



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



UNHCR's presence in 2012	
Number of offices	9
Total staff	176
International staff	23
National staff	126
JPO staff	2
UNVs	25

| Overview |

Operational highlights

- More than 35,000 Burundian refugees living in Mtabila Camp repatriated in an orderly, dignified and safe manner over the course of six weeks.
- The authorities of the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) showed increased flexibility in accepting new arrivals coming mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and pledged to reactivate the National Eligibility Committee (NEC) in 2013.
- UNHCR and its partners protected and assisted some 67,000 refugees (mainly from the DRC) in Nyarugusu Camp.
- More than 750 refugees departed for resettlement in third countries in 2012. The applications for another 600 individuals were submitted for resettlement consideration.
- With UNHCR's support, the Government resumed the naturalization process (halted in 2011) for more than 2,000 Somali Bantu refugees in Chogo Settlement.
- The East African Community, supported by UNHCR, made significant progress in adopting a regional approach to international protection.

People of concern

UNHCR's main populations of concern in Tanzania are: DRC refugees who have fled conflict in the Kivus region since the 1990s and Burundian refugees who fled during the conflict in Burundi during the same period; and newly naturalized Tanzanians (some 162,000 Burundian refugees who were naturalized in April 2010 and are now awaiting local integration).

Partners

Implementing partners

- Government agencies:**
Ministry of Home Affairs
Refugee Services
Department
- NGOs:**
CARE International in Tanzania, Centre for the Study of Forced Migration, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Service Radio Kwizera, National Organization for Legal Assistance, Relief to Development Society, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation Agency, World Vision Tanzania

Operational partners

- Government agencies:**
Ministry of Home Affairs:
Immigration Department,
Inspector General of
Police
- NGOs:**
Spanish Red Cross
- Others:**
FAO, IOM, UNDP,
UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF,
WFP

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	63,300	63,300	53	57
	Burundi	35,300	13,100	50	54
	Somalia	2,100	2,100	52	53
	Various	240	240	53	62
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	460	320	48	62
	Various	70	40	34	26
Others of concern	Naturalized Burundian ex-refugees of concern to UNHCR	162,300	162,300	51	53
Returnees (refugees)	Various	40	40	48	48
Total		263,810	241,440		

| Report on 2012 results |

Achievements and impact

Favourable protection environment

- The Government had indicated that the NEC, which has not been convened since 2009, would resume refugee status determination (RSD) in 2013. In the meantime, UNHCR has conducted RSD for urgent cases of refugees at risk.
- UNHCR conducted 13 joint border-monitoring missions with the authorities and trained more than 100 border guards and other officials to help build local capacity.
- The Government agreed to allow asylum-seekers arriving from the DRC to stay at a transit centre in Kigoma pending the presentation of their cases to the NEC.
- Refugees received legal assistance on a regular basis, and UNHCR made 199 legal interventions on their behalf.
- A mobile court was established in Mishamo and legal aid given to victims of crime, thereby greatly increasing access to justice for refugees and reducing impunity. Five perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to 30 years.

Security from violence and exploitation

- All survivors of SGBV were referred to designated implementing partners for appropriate assistance, including medical, legal, psychosocial and material support.
- Nearly 73 per cent of the youth population in Nyarugusu participated in recreational and capacity-building projects, including adolescent sexual and reproductive-health awareness programmes.
- The SGBV team in Nyarugusu introduced a set of guidelines, *Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual Abuse*, and supported a more survivor-centred approach through a number of activities, including training for social workers dealing with SGBV.
- A Best Interest Determination process was initiated or completed for 57 per cent of unaccompanied minors and separated children in the camps in 2012.

