



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HUMANITARIAN AID OFFICE (ECHO)

**HUMANITARIAN AID
for
Refugees
in the
United Republic of Tanzania

GLOBAL PLAN 2004**

Humanitarian Aid Committee January 2004

ECHO/TZA/BUD/2004/01000

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Explanatory Memorandum

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For several decades Tanzania has been an important country of asylum, welcoming refugees from Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Zaire/Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mozambique, Angola, Namibia and South Africa. For several years, despite chronic poverty, Tanzania has hosted the largest refugee population on the African continent. It has been a stable country in the midst of the Great Lakes Region (GLR), where numerous conflicts have generated thousands of refugees.

As of October 2003, the registered refugee population in Tanzania is over 476,000. The total has been close to half a million for the last three years. These refugees live in 13 camps in the North Western regions of Kigoma and Kagera. They are almost entirely dependent on international humanitarian aid, because Tanzanian law precludes self-reliance and integration. Burundians represent 68% of the total (326,000 people) and Congolese 31% (149,000 people). The remainder consists of mixed ethnic groups, Rwandans and special protection cases. There are other refugees in Tanzania, including approximately 3,000 Somalis, who are exceptionally being integrated into the North Eastern Tanga region. According to the government, half a million refugees are living outside the camps, including 170,000 Burundians settled officially in Rukwa region in 1972 and 300,000 settled illegally in Tanzanian border villages. The ECHO Global Plan concerns the 476,000 refugees accommodated in camps under UNHCR protection.

Despite adopting a sterner attitude towards refugees, Tanzania will probably continue to host a significant number in 2004, as the situations in Burundi and DRC are still unstable. In Burundi the change of president in May 2003 and the agreement between the rebel group *Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie* (FDD) and the transitional government in October 2003 were greeted with caution by the refugees. Before returning, most await a real cease-fire and reform of the army. The situation in DRC improved with the signing of the *Acte Global et Inclusif* in December 2002 and the installation of a national transitional government in July 2003. However, over 90% of the Congolese refugees are from South Kivu region, where the presence of uncontrolled armed forces remains a problem. In both Burundi and DRC prospects for repatriation are increasing, but it is unlikely that large-scale returns will occur in the near future. Between March 2002 and October 2003, only 57,000 Burundians were repatriated by UNHCR. As for the Congolese, UNHCR has begun to assess the possibility of a repatriation process from 2004 onwards.

The Commission aims to continue providing humanitarian aid through ECHO to refugees in Tanzania in 2004. The overall objective is to support the multi-sectoral care and maintenance operation in 13 refugee camps, meeting basic standards of humanitarian assistance. This Global Plan proposes an amount of €15,000,000 for 2004 in support of logistics, water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter, protection and other services for 450,000 refugees. An allocation is included for technical assistance. Potential partners are UNHCR, UNICEF and Spanish Red Cross (SRC).

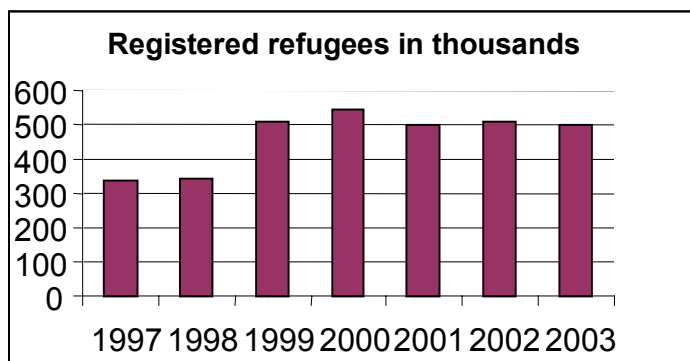
2. CONTEXT AND SITUATION

2.1. General Context

Tanzania has a population of 35.2 million in an area of 945 thousand sq. km. It is one of the poorest countries in the world, and qualified for full debt relief under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative in 2001. Its Gross National Income per capita is estimated at \$280, and half its population lives on less than \$1 a day.¹

Since independence,² Tanzania has hosted many refugees. After the Rwandan genocide of 1994, thousands of Rwandans entered Tanzania. Most have since returned. From 1972 Tanzania has been welcoming Burundian refugees. Following the assassination of their president in 1993 and the subsequent civil war, thousands more Burundians arrived. Since the mid-90's Tanzania has hosted increasing numbers of refugees from DRC, fleeing from conflict in South Kivu. Most refugees are in Western Tanzania, except the Somalis in Tanga, the 1972 caseload of Burundians in Rukwa and those living illegally in the country.

