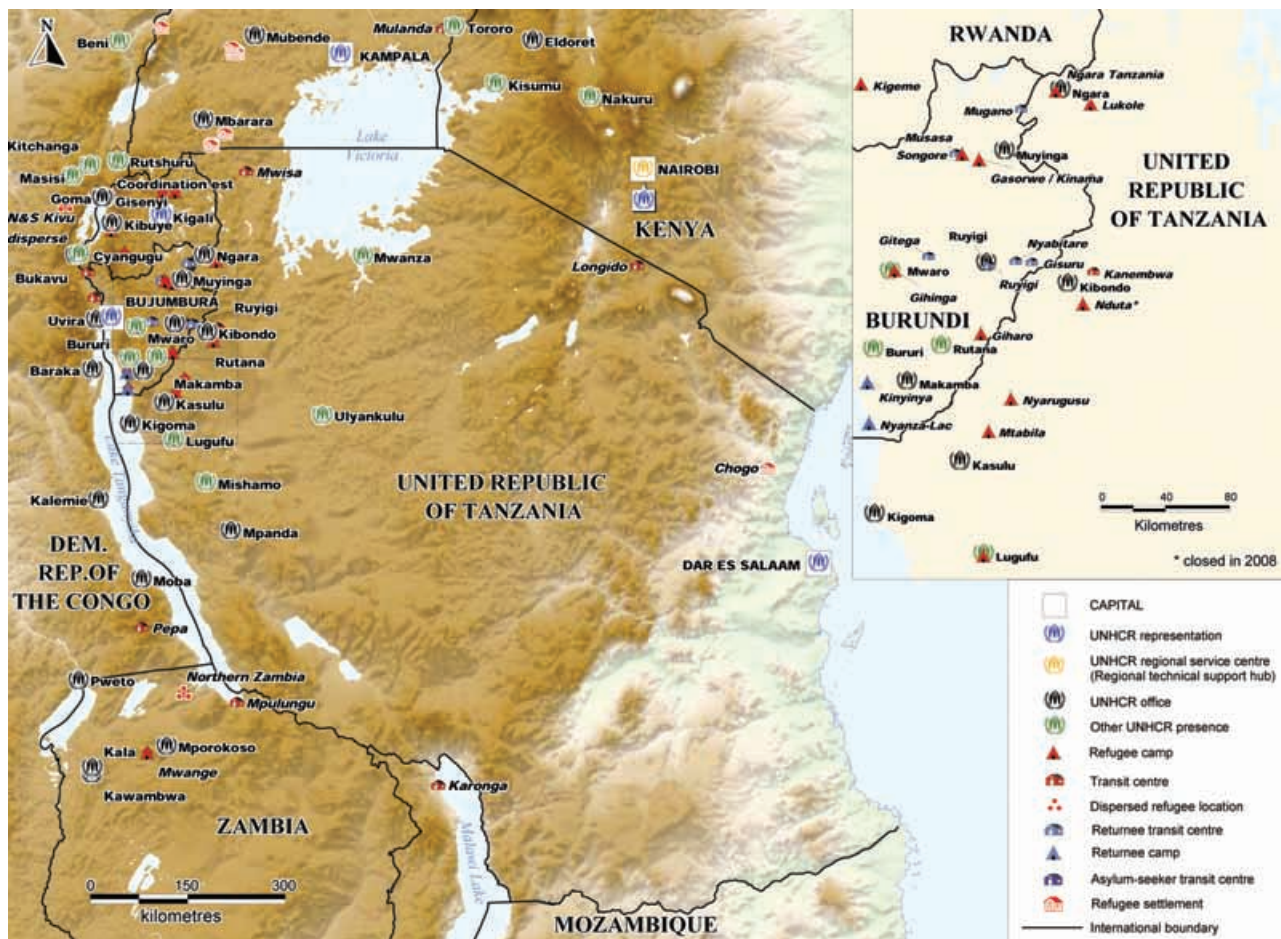


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Operational highlights

- Some 113,700 refugees found durable solutions: 110,000 repatriated voluntarily, more than 3,200 departed for resettlement and 490 Somali refugees were granted Tanzanian citizenship.
- Some 72,000 applications for naturalization for Burundian refugees who arrived in 1972 were processed and were being reviewed with UNHCR assistance; almost 1,300 refugees from the camps were referred for resettlement.
- Health, water, sanitation and primary education services in the camps surpassed standards, and malaria morbidity and mortality were reduced.
- Disabled refugees, unaccompanied and separated children and victims of violence benefited from improvements in protection, assistance and the search for solutions.
- Camp consolidation continued, and former refugee-hosting communities began to receive support from the UN's Delivering as One Initiative.
- A task force was established to address the issue of mixed migratory flows and its recommendations were beginning to be implemented.

| Persons of concern | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Type of population | Origin | Total | Of whom assisted by UNHCR | Per cent female | Per cent under 18 |
| Refugees | Burundi | 240,500 | 240,500 | 51 | 55 |
| | DRC | 79,700 | 79,700 | 52 | 59 |
| | Somalia | 1,500 | 1,500 | 62 | 57 |
| | Various | 200 | 200 | 46 | 59 |
| Asylum-seekers | Burundi | 180 | 180 | 57 | 38 |
| | Various | 80 | 80 | 63 | 48 |
| Total | | 322,160 | 322,160 | | |

| Working environment |

The positive developments in Burundi provided a context conducive to repatriation from Tanzania. On the other hand, the risk of renewed violence in South Kivu Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) hampered the return of Congolese refugees. The irregular entry and transit of migrants, mostly from the Horn of Africa, continued.

Camp-based refugees could not work legally and had few opportunities to earn a living, leaving them almost entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance. Some women turned to prostitution and other refugees worked outside the camp illegally, exposing themselves to exploitation and arrest. People with disabilities and albinos were discriminated against due to cultural beliefs and isolated from the community. Some caregivers abandoned their disabled relatives or children not related to them in order to make their own reintegration easier.

