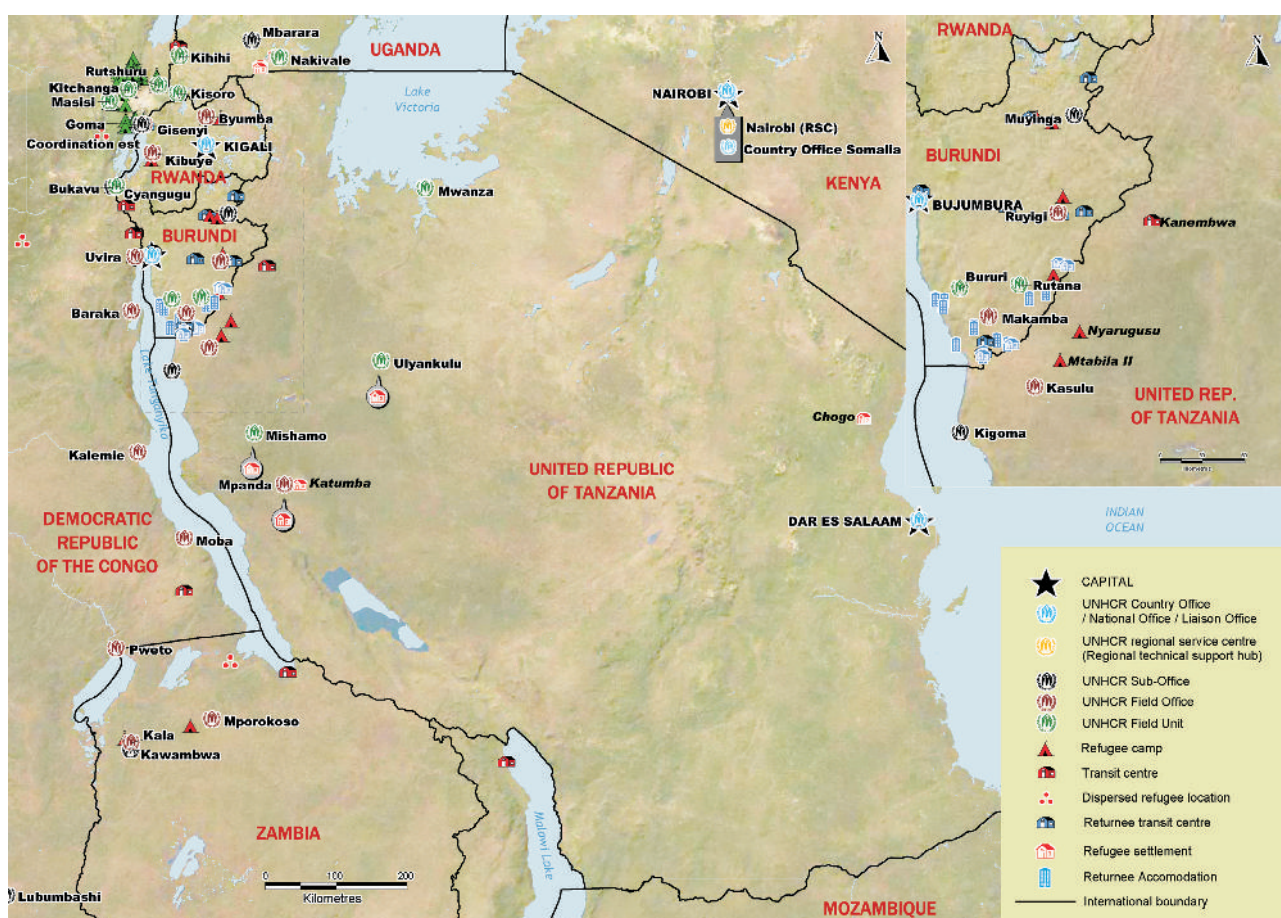


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Operational highlights

- Some 155,000 of the 163,000 Burundian refugees who have been living in the country since 1972 in the so-called “Old Settlements” were granted citizenship by the Government. This represents 95 per cent of those who applied.
- Some 30,000 refugees, mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) were repatriated to their countries of origin. Repatriation of refugees to the DRC fell short of expectations due to insecurity in South Kivu province.
- More than 1,100 refugees were resettled in third countries.
- Despite enhanced repatriation packages, including cash grants, only 5,800 of the 35,000 Burundian refugees in the Mtabila camp in north-west Tanzania opted for repatriation in 2009, contrary to expectations. The Government declared the camp officially closed in June, although most essential services continue. As all educational activities in Mtabila have stopped, UNHCR and UNICEF have come to an agreement with the Government to begin informal educational activities in the camp.
- Camp consolidation continued in 2009 with the closure of Lugufu camp in September and the relocation of the refugees remaining in it to Nyarugusu.

