Over 3,600 people benefited from income-generating activities, including crop production, animal keeping, handicrafts, carpentry and tailoring. Income generated from the products sold amounted to some USD 120,000, out of which some 10 per cent was allocated to support vulnerable individuals in the camps.

Durable solutions

- Following the registration of some 23,000 Burundian refugees who had lived in Tanzania since 1972, more than 22,000 expressed their desire to be naturalized, while 250 opted for repatriation. Some 970 Burundian refugees returned to various villages in Burundi following “go-and-see” and “come-and-tell” visits and mass-information campaigns. The returnees received improved repatriation packages.
- More than 840 refugee families whose naturalization applications had been rejected were assisted in the appeal process. In addition, some 16,500 babies, born between 2007 and 2010, were registered and had their files submitted for naturalization to immigration offices.
- The resettlement programme in Tanzania was scaled down in 2010. Some 2,700 individuals were resettled in third countries during the year.

External relations

- UNHCR liaised with locally-based donors and media to raise awareness about the situation of refugees and asylum-seekers as well as the newly naturalized Tanzanians. The Office further strengthened its cooperation with the East African Community (EAC) by signing a Memorandum of Understanding in March 2010 to protect the rights of displaced people in the region.

Logistics and operations support

- All refugees who opted for repatriation received assistance to cover the journey to their home countries. Implementing partners were provided with vehicles, fuel and office equipment.

| Constraints |

The general elections held in October 2010 delayed the relocation of the newly naturalized Tanzanians, as well as the launch of the integration programme designed for them. Cases of detention of asylum-seekers, particularly those arriving in mixed-migration flows, remained a source of concern. The lack of proper reception facilities resulted in overcrowding. The country's declared intention to close the refugee chapter constituted a serious constraint, as it resulted in the adoption of restrictive policies on asylum.

Voluntary repatriation to Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo slowed due to the volatile security and political situation in those countries.

Financial information

UNHCR's budget in Tanzania amounted to nearly USD 42 million in 2010. The budget for the refugee programme has progressively reduced over the past five years in line with the reduction in the refugee population, mainly due to returns to Burundi as well as the closure of refugee camps. In 2010, the Office benefited from strong financial support for the comprehensive solutions strategy. However, owing to the postponement of the relocation of the newly naturalized Tanzanians, the funding received was used for preparedness and capacity-building projects.

Organization and implementation

The overall operation was managed by 192 staff working in the Country Office in Dar es Salaam, the Liaison Office in Arusha and three field offices in Kigoma, Kasulu and Mpanda. Presence was also ensured through four field units in Mishamo, Ulyankulu, Isaka and Mwanza, as well as five temporary local integration offices in Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Iringa, Dodoma and Mwanza towns.

UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	5
□ Total staff	192
International	27
National	134
JPOs	5
UNVs	23
Others	3

Working with others

UNHCR worked in close coordination with other UN agencies. Under the Delivering as One initiative it continued to take part in the implementation of the Joint Programme on Transition from Humanitarian Assistance to Sustainable Development.

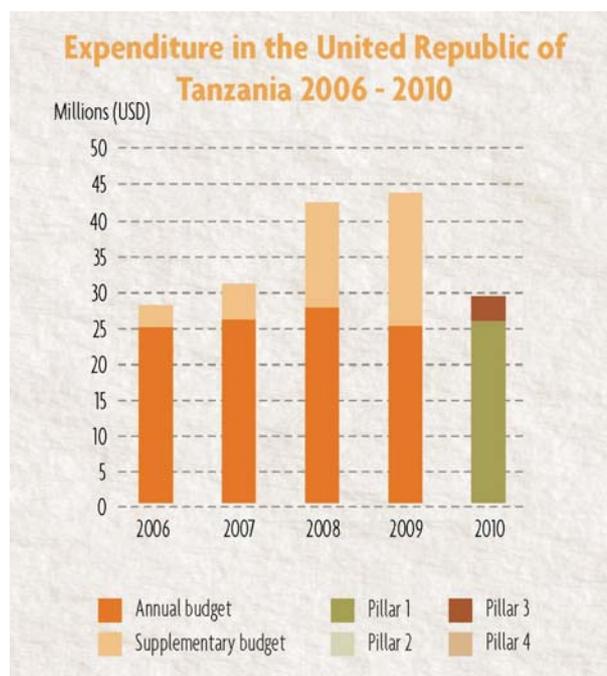
UNHCR worked with 10 international and national NGOs and four governmental bodies, in particular the Department for Immigration, which was a key partner in the naturalization process.

