



**UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
STRENGTHENING PROTECTION CAPACITY PROJECT**

**(Co-Funded by the European Commission and the Governments of Denmark, the
Netherlands and the UK)**

**PROJECT PROPOSALS
For
Strengthening Protection Capacity and Support
to Host Communities in Tanzania**

**UNHCR Branch Office
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
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List of Abbreviation

CARE	-	Cooperation American Relief Everywhere
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CBR	-	Community Based Rehabilitation
FDC	-	Folk Development Centre
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Imuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ITN	-	Insecticide Treated Nets
NOLA	-	National Organization for Legal Assistance
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organisation
NPA	-	Norwegian People's Aid
NWT	-	North Western Tanzania
REDESO	-	Relief to Development Society
RING	-	Refugee Interest Group
RO	-	Representation Office
SAEU	-	Southern Africa Extension Unit
SAHRINGON	-	Southern Africa Human Rights Non Governmental Organizations Network- Tanzania Chapter
SGBV	-	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TCDC	-	Training Centre for Development Cooperation
TCRS	-	Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services
TRCS	-	Tanzania Red Cross Society
UN	-	United Nations
UNHCR	-	United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
VEO	-	Village Executive Officer
VTC	-	Vocational Training Centre
WEO	-	Ward Executive Officer

SPC PROJECT PROPOSALS

Project Proposals at a glance

Strengthening National Capacity in Refugee Protection (Implementation Date: 2006-2007)

A project designed to address key institutional weaknesses in the national regime for refugee protection. These are a law and policy which do not comply with international standards; personnel, both in government and implementing agencies not being adequately trained and key institutions lacking the minimum physical facilities and resources.

Translation of Key Refugee Instruments (Implementation Date: 2005)

This is quick impact project. It will enable the translation of the main international Conventions on refugees and the handbook on status determination

Review of the Refugee Act, 1998 and the Refugee Policy, 2003.

Under this project, a workshop will be convened which will bring together government, the Task Force reviewing all laws administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs and other stakeholders to review the Refugee Policy and the Draft Refugee Act, 2005 and to make recommendations.

Construction of Premises for Ad Hoc Committees

The purpose of this project is to provide premises for the Ad Hoc Committees that were recently established by the Government to hear claims for refugee status from asylum seekers who are otherwise entitled to prima facie status but whose cases look doubtful.

Acquisition of Refugee and Human Rights Literature

North western Tanzania, where refugee camps are located, is a remote part of the country with virtually no literary facilities. This is particularly so for literature on a specialised field such as refugees. Thus refugee administrators, protection officers, and researchers as well as refugees do not have access to reference materials which they often times need in connection with their work. Literature on migration and refugee matters will be purchased for the ad hoc committees and for libraries in Ngara and Kasulu districts.

Combating Negative Attitudes (Implementing Date: 2006-2007)

The objective of this project is to improve the social environment in which refugee protection takes place in Tanzania by correcting the negative perceptions towards refugees. This will be done through two activities. The first will be a research on the impact of the presence of refugees in Tanzania, to identify the positive impact that can be publicized as well as the problems that still need to be addressed. The second activity will be a refugee awareness programme run by two NGOs one operating nationally and one in North-western Tanzania.

Building National NGO Refugee Advocacy Capacity (Implementation Date: 2006-2007)

The project seeks to build a network of willing organizations to collaborate in promotion of refugee rights. This network will carry out a number of activities including situational analysis; public awareness campaigns and targeted lobbying to promote international responsibility sharing.

Conflict Management and Peace Building (Implementation Date: 2006-2008)

The Project seeks to enhance conflict management and peace building skills. The main activities will be raising awareness on the need for peace between local Tanzanian communities and refugees, training workshops on conflict management and peace building, publication and distribution of leaflets and posters carrying messages on peaceful co-existence.

Combating Sexual and Gender Based Violence: (Implementation Date: 2006)

Despite a decade-long campaign to deal with sexual and gender based violence in refugee camps the problem is still significant. A systematic study of all SGBV programmes will be done to determine their effectiveness. The study will also examine customary law applied in camps which undermine efforts to curb SGBV. Extraneous factors which may be contributing to the resilience of SGBV will also be investigated. A workshop will be convened to discuss the findings of the research and to make recommendations to various actors.

Economic Empowerment of Women in Refugee Camps (Implementation Date: 2006-2007)

This project seeks to reduce the vulnerability of women to exploitation by enabling them to generate income through daily farming, soap making, home gardening and food processing. The income will enable them to bridge the gap between their actual needs and the assistance they get from UNHCR and other agencies.

Provision of Documents Confirming Civil Status (Implementation Date: 2006-2007)

The purpose of this project is to provide birth certificates to refugee children and marriage certificates to couples in NWT. Birth Certificates will be issued to the new born babies, who average 20,000 babies a year as well as older children who were not issued birth certificates at birth. Approximately 25,000 birth certificates will be purchased and distributed over two years. Likewise, marriage certificates will be provided to refugees who are either getting or are already married while in the camp, or while refugees in NWT. Approximately 20,000 marriage certificates will be issued during the project period.

Economic Empowerment through Sharecropping, Kigoma Region (Implementing Date 2006-2007)

The project will promote arrangements whereby local farmers will enter agreements with refugees (the sharecroppers) to cultivate land owned by the local farmers. The sharecropper cultivating the land will pay rent in the form of a share of the resulting harvest. Implementing agencies will provide seeds, expertise and other inputs. The benefits to refugees will be in terms of enhanced dignity, self-sufficiency, and increased income. Local farmers would benefit by being exposed to more intensive methods of cultivation and increased income.

Expansion of Baramba Girls Secondary School (Implementation Date: 2006)

In 1999, a compound formally used by an implementing partner was converted into a Secondary School for Girls. As the buildings were meant for a different purpose, they do not meet the standards for school buildings set by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Also, as they were meant to be temporary, many of them are on the verge of collapsing thus creating a risk for the students and teachers. The Project seeks to reconstruct the School to acceptable standards for the benefit of both the host communities and refugees both of whom use the school.

Promotion of Post Primary Girls Education in Kasulu and Kigoma Districts (Implementation Date: 2006-2010)

Girls in Kasulu and Kigoma rural districts face serious challenges affecting girls, in accessing education. Schools are few and far between obliging students, including girls to rent rooms in private houses near the schools. This exposes them to possible sexual exploitation by landlords and co-dwellers. The project will target ten schools and will construct girls' hostels; additional classrooms and libraries.

Promotion of Post Primary Girls Education in Kibondo Refugee Camps (Implementation Date: 2006)

This project aims at improving the quality and access of girls' to secondary education in refugee camps of Nduta and Mtendeli by building the capacity of unqualified teachers to master subject matter through regular teacher training, provision of adequate learning and teaching materials, provision of life skills education, repair of school structures and furniture, and paying adequate incentives to teachers and other support staff in a timely manner. All these activities will go hand in hand with promotion of girls education through retention and improved sanitary and hygiene status.

Promotion of Access to Primary Education in Lugufu and Nyarugusu Camps (Implementation Date: 2006-2007)

Although primary school education is compulsory, not all school age children in Lugufu and Nyarugusu camps receive it. This project seeks to ensure all school age children in these camps regardless of their disability access primary education as their fundamental right.

Construction of an English Medium School in Ngara (Implementation dates: 2006-2007)

Although the language of instruction in primary schools in Tanzania is Kiswahili, many parents prefer to send their children to English medium primary schools to enable them to become more efficient in the English language which increases their academic and employment prospects. Virtually all

English medium primary schools are located in urban centres thus inaccessible to children in remote areas including Ngara. This project seeks to extend this facility to Ngara.

Support to Refugee Youth in Lukole Camps in Ngara District (Implementation Date: 2006-2007)

This project will run activities in Lukole refugee camps aimed at preventing youths from engaging in harmful activities such as drug and alcohol abuse; unsafe sexual activity; thievery, petty crimes, bullying and laziness.

Engaging Refugee Youth in Meaningful Activities in Camps in Kibondo District (Implementation Date; 2006-2008)

This project seeks to equip refugee youth with skills and engage them in productive activities. In the process, this will minimise the opportunity for the youth to involve themselves in risky and/or criminal behaviour

Production of Water Containers in Lukole Camps, Ngara District (Implementation Date: 2006-2008)

Refugees in Lukole camps have a reasonable supply of water. However, due to budgetary constraints they do not have enough storage equipment. The few plastic buckets given to them are use for storage of various other items which affects the quality of water. The plastics buckets are also not bio-degradable and therefore when they break they retain water becoming breeding ground for mosquitoes. This project seeks to address these problems through providing camp residents with earthen jars and calabashes.

Bridging the Gap to Self Reliance for the Disabled in Ngara (Implementation Period: 2006-2008)

Under this project, disabled persons will be fitted with orthopaedic aids that offer mobility. Then they will be facilitated to engage in economic activities that are suitable to their physical capabilities. The income they will generate will enable the disabled to attain a degree of self reliance.

Manufacture of Flytraps (Implementation Date: 2006)

The aim of this project is to improve hygiene and living standards in refugee camps by killing large numbers of house and latrine flies using locally made flytraps. Those to be involved in the manufacturing of the traps will be trained and thus will acquire a lifetime skill which they can use to continue to generate income even after repatriation.

Enhancing Health Services in Refugee Host Areas in Kasulu and Kigoma Rural Districts (Implementation Data: 2006)

The health care system in Kigoma faces a number of challenges including poor health care facilities and inability to attract and retain qualified medical personnel. The region is also confronted by killer diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDs and tuberculosis. This project aims at alleviating some of these problems by improving the physical infrastructure, recruiting and retaining qualified staff and strengthening preventive measures against malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

Provision of Legal Support to Refugees (Implementation Date: 2005)

This is a pilot project on provision of legal services to refugees in North-western Tanzania. It will initially focus on refugees in prison.

Profiling Urban Refugees in Dar es Salaam (Implementation Date: 2005)

The purpose of this project is to carry out a survey among the refugees living in Dar es Salaam, with the aim of understanding the protection problems they face, the obstacles they encounter in accessing essential services and the possible options to achieve durable solutions for them.