| Achievements and impact |

● *Main objectives*

In 2008, UNHCR's main objective was to find durable solutions for refugees in camps and settlements through voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement. Other goals were to ensure the safety of refugees in camps and bring living conditions in them in line with humanitarian standards. UNHCR also sought to ensure that refugee-hosting communities benefited from developmental assistance after camps and settlements were closed, and that policies and practices with regards to mixed migratory flows provided protection to those who needed it.

● *Protection and solutions*

UNHCR continued to promote the return of Burundian refugees and facilitate the return of Congolese refugees. The Office made sure that decisions to return were informed and voluntary by disseminating information on the situation in places of origin and organizing go-and-see visits. UNHCR made special arrangements for unaccompanied children and refugees with special needs to ensure safe return and follow-up in the country of origin. In total, more than 64,000 Burundian refugees, some 15,400 Congolese and 11 Rwandans repatriated from the camps.

The protection profiling of 1,800 Congolese households identified as belonging to a vulnerable category (for reasons such as a medical condition, disability or experience of violence) led to the referral of some 540 people for resettlement. In total, UNHCR Tanzania submitted more than 1,250 refugees from the camps for resettlement. The office also verified some 1,000 refugees for fast-track referral. With UNHCR support, 490 Somali refugees were issued naturalization certificates; applications for another 283 individuals were submitted to the authorities.

Basic services were maintained at high standards, mortality remained low and the incidence of malnutrition and malaria was reduced. HIV and AIDS prevention and control measures helped lessen the prevalence of HIV. The Office conducted Best Interest Determination procedures and traced family members for every unaccompanied minor and separated child registered for repatriation. Robust measures to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and fight impunity have led to a notable increase in awareness of sexual violence and a reduction in the number of reported incidents.