Persons of concern					
Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	DRC	63,300	63,300	52	59
	Burundi	53,800	53,800	46	65
	Somalia	1,400	1,400	62	57
	Various	190	190	50	43
Asylum-seekers	DRC	800	800	50	55
	Various	60	60	55	45
Others of concern	Naturalized Burundian refugees	155,100	155,100	-	-
Total		274,650	274,650		

- Facilities at former refugee camps in Nduta and Lukole, which were closed in 2008, were rehabilitated and put at the disposal of local communities, benefiting some 480 families.
- Health, water, sanitation and primary education services in the camps met established standards. Disabled refugees, unaccompanied and separated children and victims of violence benefited from improvements in protection, assistance and the search for solutions.
- The recommendations of the Joint Government/UNHCR/IOM Task Force established to address the issue of mixed migratory flows were implemented including the construction of a reception centre in Bagamoyo for those arriving in mixed migratory movements. A regional conference on mixed migration movements is planned for 2010, as well as training for border official in profiling and referral of cases to appropriate agencies.

| Working environment |

Refugees in Tanzania continued to enjoy the right to asylum in a politically stable environment, and the general security situation in the Kigoma area in north-west Tanzania, which hosts the last two remaining refugee camps in the country, improved. UNHCR collaborated with the Government in the deployment of police officers in the camps and as convoy escorts. Regional developments that had an effect on the refugee situation in Tanzania included stabilization of the general political and security situation in Burundi, and a deterioration in conditions in the eastern part of the DRC, particularly in the first half of 2009.

The Government remained committed to the implementation of a comprehensive durable solutions strategy. In an unprecedented gesture, it naturalized some 155,000 Burundian refugees who had applied for citizenship, ending one of the continent's most protracted refugee situations. However, the Government has imposed new and more restrictive policies for new arrivals, and has expressed concerns over security at the Mtabila camp, which it has officially closed. Refugees must reside in designated areas and obtain permits from the Ministry of Home Affairs before travelling outside the camp area. Most camp-based refugees cannot work legally and have few opportunities to earn a living, leaving them almost entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance. Refugees found outside the camp without a permit are liable to prosecution under the 1998 Refugee Act.

| Achievements and impact |

• Main objectives

In 2009, UNHCR's main objective 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 sought to ensure that refugee-hosting communities benefited from development assistance after camps and settlements were closed, and that policies and practices with regards to mixed migratory flows provided protection to those who needed it.

• Protection and solutions

UNHCR continued to promote the return of Burundian refugees and facilitate the return of Congolese refugees. The Office made sure that decisions to return were informed and voluntary by disseminating information on the situation in places of origin and organizing go-and-see visits, besides supervising the registration for voluntary repatriation. Special arrangements were made for unaccompanied children and refugees with special needs to ensure safe return and follow-up in the country of origin.

Some 30,400 refugees voluntarily repatriated, including more than 29,000 Burundians and more than 1,400 Congolese. Some 1,100 refugees were resettled in third countries. A profiling exercise of the Congolese refugees helped expedite resettlement procedures.

The Tanzanian Government granted citizenship to some 155,000 of the 163,000 Burundian refugees who had been living in the "Old Settlements" since 1972. The remaining 8,000 applicants will be considered in 2010. The "Old Settlements" will be closed and their newly naturalized residents will move out.

Approximately half of those newly naturalized have expressed a desire to leave the settlements, while the other half wish to remain in the regions of Rukwa and Tabora, where they live now. UNHCR and its partners implemented community-based projects in education, health and governance support to enhance the reception capacity of these regions.

Some 135 Somali Bantus living in the Chogo settlement were also naturalized. Meanwhile, some 490 Tanzanian families moved into the former refugee camps of Nduta and Lukole, making use of the rehabilitated facilities. Additional funding, provided by the GNA pilot projects, was used to procure firewood for vulnerable women and to purchase 9,200 school uniforms for girls attending primary school in Nayrugusu.

