

Tanzania Refugees Consolidated Project Concept Notes

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Favourable Protection Environment

1) Promoting Protection-Sensitive National and Regional Migration Policies

Project Title	Promoting Protection-Sensitive National and Regional Migration Policies
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	<i>National and Regional Migration Policy</i> Policies Towards Forced Displacement; Non-refoulement; Reception conditions; Access to Asylum procedures; Fair and Efficient Status Determination; Law enforcement; Non-Arbitrary detention;
Overall Objectives	Ensure access to asylum for asylum seekers and refugees arriving in the country as part of mixed migration flows; Support the development of a legal framework for population movement in the East African Community which is supportive of finding protection and solutions for refugees and displacement issues.
Beneficiaries	Host authority institutions, and ultimately, the refugees and asylum-seekers themselves.
Partners	The Immigration Department, Immigration College, The Centre for Studies in Forced Migration (University of Dar es Salaam); and The East African Community Secretariat.
Duration	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009
Estimated cost	USD 818,142

Summary of identified gaps:

In recent years Tanzania has experienced the phenomenon of foreigners entering the country without following the required immigration formalities with a view to remain in Tanzania or to move on to other countries in Southern Africa, mainly South Africa. Migrants from the Horn of Africa have been entering the country through official and unofficial entry points on the Tanzania/Kenya border in the regions of Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Tanga and Mara. Others have been coming by sea and entering the country through Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam and Mtwara. The majority of these persons use Tanzania as a transit country *en route* to South Africa and beyond.

In addition to the above, tens of thousands of foreigners from the Great Lakes countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda have entered and settled in the North-Western regions of Kagera, Kigoma and Rukwa. According to recent statistics from the Immigration Department, there 55,703 documented illegal immigrants settled in villages in these regions. The number of those who are not documented could even be higher.

In December 2007, upon returning from Geneva to attend the UNHCR High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges, the then Minister for Home Affairs, formed The Ministerial Task Force Report on Irregular Migration to conduct field research and produce a Report on the nature and extent of the problem of irregular

migration in Tanzania and to propose ways of responding to the same. In its report presented on 28 April 2008, the Task Force noted that nearly half of persons from the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia and Somalia) who were arrested detained or imprisoned for illegal entry or presence in Tanzania had left their countries for asylum related reasons.

The Task Force also noted that the movements of these irregular migrants were facilitated by traffickers who took advantages of the weakness in the immigration management on the Tanzania's eastern borders including lack of necessary equipment and facilities by border control officials and lack of coordination and cooperation among countries of origin in migration management issues. The Task Force attributed the arrest and imprisonment of asylum seekers coming in mixed migration flows to a number of factors including limited familiarity by immigration and border official officials with asylum laws and absence of administrative infrastructure to dealing with asylum issues in North-Eastern Tanzania.

UNHCR had already noted the problem of mixed migration flows and its implications of access to asylum and had begun to address it with support under the EC's AENEAS 2006 Programme. Activities covered by the AENEAs programme included border monitoring, training of border officials; development of operating procedures for profiling and referral of migrants and legal assistance. However, there are areas requiring intervention which have been revealed by the report of the Task Force. These include availing border guards on the northeast frontier adequate equipment to safeguard both land and maritime boundaries; support to the newly established Immigration College in Moshi as well as the Police Academy to mainstream asylum and refugee law in their curricula and facilitating regional consultations and cooperation in ensuring access to asylum and dealing with the phenomenon of irregular migration. The Report also called for support to the Government of Tanzania to address the phenomenon of irregular migration from the Great Lakes Region, where migrants have illegally settled in North-Western Tanzania.

Reasonable institutional capacity exists in the Kigoma/Kagera regions owing to the prolonged presence of refugees and UNHCR's engagement in the area. There is however a total lack of capacity in the non-traditional refugee-hosting areas or entry points for categories such as irregular migrants through Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Tanga and Mara as well as Mtwara for those arriving by sea.

As Tanzania is continuing to experience flows of migrants moving to and through the country, in particular from northern to southern parts of Africa there is a need to build the capacity also of institutions working in other parts of the country to enable them to identify persons of concern among a mixed flow of migrants. Close monitoring of the situation in the border areas with Kenya following the post election violence in the beginning of 2008 further proved that knowledge of refugee and asylum issues in general among border officials is poor and that there is a need for capacity building in all areas of the country.

In 2007, UNHCR undertook a review of partnerships with regional and sub-regional organisations including the East African Community (EAC). UNHCR noted that the EAC was advancing on a few issues of interest to the organisation including possible creation of a Protocol on Freedom of Movement for the sub-region's nationals; adoption of a sub-regional Bill of Rights which covers the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons and the establishment of a Commission on Human Rights/and institutions that

would be mandated to address root causes and generally, to ensure that policies impacting on the institution of asylum are not restrictive etc.)

The review noted a need for the EC to be provided with expertise in order to ensure that rights and concerns of refugees and asylum seekers rights are appropriately addressed the emerging legal instruments. The review also noted the need for the EAC to be provided with expertise on displacement with regard to activities that the organisation taking to establish itself as a substantial actor in peace and security.

Activities Proposed

(i) Support to Government to Deal with Mixed Migration Flows

The specific activities proposed are:

- Availing border guards on the northeast frontier adequate equipment to safeguard both land and maritime boundaries;
- Continue the border monitoring, training of border officials and other activities started under AENEAs funding.
- Support the newly established Immigration College in Moshi to provide immigration officers with training on asylum and refugee laws
- Facilitate a regional conference to promote cooperation in dealing with the phenomenon of irregular migration.
- Support to the Government of Tanzania to address the phenomenon of irregular migration from the Great Lakes Region who are illegally settled in North-Western Tanzania.

(ii) Play an advocacy role with institutions/organs of the East African Community

- Provision of technical expertise/input in the elaboration of various foreseen Protocols with a bearing on population displacements, e.g. Freedom of Movement, facilitation of regular migration within the sub-region; the planned Bill of Rights; organs dealing with root causes to refugee problems.
- Frequent contacts with the ECA Secretariat which will entail frequent missions from Dar es Salaam
- Initial location of a UNHCR Liaison Officer at the P3/4 level in Arusha to ensure meaningful dialogue and continuity of such dialogue at least in the initial year.
- Provision of limited logistical support by way of electronic equipment for the Secretariat.

Expected outcomes:

- Asylum seekers arriving in mixed migration flows will be identified and channeled to asylum procedures.