Overall assessment

UNHCR continued to provide protection and assistance to the refugees in Tanzania and worked closely with the

Government despite the latter's adoption of restrictive policies on asylum. The National Strategy for Community Integration Programme was launched during the year to facilitate the local integration of the newly naturalized Tanzanians, but its implementation was slowed due to the general elections and delays in decisions regarding relocation destinations.

Partners	
Implementing partners	
Government:	Ministry of Home Affairs (Refugee Affairs and Immigration), Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government, Tanzania Airport Authority
NGOs:	Care International, Centre for Studies of Forced Migration, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services, National Organization for Legal Affairs, Relief and Development Society, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services, Tanganyika Water and Environmental Sanitation Agency, World Vision Tanzania
Others:	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> , Tanzanian Red Cross Society
Operational partners	
Government:	Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
NGOs:	Right to Play
Others:	FAO, IOM, Spanish Red Cross Society, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO



Budget, income and expenditure in the United Republic of Tanzania | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	33,218,997	8,733,000	41,951,997
Income from contributions ¹	18,431,736	1,000,000	19,431,736
Other funds available	6,921,604	2,492,194	9,413,797
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	25,353,339	3,492,194	28,845,533
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN			
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
International and regional instruments	6,979	0	6,979
National legal framework	72,820	0	72,820
National administrative framework	565,797	0	565,797
National and regional migration policy	6,979	0	6,979
Co-operation with partners	744,350	0	744,350
Access to territory	16,624	0	16,624
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	72,820	0	72,820
Environmental protection	561,209	0	561,209
Emergency management strengthened	72,820	0	72,820
Subtotal	2,120,399	0	2,120,399
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	71,022	0	71,022
Registration and profiling	516,641	0	516,641
Access to asylum procedures	418,883	0	418,883
Fair and efficient status determination	377,562	0	377,562
Family reunification	110,068	0	110,068
Individual documentation	71,022	0	71,022
Subtotal	1,565,199	0	1,565,199
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Impact on host communities	258,169	0	258,169
Law enforcement	1,068,075	0	1,068,075
Community security management system	91,328	0	91,328
Gender-based violence	236,683	0	236,683
Protection of children	212,122	0	212,122
Non-arbitrary detention	16,359	0	16,359
Access to legal remedies	223,399	0	223,399
Subtotal	2,106,134	0	2,106,134
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>			
Nutrition	63,335	0	63,335
Water	319,120	126,048	445,169
Shelter and other infrastructure	1,277,699	1,376,711	2,654,410
Basic domestic and hygiene items	340,343	0	340,343
Primary health care	310,307	107,154	417,461
HIV and AIDS	102,643	0	102,643
Education	172,816	701,788	874,604
Sanitation services	292,043	0	292,043
Services for groups with specific needs	226,497	0	226,497
Subtotal	3,104,803	2,311,702	5,416,505

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>			
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	197,206	0	197,206
Community self-management and equal representation	451,283	0	451,283
Self-reliance and livelihoods	248,026	0	248,026
Subtotal	896,515	0	896,515
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Durable solutions strategy	959,838	0	959,838
Voluntary return	1,333,334	0	1,333,334
Resettlement	681,058	0	681,058
Local integration support	1,868,553	2,634	1,871,187
Subtotal	4,842,783	2,634	4,845,418
<i>External relations</i>			
Donor relations	299,963	0	299,963
Resource mobilisation	212,010	0	212,010
Partnership	129,351	0	129,351
Public information	357,693	0	357,693
Subtotal	999,017	0	999,017
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Supply chain and logistics	4,045,921	52,740	4,098,661
Programme management, coordination and support	2,289,394	0	2,289,394
Subtotal	6,335,315	52,740	6,388,055
Instalments to implementing partners	3,382,905	1,125,117	4,508,023
Other objectives	269	0	269
Total	25,353,339	3,492,194	28,845,533

¹ 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.