Improving Access to Justice for Refugees and Host Communities (Implementation Date: 2006-2007)

Refugees are in principle and under the law of Tanzania entitled to equal benefits and protection of the law. This includes access to justice and fair trial. However the realisation of this right is impeded by a number of obstacles including remoteness of courts, linguistic barriers and lack of legal representation. Through this project, the National Organisation for Legal Assistance (an NGO) will establish itself in NWT and undertake the following activities: provide legal counselling services in refugee camps on regular basis; assist refugees in police custody on allegations of crime; represent

refugees charged in court; provide translation services, visit refugees in prisons, liaise with and assist lawyers retained under the SGBV programmes etc.

Agro-forestry and Livestock Keeping in Kasulu and Kigoma (Implementation Date: 2006-2007)

This project intends to improve skills in Agro forestry and Livestock breeding in Refugees communities and Refugees and host communities around refugees' camps. The project will focus on Congolese refugees found in Nyarugusu and Lugufu camps as well as host communities around these camps which are Buhoro, Makere and Kazuramimba. As a result of this project, refugees and host communities will increase their income from agricultural and livestock keeping activities.

Agro-forestry in Lukole Camps, Ngara District (Implementation Date: 2006)

This project has both food production and environmental conservation objectives. At its end, the environment in areas affected by refugees will have rejuvenated and livelihood standard of refugees in Lukole camps will be improved, refugees would have acquired environmental protection and food production skills and local community will have moved further towards achieving millennium development goals.

Agro-forestry in Murusagamba Ward, Ngara District (Implementation Dates: 2006)

Murusagamba is one of the wards from which wood is harvested to provide vulnerable refugees with firewood. As a result, the forest cover in the ward has been highly depleted. This project seeks assist people in Murusagamba ward to build their capacity in agro forestry practices so that they will be able to produce food more sustainably even after their environment has changed from natural forest to multipurpose exotic forest.

Vocational Skills Training Programme in Ngara District (Implementation Date: 2006-2007)

The Project will empower the existing three vocational training centres in Ngara district, namely Lukole skills training centre, Rulenge VCT and Remela FDC too effectively and efficiently provide relevant skills to the beneficiaries.

Women Craft-A Social Change –Ngara (Implementation Date: 2006-2008)

The objectives of this project is to provide refugee and Tanzanian women in Ngara with skills and other necessary inputs to enable them to deal in crafts as a way of augmenting their income. This is part of an effort to avoid serious protection problems, including sexual and gender based violence, which can result from over-dependency.

Economic Empowerment of women in Refugee Hosting Communities-Ngara (Implementing Date: 2006)

The objectives of this project is assist women to acquire marketable skills, own and control resources in the form of petty business, animal keeping and loans for capital. This is part of an effort to avoid serious protection problems, including sexual and gender based violence, which can result from over-dependency.

Promotion of Farming Horticulture, Agro-forestry for Refugees and Host Communities by Sustainable Strategies in Ngara District (Implementation Date: 2006)

The objectives of this project are to bring about realization of enhanced sustainable food security in the refugee hosting areas. The heavy environmental degradation that has lead to decreased land productivity will be reversed. Refugee host communities will have the know how on good management of natural productive resources (i.e. wetlands, soils, forests, etc) for sustainable agriculture productivity. Inequitable gender trends will be reduced leading to increased equitable participation of all sexes in development processes. Refugees and their hosts will benefit from a strong intercultural interaction.

Home Gardening in Kibondo District (Implementation Date: 2006)

The aim of this project is to provide income to the poor especially the marginalised rural poor in the participating villages of Kumwayi, Nyawera, Minyinya and Mgunzu. The project will also increase food diversity in these villages and the district as a whole. It will also provide employment to villagers.

Promotion of Farming in Kibondo District

The objective of this Project is to raise the standard of living of people in Kibondo District by facilitating them to adopt and learn better agriculture practices which will enable them to raise their

average income from 10,000 USD to 200, 000 USD per annum through cultivating beans, maize and ground nuts.

Establishing Youth Friendly Services in Kibondo District (Implementation Dates: 2006-2009)

In Kibondo, there have been various youth programmes in refugees camps aimed at imparting economic and life skills, encouraging responsible behaviour and in the process reduce the risk of the youth engaging themselves in acts that could lead to sexually transmitted diseases, early marriage, early/unwanted pregnancies and substance abuse. The purpose of this project is to extend these programmes to youths in host communities.

Analysis of Self-reliance Potential among Tanzania's Refugee Populations and Promotion and Strengthening Self-reliance Activities (Implementation Date: 2006).

The main activities under the project will be to assess refugee skills, analyze existing UNHCR self-reliance strategies and activities, and develop recommendations for projects and activities to enhance self-reliance potential amongst the camp-based refugee populations including expanded cooperation with non-governmental organizations, training providers, local micro-finance institutions, and other potential partners.

Technical Support (Implementation Date: 2006-2007)

UNHCR will retain a consultant and a programme assistant to provide technical and managerial support to the projects. The two will also discharge the same role for projects that will be funded by other donors.

PROJECT PROPOSALS

1. RECEPTIVE LEGAL, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT/ LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR RSD

Project Description No. 1 (Nationwide)

Agency	UNHCR, RO
Project Title	Strengthening National Capacity in Refugee Protection
Sector	Protection
Objectives	<p>The specific of this project are:</p> <p>To put in place an enabling policy and legal framework for refugee protection.</p> <p>To training government and humanitarian personnel in refugee protection and administration issues.</p> <p>To provide government institutions working for refugees with the minimum physical infrastructure.</p>
Beneficiaries	<p>Training:</p> <p>65 Policy Makers and Competent Officers 30 Refugee Administrators (Authorised and related Officers) 140 Junior Refugee Administrators (VEOs, WEOs, Border Guards) 104 NGO Staff.</p> <p>Infrastructure & Equipment: Department of Refugees; Immigration Department; Prisons; Police and Customs</p>
Implementing Partners	UNHCR Representation Office in collaboration with UNHCR sub offices in Tanzania
Project Duration	2 Years
Project Cost	USD 591,600
Possible Funding Agency	DANIDA

Summary Gap Identified and Recommendations Proposed

During the Gaps Analysis phase, the policy and legal framework for refugee protection regime in Tanzania was found to be lacking in many respects. The National Refugee Policy (2003) has provisions inconsistent with standards of refugee protection; various laws confer concurrent jurisdiction on refugee matters on different departments creating overlapping jurisdictions, procedures for reception and registration of refugees are inadequate and the statutory procedure for individual status determination is unworkable. UNHCR has set aside funds under the SPC project for a workshop to review national instruments on refugee protection. A follow up workshop is needed to discuss the instruments that will be revised after the first workshop.

The Gaps Analysis Report also noted that the number of staff in both Government and UNHCR were numerically inadequate. This was particularly so with legal protection staff. Also, Government administrators, refugee officials and humanitarian personnel were not adequately trained in refugee issues.

The Gaps Analysis Report noted further that government officials particularly at the local level do not have adequate facilities to discharge their functions and some government departments affected by the presence of refugees had been left out of the official assistance package.

To address these problems, it was recommended that the instruments governing refugee protection in Tanzania should be reviewed and revised; training should be provided to government and NGO staff working with refugees and all actors in the refugee operation should be given the minimum infrastructure to discharge their obligations.

Activities Proposed:

The activities to be carried out are the review of the Refugee Policy and Act; training of Government and NGO personnel; construction of physical infrastructure and provision of equipment.

Outcome Expected:

- A sound policy and legal framework for refugee protection in Tanzania
- Government and humanitarian personnel who are knowledgeable in refugee policy and law and competent in refugee administration.
- Minimum physical infrastructure they require to shoulder their refugee related responsibilities.

Project Costs: USD 591,600

**Project 2
(National)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Translation of Key Refugee Instruments Phase I
Sector	Protection
Objectives	To translate key refugee instruments from English to Kiswahili, the latter being the language understood by the majority of refugees and refugee administrators
Beneficiaries	Refugees and refugee administrators
Implementing Partners	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, through the Kiswahili Research Institute, University of Dar es Salaam.
Project Duration	Three months
Project Cost	USD 3,379
Possible Funding Agency	UNHCR-SPC, funding Confirmed

Summary Gap Identified and Proposed Action

All instruments governing refugees in Tanzania, including the national legislation and policy are written in English. However, most users of these laws including refugees and a great deal of refugee administrators do not have a firm grasp of the language. This is particularly so for local levels administrators such as Ward and Village Executive Officers. Translation of the laws would enable refugee officials to better participate in refugee related training and to apply the law in a correct manner.

Activities Proposed

UNHCR has already caused the translation of the Refugees Act 1998. This project will enable the translation of the main international conventions on refugees and the handbook on status determination

Outcome Expected

The following documents will be translated:

- (i) The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees
- (ii) The 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problem in Africa
- (iii) The Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status
- (iv) The Standard Operating Procedures for the AD Hoc Committees, 2005.

Project Costs: USD 3,379.00

**Project 3
(National)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Review of the Refugee Act, 1998 and the Refugee Policy, 2003
Sector	Protection
Objectives	To Review the main national instruments on refugees to ensure their conformity with international standards.
Beneficiaries	Refugees and refugee administrators
Implementing Partners	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
Project Duration	Three months
Project Cost	USD 6,925
Possible Funding Agency	UNHCR-SPC, funding Confirmed

Summary Gap Identified and Recommendations Proposed

During the Gaps Analysis phase, the policy and legal framework for refugee protection regime in Tanzania was found to be lacking in many respects. The National Refugee Policy (2003) has provisions inconsistent with standards of refugee protection; various laws confer concurrent jurisdiction on refugee matters on different departments creating overlapping jurisdictions, procedures for reception and registration of refugees are inadequate and the statutory procedure for individual status determination is unworkable.

Activities Proposed:

The main activity will be a workshop that will bring together government, the Task Force reviewing all laws administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs and other stakeholders to review the Refugee Policy and the Draft Refugee Act, 2005 and to make recommendations.

Outcome Expected:

- A sound policy and legal framework for refugee protection in Tanzania

Project Costs: USD 6,925

**Project 4
(National)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Construction of Premises for Ad Hoc Committees
Sector	Protection
Objectives	To provide the newly established Ad Hoc Committees with working premises
Beneficiaries	Government
Implementing Partners	IRC.
Project Duration	Three months
Project Cost	USD 38,320
Possible Funding Agency	UNHCR-SPC, funding Confirmed

Summary of Gaps Identified and Recommended Action

Following a concern that some asylum seekers who are otherwise entitled to be recognised on prima facie were fleeing for reasons unrelated to refugee status, the Government established District Ad Hoc Committees in Kigoma, Kasulu, Kibondo and Ngara to deal with doubtful cases from the prima facie caseload. The members of these committees were trained by UNHCR and issued Standard Operating Procedures jointly developed by the Government and UNHCR. However, these Committees have no physical premises from which to operate.

