



UNHCR

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

GLOBAL APPEAL 2015 UPDATE



Planned presence

Number of offices	8
Total personnel	141
International staff	24
National staff	95
JPOs	2
UN Volunteers	19
Others	1

2015 plan at a glance*

296,780	People of concern (PoC)
USD 41.1 million	Overall funding requirements
200	Malnourished children targeted for supplementary feeding
22,227	PoC enjoying freedom of movement
84,154	Registered children targeted for enrolment in primary education
4,000	Refugees estimated to depart for resettlement countries

* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

| Overview |

Working environment

- UNHCR will work with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) and partners to safeguard the rights and entitlements of refugees and other people of concern by promoting an enabling environment for the country to adapt its national legislation to the international instruments to which it has acceded. The Government has committed to aligning domestic law to international standards and to issue birth certificates and identification cards in 2015. This will improve refugee access to social services.
- Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) remains a challenge for refugees; some harmful traditional practices perpetuate discrimination against women and children. In 2015, UNHCR will work to promote women's rights and refugees' free access to SGBV prevention and response mechanisms.
- Continuing insecurity in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains an important obstacle to voluntary repatriation. Meanwhile, in 2015, UNHCR will continue implementing a regional resettlement strategy for Congolese refugees.
- Following the suspension in June 2011 of the naturalization and local integration programme that had begun, the President of Tanzania in September 2014 authorized the relevant authorities to commence the issuance of naturalization certificates to over 162,000 former Burundian

refugees. This new development calls on UNHCR to rapidly respond to this opportunity to find permanent solutions for this population.

- UNHCR, together with partners, will support the Government of Tanzania in the formulation and implementation of programmes

that strengthen livelihoods and local integration in the old settlements of Katumba, Mishamo and Ulyankulu, where the former Burundian refugees reside.

- For decades, the Government and people of Tanzania have been hospitable to refugees. This support is expected to continue in 2015

with the implementation of legal and socio-economic measures for the newly naturalized Burundian refugees and the continued provision of security for the Nyarugusu camp, as well as the three old settlements of Katumba, Mishamo and Ulyankulu.

People of concern

In 2015, UNHCR's Tanzania operation is concerned with supporting: Congolese refugees, most of whom fled their villages due to civil conflict in the eastern part of the DRC in 1996 and have been unable to return; Burundian

refugees who fled their villages in the 1990s and were found to be in continued need of international protection; former Burundian refugees who arrived in 1972 and whose naturalization process was completed in 2014.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Burundi	37,790	12,790	39,310	13,300
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	59,440	59,440	57,820	57,820
	Various	160	160	170	170
Asylum-seekers	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Others of concern	Burundi	189,700	189,700	197,290	197,290
Total		289,300	264,290	296,780	270,780

| Response |

Needs and strategies

In 2015, UNHCR will continue focusing on protection activities, with particular emphasis on reducing the risk of SGBV for refugees. There are consistently high levels of SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse in Nyarugusu camp, mainly resulting from harmful traditional practices affecting women and girls. This will be mitigated through education, alternative energy solutions, women's empowerment, and livelihoods.

UNHCR will also prioritize refugee empowerment by reducing protection risks and aiming to increasing resilience, particularly for refugee women.

UNHCR will continue providing assistance in the key sectors of health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education and community empowerment. Education is supported by communities, with limited government

support in the form of teaching aids. Classroom space is inadequate and a double-shift system is currently in place. Annually, 54 primary schools graduate more than 3,000 pupils, while the seven available secondary schools can only admit 500 students. UNHCR will advocate for their admission to mainstream secondary schools.

The United States Government has agreed to resettle more than 30,000 Congolese (DRC) refugees from Tanzania in 2015 as part of a regional resettlement strategy.

Another priority for UNHCR in Tanzania will be the local integration of the newly naturalized 1972 Burundian refugees.

Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Population has optimal access to education			
To protect children of concern, the Office will continue prioritizing the provision of quality education by improving facilities/infrastructure, providing textbooks, enhancing accelerated learning programmes, and increasing the number of female teachers and uniforms provided in order to encourage more girls to stay in school.			
Percentage of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education	Refugees and asylum-seekers	98%	priority area
Number of secondary school-aged young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and asylum-seekers	10,000	4,000
Supply of potable water increased			
The water reticulation systems in Nyarugusu are old and need to be replaced. The aging water system has increased the running costs. Breakdowns are a common occurrence leading to long queues, conflict at water points and increased walking distance to other zones in search of water. UNHCR plans to maintain or increase current water supply levels through the rehabilitation of existing systems and community-capacity development.			
Average number of litres of potable water available per person per day	Refugees and asylum-seekers	25.5	0 gap
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE			
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved			
Refugee women and children face a number of vulnerabilities and threats. UNHCR understands that year-on-year provision of assistance, including basic items, may perpetuate dependency. It therefore plans to support existing income-generating practices through integrated community self-reliance activities, enhancing women's empowerment, fostering education and training, constructing a market infrastructure that encourages exchange as well as social interaction, and supporting micro-income-generating projects.			
Percentage of PoCs graduated from livelihood trainings employed after 3 months	Refugees and asylum-seekers	20%	10%
Percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 enrolled in certified livelihoods training	Refugees and asylum-seekers	30%	20%

