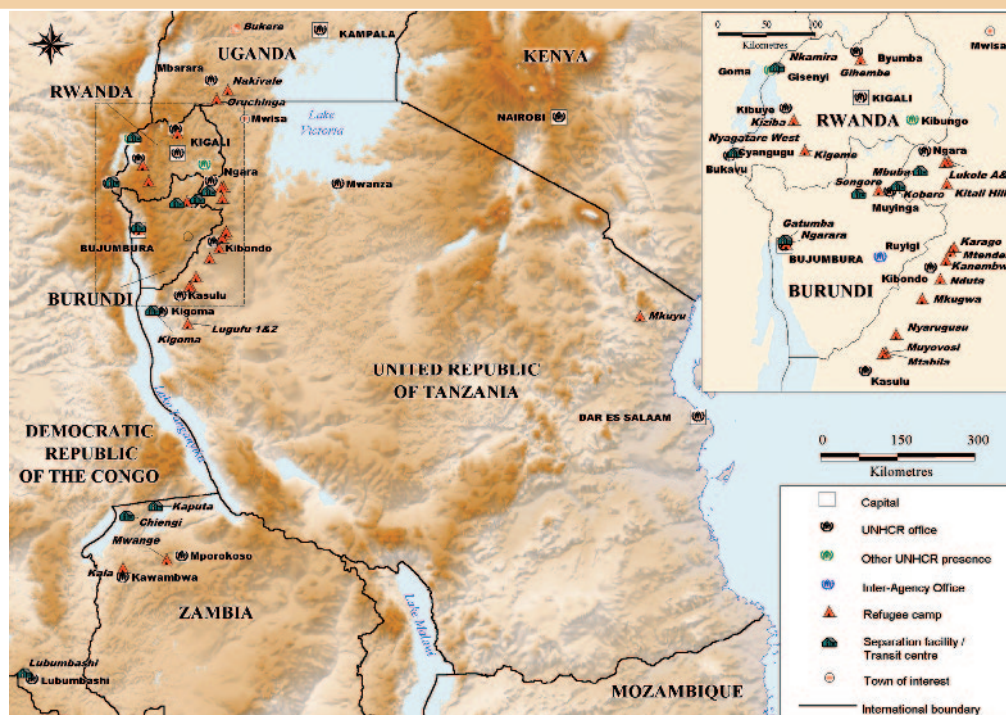


# United Republic of Tanzania

## Main Objectives

- Provide protection for refugees from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Somalia and ensure their well-being by providing essential assistance and services while they remain in the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania).
- Where conditions in the countries of origin permit, assist refugees from Burundi, Rwanda and the DRC by facilitating and, if appropriate, promoting their voluntary repatriation.
- Continue to support the local integration of refugees whom the Government has allowed to settle permanently in Tanzania.
- Promote refugee law and help the Tanzanian authorities to provide security in the refugee camps, ensuring that the camps retain an exclusively civilian and humanitarian character and that they accommodate only those persons entitled to humanitarian protection.
- Maintain the support of the Tanzanian Government and the goodwill of its people towards refugees and asylum-seekers by providing tangible benefits to the local population in areas affected by the presence of refugees.
- Promote and implement strategies for HIV/AIDS control in the refugee camps.



## Working Environment

### Recent Developments

Tanzania continues to host Africa's largest concentration of refugees: almost one million persons. Ongoing civil and political unrest, particularly in the DRC and Burundi, hinders voluntary repatriation to these countries and at the same time, causes new refugee flows into Tanzania, albeit at lower rates than in previous years. The number of assisted refugees remained relatively stable in 2002 at around 500,000 persons, with increases (new arrivals and births) being largely offset by facilitated and spontaneous repatriation movements. In addition to the refugee population receiving assistance from UNHCR,

Government figures indicate that there are some 170,000 Burundians in settlements and a further 300,000 living in villages in north-western Tanzania, who do not receive material assistance from UNHCR.