This Global Plan addresses the needs of the refugees in Kigoma and Kagera regions of NW Tanzania, who are protected and registered by UNHCR. For this group, the total refugee population evolved as follows since 1997:



2.2. Current Situation

Considerable progress was made in 2003 towards peace in Burundi and DRC (see Executive Summary), and both now have transitional governments. However, bloodshed and rape continued in conflict areas in both countries, and most refugees are not yet ready for voluntary return. UNHCR hopes to facilitate more repatriation in 2004. The Commission supports this aim, so long as the principles of safety, dignity and freewill are upheld. If large-scale repatriation occurs, it is the Commission's intention that the funding proposed under this decision would follow the refugees. Meanwhile, UNHCR adopted

¹ World Bank country data, 2002

² Mainland Tanganyika became independent in 1961, then united with Zanzibar to form URT in 1964.

the same figure as this Global Plan for the estimated number of refugees in Tanzanian camps in 2004: 450,000. Similarly, the Tanzania 2004 Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) predicts “modest or no decrease in the reference population”. Returns are often offset by births.

Most Rwandan refugees were repatriated at the end of 2002 and beginning of 2003 (over 20,000). In the first week of September 2003, over 700 Rwandans were repatriated by force, after the National Eligibility Committee (NEC) rejected their application for refugee status. A few hundred are left, awaiting resettlement in Western countries. The government is also considering repatriating an estimated 20,000 Rwandans living illegally in Tanzania, without international assistance.

Over the last two years, the Tanzanian government has adopted a tougher attitude towards refugees, imposing more restrictions and upholding the provisions of the Refugees Act 1998 more stringently. Government policy is against long-term presence of refugees, who do not have civic rights and cannot become self-sufficient. Government policy favours repatriation, not integration. In 2003 refugees had reduced freedom of movement and limited participation (sometimes none) in markets with the local community. Moreover, the authorities applied increased border controls in 2003, preventing some asylum-seekers from entering the country, especially from DRC. Very few cross-border population movements occurred between January and October 2003. Only 3,300 new arrivals were registered from January to June, and less than 200 from July to October. UNHCR documented several cases of *refoulement* and began to be excluded from the screening of new arrivals. It is vital for the international community to continue monitoring this situation and to offer appropriate support to UNHCR.

3. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Shelter and camp capacity

The refugees live in 13 camps along the Burundian border (see Annex 1 for camp statistics and Annex 2 for map). The Congolese are in 3 camps, and the Burundians are in 9. Approximately 2,000 refugees of mixed nationality and with special protection needs live in Mkugwa camp. Following repatriation of most of the Rwandan caseload at the end of 2002, Kitali Hill camp was closed. This site is maintained at low cost by UNHCR, so it could be used in case of sudden influx in this part of the country. Much further south, the Congolese camps are now at full capacity. In case of influx UNHCR would have to extend an existing camp or build another. So far the contingency site of Ilagala has not been developed, being remote and in need of a bridge across River Malagarasi.

There has not been a full Re-registration since 2001. However, in September 2003 a verification exercise was carried out, using refugee leaders supervised by UNHCR. The number of refugees was revised downwards by 8%. UNHCR plans to conduct a proper Re-registration in 2004, using a biometric system. This should produce more precise figures, enabling donors and agencies to plan assistance more accurately. There will be continued need in the sector of shelter in 2004.

Food aid and nutrition

The food supply for the refugee programme in 2003 was unstable, due to lack of resources. The reference ration of 1,857 Kcal/person/day was cut for most of the year, only being distributed at 100% from October 2003. After allocating 10 M € to WFP in 2003, ECHO transferred food aid for this programme to the EC Food Security Budget Line (FSBL), which allocated 10 M € in the second half of the year. This should enable the ration to be maintained at 100% until at least mid-2004. A Joint Assessment Mission in June 2003 considered the appropriateness of the ration, especially since restrictions on refugee movements have reduced opportunities for self-reliance. The general ration is unlikely to increase, due to WFP resource constraints, but from autumn 2003 specific vulnerable groups (people living with HIV/AIDS and breast-feeding women, 3 months post-delivery) began to benefit from an increase via the supplementary feeding programme.