- The Capacity of the Government to deal with refugees in north east and other non traditional refugee hosting areas of Tanzania will be created.
- Asylum and refugee issues will be well addressed in the emerging legal frame work for East African Cooperation.
- Through cooperation with the ECA, the goal is to create an additional advocacy partner on behalf of refugees and also to play a catalytic role in the devising of non-traditional but workable solutions to refugee problems (e.g. through the organ dealing with conflict prevention and resolution); and
- Thereby creating a receptive climate within the sub-region

Suggested costs:

Item Description	Unit cost (USD)	No. of units	Total amount (USD)
Capacity Building for border control institutions in Northeast and costal Tanzania			350,000
Border Monitoring and training of border officials			100,000
Support to Immigration College			50,000
Regional Conference on Mixed Migration Flows			100,000
Response to Illegal Settlement in North-Western Tanzania			150,000
Protection Officer	68,142	1	68,142
		Total	818,142

2) Institutionalisation of Capacity Building

Project Title	Institutionalisation of Capacity Building
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Access to Territory Non-refoulement; Access to Asylum Procedures; Fair and Efficient Status Determination
Overall Objectives	Enhance the capacity of government institutions dealing with refugee matters, such as the Immigration Department and members of the National Eligibility Committees.
Beneficiaries	Refugees and asylum seekers
Partners	NOLA, CSFM, GoT and civil society
Duration	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009
Estimated cost	USD 100,000

Summary of identified gaps:

The Strengthening Protection Capacity Project (SPCP) Gaps analysis developed in 2005 identified problems with admission to safety, refoulement and determination of refugee status as gaps that needed immediate attention. Through DANIDA and AENEAS funding capacity building for Government Officials responsible for handling refugee matters have been conducted through a structured training programme. Government officials working as border guards, MHA settlement officers, Immigration Officers, Judges, Magistrates Police and Prison Officers as well as members of the Eligibility Committees have benefited from training conducted by UNHCR through the SPCP. Special trainings have also been conducted for police officers deployed to the refugee hosting areas under the “Security Package”.

UNHCR has trained a few officers who are already deployed in areas where we work. However, these persons get transferred and all the gains are lost as there is a high turn over of staff dealing with refugee matters. This also includes members of the National Eligibility Committee responsible for interviewing asylum seekers and making recommendations for refugee status. Although a lot has been done already to enhance the capacity of government officials responsible for refugee matters, there is a need to conduct further sessions of the same course to ensure connection and continuity in UNHCR SPCP activities. Indeed, AENAS supported training will take place in 2008. However, it will only cover 30 persons and there is no additional funds for follow up or supplementary sessions. Moreover this institutional capacity-building will also entail the provision of material and knowledge resource (assisting with the design or curricula/revision of Manuals/lectures etc) so that these institutions can continue with the dissemination process on their own.

As refugee numbers in Tanzania are decreasing UNHCR will be scaling down its operation and training activities should continue to be mainstreamed into already existing institutions, such as the Police Academy and Immigration training programmes. Training activities can also be mainstreamed into the activities of institutions such as the National Organization of Legal Assistance (NOLA) and the Centre for Studies of Forced

Migration (CSFM) to ensure refugee protection in line with international standards. The goal of targeting institutions is to ensure that all products of legal training institutions and academies of law and order organs have adequate exposure to refugee law, which will ensure availability of this expertise throughout the country and that staff turn over will not affect the availability of knowledgeable personnel. Moreover, it aims at ensuring that institutions are available to provide refugee law training even after UNHCR scales down its presence and therefore training activities in some parts of the country. In this way the institutions can over time defend refugee and other rights at their own instance. Through these institutions, individuals would also have been inculcated with awareness. To continue to mainstream refugee protection capacity building activities to institutions within the Government will also enhance the ownership and responsibility for refugee protection for the Government of Tanzania.

Activities proposed:

- Training of Trainers for senior officials of the Government of Tanzania (for instance within the Police and Immigration and the Refugee Department) and professionals from legal training institutions such as NOLA and CSFM : at least 15 days or 2 sessions of up to a week.
- Training material to be used for future trainings for Government Officials to be provided to the Government and identified training institutions.
- Development of curricula and teaching at the UDSM and other institutions

Expected outcome:

- Asylum seekers in Tanzania will continue to be admitted in safety and security.
- Refoulement will be prevented
- Asylum seekers will have access to the established asylum procedures
- Improved RSD procedures as a result of enhanced knowledge of RSD among members of the Eligibility Committee
- The national sense of awareness of refugee and related rights will be heightened and not wholly reliant on UNHCR's presence or interventions
- Country/institutional ownership of the management of refugee related matters in an informed manner.

Suggested costs:

Item Description	Unit cost (USD)	No. of units	Total amount (USD)
Training of Trainers			100,000
		Total	100,000

3) Enhance the performance of Immigration/customs Department and Regional Administrative Secretary through increased mobility

Project Title	Enhance the performance of Immigration/customs Department and Regional Administrative Secretary through increased mobility
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	National Administrative Framework, Co-operation with Partners, Reception condition, Law enforcement
Overall Objectives	Building the capacity of law enforcement institutions that attend to refugee and asylum seekers' issues.
Beneficiaries	Refugees, Asylum seekers, Tanzanian citizens and the Immigration/Customs departments of the Government of Tanzania
Partners	Government of Tanzania.
Duration	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009
Estimated cost	USD 50,000

Summary of identified gaps

Most of Tanzanian Government departments including the Immigration and Customs departments are operating on limited resources. This gap affects the provision of services to citizens and persons of concern. These departments' offices in the regions of Kigoma and Kagera, which host refugees and a good number of asylum seekers and migrants, are even more affected in comparison to regions that do not host refugees and asylum seekers.

Budgetary constraints limit the departments' operational capacity and lack of vehicles to transport officials is one of the major problems faced by the departments in their areas of operation. Among the most affected areas is the refugee hosting district of Kasulu in Kigoma (with an expected refugee population of 102,258 for January 2009), which despite handling a growing number of migration issues and hosting refugees, doesn't have enough vehicles for the Immigration department. Since the district is hosting a large number of refugees and as more could be expected as camps in other locations are closing, the district needs to be supported with resources to enable it operate effectively within the district and at the border points.

