



UNHCR's presence in 2012

Number of offices	2
Total staff	52
International staff	17
National staff	34
UNVs	1

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministries of Social Affairs, and Women's Affairs

NGOs:

Association de l'entraide et de la solidarité sociale, Association tunisienne de la santé de la reproduction, Danish Refugee Council, International Medical Corps, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Lutheran World Federation Switzerland, Norwegian Church Aid, Save the Children, Secours Islamique France, Tunisian Red Crescent, Union tunisienne de solidarité sociale

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Justice; Municipality of Tataouine

NGOs:

Caritas, Médecins Sans Frontières, Norwegian Refugee Council

Others:

ICRC, IFRC, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNV, UNOPS.

| Overview |

Operational highlights

- In Tunisia, resettlement remained a priority for UNHCR in 2012, with many cases accepted under the framework of the Global Resettlement Solidarity Initiative (GRSI), launched by the High Commissioner in 2011 in the aftermath of the Libya crisis. IOM was responsible for arranging onward travel of cases accepted for resettlement.
- The refugee population in urban areas grew slightly in 2012, compared to 2011. The modest increase in the size of the urban refugee group was due to the spontaneous movement of nearly 200 people registered in the Shousha transit camp (to be closed by mid-2013), to various urban areas, mostly in the cities of Ben Guerdane and Zarzis.

People of concern

In 2012, UNHCR's main populations of concern were refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from Somalia, Côte d'Ivoire and Libya.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	500	500	11	11
	Various	900	900	23	18
Asylum-seekers	Côte d'Ivoire	240	-	25	4
	Various	100	40	28	29
Total		1,740	1,440		

| Report on 2012 results |

Achievements and impact

Durable solutions

- Many Libyan refugees returned to their country in 2012.
- The Shousha camp population was greatly reduced due to the implementation of the GRSI. More than 2,500 refugees who had registered in Shousha were identified by UNHCR for resettlement; of this group, nearly 2,100 were able to depart to their new countries.

Basic needs and essential services

- Refugee children were able to enrol in school in 2012.
- Refugees had access to health care.

Assessment of results

The year 2012 was one of consolidation for UNHCR in Tunisia, with the operation moving from emergency response following the 2011 Libya crisis, to placing new focus on durable solutions. Many Libyans returned to their country and a reduction in the number of arrivals of nationals from third countries helped stabilize the situation on the Tunisia-Libya border. Shousha was the only one of the four transit camps established in response to the Libya crisis that remained open. The camp hosted some 3,300 people at the beginning of the reporting period and about a third of that at the end of 2012.

While the GRSI was a solid achievement, it had been anticipated that some 400 refugees would not be resettled. Among them were some 280 who registered in Shousha after the 1 December 2011 cut-off date for automatic resettlement referral. The population remaining after the closure of Shousha will also include refugees who were not offered resettlement by any country or did not qualify for resettlement due to their particular profiles.

Throughout 2012, UNHCR engaged in a dialogue with the Tunisian authorities in order to devise ways to boost the self-reliance of the refugees who could not be resettled, and will

Working with others

UNHCR played an active role in the UN Country Team (UNCT) discussions related to the ongoing United Nations Tunisia Transition Strategy, whose validity was extended until 2014, and the development of the Common Country Assessment/UN Development Assistance Framework strategy for 2015-2019. Throughout 2012, UNHCR led the UNCT working group for emergency preparedness and response (with IOM as the alternate lead agency). Furthermore, UNHCR worked with the other member agencies of the UNCT thematic group on Emergency Preparedness to run a contingency planning workshop for the Tunisian authorities.

thus need to relocate to urban areas, where there is access to protection assistance, before the closure of the Shousha camp. The discussions, mainly undertaken in the framework of inter-ministerial meetings chaired by the Ministry of Social Affairs, resulted in the development of a road map for the closure of the camp and the enhancement of the refugees' self-reliance.

By the end of 2012, 200 refugees and asylum-seekers registered in Shousha were residing in urban areas after moving spontaneously out of the camp.

As a result of the new Tunisian Government's stated commitment to pursuing human rights, most notably through the creation of a new Ministry for Human Rights in 2012, UNHCR was presented with a unique opportunity to promote a more favourable protection environment and facilitate the stronger engagement of the authorities in providing international protection.

Constraints

While a draft law on asylum is being discussed in an inter-ministerial committee, the legal status of refugees in Tunisia is not yet defined. Throughout 2012, UNHCR strongly advocated for the formal recognition of the documentation that it provides to refugees as an officially recognized identity document. Though refugees were able to enrol in school, have access to health care and travel freely in Tunisia, a national identification document is needed to rent property and obtain legal employment.