Basic needs and essential services

- More than 96 per cent of children in Nyarugusu Camp, of whom 52 per cent are girls and 1 per cent are children with disabilities, attended primary school. Non-formal education was provided in Mtabila Camp until June 2012.
- All women and girls of reproductive age (some 35,000) in the Nyarugusu and Mtabila camps were provided with sanitary materials in 2012.
- The average water supply in both camps was maintained at 33 litres per person per day, well above the minimum standard, while latrine coverage stood at more than 96 per cent.
- The health situation in the camps remained stable, with both the crude mortality and under-five mortality rates at average levels. Refugees in camps had access to HIV and AIDS prevention and care services.
- UNHCR continued to provide support to the Government by delivering basic health and water services in the “Old settlements”.

Assessment of results

Results were largely positive in the area of durable solutions for refugees, following the closure of Mtabila Camp and the successful repatriation of Burundian refugees. Resettlement proceeded at a steady pace, despite staffing constraints. Moreover, progress was made on resuming the naturalization process for the approximately 2,000 Somali Bantu refugees in Tanzania. In spite of the focus in 2012 on the closure of Mtabila Camp, UNHCR and its partners were able to maintain a reasonable level of protection and assistance in Nyarugusu. Standards in health, education, sanitation and water were maintained or improved. However, while performance indicators generally demonstrated positive developments in the protection of children and victims of SGBV, serious gaps were identified with regard to the prevention of SGBV.

The deterioration of security in the DRC and the closure of Mtabila Camp, coupled with UNHCR's advocacy on behalf of refugees, led to a change in the Government's attitude to asylum and the reactivation of the NEC.

Unfortunately, the Government's encampment policy hindered progress towards ensuring protection and assistance for urban refugees. However, under its mandate, UNHCR was able to facilitate access to asylum for those facing an immediate risk of refoulement, and to initiate the resettlement process for urban refugees with special needs.

Constraints

One of the main constraints in Tanzania was the lack of a Government decision on the relocation of the 162,000 newly naturalized Tanzanians living in the "Old settlements". This led to the stalling of the local integration process for this population. The lack of NEC sessions in 2012 to review the backlog of hundreds of cases and the practice of deporting "illegal migrants" without screening procedures have hampered access to asylum. Moreover, the Government's policy of encampment continued to block refugees' efforts to become self-reliant.

The lack of educational facilities in Mtabila as well as the suspension, decided by the authorities, of informal education in June 2012, left Burundian children under prepared to re-enter their country's education system upon their return home.

The priority placed on the closure of Mtabila Camp hindered the provision of services in Nyarugusu. A general distribution of non-food items (NFIs), last carried out in 2007, continued to

be postponed. However, UNHCR was able to reach people with specific needs through a targeted delivery of NFIs.

The continuing lack of stability in eastern DRC had a considerable impact on voluntary repatriation, with only 32 Congolese returning home in 2012, while a steady trickle of new arrivals was recorded.

Unmet needs

- Apart from some 1,400 persons with specific needs and 1,500 persons with disabilities, nearly 64,600 residents of Nyarugusu Camp did not receive NFIs.
- Insufficient resources were available to assist UNHCR's implementing partners to meet identified gaps in SGBV prevention and child protection in Nyarugusu Camp.
- The lack of sufficient infrastructure for education, including classrooms, in Nyarugusu led to congestion. The introduction of a school shift system (double sessions) improved the teacher/pupil ratio, though it remained well short of acceptable standards.
- Verification/registration of refugees in Nyarugusu, hosting some 67,000 refugees, was not conducted in 2012.
- The monitoring of lakeshore villages in north-western Tanzania to spot the arrival of new DRC asylum-seekers could not be conducted.