A Burundian refugee child bicycles through Lukama, Tanzania

As two more camps were closed, work started on the conversion of their infrastructure into schools and health centres under the Delivering as One UN joint programme: *Transition from Humanitarian Assistance to Sustainable Development in North West Tanzania*.

With UNHCR support, a task force was established to advise on the appropriate treatment of irregular migrants in Tanzania, including identifying those in need of protection and channeling them to the right legal procedure. The task force visited 14 regions and various prison facilities and interviewed 1,110 people before making a series of recommendations. UNHCR also trained 40 border officials in protection issues and advised the Immigration Department in specific cases of intercepted migrants.

The number of 1972 Burundian refugees who expressed a desire to repatriate reached 55,000 in 2008. By the end of the year, more than 30,300 of them had been helped to return. The naturalization of those who opted for this solution encountered some delays due to the large number of returnees, but all applications were being processed in accordance with existing regulations.

A total of 22 projects were completed in the Rukwa and Tabora regions to support the socio-economic integration of refugees in the district. These activities slowed down towards the end of the year as no consensus had been reached on how many newly naturalized returnees would be integrated into each region.

○ *Activities and assistance*

Community services: UNHCR fought sexual and gender-based violence by training its partners in prevention and response measures, instituting specific reporting mechanisms and with drop-in centres, counselling and legal assistance.

Furthermore, the Office campaigned against the stigmatization of albinos, victims of rape, the disabled and people living with AIDS and promoted gender equity and development. Some 20 per cent of refugees in the camps were trained in psycho-social counselling, foster parenting and the prevention of child abuse. Peace education was offered in schools and 60 per cent of adolescents were reached by sexual and reproductive-health programmes.

Domestic needs and household support: Non-food items were distributed to all new arrivals as well as 6,000 vulnerable refugees. Sanitary materials were provided to all women and girls. All pregnant women and children under five years of age received a mosquito net treated with insecticide. Each refugee received a 300 gram bar of soap per month.

Education: Enrolment in primary education stood at more than 100 per cent (as those above school age were also enrolled), with 36,000 children attending school. Gender parity was achieved at the primary level and the drop-out rate among girls remained a low 1 per cent due to awareness campaigns and work with parents and school committees. Some 85 per cent of children with special needs were enrolled in primary education, but the lack of specialized teachers and material hindered attendance. Generally, the teacher-student ratio improved slightly to 1:42. Secondary education was only available in camps for Congolese

refugees, where the enrolment rate increased to 45 per cent, although only 32 per cent of students were girls.

Food: Each refugee received the recommended daily intake of 2,100 kilocalories through a community-based distribution system. A nutrition survey and food monitoring assessment showed that malnutrition decreased from 3 to 1.9 per cent in two years. Dependency on food aid increased due to the closure of markets and restrictions on farming.

Forestry: All the camps had designated firewood-collection areas. UNHCR helped transport the collected firewood, conducted random forest patrols and carried out sensitization campaigns on energy-saving practices. A total of 1.06 million seedlings were planted, enabling the regeneration of indigenous forest and ensuring access to firewood in established harvesting areas. A thorough clean-up was also undertaken after camp closures.

Health and nutrition: Basic primary health and laboratory services were provided in the camps and a referral arrangement was in place. Refugees' health remained at an acceptable standard, with crude mortality at 0.2/1,000/month, with the rate for under-fives at 0.6/1,000/per month. Preventive activities reduced malaria morbidity, and the prevalence of HIV among those being counselled and tested as well as among blood donors was significantly lower than the local average.

Legal assistance: UNHCR conducted protection profiling exercises, regularly updated the registration of refugees and provided legal assistance as required. Training in protection and related legal issues was organized for border management officials, police contingents and eligibility committees. The Office made monitoring visits to 14 regions used for entry by migrants in mixed flows and conducted research on migrants from the Horn of Africa.