Activities Proposed

The activity involved in this project is construction and equipping of premises of ad hock committee in Kibondo and Kigoma

Expected Outcome

Ad Hoc Committees in Kigoma and Kibondo will have working premises

Project Cost: USD 38,320

**Project 5
(National)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Acquisition of Refugee and Human Rights Literature
Sector	Protection
Objectives	To refugee and human rights literature for resource centres in refugee hosting areas
Beneficiaries	Refugee administrators, refugee officers, researchers and refugees
Implementing Partners	UNHCR
Project Duration	Three months
Project Cost	USD 6,300
Possible Funding Agency	UNHCR-SPC, funding Confirmed

Summary of Gaps and Recommended Action

North western Tanzania, where refugee camps are located, is a remote part of the country with virtually no literary facilities. This is particularly so for literature on a specialised field such as refugees. Thus refugee administrators, protection officers, and researchers as well as refugees do not have access to reference materials which they often times need in connection with their work.

Recommended Action

Literature on migration and refugee matters will also be purchased for the ad hoc committees and for libraries in Ngara and Kasulu districts.

Expected Outcome

Literature will be provided to UNHCR collections in the field as well as resource centres of the Ad Hoc Committees

Project Cost: USD 6,300

Project No. 6
(Nation Wide)

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Combating negative attitudes towards refugees
Sector	Protection
Objectives	To improve the social environment in which refugee protection takes place in Tanzania by correcting the negative perceptions towards refugees.
Beneficiaries	Refugees
Implementing Partners	1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 2. Southern Africa Human Rights Non Governmental Organisation Network (SAHRINGON)- Tanzania Chapter 3. Radio Kwizera (Run by Jesuit Refugee Services)
Project Duration	Two Years
Project Cost	USD 352,900
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps Identified and Recommendations Proposed

The Gaps Analysis Report points out that in recent years there has been a growing intolerance of hosting refugees expressed by both government officials and local communities. This is explained, in part, by concerns, not necessarily substantiated, that refugee camps house criminals and combatants who are a threat to host communities. The positive economic benefits that have accrued to local communities on account of the presence of large numbers of refugees have not been fully documented or publicised.

Local communities with a long-standing refugee presence may also have negative stereotypes about and feel resentful towards refugees because of the aid and attention refugees receive from relief agencies.

It was recommended that research be carried out to establish the positive and negative impact of the presence of refugees in order to inform public opinion. Also, public awareness campaign was recommended to roll-back xenophobia.

Activities Proposed

This project will be implemented through two activities. The first will be a research on the impact of the presence of refugees in Tanzania; The first will be a research on the impact of the presence of refugees in Tanzania, to identify the positive impact that can be publicized as well as the problems that still need to be addressed. The second component will be a refugee awareness programme run by two NGOs one operating nationally and one in North-western Tanzania.

Outcomes Expected

- More balanced view towards the presence of refugees in Tanzania.
- A more conducive political environment for refugee law policy and law making.

Project Costs: USD 336,086

**Project 7
(National wide)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Building Local Ngo Refugee Advocacy Capacity
Sector	Protection
Objectives	The objectives of the Project are: To build support for refugee rights by identifying and educating Tanzanian civil society organizations such as refugee aid organizations, human rights groups, business leaders, faith communities, women's groups and service providers, both at national and local refugee hosting area levels.
Beneficiaries	Local Human Rights Organisations
Implementing Partners	TCRA/RING
Project Duration	Two Years
Project Cost	USD 212,000
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps Identified and Recommendations Proposed

The government of Tanzania's current administrative practice is to limit the free movement and economic activity of refugees outside designated refugee camp areas. This practice abrogates the rights of refugees under international conventions, to which Tanzania is party to, but the general Tanzanian public is not aware of this abrogation of basic rights, nor is there any public discussion of this government policy. On the contrary, national politicians and the national press present refugees as an economic burden and national security risk, feeding a public perception that refugees are bandits and criminals living off the resources of Tanzania.

Increased public education and awareness about refugees, their rights and protection needs, and the contributions they can and do make to refugee hosting areas and national economies can improve public attitudes towards them, and bring public pressure on the government to reconsider its refugee management policies. Tanzanian NGOs campaigning for human rights do exist, but they have yet to focus on the denial of refugee rights in Tanzania.

Activities Proposed

RING will seek to build a network of these organizations willing to collaborate in developing realistic and constructive policy objectives towards enhancing refugee rights. This network will assess the obstacles to the enjoyment of such rights and appropriate roles of civil society, national government and international donors in overcoming them. The network will then conduct public awareness campaigns in local and national media and educational institutions concerning the plight of refugees, the rights of refugees, their potential contributions to Tanzanian host communities and society, and policies or practices that help or hinder such rights and contributions. The network will also engage in targeted lobbying of politicians, government officials, and international donors to promote international responsibility sharing.

Outcomes Expected

The project will produce reports on refugee policies and their impact in the camps and in urban areas, and information on host area and national attitudes and perceptions of refugees. The project will also facilitate meetings and workshops with the above mentioned refugee advocacy network to identify priority issues and messages for public education. Stories and public education materials will be developed for local, national, and regional newspapers, radio and television, and for international dissemination through USCRI. Targeting lobbying of key politicians, government officials and donor agency officials will be carried out by influential members of the advocacy network.

Project Impact

- Creation of a vibrant network of Tanzanian civil society groups that is supportive of refugee rights and engaged in the process of improving national refugee policy.
- An improved public policy environment in Tanzania, particularly amongst government policymakers, more tolerant and supportive of refugees' enjoyment of livelihood rights.
- Tanzanians will have a greater awareness of refugee protection and rights (particularly the right to earn a livelihood) guaranteed under international law, and the positive impact of refugees on host communities and the Tanzanian economy.
- Increased attention from international actors, particularly donor nations, to the need for international responsibility sharing for refugees in Tanzania.

Project Costs: USD 212,000

Project 8

Agency	Anglican Church
Project Title	Conflict Management and Peace Building
Sector	Protection
Objectives	The objective of the Project is: Raising awareness on conflict management and peace building in the Burundian refugee camps, villages bordering Burundian refugee camps, villages bordering Rwanda and Burundi.
Beneficiaries	Refugees and host communities
Implementing Partners	Anglican Church
Project Duration	Three Years
Project Cost	USD 461,258
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps Identified and Recommendations Proposed

There have been tensions between the refugees and host communities in North-western Tanzania arising out of increased criminal activity in refugee host areas, competition for resources such as water and firewood and misconceptions about the impact of the presence of refugees. This problem could be alleviated through empowering the community to manage conflicts and engage in peace building activities

Activities Proposed

Raising awareness will be done through meetings, training, workshops and publications. Peace promoters shall be identified from local community and refugee leaders, including government leaders, religious leaders, women's leaders, youth leaders, NGO leaders, CBO leaders, opinion leaders, group leaders, political party leaders. They will be trained in conflict management and peace building. The main activities shall be raising awareness on the need for peace between local Tanzanian communities and refugees, training workshops on conflict management and peace building, publication and distribution of leaflets and posters.

Expected Outcomes:

At the end of the project, the beneficiaries will have gained:

- understanding and knowledge on the concepts and principles of peace;
- knowledge and relevant skills for conflict management and peace building;
- contacts with other organisations for networking, lobbying and advocacy purposes.

Project Costs: USD 661, 258

2. PROTECTION FROM THE THREAT OF VIOLENCE, COERCION OR DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION

Project 9 (Nationwide)

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Combating Sexual and Gender Based Violence
Sector	Protection
Objectives	To study the causes of the problem of sexual and gender based violence in refugee camps with a view to address them.
Beneficiaries	Refugees
Implementing Partners	UNHCR
Project Duration	One Year
Project Cost	USD 28, 400
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps and the Proposed Actions

The Gaps Analysis report notes that although various preventative and responsive activities and programmes have been carried out over ten years, sexual and gender based violence is still a major problem in refugee camps with the troubling new development of children being the primary victims and adolescent boys the frequent perpetrators. Part of the contributory factor was traditional forms of justice which repress women and encourage concealment of sexual violation of women.

The national consultations recommended a thorough review of SGBV programmes with a view to make them more effective. This includes a review of traditional forms of justice among refugee communities with a view of abolishing those which undermine efforts to eradicate SGBV.

Activities Proposed

Conduct a study of SGBV Programmes in all refugee camps in North-western Tanzania

Present the findings at a workshop attended by UNHCR SGBV focal points; SGBV counsellors working with humanitarian agencies, human rights organisations, the Refugee Department, Attorney General's Chambers, Law Reform Commission and others who will make recommendations to various actors for further action.

Outcome Expected

Concrete proposals for a more effective intervention to address the problem of sexual and gender based violence.

Project Cost: USD 28,400

**Project 10
(Kasulu and Kigoma Camps)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Economic Empowerment of Women in Refugee Camps
Sector	Self-Reliance
Objectives	To empower women economically through self reliance activities.
Beneficiaries	Refugee women
Implementing Partners	World Vision
Project Duration	Two Years
Project Cost	USD 35, 778
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps Identified and Recommended Actions

Refugees receive different services from UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations. This includes food and non-food items, health, education services, water etc, but the services provided do not fulfil their needs totally. There have been several food ration cuts and inadequate supply of other non food items to the refugees. Parents have been paying school fees for about 12,000 secondary school students that are mainly used to pay teachers' monthly incentives. Some families have been circumstantially forced to sell part of their already reduced food ration to pay school fees and cater for other needs.

Girls from poor families have been engaged in commercial sex so that they can get some money to pay school fees. Schooling girls in secondary and some in primary schools have been sexually exploited unwillingly to cater for education learning materials, uniforms and school fees. 285 girls' school dropped out due to early pregnancy in 2004 and 2005.

Activities Proposed

The intervention proposed includes dairy farming, small scale soap making, home gardening and food processing.

Expected Outcome

The project will enable the beneficiaries to gain income with which to bridge the gap between their actual needs and the assistance they receive. The risk of being exploited will thus be reduced.