Moreover, the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) oversees all the Regional Government activities in the region including the refugee issues that are of paramount importance to the area as most refugees in Tanzania are in Kigoma Region (in the Kibondo, Kasulu and Kigoma districts). In order to extend effective support to UNHCR and all its partners in managing refugee activities, there is need for a vehicle to visit camps and handle all issues that arise from time to time. Currently, the District Commissioner's vehicle which has more than 300,000 kilometres has been grounded and recommended for disposal on grounds of high maintenance costs. This then implies

that the District Officer's office is unable currently to assist UNHCR for any issue that may require the government to travel to any refugee location.

Activities proposed

- Provision of a station wagon vehicle for the Kasulu district Immigration department.
- Ensure RAS Kigoma travel to various sites including refugee camps and especially this time when the operation is consolidating camps after a government directive to reduce the current five camps to two before mid 2009.
- Ensure RAS is able to attend the various meetings that are organized under the One UN initiative, in various locations in North-Western Tanzania.

Expected outcome:

- Increased movement of Immigration officials within the district and at the border points thus increasing the department's capacity and efficiency in handling Immigration and customs matters.
- Cordial relationship between UNHCR and the government in that will culminate into a smooth coordination of the refugee operation.
- RAS is able to attend One UN meetings in various locations in North-Western Tanzania.

Suggested costs:

Item description	Unit cost (USD)	No. of units	Total amount (USD)
Vehicle	25,000	2	50,000
		Total	50,000

4) Ensure a rapid and adequate response to refugee related emergency situations through capacity building for emergency preparedness.

Project Title	Ensure a rapid and adequate response to refugee related emergency situations through capacity building for emergency preparedness.
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Policies Towards Forced Displacement National Legal Framework, National Administrative Framework, Co-operation with Partners, National Development Policies, Participatory Assessment and Community Mobilization
Overall Objectives	Capacity building for emergency preparedness and response for regions.
Beneficiaries	Refugees, Asylum seekers, the host communities and the Government of Tanzania
Partners	Government of Tanzania, UN Agencies, NGOs and local communities.
Duration	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009
Estimated cost	USD 23,250

Summary of identified gaps

Most of Tanzanian regions particularly those that host refugees lack the capacity for emergency preparedness which also includes response. The regions have limited capacity to prepare and respond to different kinds of emergencies including the influx of refugees and health emergencies. Communities and humanitarian partners' lack of knowledge and resources to prepare and respond to emergencies creates room for disaster in the event of an emergency.

Immediate response capacity for a major refugee influx (over 50,000 persons in less than two months), in Tanzania is limited. Successive years of budgetary reductions and downward revisions of programmes due to progressive repatriation in recent years have resulted in limiting resources available for care and maintenance and will limit capacities to absorb new influxes.

Material pre-positioning is limited to NFIs (plastic sheeting, blankets, jerry cans, and kitchen sets) at the Regional warehouse in Ngara, with supplies on hand for a population of less than 100,000. Other emergency response items, inclusive of supplies of water distribution equipment (bladders, T-tanks, roll pipe, tap-stands, and pumps/motors), WHO medical kits, cholera kits, light vehicles, and field communication equipment would all require immediate international procurement.

A major issue to an effective response for a large or small influx is the policy of the Government and local authorities on access to asylum and placement of new arrivals in existing sites. This is made worse by the lack of national legislation and institutional

mechanisms that defines the roles and responsibilities of the Government particularly local Government and communities to respond to emergencies.

Despite recent efforts to address the gaps, more efforts are needed to build the capacity and strengthen community capacity on emergency preparedness.

Activities proposed

- Conduct workshop throughout 2009 for the local and central Government officials and partners to increase their knowledge on emergency preparedness and response.
- Build the capacity of focal point persons on emergency preparedness and response through regular training.
- Build the capacity of local leaders on emergencies and information flow from the lower community level through seminars and provision of awareness information.
- Review the existing legislation regarding emergency operations in Tanzania and analyze the gaps in the national emergency response framework.
- Advocate for efforts to build the capacity of stakeholders to respond to emergencies.
- Work with stakeholders including the Government in identifying key administrative emergency preparedness issues that need reform.
- Conduct emergency awareness campaigns in communities.

Expected outcome:

- The capacity of stakeholders, including local communities and the Government, is built and strengthened in preparedness and response to emergencies.
- Refugees, asylum seekers and the host communities are better prepared for emergencies and take part in the emergency response where possible.

Suggested costs:

Item Description	Unit cost (USD)	No. of units	Total amount (USD)
Emergency preparedness assessment and review missions	1,000/month	2	2,000
Training	2,000/month	6	12,000
Conducting public information campaigns and the production of campaign materials	6,250	1	6,250
Workshops and seminars on emergency preparedness for stakeholders	1,000/month	3	3,000
		Total	23,250

5) Enhance the follow up of refugee related issues and programmes through reducing implementing partners' staff turnover

Project Title	Enhance the follow up of refugee related issues and programmes through reducing implementing partners' staff turnover.
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Co-operation with Partners Basic Needs and Essential Services
Overall Objectives	Retain qualified IP staff to ensure proper delivery of UNHCR programmes in the camps in North-Western Tanzania
Beneficiaries	Implementing partners; refugees in the camps (indirectly through better implementation of the programs and decreased turnover in staff)
Partners	IPs
Duration	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009
Estimated cost	USD 1,182,235

Summary of identified gaps:

Presently UNHCR engages in partnership with 13 Implementing Partners (IP) for implementation of the programmes in North-Western Tanzania. Due to camp consolidation and subsequent alignment of the UNHCR operation in 2009 the number of partners will be reduced to 9.

To ensure proper follow up in the delivery of UNHCR's operations in North-Western Tanzania, IPs need to retain their staff and ensure that they are thoroughly trained and aware of the particular aspects of refugee related operations. Implementing partners have difficulty recruiting staff due to the low salaries offered in comparison to salaries in the private and development assistance sectors. In addition the difficult living conditions in North-Western Tanzania are not conducive for recruiting or sustaining staff given the low salaries offered.

Retention of qualified and dedicated staff is crucial for a proper operation of UNHCR's programmes in the camps. With the planned closure of a further two-three camps by the end of 2008, implementing partner staff do not see real prospect of employment after 2008. Furthermore they are not provided with adequate incentives to remain. This could lead to a serious staff shortage impairing the delivery of essential services in the camps and hampering UNHCR's ability to protect and care for refugees.

The failure to retain staff implies having to train new staff, utilising extra time and resources and is not cost effective in the context of a downscaling operation as North-Western Tanzania. The IP staff needs to have experience and institutional knowledge of refugee programmes. It is essential to keep the staff that have in-depth knowledge of the conditions and specificities of each camp as they are better prepared to address potential problems.