Operational support (to agencies): UNHCR conducted assessments, reviews and audits of its partners and trained them in the use of standards and indicators. Donors were regularly kept informed about operations.

Sanitation: Some 95 per cent of all households had bathing facilities and pit latrines of an acceptable standard. Public places, including schools, markets and health centres, had water and public latrines. There was no outbreak of communicable diseases in any of the camps.

Shelter and other infrastructure: Hospitals and schools were rehabilitated and repatriation and access roads repaired. UNHCR distributed shelter construction materials to refugees moving from one camp to another. Departure centres were established in the old settlements. In the Rukwa and Tabora regions, UNHCR drilled boreholes, rehabilitated or constructed roads and improved other infrastructure, including the Mpanda airstrip and terminal.

Transport and logistics: UNHCR transported 120,000 refugees back to their homes or within Tanzania. Some 101,200 metric tons of goods were stored and delivered.

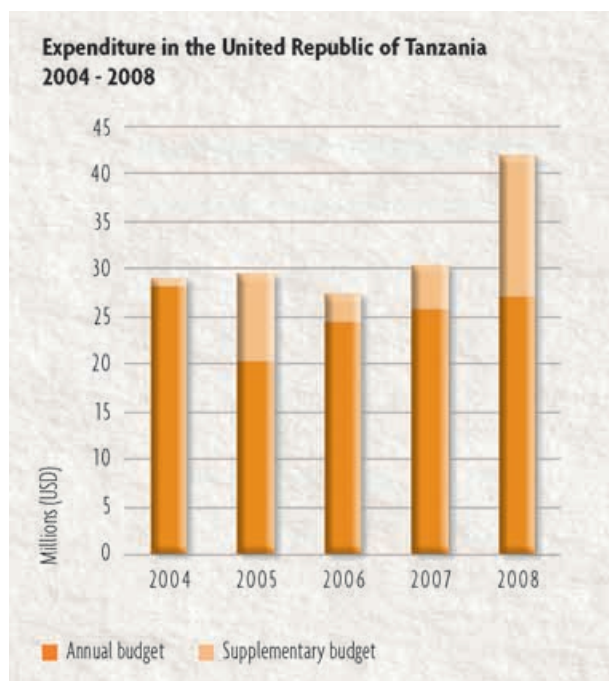
Water: An average of 25 litres of safe water was distributed per person per day and the number of persons per water tap was reduced from 105 to 79.

○ Constraints

Many Congolese refugees postponed their return due to the deteriorating situation in eastern Congo. The Government's ban on income generating activities and the closure of secondary schools and markets had a negative effect on the well-being of Burundian refugees in camps. The naturalization process for refugees in the old settlements encountered delays due to the slow issuance of security clearances by local security committees. The greatest constraint, however, was the Government's inability to finalize relocation and integration plans.

| Financial information |

UNHCR Tanzania's regular and supplementary budgets were fully funded. The increase in repatriation and resettlement activities in the camps and the implementation of the solutions plan for the old settlements increased expenditures even though the number of camps was reduced. Inflation, in particular the high cost of fuel, contributed to the rise in expenses.



| Organization and implementation |

Three additional field offices were established—in Mpanda, Mishamo and Ulyankulu. Many positions in north-western Tanzania were discontinued in the second semester, helping to reduce the number of staff to 204 regular staff, of whom 36 were international and 24 UNVs. An OIOS audit of UNHCR operations in Tanzania in 2008 recommended improvements to internal control systems. These are now being implemented.

| Working with others |

UNHCR in Tanzania had implementing partnerships with six international NGOs, eight national NGOs and three governmental departments. The latter included the Department of Immigration, a key partner in the naturalization process. The Office also enjoyed the support of many other UN agencies—as well as of host-community partners in the Delivering as One Initiative—in addressing the needs of refugees.