Project Cost: USD 35,778

3. PROTECTED STATUS IS LEGALLY RECOGNISED

Project 11 (All Camps in NWT)

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Provision of Documents Confirming Civil Status
Sector	Protection
Objectives	To provide refugees with documents confirming their civil status (birth and marriage).
Beneficiaries	Refugees
Implementing Partners	UNHCR
Project Duration	Two Years
Project Cost	USD 236,800
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps Identified and Recommended Action

The majority of refugees are not issued with documents confirming civil status such as birth, marriage, and death certificates. In a highly mobile population such as refugees, such documents may be the only means of proof of nationality and parentage, which are essentially to the realisation of certain rights under family law (e.g. succession) and accessing durable solutions.

Subsequent consultations with the Registrar General established two main reasons for non-issuance of such documents to refugees. The first was ignorance of responsible officials who erroneously believed that issuance of such documents would confer citizenship on refugees. The second was the cost involved. Documents were costly to print and were therefore issued on cost recovery basis. But refugees cannot afford the costs involved.

UNHCR should purchase the relevant documents and distribute them to refugees through appropriate organs.

Activities Proposed:

Birth Certificates will be issued to the new born babies, who average 20,000 babies a year as well as older children who were not issued birth certificates at birth. Approximately 25,000 birth certificates will be purchased and distributed over two years.

Likewise, marriage certificates will be provided to refugees who are either getting or are already married while in the camp, or while refugees in NWT. The target groups are both current refugees who will be married over the next two years, refugees in the camps who have been married in the camp, and refugees who have repatriated, but were married while they were refugees in camps in NWT, and are requesting such certificates. Approximately 20,000 certificates will be purchased and distributed over two years.

Outcome Expected:

All refugee children born during the project period will be given birth certificates

Some older refugee children will also be given birth certificates.

All refugee couples married during the project period will be given marriage certificates.

Some refugee couples married before the project will also be issued with marriage certificates.

Project Cost: USD 236,800

4. ASSISTANCE IN MEETING PROTECTION NEEDS

Project 12
(Kasulu, Kibondo and Kigoma Rural Districts)

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Economic Empowerment Through Sharecropping
Sector	Self-Reliance
Objectives	To promote sharecropping between refugees and host communities in Kigoma, Kasulu and Kibondo Districts.
Beneficiaries	Refugees
Implementing Partners	TCRS CARE
Project Duration	Two Years
Project Cost	USD 530,700
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps Identified and Action Recommended

The government of Tanzania's current policy of limiting movement and economic activity of refugees outside the designated refugee camp areas has had the effect of depressing self-reliance and creating dependency amongst the refugee population. By extending the facility of day passes to refugees working on the farms of local people within walking distance of the camps, considerable economic benefits could accrue to the local agricultural economy as well as to the participating refugees.

Refugees represent an under-utilized and skilled agriculture labour resource that could transform local agriculture production. For example, Burundian refugees, who are almost all experienced in intensive, small-scale farming, could make a significant impact on local agriculture practice, as well as increase food production in North Western Tanzania (NWT). Any surplus food produced will find a ready market, as WFP always favours local purchase for their humanitarian interventions in western Tanzania.

Activities Proposed

Local farmers will enter agreements with refugees (the sharecroppers) to cultivate land owned by the local farmers. The sharecropper cultivating the land will pay rent in the form of a share of the resulting harvest. Implementing agencies will provide seeds and other inputs as well as expertise.

Outcomes Expected

The benefits to refugees will be in terms of enhanced dignity, self-sufficiency, and increased income. Local farmers would benefit by being exposed to more intensive methods of cultivation and increased income. Security in NWT will be enhanced as refugees in gainful employment escape the temptations of idleness in the camps, and identify their interests more closely with those of the local host community.

Project Costs: USD 530,700

**Project 13
(Ngara District)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Expansion of Baramba Girls Secondary School
Sector	Education
Objectives	To expand educational opportunities for girls in Ngara district.
Beneficiaries	Girls from both the local and refugee communities
Implementing Partners	CARITAS
Project Duration	One Year
Project Cost	USD 104,200
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary Gap Identified and Action Recommended

All the buildings of Baramba Girls Secondary School that are currently in use were formerly as a compound for Christian Outreach Organisation, a refugee implementing partner. As such were meant for temporary use during the 1990s influx of refugees. In 1999, the Marafiki wa Afrika Tanzania was given those buildings to establish a girls' secondary school. UNHCR was involved in the handing over of the buildings for Baramba Girls Secondary School.

As the buildings were meant for a different purpose, they do not meet the standards for school buildings set by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Also, as they were meant to be temporary, many of them are on the verge of collapsing thus creating a risk for the students and teachers.

The school should be reconstructed to acceptable standards for the benefit of both the host communities and refugees both of whom use the school.

Activities Proposed

The main activities will be: construction of 4 classrooms, 2 teachers houses, 1 laboratory, 1 library, 1 computer class, 3 dormitories 1 administration block, 3 pit latrines toilets and 3 rain water tanks and dispensary building.

Expected Outcome:

Adequate buildings for Baramba Girls Secondary School which also meet the standards set by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Project Cost: USD 104,200

Project No 14
(Kasulu and Kigoma)

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Promotion of Post Primary Girls Education
Sector	Education
Objectives	To expand post primary educational opportunities for girls in Kasulu and Kigoma districts.
Beneficiaries	Girls from host communities
Implementing Partners	World Vision
Project Duration	Five Years
Project Cost	USD 929,091
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Needs

Girls in Kasulu and Kigoma rural districts face serious challenges affecting girls in accessing education. The two districts have 33 schools and only 2 out of them are boarding schools. Most of students, including girls, in the rest 31 schools are obliged to rent rooms in private houses near the schools. Girls have been experiencing disturbances after school hours and eventually don't have adequate time for evening individual study. The situation has contributed to poor performance among secondary school girls.

Most of schools have unfriendly learning environment due to inadequate classrooms that leads to overcrowding and inadequate furniture.

Some parents are reluctant to send their daughters to join secondary schools for fear of the girls being exploited by their landlords and co-dwellers. For the past three years (2002, 2003 and 2004), a total of 428 girls in Kasulu district selected to join secondary schools in the district were unable to do so due to the reasons stated above

Activities Proposed

The Project will target 10 secondary schools. The activities will include construction of girls' hostels, additional classrooms and libraries. The facilities will be equipped with furniture and equipments for conducive use. Community sensitization on cultural barriers that affect girls' education and capacity building are also among the items to be addressed by the project.

Expected Outcomes

Having girls hostels, will contribute towards their protection after school hours. This will also provide opportunity for evening study and eventually contribute to better academic performance. Parents from villages witnessing the presence of reinforced protection for girls' students will then permit their daughters to join secondary schools.

Project Cost: USD 929,091

**Project 15
(Kibondo)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Promotion of Post Primary Girls Education
Sector	Education
Objectives	To expand post primary educational opportunities for refugee girls in Kibondo District.
Beneficiaries	Refugee Girls
Implementing Partners	SAEU
Project Duration	One Year
Project Cost	USD 103,087
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps Identified

As in other refugee camps, secondary school education in Nduta and Mtendeli camps is not supported by UNHCR as part of its programme. The burden of providing this level of education falls on refugee communities with some support from UNICEF and other agencies. However, this support is not adequate. This has resulted in a host of problems including lack of qualified teachers, inadequate incentives to teachers, poor school retention rate especially for girls.

Activities Proposed

This project aims at improving the quality and access of girls' to secondary education in refugee camps of Nduta and Mtendeli by building the capacity of unqualified teachers to master subject matter through regular teacher training, provision of adequate learning and teaching materials, provision of life skills education, repair of school structures and furniture, and paying adequate incentives to teachers and other support staff in a timely manner. All these activities will go hand in hand with promotion of girls education through retention and improved sanitary and hygiene status.

Outcome Expected

Secondary Schools in Nduta and Mtendeli camps will have adequate physical resources qualified staff and more girls will pursue and complete secondary education

Total Budget: USD 103,087

**Project No: 16
(Lugufu and Nyarugusu Camps)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Promotion of Access to Primary Education
Sector	Education
Objectives	To ensure Congolese Refugee school aged children regardless of their disability access primary education as their fundamental right and get quality education while in asylum country that will provide a wide opportunity for post-primary education and integration into country of origin education system after repatriation.
Beneficiaries	Refugee Girls
Implementing Partners	World Vision
Project Duration	Two Years
Project Cost	USD 576,703
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary Gaps Identified

Not all school age children in Lugufu and Nyarugusu camp attend school for a number of reasons including lack of classrooms; poor attendance and children dropping out of school.

Activities Proposed

The project implementation will include construction of classrooms and libraries, manufacture of desks for pupils and fabrication of mobility aids and orthopaedic appliances for disabled pupils. Teachers under special education program and schools Parents Committee members will be capacitated through training/workshop. School inspectors and Head Teachers will be supported with movement facilities for education implementation monitoring in the camp.

Expected Outcomes

The current classrooms gap will be reduced by 47% (including 12 for disabled) and 2 libraries will be constructed. 3000 desks for pupils will be fabricated to reduce the gap by 68%. Mobility aids and orthopaedic appliances will be issued to 27 physical disabled and 107 disabled pupils respectively. This support will have covered 65% of all enrolled disabled pupils in need of mobility and orthopaedic appliances.

Academic performance results in primary schools will improve and enable many pupils to access post primary education in both formal and non-formal education. The community will be sensitized on the importance of education to their children which will lead to more cooperation between the parents/community and education actors. Parents will also facilitate and maintain the improved favourable learning environment for the pupils. Reduced Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) incidents especially on forced, early marriage and other gender based violence cases as the learning environment will be highly improved with good and satisfactory number of buildings, desks and other learning facilities.

Improved education monitoring system in place will raise the trained education key actors with working capabilities to a standard level through trainings, monitoring and favourable teaching environment. Understanding the value of education by the community will transform them and therefore ensure that all school aged children are enrolled.