• Activities and assistance

Community services: UNHCR implemented measures to address sexual and gender-based violence by training its partners in prevention and response measures; instituting specific reporting mechanisms; setting up drop-in centres; and providing counselling and legal assistance. District-level coordination meetings were held with key actors to discuss prevention and response activities. Over 220 incidents of sexual or gender-based violence were reported in 2009, all of which were addressed through psychosocial, medical, legal, security and material support.



Burundian refugee women work together with Tanzanian women as part of an initiative to promote local integration.

Some 60 per cent of the reported survivors of sexual violence received additional support, including non-food items (NFIs). Four cases were referred for legal action and the perpetrators convicted. Some 200 newly deployed police officers received training in preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence, international refugee and human rights law, the UNHCR Code of Conduct, standards of detention and municipal laws related to sexual abuse and exploitation.

Domestic needs and household support: All vulnerable refugees were supplied with NFIs and soap. Refugee women of child-bearing age were provided with traditional sanitary materials. All the Lugufu camp refugees relocated in September were provided with construction materials.

Education: All school-aged children were enrolled in primary education, with nearly 30,500 children (40 per cent of them girls) attending school in Nyarugusu and Mtabila camps. The drop-out rate remained at 1.3 per cent and the attendance rate at 98.5 per cent. The enrolled children included some 220 children whose special educational needs were catered for. School uniforms were procured for all girls attending primary school in Nyarugusu. Following the Government's decision to close the Mtabila refugee camp in June, the 10 primary schools in the camp were also closed, denying camp residents school services for the rest of the year.

In the Tabora region, which hosts Ulyankulu settlement, UNHCR and its partners completed the extension and rehabilitation of a girls' secondary school. This included the construction of 11 classrooms (three for the students with disabilities), six dormitories, six staff houses, the setting up of a water supply and the construction of two blocks of pit latrines. The school will now be able to accept girls from families of newly naturalized Tanzanians.

Food: All camp-based refugees received 2,100 kilocalories of food per day through a community-based distribution system. In Lugufu and Nyarugusu camps, females were equitably represented in the food distribution committees, while in Mtabila female representation stood at only 17 per cent. Twelve food coordination meetings were organized and attended by all stakeholders, and 22 food basket-monitoring exercises were conducted.

Forestry: Environmental management projects in the camps and host communities covered: natural forest protection; tree planting; soil and water conservation; guided harvesting of construction materials and firewood; harvesting and general distribution of firewood for extremely vulnerable individuals; promotion and fabrication of improved firewood-saving stoves and energy-saving techniques; use of sun-dried mud bricks for shelter construction; small-scale vegetable and fruit-tree gardening; and agro-forestry.

More than 900,000 tree seedlings were planted in and around Mtabila and Nyarugusu camps. Additionally, in the Nyarugusu camp 20,000 banana suckers and 45,000 papaya seedlings were planted. Another 35,000 avocado seedlings are under nursery management.

To address environmental concerns in the regions hosting the "Old Settlements", four tree nurseries with a

total of 800,000 seedlings were established in the Rukwa region and two tree nurseries with a total of 600,000 seedlings in the Tabora region.

Health and nutrition: Basic primary health and laboratory services were provided in the camps. Refugees had access to HIV and AIDS prevention activities similar to those available to the host communities, including anti-retroviral treatments. Voluntary counselling and testing services were provided to more than 6,600 refugees. The condom distribution rate across the camps stood at 0.7/person/month. Promotion activities included education sessions on condom use and the establishment of more distribution points at strategic locations.

The refugees' health remained at an acceptable standard, with crude mortality at 0.3/1,000/month, with the rate for under-fives at 0.9/1,000/per month, against targets of less than 0.5/1,000 population/month and less than 1.5/1,000 population/month respectively.

Legal assistance: The National Eligibility Committee adjudicated 960 cases. Some 170 people received refugee status, including all 151 Somali Bantu applicants. Legal representation was offered to 177 detained refugees. Of this number, 100 people were freed, 15 were jailed and 62 cases remained pending in court at the end of the year. Weekly prison visits were conducted and 144 prisoners received legal counselling.