| Overall assessment |

A strategic focus on durable solutions and engagement with the Delivering as One Initiative allowed UNHCR to make significant progress towards dignified solutions for refugee populations. The Office progressed towards the day when it could make a responsible exit from north-western Tanzania while contributing to preserving asylum space.

| Partners | |
|---|--|
| Implementing partners | |
| Government: Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Immigration | |
| NGOs: Care International, Concern Worldwide, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services, Norwegian People's Aid, Relief to Development Society, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation, World Vision Tanzania | |
| Others: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit | |
| Operational partners | |
| Government: Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) Kigoma | |
| NGOs: Right to Play, FilmAid | |
| Others: FAO, ICRC, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO | |

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

| | Final budget | Income from contributions | Other funds available | Total funds available ¹ | Total expenditure |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Annual budget | 28,722,652 | 16,754,117 | 10,655,244 | 27,409,362 | 27,218,503 |
| 1972 Burundian refugees in Tanzania SB | 14,708,612 | 19,603,093 | 197,118 | 19,800,211 | 14,609,547 |
| Avian and human influenza SB | 100,000 | 0 | 98,986 | 98,986 | 98,986 |
| Supplementary budget subtotal | 14,808,612 | 19,603,093 | 296,104 | 19,899,197 | 14,708,533 |
| Total | 43,531,264 | 36,357,210 | 10,951,348 | 47,308,558 | 41,927,036 |

Note: Supplementary programmes do not include seven per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR. Income from contributions includes contributions earmarked at the country level. Other funds available include transfers from unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

¹ Total funds available include currency adjustments.

| Financial report for UNHCR's operations in the United Republic of Tanzania (USD) | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Expenditure breakdown | Current year's projects | | | Prior years' project |
| | Annual programme budget | Supplementary programme budget | Total | Annual and supplementary budgets |
| Protection, monitoring and coordination | 8,000,806 | 2,253,023 | 10,253,829 | 0 |
| Community services | 287,154 | 1,510 | 288,664 | 44,459 |
| Crop production | 3,832 | 0 | 3,832 | 0 |
| Domestic needs and household support | 482,750 | 0 | 482,750 | 0 |
| Education | 297,805 | 0 | 297,805 | 46,397 |
| Food | 31,195 | 7,176 | 38,371 | 0 |
| Forestry | 177,047 | 0 | 177,047 | 66,236 |
| Health and nutrition | 1,001,853 | 7,010 | 1,008,863 | 95,686 |
| Legal assistance | 2,386,983 | 3,312,479 | 5,699,462 | 697,436 |
| Operational support (to agencies) | 1,383,868 | 296,380 | 1,680,248 | 450,079 |
| Sanitation | 201,511 | 25,891 | 227,402 | 67,091 |
| Shelter and infrastructure | 328,764 | 402,346 | 731,110 | 201,604 |
| Transport and logistics | 6,174,088 | 3,728,103 | 9,902,191 | 180,846 |
| Water | 154,051 | 30,395 | 184,446 | 177,458 |
| Instalments to implementing partners | 4,099,713 | 3,906,769 | 8,006,482 | (2,027,292) |
| Subtotal operational activities | 25,011,420 | 13,971,082 | 38,982,502 | 0 |
| Programme support | 2,207,083 | 737,451 | 2,944,534 | 0 |
| Total expenditure | 27,218,503 | 14,708,533 | 41,927,036 | 0 |
| Cancellation on prior years' expenditure | | | | (641,842) |
| Instalments with implementing partners | | | | |
| Payments made | 9,829,000 | 6,306,829 | 16,135,829 | |
| Reporting received | (5,729,287) | (2,400,060) | (8,129,347) | |
| Balance | 4,099,713 | 3,906,769 | 8,006,482 | |
| Outstanding 1st January | | | | 3,344,632 |
| Reporting received | | | | (2,027,292) |
| Refunded to UNHCR | | | | (188,219) |
| Currency adjustment | | | | (673) |
| Outstanding 31st December | | | | 1,128,448 |