Project Cost: USD 576,703

**Project No. 17
(Ngara)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Construction of an English Medium School in Ngara
Sector	Education
Objectives	The Specific Objectives include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An English Medium Primary school, which is accessible to any local person and Expatriate [including refugees] irrespective of Race or Religion. • To provide high quality Education in English to each enrolled child. • Provide an environment where pupils feel safe and secure, enjoy going to school, treated with respect and given every opportunity to develop their skills. • Establish a community focused atmosphere where pupils will learn valuable life skills and become self- motivated and self- governed citizens. • To offer subsidized places to children in need. • To act as an income generating scheme for the Diocese of Kagera. • To form links with the current Nursery School and future Secondary School.
Beneficiaries	Local community, expatriate staff and refugees
Implementing Partners	Anglican Church, Kagera
Project Duration	Two Years
Project Cost	USD 392,270
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps Identified

Although the main national language in Tanzania is Kiswahili, many people recognise the fact that in order to succeed in the globalised world they need to master the English language. Virtually all the hundreds of private schools that have been built in Tanzania over the last few years use English as a medium of instruction. Parents and indeed the community at large have confidence in English Medium Primary Schools as places at which their children's chances to learn English are greater. Not only do children learn English as subject, they learn additional English while learning other subjects in the school curriculum.

Because of the costs involved virtually all private English medium schools are constructed in major urban areas where the proprietors can manage to charge sufficiently high fees in order to recover their costs. This leaves remote parts of the country, including Ngara, without access to such schools. This has forced many parents to send their children to Uganda and Kenya which are close and whose language of instruction is English.

Having this English Medium Primary School in Ngara will reasonably help to minimize the problem of parents sending their children to Uganda and Kenya for English Medium Schools.

Another constraint is the lack of consistency of the English Medium Primary Schools, syllabus and curriculum in Uganda and Kenya to that of the secondary schools in Tanzania. This hinders good progress of student's performance in secondary schools in Tanzania for such students who took their primary education in Uganda or Kenya. The Ngara English Medium Primary School is expected to be the solution to that problem.

Activities Proposed

Construction and equipping an English medium primary school

Expected Outcome

An English Medium Primary school, which is accessible to any local person and expatriate [including refugees] irrespective of race or religion.

Project Costs: USD 392,270

**Project No 18
(Lukole A & B Camps, Ngara)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Support to Refugee Youth
Sector	Community Service
Objectives	To provide support for the youth by empowering them to consider and discuss their own concerns and issues.
Beneficiaries	Refugee Youth
Implementing Partners	Radio Kwizera
Project Duration	Two Years
Project Cost	USD 99,310
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary Gaps Identified

Refugee youth are some of the most victimized residents of the camps. Not only are they refugees with the problems of all refugees, they also have to grow up under extremely stressful conditions, multiplying all of the typical growing pains and detracting from the normal joys of childhood.

Youth in the camps are exposed to and often involved in behaviour that is harmful to the community and to themselves. Drug and alcohol abuse, unsafe sexual activity, thievery, petty crimes, bullying, loitering, truancy, and even general loafishness and laziness all exist among the young population, and are often exacerbated by life in the camps.

Activities Proposed

The youth in Lukole A and B camps will participate in workshops, contribute to a radio program concerning the debate from the workshops, and undergo training in journalism and radio skills.

Expected Outcomes

Refugee youths will reconsider and reduce harmful behaviour. In tandem, refugee youth will increase their future economic opportunities from the technical training they will receive.

Project Cost: USD 99,310

Project No 19
(Mtendeli, Kanembwa and Nduta Camps-Kibondo District)

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Engaging Refugee Youth in Meaningful Activities
Sector	Community Service
Objectives	To equip refugee youth with skills which will be beneficial and productive. To minimise the chances of refugee youth involving themselves in risky behaviour due to limited meaning full activities.
Beneficiaries	Refugee Youth
Implementing Partners	SAEU
Project Duration	Three Years
Project Cost	USD 199,245
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps Identified and Proposed Action:

Because of poor situation in the camp majority of youth are idle. SAEU, with funding from UNICEF and UNHCR has been operating community services and education activities both in Mtendeli, Kanembwa and Nduta camps; reducing idleness in the camp is one of the main objectives to refugee youth. Together with that the current Global campaign on HIV/AIDS pandemic and other health related diseases couldn't go without empowering the refugee youth in productive activities. This is a true case as most of the youth do face problems of customs and traditions which perceive girls' as a source of income through dowry as a result they are faced with early marriage and early /unwanted pregnancy. Therefore, in order to address these and other related issues skill training is of highly importance to reach more youths, who need facilitation to be self-sustained and hence lower down the HIV/AIDS infection rate. This is a global challenge, which needs joint efforts to protect the future generation.

Activities Proposed

Project activities will include building the capacity of refugee youth to engage in income generation activities through regular training, provision of adequate learning and practical materials and provision of life skills education, All these activities will put emphasis on the participation of girls and vulnerable youths.

Expected Outcomes:

- 80% of adolescent in the camps have basic skills by the end of 2008.
- Girls' participation in IGAs will increase by 50 by the end of 2008.
- Youth idleness in the camp will be reduced by 60% by the end of 2008
- Vulnerable youths will be integrated in all youth activities.

Project Cost: USD 199,245

**Project No 20
(Lukole Camp, Ngara District)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Production of Water Containers in Lukole Camp
Sector	Community Service
Objectives	to contribute towards improved health and sanitation in Lukole camps.
Beneficiaries	14,000 refugee families in Lukole camps
Implementing Partner	REDESO
Project Duration	Three Years
Project Cost	USD 19,972
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps Identified and Recommended Actions

Refugees in Lukole camp are usually provided with water storage facilities including plastic buckets, however due to budget constraints UNHCR has not been able to provide enough buckets on the required frequency. The distributed buckets are also often sold by refugees as a coping mechanism due to lack of alternative sources of income.

Due to lack of storage facilities the same buckets is used for storage of various items apart from water, this affects quality of water in terms of hygiene. The refugees also lack water storage facilities in their toilets for sanitation.

The plastic containers are not biodegradable and therefore when are broken may retain rainwater and become mosquito breeding sites (this is a health hazard)

The plastic buckets are also expensive to buy and can not be distributed as often as refugees would wish

Due limited number of containers distributed to refugees they have to fetch water many times from tap stands, sometimes when refugees go to fetch water they find CONCERN has already stopped pumping of water

REDESO/UNHCR/CONCERN discussed and decided to introduce earthen water jars and calabashes (gourds). This would reduce cost of obtaining the containers and therefore improve sustainability of water container availability.

Activities Proposed

The main activities will be land identification, land plotting and tilling, seed and materials procurement, seed sowing, farm management, harvesting, curing and distribution

Other activities will be identification of suitable soil site, training of potters, fabrication of jars, curing of jars and distribution of jars.

Expected Outcome

At the end of the project, livelihood standard of 14,000 refugee families in Lukole camp will be improved; the families would have water storage facilities, increased skills of jar fabrication and hence gained income generation skills.

Project Costs: USD 19,972

**Project 21
(Ngara District)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Bridging the Gap to Self Reliance for the Disabled in Ngara
Sector	Community Service
Objectives	<p>The objectives of this project are:</p> <p>Disabled individuals gain mobility and increase their level of independent functioning through the manufacturing and provision of high-quality orthopaedic aids.</p> <p>Disabled individuals and their families participate in income generation activities thereby increasing their household income and economic self-reliance.</p> <p>Disabled individuals and their families receive health education and adopt practices that lead to healthier lifestyles, through their participation in campaigns carried out by partner organizations.</p> <p>Disabled/parent associations improve their ability to support one another and advocate on behalf of themselves and their children in order to bring about systemic change.</p> <p>Encourage greater understanding of refugees and refugee operations by strengthening the collaboration between the residents and service providers of the local community and Lukole refugee camp.</p> <p>CBR becomes an economically self-sustaining program through the introduction of a business which will provide some revenue towards operating costs.</p>
Beneficiaries	Disabled persons in Ngara
Implementing Partner	Murugwanza Hospital
Project Duration	Three Years
Project Cost	USD 333,189
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps Identified

One gap in protection is access to health and education. Specifically, the problems in the health sector relate to funding, the low remuneration given to local staff, and the difficulty in attracting and retaining qualified and experienced medical staff to refugee hospitals in Western Tanzania. This is particularly evident in services for disabled, where no government assistance is available to disabled patients in Ngara. Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) is a project of Murgwanza Hospital that provides mobile rehabilitation services to over 2000 disabled patients in 16 villages in Ngara district. The patients in CBR are usually among the most poor in their remote villages and lack mobility, education and a form of income. As a result, CBR has to resort to requesting donor funding to provide appropriate services to disabled patients. At present, CBR has funding to provide the *critical* services of physical rehabilitation and medicine to CBR's disabled patients. However, it does not have funding to provide any services that help clients adjust to and learn to cope with their disability.

Activities Proposed

CBR will manufacture and fit clients with orthopaedic aids that offer mobility. Clients will implement income generation activities through a solidarity group approach using a revolving loan fund. Disabled/parent associations will build their capacity to provide support for income generation activities and other endeavours.

Expected Outcomes

Disabled patients and their families will now be able to meet their basic needs and live healthier, more productive lives, setting their families up for a brighter future. The disabled patients and their families will become as economically and physically self-reliant as possible, despite their handicap.

Project Cost: USD 333,189

**Project No. 22
(All Camps in NWT)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Manufacturing of Flytraps
Sector	Health
Objectives	To contribute towards improving the living standard of refugees in Western Tanzania camps through reducing 40% of infestation of house and latrine flies.
Beneficiaries	The target groups are communities living in 13 refugee camps in Western Tanzania, namely, Lukole A, Lukole B, Nduta, Mtendeli, Karago, Kanembwa, Mkugwa, Kanembwa, Nyarugusu, Mtabila I, Mtabila II, Muyovosi, Lugufu I and Lugufu II.
Implementing Partner	Tanzania Red Cross Society
Project Duration	One Year
Project Cost	USD 20,350
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps Identified and Recommended Action

Flies are vectors of public health importance in emergency life. Refugee camps provide a good environment for breeding of house and latrine flies, and they are prone to increasing epidemics and incidence of communicable disease, which are contracted through flies. Most dwellers in the refugee camps are unable to impose methods of controlling flies. This is either due to lack of correct health education information, social style, or lack of financial means to purchase chemical and fly traps manufactured abroad. The problem could be alleviated by using flytraps, made of locally available materials. This method has been proved to efficiently catch house and latrine flies in a large numbers.