In Burundi, the installation of a transitional government and its various constituent institutions

### Planning Figures

Population	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003
Burundian Refugees	335,000	256,000
Congolese Refugees (DRC)	143,500	170,000
Rwandan Refugees	4,800	2,600
Somali Refugees	3,400	3,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>486,700</b>	<b>432,000</b>

**Total Requirements: USD 27,104,950**

in November 2001 marked a significant achievement in the implementation of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Accord. However, the humanitarian situation in Burundi continues to be a matter of concern to UNHCR. To date, a cease-fire agreement has not been signed and fighting between government and rebel forces continues to flare up unpredictably in various provinces. The overall security situation remains precarious and internal displacement and refugee outflows still occur in the aftermath of clashes, particularly in the southern and eastern provinces of the country. At the same time, relatively little progress has been achieved through the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, and substantial numbers of new DRC refugees continue to arrive in Tanzania.

## Constraints

During the past few years, the traditional hospitality shown towards refugees by the Tanzanian authorities and host communities has been strained by growing insecurity (perceived to be caused by the refugees) and the pressure on limited natural resources as a result of the higher numbers of refugees in the country. As a result, assistance and protection programmes for refugees are being delivered in a more restrictive and politically charged atmosphere. Furthermore, in early 2002 the Government's position hardened with regard to the continued presence of Burundian and Rwandan refugees in particular. The Government repeatedly called for the repatriation of the refugees as soon as possible and, at the latest, by the end of 2002. The Government's current policy focuses on temporary asylum with a view to voluntary repatriation as soon as possible. This effectively precludes any possibility of local integration and inhibits efforts towards self-reliance.

## Strategy

### Protection and Solutions

For all the refugees in camps in northwestern Tanzania, protection and assistance activities will need to be continued throughout 2003. The facilitation and, if possible, promotion of large-scale voluntary repatriation – especially to Burundi and

Rwanda – will depend on significant progress being achieved through the various national, regional and international initiatives currently underway. On the other hand, UNHCR expects to see continuing influxes of DRC refugees while, for the Somali refugees, a local settlement programme will be implemented.

## Assistance

**Burundian Refugees:** UNHCR proposed to the Tripartite Commission (the Governments of Burundi and Tanzania and UNHCR) that facilitated repatriation to Burundi should commence for those refugees willing to avail themselves of the offer of transportation and non-food items. This proposal was a response to the substantial numbers of Burundi refugees spontaneously repatriating during 2001, and also a means of reducing assaults upon and harassment of spontaneous returnees on their journey home. The Commission accepted the proposal in January 2002, and the first return movement was undertaken on 28 March.

However, due to the deteriorating security situation in Burundi, repatriation movements in 2002 could only be organised to the safer northern and central areas of Burundi. UNHCR remains unable to facilitate returns in safety and dignity to the southern and eastern provinces. Nevertheless, if the security situation in Burundi improves in 2003, an acceleration of the voluntary repatriation programme could be foreseen.

**Rwandan Refugees:** Although a functioning tripartite mechanism (Tanzania/Rwanda/UNHCR) is in place, and repatriation continues to be pursued for Rwandan refugees in Tanzania, a large-scale return movement is not foreseen at present. While, the number of new Rwandan refugee arrivals in 2002 was likely to be lower than in 2001, voluntary repatriation figures were expected to be higher. UNHCR expects this trend to continue into 2003.

**Congolese Refugees (DRC):** The Inter-Congolese Dialogue held in Sun City, South Africa, in March 2002 brought together the major protagonists in the DRC conflict for the first time in many months. Hopes of a positive outcome diminished sharply as it became clear that agree-

ments reached by certain parties were not acceptable to all involved. As fighting between various armed groups continued in eastern DRC, substantial numbers of Congolese refugees arrived in Tanzania in 2002. UNHCR expects these influxes to continue into 2003. In late 2002, space for new arrivals in Tanzania was running out in the refugee camps in the Kigoma Region.

**Somali Refugees:** In pursuit of the local settlement programme for Somali refugees, the development of a new site at Chogo in the Tanga Region continued in 2002, and movements to Chogo are expected to start in late 2002 and continue into 2003. It is hoped that it will be possible by the end of 2003 to make a positive assessment of progress regarding food self-sufficiency, and that the Government will be in a position to accept full responsibility for these refugees.