Implementing partner salaries are based on proforma salary scales set by UNHCR gauged against national salary scales. In 2008, UNHCR increased the proforma scales by 20 percent. There was a similar increase in 2006.

Implementing partners remain extremely dissatisfied with the only 20 percent increase and some have argued that UNHCR is not complying with Tanzanian national legislation in this regard. Indeed, a new labour law was introduced in Tanzania this year and the interpretation of law suggests that we must increase further our salary scales for IP staff to remain within the law. Many partners are “topping up” staff salaries with bi-lateral contributions from donors. However donors are more and more reluctant to allow partners to cover salary and administrative expenses through their contributions. In addition in 2009, the overwhelming majority of UNHCR IPs are indigenous partners that have no means of “topping up” staff salaries.

The 20 percent increase for 2008 was not budgeted in the Excom approve AB budget for 2008 and is therefore covered from savings within the existing budget. Any further increase without a major reduction in IP staff is not sustainable under the current Excom Approved budget for 2009.

In order to retain the required staff, an increase of 50 percent to salaries and benefits package is needed. For 2009, the projection is that UNHCR will work with 9 implementing partners amounting to an estimate 750 IP staff hence an additional budget requirement of USD 1,182,235.

Failure to retain the IP staff would create delays in repatriation which would put the remaining refugee population at risk. Moreover, UNHCR Tanzania would not be in a position to maintain present standards in the camps nor to provide the necessary attention to the residual caseload. An increase in SGVB is also to be expected in the event the qualified staff cannot be retained.

Activities proposed:

- UNHCR will increase IPs staff salaries and benefit packages by 50 percent in 2009.

Expected outcome:

UNHCR and IPs are able to retain the necessary qualified staff to ensure continuous and adequate follow up on the implementation of UNHCR’s programmes in North-Western Tanzania.

Suggested costs:

Item Description	Unit cost (USD)	No. of units	Total amount (USD)
Increase of 50 percent to IPs salaries	157,500	750	1,182,235
		Total	1,182,235

6) Support UNHCR engagement and strategies for the One UN “Delivering as One” pilot in Tanzania

Project Title	Support UNHCR engagement and strategies for the One UN “Delivering as One” pilot in Tanzania
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Co-operation with Partners National Administrative Framework, , National Development Policies
Overall Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure liaising with UN partners and within UNHCR concerning the Delivering as One pilot in Tanzania; - Strategically engage in and follow up developments regarding Joint Programmes and Management Systems and Common Services; - Assure efficient resource sharing of the One UN Trust Fund with One UN partners.
Beneficiaries	(Former) refugee hosting communities, the government of Tanzania, refugees, asylum seekers
Partners	UN Agencies, Government of Tanzania
Duration	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009
Estimated cost	USD176,857

Summary of identified gaps

Tanzania is one of eight countries worldwide to pilot the UN reform initiative. Since 2007 UNHCR Tanzania has been actively engaged as a partner in the Delivering as One pilot processes in Tanzania on the operational, programme and communication fronts. Presently UNHCR staff in Dar and in the field have been covering duties surrounding the “One UN” processes in addition to their already heavy workload. Additional staff resources are needed to capitalize on the opportunities and engage UNHCR in a strategic way in the process.

1. One Programme

UNHCR took the lead in the preparation and formulation of the UN Joint Programme 6.1 (JP6.1) “Managing Transition from Humanitarian Assistance to Sustainable Development in Northwestern Tanzania”.

Through these efforts, UNHCR has engaged other UN partners in Tanzania and the regional stakeholders to ensure that valuable benefits from the long-standing humanitarian assistance operations in North-Western Tanzania are not lost. At present, the support to refugee hosting areas is not sufficient to fill the developmental gaps in the region. Coherent transition is very important for the socio-economic development of the region where indicators are already among the least developed region of the country.

Therefore, this joint programme will address the regions’ development needs and the gaps that may result from the phasing out of UNHCR operations in the region. In line with this goal, the following three areas of intervention have been identified through joint consultations with the regional stakeholders:

- Wealth Creation, Natural Resources Management,
- Social Services,
- Governance and Human Security.

The implementation of these transition activities, planned to start in July 2008, will need close follow up of the general programme and effective co-ordination of the activities under UNHCR's responsibility in 2009.

UNHCR is also supporting 171,000 naturalizing refugees to integrate into their regions of destination. These refugees are from a farming background, are predominantly young, and have already formed extensive links in the informal economy. The One UN JP 1, "Wealth creation, employment & economic empowerment", is targeting poverty country-wide in rural areas and in unplanned, un-serviced urban areas. The newly-naturalized fit this Joint Programme very closely, and it is planned that this Joint Programme will be extended to Regions hosting the newly-naturalized.

Again, staffing support is needed so that UNHCR can continue to lead and work with UN partners to ensure the gap between support in a hosted-settlement environment and self-sufficiency in the open market is filled.

Engagement in the One UN Joint Programme initiatives has the potential to yield lasting protection and development outcomes. Given that these One UN JP's are the products of the early pilot stage of cooperate action of UN agencies under the Delivering as One, and due to the need for engagement with national partners, UNHCR initial involvement in these Joint Programmes will need extra human resources.

2. One Office

The One Office pillar of the Delivering as One project does not necessarily refer to joint premises, but foremost that management systems are being harmonized and common services developed (IT, procurement, etc). For UNHCR to gain in this field, close follow up of related developments is necessary.

3. One Leader

Close coordination with the Resident Coordinator's Office is necessary to strategically support the One UN leadership while safeguarding UNHCR's mandate.

4. One Fund

Close follow up of the One UN Fund in Tanzania dynamics with donors is necessary to come to a common understanding with the donors on the phasing out of UNHCR operations while scaling up the development interventions in (former) refugee hosting areas.

Activities:

- Assist with assessment of the gaps in line with UN reform
- Creation of a P3 position of Liaison Officer at the Dar es Salaam Representation Office in order to ensure the execution of the following activities:

- Liaise with UN partners, Un agencies and within UNHCR concerning the Delivering as One pilot in Tanzania, Joint Programme 6.1 and other joint programmes.
- Engage and contribute strategically to the Joint Programmes in which UNHCR engages as well as to new developments concerning Management Systems and Common Services;
- Assure efficient resource sharing of the One UN Trust Fund with One UN partners.
- Develop better and fuller awareness of the scope of One UN and potential overlaps.
- Assist in the coordination of all delivering as One issues.
- Reporting writing on Delivering as One programmes.
- Act as a linkage between the field and Dar es Salaam.