Activities Proposed

The Project will involve the following main activities:

- Collection and purchasing required materials and tools, which are locally available as per TRCS procedures, and identification of more people for implementation. This will include identifying the sources of locally available required materials, and means of obtaining materials.
- Training groups from IPs on how to make and use local flytraps. This will include selection of groups to be trained, purchasing training materials, identifying trainers and supervising training.
- Manufacturing and distribution of local flytraps to other camps in Western Tanzania. This will include ensuring availability of required tools and materials as per TRCS procedures, and supervising implementation of the action.
- Dissemination of Health Education to target groups indirectly through responsible IPs on environmental control of flies. This will include selection of groups to be trained, purchasing training materials, identifying trainers and finally supervising training.

Expected Outcome

By end of 2006, 5000 flytraps will have been made and put in use, which will reduce the infestation of houses and latrines in refugee camps in NWT by 40%. This will improve the living standard of refugees in the camps.

56 people will have been trained in how to manufacture local fly traps. This is a skill they can use to generate income for themselves while in exile as well as when they return home.

Project Cost: USD 20,350

**Project 23
(Kasulu and Kigoma Rural Districts)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Enhancing Health Services in Refugee Host Areas
Sector	Health
Objectives	To improve the provision of quality care through improved infrastructure, trained staff and improved staff retention mechanisms in both the camps and refugee hosting areas in Kigoma Rural and Kasulu districts. To strengthen preventive interventions against Malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis in the two districts of Kasulu and Kigoma rural districts.
Beneficiaries	Refugee and Host Communities
Implementing Partner	Tanzania Red Cross Society
Project Duration	1 Year
Project Cost	USD 174,795
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of identified Gaps and Recommended Action:

Kigoma Region is home to over 400,000 refugees and 1.6 million local inhabitants. Large proportions of the population are vulnerable due to diseases, poor socio-economical status, and have poor health care facilities. The major diseases in the region are Malaria, HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis.

The program aims to improve the health of the most vulnerable persons in six camps and refugee hosting areas in Kigoma Rural and Kasulu Districts by the provision of quality care through improved infrastructure, trained staff and improved staff retention mechanisms, thus reducing morbidity and mortality rates. Intervention services will be strengthened in preventive measures against Malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

Activities Proposed

The improved provision of quality care will be achieved through the following activities:

- Supporting the improvement of infrastructure of health care facilities in Kigoma Rural and Kasulu camps and refugee hosting areas.
- Enhancing the technical know how of health care providers in the areas of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis management through on job training, formal trainings and dissemination of existing national guidelines of the above-mentioned diseases.
- Strengthening the staff retention strategies including better incentives, remuneration and motivation schemes.

The strengthening of preventive interventions against malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, will be achieved through the following actions:

- Conduct community sensitisation and social mobilisation events addressing Malaria, HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis prevention and control.
- Support follow up of TB treatment defaulters at home using community health workers and Health Information Team members in hosting communities and refugee camps respectively.
- Promotion of social marketing of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) and voucher system in refugee hosting areas.

Expected Outcomes

The health status in the target areas will be bettered through improved infrastructure, trained staff and improved staff retention mechanisms.

Project Cost: USD 174,795

5. EQUAL BENEFITS AND PROTECTION OF THE LAW

Project 24 (NWT)

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	QIP: Provision of Legal Support to Refugees
Sector	Protection
Objectives	To enhance legal services for refugees and host communities in NWT
Beneficiaries	Refugees
Implementing Partner	NPA/NOLA
Project Duration	Three Months
Project Cost	USD 10,075
Possible Funding Agency	UNHCR-SPC, funding confirmed.

Summary of Gaps Identified and Recommended Action

Currently there is no legal representation or aid for refugees who are detained and charged with offences. Nor is there any legal aid or representation for refugee victims of violent crimes. It is part of the UNHCR Protection Unit's work to try and fill this gap. However, with very limited staff in the Ngara protection unit, none of whom are qualified to appear before the court, and with refugees in prisons throughout the Kagera Region covering a large geographical area, there is an urgent and pressing need to hire a lawyer to follow up on the many pending cases. Under the implementation of NPA there is a lawyer working to follow up SGBV cases and give legal advice to victims. However, for victims of other crimes there is no such assistance.

Activities

The main activities will include:

Visit the prisons in the district and make thorough interviews with detainees. Where suspicion that a follow up with the police and courts for the case is unfounded release.

Analyze sentencing patterns for both refugees and non-refugees for a specific crime. Point out any discrimination. Argue for consistency in sentencing in new cases.

If the detainee/prisoner agrees, visit the family in the camp and inform them about the case. Facilitate communication between inmates and families.

During prison visits the food and NFI needs are assessed.

Follow up with the court, police, MHA and Immigration to ensure that inmates who are released returned to the camp. Follow up is with Field Unit to reinstate in the camp.

Expected Outcomes

Refugees will have greater access to justice. Those charged with offences will be assured translation services and where necessary court representation. Refugees in prisons will be visited regularly to ensure their rights are respected.

Project Cost: USD 10,075

**Project 25
(NWT)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	QIP: Profiling Urban Refugees in Dar es Salaam
Sector	Protection
Objectives	The objective of the survey is to obtain data for the purposes better understanding and addressing in the future the protection, assistance and durable solutions needs of the refugee population in Dar es Salaam.
Beneficiaries	Refugees
Implementing Partner	T CRS/RING
Project Duration	Three Months
Project Cost	USD 5,000
Possible Funding Agency	UNHCR-SPC, funding confirmed.

Summary of Identified Gaps and Recommended Action

For a long time, Tanzania allowed some refugees to live and work in urban centres including Dar es Salaam. In 1997 the Government revoked all permits allowing refugees to live in urban areas and ordered all refugees go to the camps. Some did not go and decided to remain in cities and towns clandestinely. Refugees living in this way in Dar es Salaam have a precarious existence. They have no documentation confirming their refugee status or need for international protection. They face frequent arrest by the police and immigration authorities and some have been deported as illegal immigrants. Refugees living in Dar es Salaam have no access to public health care, social services or education, by passing themselves off as Tanzanian nationals. If discovered, however, the consequences are grave.

Activities Proposed

In Dar es Salaam, the project will profile the refugee population by carrying out a survey that will collect information on refugees living in Dar es Salaam. Such information will include statistics by nationality, age, gender and country of origin, status of asylum, conditions of living in Dar es Salaam, access to basic and legal services and documentation, level of local integration and refugees with special needs.

Expected Outcome

Data will be obtained which will enable UNBHCRC to better understand and address in the future the protection, assistance and durable solutions needs of the refugee population in Dar es Salaam.

Project Cost: USD 5,000

**Project 26
(NWT)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Improving Access to Justice for Refugees and Host Communities
Sector	Protection
Objectives	To enhance legal services for refugees and host communities in NWT
Beneficiaries	Refugee and Host Communities
Implementing Partner	NOLA
Project Duration	2 Years
Project Cost	USD 620,900
Possible Funding Agency	DANIDA

Summary Gap Identified and Recommendations Proposed

A major gap identified in the Gaps Analysis Report is barriers to equal benefit and protection of the law. While refugees and asylum seekers in Tanzania are entitled to equal treatment under the law, there are practical impediments to the enjoyment of this right. The distance of refugee camps from courts and the shortage of magistrates cause inordinate delays in hearing of cases involving refugees. Additionally, there are far more legal cases than the few protection officers available can effectively follow and, as such, few refugees receive legal aid. Many do not have access to adequate interpretation. These are significant constraints which can leave refugees without effective remedies in law and vulnerable to criminal convictions without due process.

Proposed Action.

The National Organisation for Legal Assistance (an NGO) will undertake the following activities: provide legal counselling services in refugee camps on regular basis; assist refugees in police custody on allegations of crime; represent refugees charged in court; provide translation services, visit refugees in prisons, liaise and assist lawyers retained under the SGBV programmes etc.

Expected Outcomes

Refugees will have greater access to justice. Those charged with offences will be assured translation services and where necessary court representation. Refugees in prisons will be visited regularly to ensure their rights are respected.

Project Costs: USD 620,900 (Excluding Establishment costs which will be covered by NPA)

6. ABILITY TO ACHIEVE SELF RELIANCE, AND TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE HOST COUNTRY

Project No. 27 (Kasulu and Kigoma Rural Districts)

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Agro-forestry and Livestock Keeping in Kasulu and Kigoma
Sector	Self-Reliance/Environmental Protection
Objectives	To improve skills in Agro forestry and Livestock breeding in Refugees communities and Refugees and host communities around refugees' camps
Beneficiaries	Refugee and Host Communities
Implementing Partner	World Vision Tanzania
Project Duration	2 Years
Project Cost	USD 607,062
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary Gaps Identified and Proposed Action:

Refugees in Tanzania are confined in refugee camps within which they have to carry out all activities, including agriculture and livestock keeping on the small patches of lands allocated to them. This leads to land degradation through overuse.

Host communities in Kasulu and Kigoma rural districts are advantaged with abundant arable and fertile land. The areas have adequate rainfall during October to April ranging from 1200mm to 1600mm per year. Nevertheless, the host communities do not engage in agro forestry and livestock activities in an economically meaningful way. After intensive survey, this problem was put down to lack of knowledge concerning agro forestry and livestock breeding.

This project intends to improve skills in Agro forestry and Livestock breeding in Refugees communities and Refugees and host communities around refugees' camps. The project will focus on Congolese refugees found in Nyarugusu and Lugufu camps as well as host communities around these camps which are Buhoro, Makere and Kazuramimba as indicated in the description table above. The refugees and the people living around their camps are economically and culturally inter-related. Since 1996 the refugees and host communities have been intermingling in various activities especially those connected to food production and marketing.

Activities Proposed

1600 beneficiaries will be supported with agrochemicals and tools to improve crop production and livestock products. The main activity will be to capacitate them with the knowledge of agro forestry and livestock breeding.

Expected Outcomes

Refugees and host communities will increase their income from agricultural and livestock keeping activities. Participants will have acquired modern knowledge in agro forestry and livestock keeping

Project Cost: USD 607,062

**Project No. 28
(Lukole Camps, Ngara District)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Agro-forestry in Lukole Camps
Sector	Self-Reliance/Environmental Protection
Objectives	The specific objectives of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased food availability at household level • Increased income from farmland • Increased availability of firewood from farmland
Beneficiaries	7,000 refugee families in Lukole camps and 400 Tanzanian families living around Lukole camps
Implementing Partner	REDESO
Project Duration	1 Year
Project Cost	USD 728,836
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gaps Identified and Recommended Action

As in other camps, refugees in Lukole camps are dependent on food aid from WFP. Over the last few years, WFP has not been able to supply refugees adequate food which has threatened their health status and compelled some to turn to crime to make ends meet. Also, refugees are dependent on local natural forests for firewood. This has led to unsustainable use of forest resources.