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded			
Support for community mobilization in the refugee camp needs strengthening and expanding to include gender analysis. This will help to target cross-sectoral interventions towards: addressing gender inequalities and promoting more women's participation in decision-making processes, both in refugee committees and among newly naturalized Tanzanians (NNTs).			
Percentage of active female participants in leadership/ management structures	Refugees and asylum-seekers	50%	0 gap
	NNTs in settlements and 1972 Burundian refugees	50%	0 gap
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved			
SGBV levels remain consistently high due in part to traditional harmful practices. These practices affect women and children more than other segments of the population. A holistic response to SGBV is therefore necessary and will include women's empowerment.			
Extent to which known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support	Refugees and asylum-seekers	100%	priority area
Protection from crime strengthened			
Due to the limited deployment of police personnel in the three old settlements, as well as in the refugee camp, additional standby police officers will continue to support security alongside the regular police and the community police (<i>Sungusungus</i>).			
Extent to which the security management system is effective in ensuring security of people of concern	Refugees and asylum-seekers	75%	0 gap
	NNTs in settlements and 1972 Burundian refugees	85%	0 gap

| Implementation |

Coordination

UNHCR works closely with other UN agencies by participating in the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP). The Office also works closely with the Refugee Services Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs and other government departments.

In addition, the Office works with 13 partners on protection activities for people of concern.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Home Affairs' Refugee Services Department, its Prison Services Department, Citizenship Department; Immigration Services Department; Border Management and Control Department; Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs' Judiciary; Zanzibar authorities for illegal migratory flows management, repatriation, law renewal and capacity building

NGOs:

African Initiatives for Relief and Development, Centre for Forced Migration Studies, Community Environmental Management and Development Organization, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Service, Relief to Development Society, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Society, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation Agency, Women's Legal Aid Centre

Operational partners

NGOs:

Asylum Access, International Catholic Migration Commission, Refugee Point, Spanish Red Cross

Others:

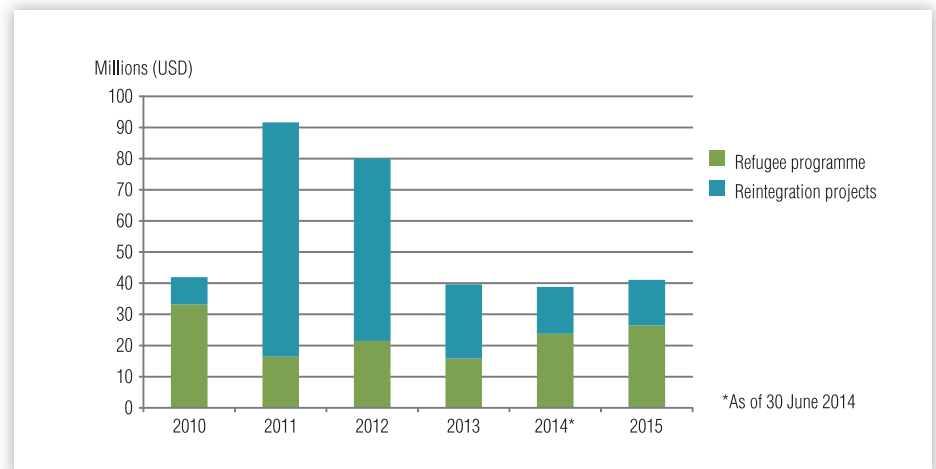
FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP

| Financial information |

The announcement of the naturalization of former Burundian refugees in August 2010 saw the budget increase from USD 42 million in 2010 to USD 92 million in 2011, in anticipation of local integration. The 2012 closure of Mtabila camp and subsequent repatriation of 34,052 Burundian refugees, and the lack of traction regarding the local integration of the former Burundian refugees, led to a budget reduction from USD 80 million in 2012 to USD 40 million in 2013.

The 2015 budget, set at USD 41.1 million, did not anticipate the local integration of the naturalized Burundian refugees as the Government had suspended the process. Now that the Government has resumed the process, the 2015 budget will be reviewed to accommodate the local integration process.

Budgets for United Republic of Tanzania | 2010–2015



2015 budget for the United Republic of Tanzania | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)	23,775,422	15,019,905	38,795,327
Favourable protection environment			
Law and policy	1,317,405	0	1,317,405
Subtotal	1,317,405	0	1,317,405
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Registration and profiling	0	906,230	906,230
Status determination procedures	1,139,750	0	1,139,750
Civil registration and status documentation	1,303,916	0	1,303,916
Subtotal	2,443,667	906,230	3,349,897
Security from violence and exploitation			
Protection from crime	734,567	215,797	950,365
Prevention and response to SGBV	1,446,109	212,899	1,659,008
Protection of children	970,164	0	970,164
Subtotal	3,150,840	428,696	3,579,537
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	3,893,274	0	3,893,274
Water	1,317,765	0	1,317,765
Sanitation and hygiene	1,169,134	0	1,169,134
Services for people with specific needs	1,019,555	0	1,019,555
Education	3,689,402	0	3,689,402
Subtotal	11,089,131	0	11,089,131
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	435,812	265,797	701,610
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	3,266,683	0	3,266,683
Subtotal	3,702,495	265,797	3,968,292
Durable solutions			
Integration	0	8,641,326	8,641,326
Resettlement	1,927,478	0	1,927,478
Subtotal	1,927,478	8,641,326	10,568,805
Leadership, coordination and partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	759,106	162,899	922,005
Subtotal	759,106	162,899	922,005
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	2,027,475	4,251,157	6,278,633
Subtotal	2,027,475	4,251,157	6,278,633
2015 total budget	26,417,598	14,656,106	41,073,705