UNHCR received 894 asylum applications. Forty-seven applicants were granted refugee status and 17 were rejected. UNHCR conducted protection profiling, regularly updated registration data and dispensed legal assistance. International protection training was organized for Government officials, law students, police and refugees.

Operational support (to agencies): UNHCR conducted assessments, reviews and audits of its partners and helped them to build their capacity. Donors were regularly kept informed about operations.

Sanitation: All sanitation and water facilities in the camps were maintained in good working condition. In October, a cholera outbreak occurred in several regions of Tanzania, including Nyarugusu camp, but was contained within a month.

Shelter and other infrastructure: All camps roads were repaired to ensure the transportation of essential goods. Hospitals, health posts and schools were rehabilitated. All repatriation routes were repaired to facilitate repatriation. The road and infrastructure unit repaired 18.3 km in Lugufu and Nyarugusu camps and one bridge. The vehicle fleet was regularly serviced. UNHCR distributed shelter construction materials to refugees who moved during camp consolidation.

Transport and logistics: All 30,400 refugees who opted for repatriation were given transportation assistance to cover the trip to their home countries.

Water: An average of 31 litres of safe water per person per day was distributed, up from 25 litres in 2008. Some 97 per cent of refugees live within 200 metres of a water point in the camps.

○ Constraints

The repatriation of Burundian and Congolese refugees slowed drastically in 2009. Only 23 per cent of the targeted 30,000 Burundians from the camps in north-west Tanzania returned home, citing fear of violence in connection with upcoming elections in 2010, and difficulties in land restitution, among other reasons. Consequently, the planned closure of the last Burundian camp, Mtabila, and the movement of the remaining 7,500 refugees to Nyarugusu could not take place by the end of 2009.

Similarly, the 28,000 Congolese refugees expected to repatriate voluntarily to villages in the Kivus and eastern DRC did not return as the peace process encountered setbacks, resulting in an escalation of fighting and deterioration of security in the region.

| Financial information |

The operation's regular and supplementary budgets were fully funded. As a result of active fund raising at the country level, donors were supportive of the comprehensive solutions strategy implemented in Tanzania. Consequently, all major planned activities were implemented. Budgets for camp-based refugees in north-western Tanzania were reduced in proportion to the decrease in refugee populations in the region. On the other hand, budgetary requirements for refugees who have found durable solutions through naturalization and local integration have increased since 2008.

With additional funds provided as a result of the GNA pilot, some 20,000 tons of firewood were procured, half of which was distributed to refugees in Mtabila camp and vulnerable individuals in Nyarugusu and Lugufu camps. The remaining firewood will be used in 2010 in Mtabila and Nyarugusu camps. The provision of firewood in the camps has resulted in the reduction of tensions between the refugees and the host communities over competition for firewood in the surrounding localities. In addition, 9,200 school uniforms were provided to refugee girls attending

primary school in Nyarugusu camp. Also, two population profiling reports were produced to better identify refugees for resettlement, and important international and national instruments relating to refugees were printed and distributed to key stakeholders.

| Organization and implementation |

○ Management

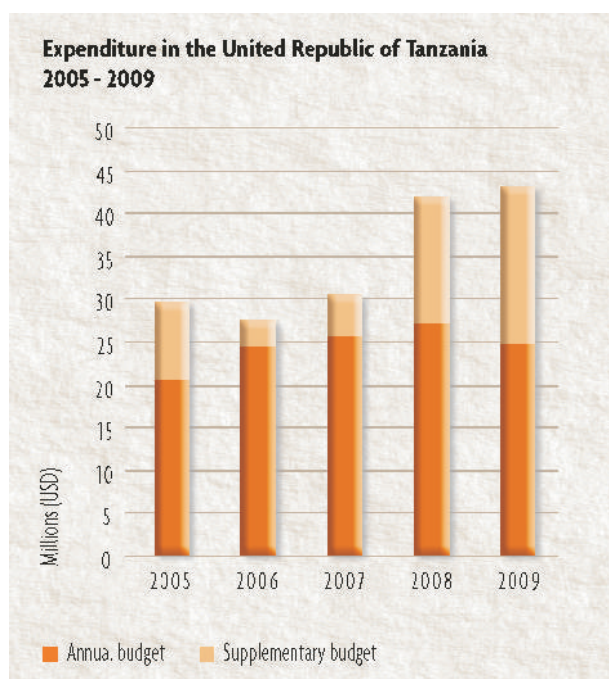
Three field offices were closed in 2009, including the offices in Ngara and Kibondo and the field unit in Lugufu. The overall operation was managed by the country office in Dar es Salaam, the Liaison Office in Kigoma, field offices Kasulu and Mpanda, and field units in Mishamo and Ulyankulu. The 228 personnel in Tanzania (reduced to 183 by the end of the year) included 50 international staff, JPOs and UNVs, and 178 local staff.