Expected outcome:

- All delivering as One programmes are efficiently coordinated and adequate liaison between agencies, partners and internally is ensured.
- Timely reports are submitted to the relevant interlocutors on the Delivering as One projects.

Suggested costs:

Item Description	Unit cost (USD)	No. of units	Total amount (USD)
Liaison Officer P3	176,857	1	176,857
		Total	176,857

Security from Violence and Exploitation

7) Reduce SGVB incidents and environmental tensions with host communities through the provision of firewood to the refugees in North-Western Tanzania

Project Title	Reduce SGVB incidents and environmental tensions with host communities through the provision of firewood to the refugees in North-Western Tanzania.
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Gender-Based Violence Environmental Protection; Protection of Children; Basic domestic and Hygiene Items; Services for groups with specific needs.
Overall Objectives	To provide basic needs and essential services to refugees in North-Western Tanzania and ensure their care in conformity with UNHCR standards and indicators.
Beneficiaries	Burundian and Congolese refugees in North-Western Tanzania.
Partners	TWESA, CARE, MHA, GTZ, WVT, IRC, DNRO, UNICEF, WFP
Duration	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009
Estimated cost	USD 250, 000

Summary of identified gaps:

As of January 2009, only two-three camps will remain in North-Western Tanzania, one Burundian camp and one-two Congolese camps in the Kigoma Region. The remaining Burundian camp will have to accommodate vulnerable refugees from the closing camps with serious protection needs. Regarding the Congolese camps, it is not clear at the present time which of the actual two will close but it is important to keep in mind that the remaining camp will have to accommodate an additional influx of refugees who will move from the closing camp.

UNHCR under its mandate has an obligation to provide refugees with essential life saving services and to address basic needs. Failure to do so would not only be in breach of UNHCR's mandate in Tanzania but would also and more importantly create a dramatic situation for the remaining refugees in 2009. Tensions between refugees and host communities are not uncommon regarding the shortage of firewood in the camps and declining living conditions have already had a negative impact on child morbidity and health standards. Furthermore, lack of firewood place has been identified as increasing incidents of SGBV and violence against women refugees who venture outside the camp to gather firewood. Failure to address these pressing needs could lead to a further increase in child morbidity due to inadequate living conditions, and to a decrease in the overall health conditions in the camps.

Reduce tensions between communities, enhance protection against SGBV, meet vulnerable refugees' basic needs and rehabilitate degraded environment through firewood harvesting and planting activities in the Kasulu District

The presence and activities of refugees in the camps has contributed to soil degradation that has an impact on soil fertility and productivity. So long as the two communities live

together, land degradation will curtail on the food supply of both societies. Furthermore, AGDM findings have reported increasing incidents of violence against women refugees who venture outside the camp to gather firewood. Conflicts between refugees and the communities surrounding the camps are already common, due to the fact that the local authorities have frequently accused refugees of being involved in security incidences taking place during food supplement activities and when they fetch firewood.

The main source of energy, firewood, for the local community surrounding refugee's camps has remained limited since 2006. This is due to the central government's ban on harvesting of wood products from natural forests. Firewood has become an increasingly scarce item in the refugee camps and the host communities, particularly in the Kasulu District. This in a way encourages the two communities to engage into illegal uncontrolled harvesting of the natural forest products subjecting surrounding woodlands to deforestation.

All of the refugees in the Burundian camp of Mtabila in Kasulu rely solely on firewood though the total cooking energy requirement of 1.2kg per person per day is not met.¹ The expected population of the camp, which will be the only Burundian camp remaining in 2009, is 51,171. Many families without an alternative source of income will continue to resort to collecting firewood within the surrounding forests even if there have been cases of firewood related rapes or assaults by the local population. Some of the families sell their food rations to get money for buying firewood or charcoal and this compromise negatively the food security and nutrition of the families. Failure to provide adequate level of firewood will lead to continuing tensions between refugees and hosting communities and, as mentioned above, could lead to an increase in violence against women. A programme intervention encompassing adequate provision of firewood and environmental damage control is consequently urgently needed to ensure protection of the residual caseload of refugees in 2009. A tree planting programme with more emphasis on rehabilitation for example planting trees in agroforestry block farm surrounding the camps areas would address some of the issues above and would benefit both the local population and the refugees.

Finally, regarding EVIs, firewood is provided to them and is harvested by voluntary groups in the camp (transport provided by GTZ through UNHCR). Moreover, UNHCR is harvesting firewood for the EVIs in Nyarugusu at the same place where it is harvesting firewood for the Mtabila refugees. With the closure of camps, the remaining camps will have to accommodate and provide firewood for those additional vulnerable refugees and increasing the need for harvesting in the areas bordering the camps.

Activities proposed:

- Firewood harvesting and supply to refugees in Mtabila camp and refugee EVIs in Nyarugusu/Lugufu camps.
- Compensation to the host communities providing firewood harvesting areas to the refugees.

Expected outcome:

- Continued supply of firewood to refugees in Mtabila camp.
- Reduced SGBV cases and conflicts related to firewood collection.

¹ Firewood intake survey indicates that fuel wood consumption per person per day is 1.2kgs

- Reduction on sale of food to get money for buying firewood.²
- Special services for elderly, disabled and single parent families provided³

Suggested costs:

Item Description	Unit cost (USD)	No. of units	Total amount (USD)
Reforestation project (compensation to the villages providing firewood harvesting area)			150,000
Firewood delivery to EVIs			100,000
		Total	250,000

² Several JAM reports have reported that refugees sell food and non-food items to buy either firewood or charcoal

³ Firewood is provided to EVIs in Nyarugusu camp

8) Security enhancement through improved mobility of police officers and sungusungus

Project Title	Security enhancement through improved mobility of police officers and sungusungus
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Law enforcement; Community Security Management System;
Overall Objectives	Equip police officers and sungusungus with increased mobility to improve security protection in the camps in North-Western Tanzania.
Beneficiaries	MHA; Police officers deployed in the camps; Sungusungus in the camps; Refugees (indirectly through enhancement of the security).
Partners	MHA
Duration	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009
Estimated cost	USD 167,660

Summary of identified gaps:

It is recognized that there is a continuing need to ensure the personal security of refugees and protect refugee camps from armed attack, maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps and maintain a safe and secure operating environment in North-Western Tanzania.

UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania have had a MoU regarding the provision of security in the camps since 1998. UNHCR agreed that while the government would provide police officers for this purpose, UNHCR would pay for the police officers' daily allowances and provide support in terms of accommodation, transportation and other items.