Agro forestry activities can alleviate both problems by enabling refugees to plant trees and food crops in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Activities Proposed

Main activities will be seedling production and tree planting; crop production; soil and water conservation; and environmental education

Expected Outcomes

The project's main outputs will be reforestation of deforested areas, improved soil fertility, increased food production and increased knowledge of organic agriculture. At the end of the project, the environment in areas affected by refugees will have rejuvenated and livelihood standard of refugees Lukole camps will be improved, refugees would have acquired environmental protection and food production skills and local community will have moved further towards achieving millennium development goals.

Project Costs: USD 728,836

**Project No. 29
(Murusagamba Ward, Ngara District)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Agro-forestry in Murusagamba Ward
Sector	Self-Reliance/Environmental Protection
Objectives	The specific objectives of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased food availability at household level • Increased income from farmland • Increased availability of firewood from farmland
Beneficiaries	1530 families in Murusagamba Ward.
Implementing Partner	REDESO
Project Duration	1 Year
Project Cost	USD 114,021
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary Gaps Identified and Recommended Action

To reduce the problem of fire wood to the vulnerable refugees like women and children UNHCR through REDESO has harvested 50000m³ of fire wood Murusagamba ward. In 2005 alone about 100,000 mature trees will be harvested from forest woodland of more than 200 hectares. The trees harvested are indigenous that take a very long time to mature. The harvesting of indigenous trees will in long term affect rainfall patterns in Murusagamba area where people are traditionally farmers. While the presence of indigenous forest supported traditional agriculture, firewood-harvesting projects had never considered how the farmers would suffer when these forests are gone. There have also been demands from the Murusagamba people that they should be assisted to increase their capacity in sustainable food production. The skills would enable these people to cope with their changing environment.

It is therefore recommended that people in Murusagamba be assisted to build their capacity in agro forestry practices so that they will be able to produce food more sustainably even after their environment has changed from natural forest to multipurpose exotic forest.

Proposed Activities

The main activities will be tree seedlings production, agro forestry land identification, agro forestry land plotting, agro forestry land tree planting, and farmer training and planting of soil improvers.

REDESO proposes to raise 300,000 seedlings to be planted under agro forestry farming system. REDESO also proposes to support small-scale farmers with CMD tolerant cassava; this is because the Mosaic disease has infected cassava that has been a traditional staple food for the people in Murusagamba ward. Sunflower production will also be promoted to increase farmers' sources of income.

Expected Outcome

The project's main outputs will be reforestation of deforested areas, improved soil fertility, increased agricultural food production and increased knowledge of agro forestry. At the end of the project, livelihood standard of 1530 families in Murusagamba ward will be improved; the families would have acquired environmental protection and food production skills and hence moved towards achieving millennium development goals.

Project Cost: USD 114,021

**Project No. 30
(Ngara District)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Vocational Skills Training Programme
Sector	Self-Reliance
Objectives	<p>Specific Objectives of the proposed project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of new appropriate and quality vocational skills in Lukole refugee camp and the host community. To promote the increased access by refugees and people in host community to better-equipped vocational education and training institutions. • To strengthen implementers' capacity to respond to the needs of vocational skills and support the growth of existing vocational training program in Lukole Camp, Rulenge VTC and Remela FDC in Ngara district. • To promote human resource development as factor for effective and efficient skills provision to targeted beneficiaries. • To study the internal and external potential markets of products related to acquired skills • Mainstreaming in the project general studies; HIV/ AIDS, Leadership, entrepreneurial ship, and language and life skills.
Beneficiaries	Boys and girls school leavers and other adult people from formal and informal sectors in Ngara district.
Implementing Partner	NPA
Project Duration	2.Years
Project Cost	USD 269,486
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary Gap Identified and Proposed Action

Ngara district is one of the more remote districts in Tanzania. Farming system in Ngara district consist mainly of subsistence farming. Crops are mostly grown for home consumption. Coffee is grown as cash crop but the income from it is still very limited. Average income of house hold with average of 5.3 people is estimated to be \$110 USD per year.

The 1994 refugee influx exacerbated the already poor social and economic conditions of the host populations in Ngara district. Local people complain that there are negative impacts from the refugees such as increased insecurity leading to restricted cultivation and movements, theft, rapes and so on. As far as education service is concern, UNHCR and implementing partners have put much emphases on primary school education with minimal emphases on post primary education

This mismatch trend between the capacities of post primary education to accommodate many of successful primary leavers in Ngara district is exacerbated by the fact that in Ngara district there are only eight secondary schools consisting two privately owned and the rest owned by the Government. These secondary schools can not absorb all standard seven leavers.

Promotion of vocational skills education in the district to refugees and local communities therefore, seems as a sound strategy to reduce the number of school leavers young men and women who could not join secondary school, integrate them into the mainstream of economy. Moreover, such education would promote social and economic development and a climate for peace and stability, important factors in reconstruction of societies when refugees return home.

Proposed Activities

The Project will empower the existing three vocational training centres in Ngara district, namely Lukole skills training centre, Rulenge VCT and Remela FDC too effectively and efficiently provide relevant skills to the beneficiaries.

Expected Outcomes

Trainees will acquire quality vocational skills training which will enable them to get increased income through wage or self self-employment.

Project Cost: USD 269,486

**Project No. 31
(Ngara)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Women Craft- a Social Enterprise
Sector	Community Services/Income Generating Activities
Objectives	<p>The specific objective of the project is: Refugee and host community women work together to develop a successful, fair-trade enterprise whose revenue is used to pay its members a liveable wage that allows them to attain economic security for themselves and their families.</p> <p>The broad objectives of the project are:</p> <p>Tanzanian and refugee women gain vocational and business skills that give them a sustainable livelihood.</p> <p>Tanzanian and refugee women improve their standard of living by earning a liveable wage and obtaining economic stability and security.</p> <p>Tanzanian and refugee women are provided opportunities to gain knowledge, build confidence and self-respect necessary to achieve social equality.</p> <p>The enterprise creates an innovative, safe and comfortable working and learning environment that can serve as a model for fair trade business practices.</p> <p>Household tension and possibly domestic violence is decreased because of an improved economic situation for the family unit.</p> <p>Local Tanzanian women working in partnership with refugee women improve their attitude and perception of refugees.</p> <p>National and international customers will gain knowledge of the plight of refugees in Western Tanzania through their purchase of the product(s).</p> <p>Women Craft utilizes a percentage of the profits to address the needs of the larger refugee and Tanzanian community in Ngara district.</p> <p>The enterprise becomes self-sustaining and ongoing project expenses are covered by the enterprise's revenues.</p>
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct beneficiaries of Women Craft are the estimated 30 Tanzanian and Burundian women who will be employed through this project. It is estimated that each member has 5 immediate family members and 12 extended family members. Therefore, the total number of direct beneficiaries is estimated to be 510 persons. If Women Craft is very successful, they will be able to hire more women and the number of direct beneficiaries will rise.</p> <p>Women Craft will stimulate the economy in Ngara and Lukole camp. Indirect beneficiaries are the local community and refugee community who benefit from an increased income in the area. Shopkeepers, shoemakers and produce sellers, for</p>

	example, will be able to sell more of their product to a Women Craft member, thereby creating more income for themselves.
Implementing Partners	Anglican Church of Tanzania, Diocese of Kagera
Project Duration	3 years
Project Cost	US\$ 372,085
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of the Gap identified and the National Consultation Recommendations Proposed:

The SPCP gaps analysis revealed a need “to improve the freedom of movement and the ability to achieve self-reliance”. Women Craft is in line with the recommendations deriving from the gaps analysis, including: “refugees should be provided with skills, capital and equipment to enable them to establish small scale industries within the settlements”; and “GoT, UNHCR and humanitarian partners to ensure that refugees, particular refugee women and adolescents, and host communities themselves, participate in the design and development of self-reliance programmes”; and “expanding possibilities for education, vocational training, and agricultural and other income-generating programmes, benefiting men and women equitability”.

Activities Proposed

The activities to be carried out under this project will include market feasibility and product identification study; setting up of businesses; arranging workspace, transport, equipment; training staff ; designing products; jumpstarting the business; ongoing production and marketing, design monitoring and evaluation process.

Expected Outcome:

The situation of the target groups will improve as a result of Women Craft. They will improve the family’s household income and their standard of living will rise. They will, in turn, have money to purchase and consume other goods in Ngara and in Lukole camps. Therefore, income will rise for others as well.

Refugee and Tanzanian members will have a positive activity in which to engage. Because they are gaining assets—job and business skills that will remain with them throughout their lives—they could gain a renewed hope in the future. They and their families will be less subjected to the vices that flourish in refugee camps and poor villages.

Project Costs: USD 402,105.82

**Project No. 32
(Ngara)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Economic empowerment of women in refugee hosting communities
Sector	Community Services
Objectives	The specific objects are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the economic condition of women. • Enhancing gender equity
Beneficiaries	Women of age 18 – 70 who are the producers in the communities of Rulenge, Keza, Nyamahwa and Kasulo
Implementing Partners	CARITAS Rulenge
Project Duration	1 Year
Project Cost	US \$ 30,999
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gap identified and Recommendations proposed:

The SPCP gaps analysis identified the inability of refugees to be self-reliant as a matter of concern. Among the recommendations to fill this gap was that UNHCR and the government should assist refugees to acquire marketable skills. It was also recommended that the target group for this should be expanded to include local communities. While the need for economic empowerment is relevant for both men and women, women have more difficulties achieving this due to the gender related distribution of tasks in society.

GoT, UNHCR, and other relevant partners have to look at relief-substitution strategies tapping in particular the resourcefulness and potential of refugee women, in an effort also to avoid the serious protection problems, including sexual and gender-based violence, which can result from over-dependency and idleness. The strategies are to help provide equal benefit to refugees and local communities (e.g. both refugees and local communities in producing certain items (e.g. cooking oil, flour, blankets, stoves)

Proposed activities:

The main activities will revolve around assisting women to acquire marketable skills, own and control resources in the form of petty businesses, animal keeping as well as loans for capital.