**Other Activities:** In order to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of the refugee camps,

UNHCR will provide special assistance and support to the Tanzanian authorities through a range of measures (the “security package”), including the deployment and training of special police contingents and the maintenance of a facility for the separation of former combatants from the rest of the refugee population.

Subject to the availability of funding, UNHCR will also assist areas affected by the presence of refugees by strengthening local institutions, transport networks and infrastructure. Some of these activities will be funded by a major donor, within the framework of a co-operation agreement between the two agencies and implementing partners. UNHCR also supports the central, regional and district authorities involved in the day-to-day management of refugee affairs.

UNHCR’s protection staff will continue to concentrate their training and promotion efforts on refugee rights and legal procedures relating to



Many of the refugees from Rwanda, Burundi, the DRC, Somalia and Ethiopia are encouraged to engage in income generation activities. Duck keeping in Mkugwa camp. UNHCR / L. Taylor

sexual offences and the criminal code. These will be addressed through the holding of refugee law and policy workshops for government officials, lawyers, NGO staff, refugee leaders, health and community service officials and others.

The gradual empowerment of refugee women continues to be one of UNHCR's policy objectives in Tanzania. Furthermore, a comprehensive approach to the problem of SGBV will focus on prevention through awareness raising at the community level and the provision of legal, medical and psychosocial support to victims. In addition, increased emphasis is being placed on the prevention of exploitation of refugee women.

Training in the camps emphasises the rights of refugee children, and relevant activities are incorporated into education, community services and protection programmes. Child health care focuses on immunisation and childhood illnesses, especially those associated with anaemia and malnutrition. Community-based activities will be implemented to engage adolescents in meaningful activities.

UNHCR will maintain vigorous environmental protection programmes to prevent soil erosion and the depletion of wood and water resources. Reforestation is being encouraged in threatened camp environments and energy conservation measures are being strengthened. Other environmental concerns will be addressed through vector control, medical waste disposal, household support and environmental education.

### Desired Impact

UNHCR expects that some 1,000 refugees will have been accepted for resettlement in 2002, and that roughly the same number will be accepted in 2003. It is expected that the main receiving countries will be Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United States.

## Organisation and Implementation

### Management Structure

In 2003, UNHCR's activities will be carried out in the main city of Dar es Salaam and in five field locations by 194 staff (41 international and 141 national) and 12 UNVs.

### Co-ordination

In 2003, UNHCR plans to work with a total of 16 NGOs. The Refugee Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the co-ordination of all refugee-related matters in Tanzania. Regular inter-agency meetings include representatives from NGOs, other UN agencies and local government officials. The UN agencies with operations in the country support the refugee programme. For example, WFP provides a full food ration, UNICEF provides assistance in health and education, FAO provides seeds and tools, and WHO provides immunisation expertise.

Offices
<b>Dar es Salaam</b>
Kasulu
Kibondo
Kigoma
Mwanza
Ngara

Partners
<b>Government Agencies</b>
Commissioner of Prisons
Ministry of Home Affairs
Regional Administrative Secretary (Kigoma and Tanga)
<b>NGOs</b>
Africare Tanzania
Assistance Road Foundation
<i>ATLAS Logistique</i>
CARE International
Caritas (Diocese of Kigoma / Diocese of Rulenge)
<i>Chama Cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania</i>
Christian Outreach Relief and Development
Concern Worldwide
International Rescue Committee
Norwegian People's Aid
Relief to Development Society
Southern Africa Extension Education Unit
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services
Tanzania Red Cross Society
Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation
World Vision Tanzania
<b>Others</b>
<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i>
FAO
UNFPA
UNICEF
WFP
WHO

Budget (USD)	
Activities and Services	Annual Programme
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	7,991,334
Community Services	856,252
Crop Production	77,590
Domestic Needs	281,668
Education	1,175,205
Food	121,951
Forestry	690,502
Health	2,377,026
Legal Assistance	1,850,181
Livestock	2,439
Operational Support (to Agencies)	3,496,884
Sanitation	364,547
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	972,818
Transport / Logistics	3,573,408
Water	881,129
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>24,712,934</b>
Programme Support	2,392,016
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,104,950</b>