Assisting the Police in ensuring security in the camps is a network of security guards, recruited from the refugee community, the sungusungus. Sungusungus support the police in verifying security incidents reported by refugees in their plots/blocks, reporting incidents to the police and MHA, and alerting UNHCR on protection or security concerns.

It is expected that at the start of the year, in 2009, the refugee population in the camps in North-Western Tanzania will be 160,605. The expected ratio of police officers is 1 per 1,000 refugees and the ratio of sungusungus is 1 for every 500 refugees. This brings the expected number of police officers to 160 and of sungusungus to 320.

Currently, there are 8 motorcycles and around 150 bicycles which have been provided by UNHCR. To give the police officers and sungusungus more mobility hence ensuring better security, an additional 100 bicycles and 24 motorcycles are needed. This would decrease the crime rate in the camps and provide those in charge of refugees' security

with the means to respond quicker to incidents. The acceleration of the repatriation process often leads to increase in Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) incidents. Greater mobility would ensure those incidents are reported quickly and also could be seen as a deterrent for potential offenders.

Sungusungus are hired from the refugee population hence giving a sense of ownership over their own security and are part of a long term effort for camp security and community based security management. They need to be mobile if they are to respond in a timely manner to incident reports. Fast response to incident reports is necessary to both assist in ending the incident if possible and provide fast assistance to victims. Moreover, if they are more mobile, police officers and sungusungus will be able to cover a larger patrolling area and that will ensure their visibility giving a stronger sense of safety and security to refugees. This would also ensure better coverage of the hosting areas directly surrounding the camp.

Moreover limited resources affect the operations of law enforcement institutions. For example, magistrates are required to visit and hold court sessions in remote areas to attend those who cannot afford traveling to district and regional headquarters where most of the courts are located. The resources are most needed at the district levels as limited resources available are usually retained at the regional headquarters. The refugee hosting district of Kasulu is no exception and the Judiciary is particularly affected by lack of vehicles to transport Judiciary officials. Lack of transport also hampers the movement of people including persons of concern from prisons to courts, health facilities, etc.

Among the most affected areas is the refugee hosting district of Kasulu in Kigoma (with an expected refugee population of 102,258 as of January 2009), which despite handling a growing number of migration issues and hosting refugees, does not have enough vehicles for the Immigration department. Since the district is hosting a large number of refugees and as more could be expected as camps in other locations are closing, the district needs to be supported with resources to enable it operate effectively within the district and at the border points.

Activities proposed:

Support to national police officers in charge of security in the camps and around and to sungusungus

- UNHCR will provide each sungusungu with a bicycle.
- UNHCR will provide each police officer with either a bicycle or a motorcycle with at least every five police officers having a motorcycle.
- UNHCR will provide the required fuel for the motorcycles.
- Provision of a station wagon vehicle for the Kasulu district prison department.
- Provision of a station wagon vehicle for the Kasulu District Judiciary.

Expected outcome:

- Police officers and sungusungus benefit from a better mobility thus improving the security monitoring of the camps and surrounding refugee hosting areas.
- Increased mobility of the magistrates to courts in remote areas to attend court matters and thus promoting Justice to citizens and UNHCR's persons of concern.
- Strengthened material capacity of the prison department to direct persons of concern who are inmates to the appropriate RSD procedures in a timely manner.

Suggested costs:

Item Description	Unit cost (USD)	No. of units	Total amount (USD)
Vehicles	25,000	2	50,000
Motorcycles	3,440	24	85,560
Bicycles	70	150	10,500
Fuel for motorcycles (50l/month)	900	24	21,600
		Total	167,660

Basic Needs and Essential Services

9) Enhance protection and access to education for Burundian and Congolese refugee children through provision of school uniforms

Project Title	Enhance protection and access to education for Burundian and Congolese refugee children through provision of school uniforms
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Education Gender based Violence; Protection of Children
Overall Objectives	Enhance access to education and ensure protection for Burundian refugees in primary schools and Congolese refugee children in primary and secondary schools
Beneficiaries	Burundian refugee children in primary schools and Congolese refugees in primary and secondary schools
Partners	Implementing Partners in the field
Duration	1 April 2009 – 30 September 2009
Estimated cost	USD 155,719

Summary of identified gaps:

Through AGDM participatory assessments, routine activities and reports UNHCR has identified the lack of proper school clothing and clothes in general, such as underwear and shoes for children as a challenge to school attendance. It is reported that some children have almost no clothes and could not attend school and social activities. Under the High Commissioner's extra-budgetary funding school uniforms were distributed to Congolese refugee children in primary and secondary schools in 2007. Due to the enhanced promotion of voluntary repatriation children in Burundian camps however, did not receive the same. The problem with lack of proper clothing in order to attend school is therefore critical first and foremost for Burundian refugee children. Replacement uniforms for Congolese refugee children will be provided under UNHCR 2009 Tanzania Annual Budget.

It is estimated that at the end of 2008 there will be a residual caseload of refugees in North-Western Tanzania of about 106,600 refugees. Based on current statistics it may be assumed that approximately 10,020 of the residual caseload will be Burundian refugee children with the right to attend primary school and in need of assistance in terms of basic clothing. The number of Congolese refugees attending primary and secondary school is estimated at 19,934.⁴

⁴ The numbers are based on the following: At the end of 2007 Burundian refugee children at the age 5-11 in North-Western Tanzania (20,388) made up 9.5 percent of the total population in camps in North-Western Tanzania. (215,337) In 2009 this group will be children at primary school age and it may be assumed that approximately the same percentage (some 9.5 percent) of 106,600, i.e. 10,020 will be Burundian refugee children at primary school age. For Congolese refugees, children between 5 – 17 made up 18,7 percent of the total population in camps in North-Western Tanzania. The same percentage out of the anticipated residual caseload of 106,600, is 19,934.

The right to primary education for children is a basic human right, which is not negated by being uprooted. Also in a phase of promotion of voluntary repatriation the right to primary education hence has to be ensured. Lack of adequate clothing does not only jeopardize the right to education but also puts children's health and the right to a decent standard of living at risk. It has also been reported that school age refugee girls and their older female relatives are placed at risk of sexual exploitation as they come under pressure to pay for school uniforms, school fees and teacher incentives.

Due to the restrictions on the freedom of movement and the right to work, refugees are not able to support themselves with necessary items and are fully dependent on assistance provided by UNHCR and its partners. This is the case in particular in the Burundian camps where income generating activities were phased out in 2007 as part of the strategy to enhance promotion of voluntary repatriation to Burundi.