Expected Outcome:

Participating women will become more economically self-reliant. In addition to the economic benefits, participants will be less prone to sexual exploitation which results from over-dependence.

Project Costs: USD 30,999

**Project No. 33
(Ngara)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Promotion of Farming Horticulture Agro forestry For Refugees And Refugee Host Communities By Sustainable Strategies in Ngara District:
Sector	Community Services/self reliance
Objectives	The specific objectives (among many) include: a) Support refugee host areas by providing marketing and agriculture assistance to farmers in order to enable increased local procurement from the area. b) Communities (refugee hosts) to have continuous capacity to achieve financial and technological self sufficiency in agriculture production, natural resource management and agriculture extension. c) Enhance land productivity.
Beneficiaries	Refugees and host communities
Implementing Partners	CARITAS Rulenge
Project Duration	1 Year
Project Cost	US\$27,746
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gap identified and Recommendations proposed:

The SPCP gaps analysis identified the possibility of being self reliance as an area of concern. Among the recommendations to fill this gap was that GoT and UNHCR should ensure that assistance programmes for refugees integrate strategies for self-reliance and empowerment. In this regard, UNHCR is to act as a catalyst in mobilizing financial and technical support for such measures.

Proposed activities:

The activities to be carried out under this project will include training in sustainable agriculture; wetland utilisation (irrigation); marketing and environment conservation. Gender will be mainstreamed in all activities.

Expected Outcome:

The project intervention will bring about realization of enhanced sustainable food security in the host refugee areas. The heavy environmental degradation that has lead to decreased land productivity will be reversed. Refugee host communities will have the know how on good management of natural productive resources (i.e. wetlands, soils, forests, etc) for sustainable agriculture productivity. Inequitable gender trends will be reduced leading to increased equity of development participate of all sexes. Refugees and their hosts will benefit from a strong intercultural mutual development.

Project Cost: USD 27,746

**Project No. 34
(Kibondo)**

Agency	Southern Africa Extension Unit
Project Title	Home Gardening
Sector	Community Services
Objectives	<p>Community Economic capacity building through community services mobilisation to raise the standard of living among villagers of Kumwayi, Nyawera, Minyinya and Mgunzu using available resources.</p> <p>Specific objective of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form self reliance groups of youths to promote social economic venture using available land to address economic problems through vegetable growing, agro-forestry, home gardening and livestock breeding • To support small self-reliance group projects with small loans. • To start saving and credit scheme among beneficiaries • To provide education on environment conservation.
Beneficiaries	200 farmers
Implementing Partners	Southern Africa Extension Unit
Project Duration	1 Year
Project Cost	USD 136,841
Possible Funding Agency	

Summary of Gap identified and Recommendations proposed:

Kibondo district is endowed with both seasonal and annual rivers in most places of the district. There are fertile valleys and river basins that are mostly not exploited economically due unavailability of resources to under take the exploitation. Villagers have been practicing vegetable growing on a very small scale for their use and selling the small surplus harvested. Vegetable growing on a large scale would benefit the growers and the villagers.

Activities Proposed:

Provision of education, technical, material and financial support

Expected Outcome:

The project will provide income to the people especially the marginalized rural poor. The project will also increase food diversity in the villages and the district as a whole. It will also provide employment to villagers.

Project Costs: USD 136,841

**Project No. 35
(Kibondo)**

Agency	UNHCR -
Project Title	Promotion of farming in Kibondo district
Sector	Community Services
Objectives	To raise the standard of living of people in Kibondo District by facilitating them to adopt and learn better agriculture practices to enable them earn Tsh. from 10,000 to 200, 000 per annum through farming beans, maize and ground nuts.
Beneficiaries	Direct: 20 farmers from each of the three villages chosen Indirect: Rest of the farmers in the village.
Implementing Partners	Southern Africa Extension Unit
Project Duration	1 Year
Project Cost	USD 100,011
Possible funding Agency	

Summary of Gap identified and Recommendations proposed:

Kibondo District has plenty of virgin land and adequate and reliable rainfall. Yet the agricultural output of the district is very low. This is because cultivation of land is done by using hand hoes; which means that only small plots of land can be cultivated and planted. In some places the soil fertility is low and additional fertilisation is needed. However, farmers cannot depend on animal manure at present as there are not enough cows in the district. Peasants also do not use improved seeds because they are too expensive for them. Use of modern farming techniques is the best way to increase agricultural production and raise the standards of living in Kibondo district

Proposed Activities:

Identification and selection of farmers from the pilot three villages
 Forming agricultural committees from each village in the project
 Procurement of 6 oxen and ploughs to be used in the training and agriculture activities during the process.
 Training farmer to use oxen and tractors.
 Training farmers on formation of credit unions, co-operatives and access to loan facilities.

Expected Outcomes:

It is anticipated that the target group will adopt the new skills of agriculture and that the hectares currently cultivated will increase enormously. This will lead to greater crop yield. The target group will sell the surplus crops to get funds to sustain themselves and their families. The average income of the participating farmers will rise from the current 10 USD to 200 USD per annum. This will in turn be spent in the community thus benefiting other villagers as well.

Project Cost: USD 100,011

**Project No. 36
(Kibondo)**

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Establishment of Youth Friendly Services
Sector	Community Services
Objectives	<p>The specific objectives of the project are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that 30% of youth/adolescent in the villages are knowledgeable in RH services by December 2005. • To increase girls participation in youth activities and services by 15%. • To reduce stigmatisation of PLWHA's among the community by 40%. • To reduce the spread of STIs, HIV/AIDS among young people by 50%. • To introduce youth friendly services from 0 to 20%. • To reduce early/forced marriage by 30%. • To reduce idleness among youths by 50% • Involvement of Youth in reducing risks behaviour like substance abuses by 32%.
Beneficiaries	3332 male and 3637 female youth from Kazuramihunda, Kigendera, and Rusohoko Villages
Implementing Partners	SAEU
Project Duration	4 years
Project Cost	USD 649,803
Possible funding Agency	

Summary of Gap identified and Recommendations proposed:

Despite the limitation of movements of refugees there is a big interaction between refugee youths and Tanzanian youths which includes sexual relations. There is therefore a need to extend youth programmes in refugee camps to cover youth in the nearby villages. Youths should be equipped with knowledge in life planning skills which will reduce the risks of sexually transmitted diseases, early marriage, early /unwanted pregnancies and substance abuse.

Activities Proposed:

The project activities will include: providing youth with basic skills; supporting youth income generating activities; sensitisation of stakeholders through meetings/campaigns; seminar/training for community authorities and networking with all stake holders

Expected Outcome:

The project is aimed at bringing social and economical change in the community. Youth will have a greater commitment towards their life. Emphasis on girls' participation in skills training and IGA activities will reduce early marriage and unwanted pregnancies.

Project Costs: USD 649,803.

Project No 37
NWT

Agency	UNHCR/ILO
Project Title	Analysis of self-reliance potential among Tanzania's refugee populations and promotion and strengthening self-reliance activities.
Sector	Self-Reliance
Objectives	To utilise ILO expertise and the UNHCR/ILO cooperative framework to analyse self-reliance potential among Tanzania's refugee populations and to promote and strengthen self-reliance activities.
Beneficiaries	All refugees currently under UNHCR assistance, approximately 397,705, are potential beneficiaries of the survey. The recommendations developed through the consultancies should facilitate the appropriate targeting of additional funding to promote self-reliance activities amongst vulnerable groups and among those in need of skill development to improve the livelihood of refugees and to benefit those who will eventually return and reintegrate in their countries of origin.
Consultant	To be supplied by the ILO
Project Duration	The work is to be completed in two phases within a three month time frame. Additional consultancies aimed at more specific in-depth project design may be negotiated upon completion of the second phase.
Project Cost	
Possible funding Agency	ILO

Summary of Gaps Identified

Obstacles to achieving self-reliance in the refugee camps in North-western Tanzania include the restrictions on refugees' freedom of movement, limitation of economic activities to home gardening and income generation activities within camps, frequent closure of common markets, lack of access to markets outside refugee hosting regions, and the impoverished economic situation in the camp-hosting regions.

As such, camp-based refugees continue to rely on humanitarian assistance for their survival - for which funding, and hence the quantity of the assistance packages, has become increasingly unreliable. Additionally, the lack of income generation activities and the resulting idleness among the refugees has led to increased frustration, depression and social problems.

Proposed Action

The main activities under the project will be to assess refugee skills, analyze existing UNHCR self-reliance strategies and activities, and develop recommendations for projects and activities to enhance self-reliance potential amongst the camp-based refugee populations including expanded cooperation with non-governmental organizations, training providers, local micro-finance institutions, and other potential partners.

Expected Outcome

The survey will result in

- A clear understanding of the skills profile of the refugee population in refugee camps in North-western Tanzania.
- Identification of current self-reliance strategies in camps in North-western Tanzania and the constraints to enhancing self-reliance
- Recommendations on how to improve existing strategies and identification of additional initiatives that would enhance refugee self-reliance.

Project No. 38

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Technical Support
Sector	All
Objectives	To retain a consultant to provide technical support and to oversee the implementation of the DANIDA funded projects To retain a programme assistant to assist the Consultant
Beneficiaries	The SPC Project
Implementing Partners	UNHCR
Project Duration	2 Years
Project Cost	USD 201,500
Possible Funding Agency	DANIDA

Summary of Needs

This proposal to DANIDA has in total six projects which between them have eighteen separate sub project activities. Of these, 12 activities will be implemented directly by UNHCR while six others will be implemented by partners some of whom are new national partners who require a great deal of support and guidance in UNHCR programming. UNHCR needs to retain a consultant and a programme assistant to provide technical and managerial support to the projects. The consultant will also so the same for projects that will be funded by other donors.

Functions of the Consultant

The Consultant will lead the implementation of the sub-projects which will be implemented directly by UNHCR. The majority of these projects require specialised technical expertise in the fields of policy development, legal reform, legal drafting, research and training. The nature of the expertise required, and the amount of time involved are such that UNHCR cannot provide an appropriate person for these tasks from its limited number of protection staff.

The Consultant will also act as technical advisor to partners who will implement the other activities, some of whom are completely new to refugee operations and UNHCR programming. The Consultant will also take responsibility for coordination of the implementation of all activities, monitoring and accountability to UNHCR and eventually the donor.

Functions of the Programme Assistant

The Programme Assistant will handle the programmatic, financial and administrative aspects of the Project.

Project Costs: USD 201,500