| Working with others |

UNHCR worked with six international NGOs, eight national NGOs and three governmental departments. The latter included the Department of Immigration, a key partner in the naturalization process. The Office also enjoyed the support of many other UN agencies—as well as of host-community partners in the Delivering as One Initiative—in addressing the needs of refugees.

| Overall assessment |

The implementation of the comprehensive solutions strategy for the 1972 Burundian refugees in Tanzania and the naturalization of more than 155,000 refugees are bringing a positive end to one of the continent's most protracted refugee situations. This achievement has been supported by the international community. In 2009, the camp population in north-western Tanzania decreased by 20 per cent thanks to the voluntary repatriation of refugees. Upcoming elections in Burundi and the security situation in the DRC could both have an impact on efforts to find durable solutions for the refugees remaining in Tanzania.



Partners

Implementing partners

Government: Ministry of Home Affairs, Refugees Department and Department of Immigration

NGOs: Care International, Concern Worldwide, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services, Norwegian People's Aid, Relief to Development Society, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services, Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation, World Vision Tanzania

Others: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*, Tanzania Red Cross Society

Operational partners

Government: Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO RALG), Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) Kigoma

NGOs: Right to Play, FilmAid

Others: FAO, Spanish Red Cross Society, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO

Budget, income and expenditure in Tanzania (USD)					
	Final budget	Income from contributions	Other funds available	Total funds available	Total expenditure
Annual budget	29,634,768	12,538,880	13,232,951	25,771,830	24,596,808
1972 Burundian refugees in Tanzania SB	20,811,809	15,015,725	3,596,026	18,611,751	18,538,663
Total	50,446,577	27,554,604	16,828,977	44,383,581	43,135,471

Note: Supplementary programmes do not include seven per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR. Income from contributions includes contributions earmarked at the country level. Other funds available include transfers from unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

Financial report for UNHCR's operations in United Republic of Tanzania (USD)				
Expenditure breakdown	Current years' project			Previous years' project
	Annual budget	Supplementary budgets	Total	Annual and supplementary budgets
Protection, monitoring and coordination	7,102,181	2,600,943	9,703,124	0
Community services	110,320	686,434	796,754	270,425
Crop production	1,887	0	1,887	0
Domestic needs and household support	447,650	0	447,650	12,649
Education	203,750	0	203,750	254,111
Food	0	61,908	61,908	175,391
Forestry	454,628	15,065	469,693	178,101
Health and nutrition	619,316	545,113	1,164,429	711,805
Income generation	493	0	493	0
Legal assistance	3,675,226	2,200,127	5,875,353	1,701,574
Operational support (to agencies)	1,223,706	258,272	1,481,978	933,459
Sanitation	91,244	0	91,244	129,375
Shelter and infrastructure	170,213	902,239	1,072,451	1,120,541
Transport and logistics	3,413,673	2,346,483	5,760,156	1,685,616
Water	310,808	8,525	319,333	314,219
Instalments to implementing partners	3,716,734	8,557,998	12,274,732	(7,487,265)
Subtotal operational activities	21,541,830	18,183,107	39,724,937	(0)
Programme support	3,054,978	355,556	3,410,535	0
Total expenditure	24,596,808	18,538,663	43,135,471	(0)

Cancellation on previous years' expenditure	(381,908)
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Instalments with implementing partners			
Payments made	7,247,567	9,278,352	16,525,919
Reporting received	(3,530,834)	(720,354)	(4,251,188)
Balance	3,716,734	8,557,998	12,274,732

Previous year's report			
Instalments with implementing partners:			
Outstanding 1st January			9,134,930
Reporting received			(7,487,265)
Refunded to UNHCR			(478,271)
Currency adjustment			(32,013)
Outstanding 31st December			1,137,381