Failure to provide school uniforms to refugee children could lead to an increase in SGBV making children more vulnerable to pressure to pay themselves for the uniforms. Moreover, it has been highlighted that despite ongoing sensitization on women empowerment, women still have a limited role in decision making and allowing girls to attend school in adequate conditions is also a way of empowering them and encourage them to have a more active role in their own societies.

Activities proposed:

- Procurement of school uniforms/material.
- Transportation to the camps.
- Distribution.

Expected outcome:

- The project will ensure adequate clothing for Burundian refugee children of primary school age and promote school attendance for this group.
- The project will further mitigate the risk factor for sexual exploitation and abuse.

Suggested costs:

Item Description	Unit cost (USD)	No. of units	Total amount (USD)
Procurement of material for school uniforms	8/uniform	10,020	80,160
Transportation			75,559
		Total	155,719

Durable Solutions

10) Improve refugees' conditions of return through better transport infrastructures

Project Title	Improve refugees' conditions of return through better transport infrastructures.
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Voluntary Return Services for Groups with Specific Needs; Supply chain/logistics;
Overall Objectives	To facilitate the practical side of repatriation through the provision of additional transport vehicles and the rehabilitation of repatriation routes
Beneficiaries	Refugees repatriating to their home countries; Tanzanian host communities (indirectly through the use of rehabilitated roads)
Partners	IPs
Duration	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009
Estimated cost	USD 1,209,174

Summary of identified gaps:

UNHCR has actively promoted repatriation for Burundian refugees residing in the camps in North-Western Tanzania since June 2006. Regarding the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), UNHCR is facilitating return for those who wish to repatriate since October 2006.

In 2009, UNHCR estimates that 25,000 Burundians and 40,000 Congolese will voluntarily repatriate to their home countries. Roads in North-Western Tanzania are in a poor state and require constant repair and upkeep. This delays the journey back home for the refugees who then have to spend a considerable amount of time transiting from Tanzania to their country of origin. Considering the difficult weather conditions during the rainy season in Tanzania, most roads used for repatriation are difficult or even impossible to pass. The poor roads conditions put refugees' life at risk during the long repatriation process. In particular, vulnerable refugees such as pregnant women and elderly people are even more vulnerable in those circumstances as bumpy roads and inadequate transport conditions put their lives or the one of their future child at risk. Conditions of repatriation should consequently be improved to allow for a shorter and more comfortable journey home for the refugees.

The Tanzanian government is urging UNHCR to accelerate the repatriation process. To ensure that the relationship between the host government and UNHCR regarding refugees' questions stays positive, it is necessary that maximum efforts are undertaken to allow repatriation movements to take place when refugees express their will to go back. Indeed, delays in repatriation will jeopardize the remaining refugees who may not be able to return due to unsafe and worn roads.

Activities proposed:

- UNHCR enhances the repair of the roads used for repatriation and provide the adequate road equipment.

Expected outcome:

The repatriation operations to Burundi and DRC are undertaken in a timely manner and all refugees who wish to repatriate are able to do so promptly and effectively without delays.

Suggested costs:

Item Description	Unit cost (USD)	No. of units	Total amount (USD)
Repair of roads	1,210/km	165	200,000
Grader	250,210	1	250,210
Loader	66,722	1	66,722
Bulldozer	542,118	1	542,118
Dumper	75,062	1	75,062
Compactor	75,062	1	75,062
		TOTAL	1,209,174

Please note that the roads repair under this unmet need is additional to USD 200,000 already included in our Annual Budget for the repair of roads.

11) Strengthening the identification of Best Durable Solutions through increased knowledge of refugees' profiles and specific needs.

Project Title	Strengthening the identification of Best Durable Solutions through increased knowledge of refugees' profiles and specific needs.
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Durable Solutions Strategy Registration & Profiling, Voluntary Return, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Support, Resettlement, Local Integration Support, & Reduction of Statelessness.
Overall Objectives	To profile the residual population to provide appropriate protection and assistance including durable solutions.
Beneficiaries	Asylum seekers, refugees and potential stateless persons in North-Western Tanzania
Partners	N/A
Duration	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009
Estimated cost	USD 383,000

Summary of identified gaps:

Based on the planning figures for voluntary repatriation to Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for 2008 (60,000 and 36,000 individuals respectively) due to the promotion of voluntary repatriation to Burundi and the facilitated repatriation to DRC, there will remain an approximate residual caseload of 106,600 individuals in the refugee camps in North-Western Tanzania by the end of 2008. The residual caseload will be consolidated into one Burundian and one-two Congolese camps following multiple camp closures throughout North-Western Tanzania in 2008.

As camp closures take place, the protection needs of the residual caseload will become more apparent and will require timely intervention. There is currently a lack of comprehensive information on the profile and protection needs of what would remain as the residual population. The Gaps Analysis conducted in 2004 as part of the Strengthening Protection Capacity Project is now outdated; the available information on our population is based on ProGres, participatory assessments using the Age, Gender, Diversity and Mainstreaming (AGDM) methodology, case files and other reports.

Activities proposed:

The residual population mapping exercise will be carried out in two phases:

Phase I

Phase 01 will be met under the existing annual budget for 2008/9 whereby a roving team comprising of UNHCR staff will collect relevant data from relevant UNHCR units, Implementing Partners and from the refugees themselves. Through this assessment the team will pre-identify specific populations of concern with particular protection and assistance needs as well as propose appropriate prioritised interventions which may

include the provision of specific assistance and/or identification of possible durable solutions.

A template for this purpose has already been developed for this exercise. In the latter half of 2008, prior to larger scale implementation of the project, the mapping exercise will be piloted in the Lukole Camp, Ngara district. Later activities will commence in Nduta, Mtabila, Nyarugusu, Lugufu and other pre-identified sites. The timing for this exercise has to take into account the schedule for camp closure and possible negative impacts of larger scale implementation during the peak season of voluntary repatriation (June – October) and consequently, it is expected that Phase I will run from the third quarter of 2008 until the first quarter of 2009.

Phase II

A profiling team will be generally responsible for conducting individual screening interviews, verifying the information gathered by multi-functional mapping team and making case by case recommendations for interventions, under the supervision of the IRC Surge Team Leader. The expected duration of the entire project is 9 months (from March - Dec 2009).