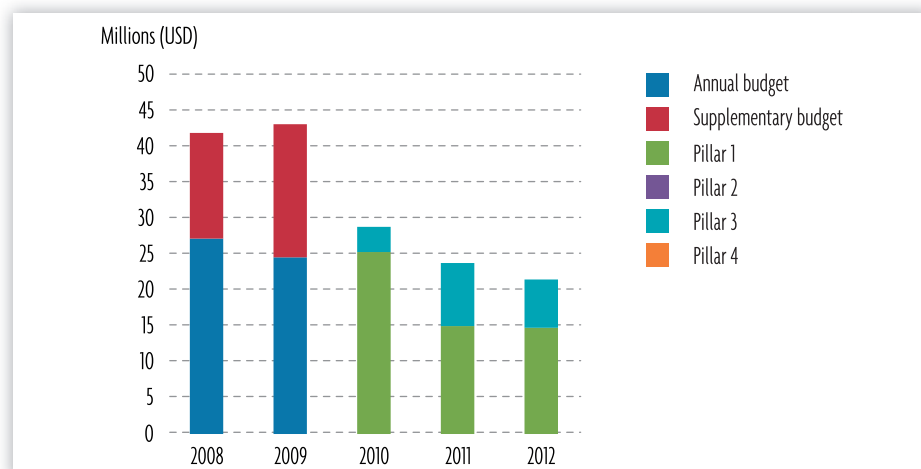
Working with others

- UNHCR worked closely with the Ministry of Home Affairs (Refugee Services Department), its direct counterpart in Tanzania, particularly during the complex and sensitive closure of Mtabila Camp.
- To ensure coordinated and coherent UN action to address refugee issues in Tanzania, UNHCR worked closely with FAO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP, as part of the Delivering as One initiative. UNHCR also led the Refugee Programme Working Group under the UN Development Assistance Plan.
- UNHCR worked directly with 10 international and national NGOs to ensure the delivery of protection and assistance to refugees and other people of concern.

Financial information

Expenditures in the United Republic of Tanzania | 2008 to 2012

In line with the declining numbers of refugees in the country, the budget for the refugee programme has progressively gone down over the past five years. The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in the United Republic of Tanzania amounted to some USD 80 million in 2012, 13 per cent less than the requirements of USD 92 million in 2011. The level of funding made available allowed the operation to expend USD 21.5 million.



Budget, income and expenditure in the United Republic of Tanzania | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	21,465,897	58,510,522	79,976,419
Income from contributions ¹	6,274,500	0	6,274,500
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	8,516,606	6,726,562	15,243,168
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	14,791,106	6,726,562	21,517,668
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN			
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
Administrative institutions and practice	442,160	438,582	880,742
Access to legal assistance and remedies	212,992	337,014	550,005
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	1,402,307	0	1,402,307
Public attitude towards persons of concern	0	178,640	178,640
Subtotal	2,057,459	954,235	3,011,695
<i>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	197,968	0	197,968
Registration and profiling	225,111	0	225,111
Status determination procedures	125,107	0	125,107
Individual documentation	98,984	0	98,984
Civil registration and status documentation	0	166,068	166,068
Subtotal	647,171	166,068	813,238
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>			
Protection from crime	405,117	559,041	964,159
Prevention and response to SGBV	263,845	0	263,845
Protection of children	352,560	0	352,560
Subtotal	1,021,522	559,041	1,580,564
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Health	659,609	0	659,609
Reproductive health and HIV services	206,584	0	206,584
Nutrition	427,245	0	427,245
Food security	1,256	0	1,256
Water	350,720	0	350,720
Sanitation and hygiene	834,515	0	834,515
Shelter and infrastructure	300,849	166,631	467,480
Basic and domestic items	420,435	0	420,435
Services for people with specific needs	303,624	264,603	568,227
Education	299,705	0	299,705
Subtotal	3,804,541	431,234	4,235,776
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	98,984	0	98,984
Coexistence with local communities	0	200,478	200,478
Natural resources and shared environment	399,404	0	399,404
Subtotal	498,389	200,478	698,867
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Voluntary return	671,837	0	671,837
Integration	0	954,317	954,317
Resettlement	482,191	0	482,191
Subtotal	1,154,028	954,317	2,108,345

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	259,233	720,017	979,250
Donor relations and resource mobilization	168,738	361,328	530,066
Subtotal	427,971	1,081,345	1,509,316
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	3,253,388	1,793,254	5,046,642
Operations management, coordination and support	542,248	334,200	876,448
Subtotal	3,795,636	2,127,454	5,923,090
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	1,384,388	252,389	1,636,777
Total	14,791,106	6,726,562	21,517,668

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.