In addition to the issue of identity documentation, UNHCR has repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government of Tunisia to the need to take a political decision on the residency status of refugees in Tunisia, pending the adoption of the country's asylum law.

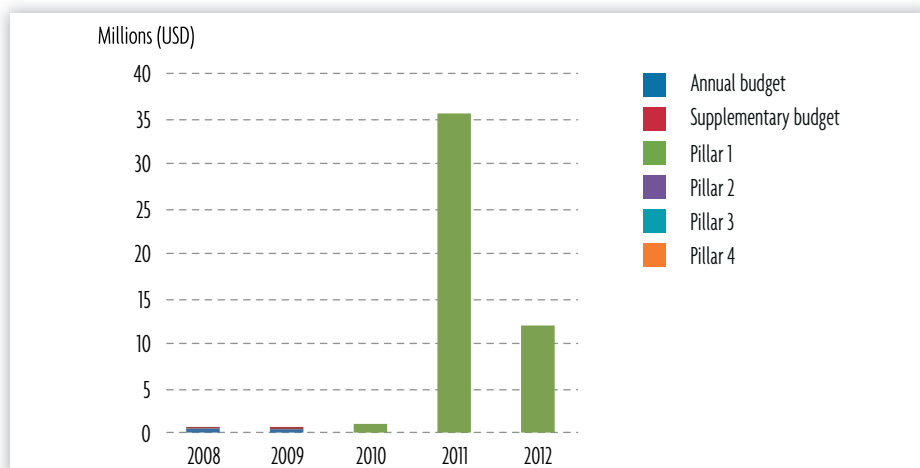
Unmet needs

- As the operation was phasing down, only minimal provisions could be made for the replacement of outdated vehicles and computers for implementing partners.

Financial information

Expenditures in Tunisia | 2008 to 2012

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Tunisia amounted to USD 34.6 million in 2012, and the level of funding available allowed the operation to expend some USD 12 million. With the scaling down of activities as a result of the significant reduction in the size of the resettlement backlog and imminent closure of Shousha camp, the operation's expenditures decreased when compared with 2011.



Budget, income and expenditure in Tunisia | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
FINAL BUDGET	34,587,051	34,587,051
Income from contributions ¹	4,529,426	4,529,426
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	7,439,788	7,439,788
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	11,969,214	11,969,214

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

Favourable Protection Environment

International and regional instruments	0	0
Law and policy	200,016	200,016
Administrative institutions and practice	0	0
Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	0
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	228,590	228,590
Public attitude towards persons of concern	80,712	80,712
Subtotal	509,317	509,317

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	485,884	485,884
Identification of statelessness	85,798	85,798
Registration and profiling	134,017	134,017
Status determination procedures	151,917	151,917
Individual documentation	36,410	36,410
Civil registration and status documentation	0	0
Family reunification	0	0
Subtotal	894,025	894,025

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from crime	0	0
Protection from effects of armed conflict	36,407	36,407
Prevention and response to SGBV	117,956	117,956
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	0	0
Protection of children	192,506	192,506
Subtotal	346,868	346,868

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>		
Health	342,764	342,764
Reproductive health and HIV services	28,867	28,867
Nutrition	28,460	28,460
Food security	1,772,219	1,772,219
Water	104,329	104,329
Sanitation and hygiene	269,742	269,742
Shelter and infrastructure	69,099	69,099
Access to energy	96,101	96,101
Basic and domestic items	175,972	175,972
Services for people with specific needs	67,008	67,008
Education	177,299	177,299
Subtotal	3,131,860	3,131,860
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>		
Community mobilization	85,794	85,794
Coexistence with local communities	140,811	140,811
Natural resources and shared environment	0	0
Self-reliance and livelihoods	378,434	378,434
Subtotal	605,039	605,039
<i>Durable Solutions</i>		
Comprehensive solutions strategy	36,689	36,689
Voluntary return	94,471	94,471
Reintegration	0	0
Integration	147,479	147,479
Resettlement	1,920,921	1,920,921
Reduction of statelessness	0	0
Subtotal	2,199,559	2,199,559
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>		
Coordination and partnerships	0	0
Camp management and coordination	362,783	362,783
Emergency management	0	0
Donor relations and resource mobilization	0	0
Subtotal	362,783	362,783
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>		
Logistics and supply	414,829	414,829
Operations management, coordination and support	498,576	498,576
Subtotal	913,405	913,405
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>		
External relations	79,276	79,276
Fundraising and resource mobilization	37,403	37,403
Oversight and quality of management	101,590	101,590
Security awareness	36,407	36,407
Subtotal	254,676	254,676
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	2,751,680	2,751,680
Total	11,969,214	11,969,214

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