The profiling team will be set up comprising of 1 IRC Surge Team Leader, 5 interviewers and 3 International UN Volunteer Consultants (Medical, Psycho-Social and Best Interests Determination (BID) experts). Durable solutions of resettlement, voluntary repatriation and forms of legal residency will be sought for on a case by case basis, and implemented by existing UNHCR units. Additional funding will be required to staff the phase 02 multidisciplinary profiling team.

Expected outcome:

The expected outcomes are as follows:

- Comprehensive and accurate information on the residual population will be made available from the mapping team in phase 01
- Individuals/groups in need of protection and/or assistance will be identified in a timely manner and all verification interviews undertaken by the profiling team in phase 02
- An increase in durable solutions shall be sought for a large number of the residual population (including resettlement, voluntary repatriation or a form of legal residency) thus reducing the overall camp based population significantly by the end of 2009.

Suggested costs:

Item Description	Unit cost (USD)	No. of units	Total amount (USD)
Team Leader		1	84,000
Interviewers	5,000	5	25,000
Interpreters (for one year)	4800	5	24,000
Drivers	5,000	2	10,000
IUNV Medical Consultant		1	60,000
IUNV BID Consultant		1	60,000
IUNV Pyscho-social Consultant		1	60,000
EDP Staff	5,000	2	10,000
Vehicles (Land cruisers)	25,000	2	50,000
		Total	383,000

Phase 1 (included in 2008/2009 COP)

Item Description	Unit cost (USD)	No. of units	Total amount (USD)
Consultant on mission with roving Mapping Team (DSA for 20 days)	72/ day	20	1,440
DSA for roving Mapping Team	72/day	20 days for 5 persons	7,200
Mobile generator and fuel	5,000	1	5,000
Travel for RSD consultant (3 round trips Nairobi-Mwanza-Kibondo)	500	3	1,500
		Total	15,140

12) Strengthening capacity to address resettlement needs

Project Title	Strengthening capacity to address resettlement needs
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Resettlement
Overall Objectives	Refugees in the camps whose protection and solutions needs cannot be met through voluntary repatriation or asylum in Tanzania achieve solutions through the strategic use of resettlement.
Beneficiaries	Refugees in North-Western Tanzania
Partners	IOM ⁵
Duration	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009
Estimated cost	USD 290,890

Summary of identified gaps:

Resettlement in Tanzania has taken on a higher profile over recent years with a credible accountability framework and processing mechanisms that aim at ensuring fairness and quality and protecting refugees and the system against fraud and abuse. Further, as identification methods have improved and staffing levels growing accordingly, the number of persons resettled has increased from 133 in 1999 to a high of 6,185 in 2007.

Since 2002, the population residing in refugee camps has declined by 60 percent, largely through the rigorous pursuit of durable solutions; particularly voluntary repatriation which continues to be the major durable solution for refugees in North-Western Tanzania. Over the same period, UNHCR has closed or consolidated nine refugee camps, five in 2007 alone.

Over the next two years an emerging residual population of Burundian and Congolese refugees will require intensive support from UNHCR to achieve durable solutions. In 2008 and 2009 the majority of refugees will opt for repatriation but those unable to return to their country of origin will be assessed for the applicability of other solutions, including resettlement.

UNHCR's resettlement operation in Tanzania is anticipated to be maintained and amongst the largest globally. Despite recent years efforts to address staffing capacity through the AENEAS (SPCP) application and appropriation of EB funding, to effectively address the resettlement needs in 2009 additional funding is required to maintain 10 SB positions.

⁵ UNHCR Tanzania will directly implement resettlement activities for refugees. During the selection process, UNHCR works in close collaboration with resettlement country governments and with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on pre-departure processing and organizing refugee travel.

Activities proposed:

UNHCR Tanzania continues to use resettlement strategically, ensuring activities do not undermine the momentum of voluntary repatriation which will be the best durable solution for the vast majority of refugees; resettlement will be applied primarily towards the protection of individual refugees whose life, liberty, safety, health or fundamental human rights are at risk and as a durable solution for individual refugees who lack local integration and voluntary repatriation prospects. An individual's need and eligibility for resettlement may relate to their personal history, such as political activists and survivors of torture or SGBV; their identity or personal status, including ethnic minorities and persons in mixed marriages; or their vulnerability or special needs. Based upon a review of these categories and UNHCR's own registration and Implementing Partner (IP) records, for 2009 some 8,715 persons have been identified in need of resettlement.

In addition to these figures, a designated team commencing in the latter stages of 2008 will conduct a thorough mapping of the residual population so that in 2009 UNHCR can increase its capacity to assist specific individuals achieve a durable solution whether through targeted assistance to repatriate, advocacy with the Tanzanian government for naturalization, or some form of residency, or resettlement to a third country.

In 2009, UNHCR Tanzania will need to maintain a staffing capacity to meet the resettlement needs of refugees identified through the mapping exercises, as well as individuals referred by UNHCR field staff and implementing partners and those who approach UNHCR. In 2009, the capacity assessment of 2,500 persons has been made under the assumption of retaining 03 Resettlement Officers, 02 ICMC consultants, 05 resettlement clerks, 03 Resettlement Assistants and 02 drivers. Of these 15 posts required, 10 SB positions (below) will require funding to affectively manage activities. More generally, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Coordination with field, security, community services, and medical units, and NGOs in the camps to strengthen the identification of protection and special needs cases;
- Research of country of origin information for support and corroboration of resettlement cases;
- Resettlement assessments and completion of the Resettlement Referral Form (RRF) or short forms completed for identified cases, ensuring that photographs and supporting documents are provided;
- File management of physical and electronic case files;
- Resettlement training to field staff and implementing partners;
- Assistance in all aspects of the work required to facilitate adjudication / selection missions undertaken by resettlement countries;
- Assistance to IOM in out-processing issues such as medical examinations, cultural orientations and departure formalities; and
- Timely submission of resettlement statistics and periodic reports.

Expected outcome:

- Resettlement is maintained as an essential component of UNHCR's overall end strategy for Refugees in North-Western Tanzania.

- A minimum 2,500 persons referred on an individual basis for resettlement.
- All resettlement cases are accorded the necessary assistance when travelling to country selection missions, departure, or undertaking medical assessment.

Suggested costs:

Item Description	Unit cost (USD)	No. of units	Total amount (USD)
GL-4 Resettlement Clerks	22,829	4	91,316
GL-6 Resettlement Assistants	30,721	2	61,442
Resettlement Experts	52,242	2	104,484
GL-2 Drivers	16,824	2	33,648
		TOTAL	290,890