The refugees have a monotonous diet, with less chance of supplementing this and compensating for ration cuts than previously. As a result, malnutrition rates increased slightly in 2003, but fortunately not above 5%.

Global acute malnutrition rates						Source: UNHCR/UNICEF	
Jul-99	Jul-00	Dec-00	Jul-01	Dec-01	Jul-02	Apr-03	Aug-03
2.8%	3.1%	7.4%	2.2%	3.1%	2.1%	4%	5%

The total number of beneficiaries in the supplementary feeding programme in 2002 was 188,000, including pregnant and lactating women. The total number in the therapeutic feeding programme in 2002 was 3,370. The 2003 figures are likely to be similar. There is clearly an ongoing need to support the nutrition sector.

Health

Health services in the camps are comprehensive and achieve very good standards. The general and Under-5 mortality rates remained below 1/1000/month in 2003. No disease outbreak has been reported so far in 2003. The vaccination coverage is high, at 98%. The average number of consultations per refugee per year is stable, at approximately 3. The malaria morbidity is high - 40% and even 50% in the rainy season - and remains the biggest health problem in the camps. The vector control activities do not seem very effective. In 2003 reproductive health services were strengthened and the fight against HIV/AIDS was expanded. Health services need continued support.

Water

Most camps are adequately supplied with safe water, providing the recommended 15 litres/person/day. There are forty operative water sources, including rivers, streams, boreholes and shallow wells. The cost of pumping and treatment is high, but can hardly be reduced without major investment. Only 14 litres/person/day are

provided in Lugufu camps, and at great cost. The system in these camps should improve in early 2004 with the equipping of new boreholes (already drilled) and the elevation of tanks, thanks to funding by EDF, Article 73 Cotonou. There is need for further funding of the water sector in 2004.

Protection/Gender/Other refugee services

Cases of *refoulement* were documented by UNHCR in 2003. Despite being officially voluntary, the nature of the repatriation of some groups was questionable. Most Rwandans returned because they believed that they had no choice, some being transported to the border by force, after the NEC rejected their application for refugee status. In May 2003 approximately 18,000 Burundians returned spontaneously, because they could not cope with the ration cuts and the restrictions imposed in and around the camps. In September 2003 at the *Conference on Refugee Protection Challenges in Africa*, held in Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian government promoted the concept of “safe havens” in the refugees’ country of origin. Immediately after this the government launched a new *National Refugee Policy*, with emphasis on burden-sharing with the international community. Overall, protection challenges are increasing and ongoing support is required. Support for the security package is also still needed, in order to assist UNHCR’s constant attempts to maintain the civilian nature of the camps. The security situation in the camps and surrounding area, after deteriorating in the first few months of 2003, has improved, but is a costly exercise.

The SGBV (Sexual and Gender-Based Violence) programme is improving and includes medical treatment for victims, counselling, information dissemination, support for legal action and empowerment of women. Women’s involvement in camp activities is already established, but could usefully be increased in the security sector.

The education and community service sectors have been affected by UNHCR budget cuts, but essential services have been maintained. Post-primary education and youth centres are under-supported.

4. PROPOSED ECHO STRATEGY

4.1. Coherence with ECHO’s overall strategic priorities

The strategy proposed under this decision complies with ECHO’s overall strategic priorities in three ways:

- **Greatest humanitarian needs:** According to ECHO’s global needs assessment 2004, the GLR is one of the areas of greatest humanitarian need. With government restrictions increasing and international donor interest dwindling, continued support for the Tanzania refugee programme will be crucial.
- **Assistance to most vulnerable / gender and child-related projects:** Both UNICEF and UNHCR operations have components that are geared to this issue, including the SGBV programme, support for war-affected children including child soldiers, tracing of unaccompanied

minors (UAMs) and reunification (now done by ICRC). Empowerment of women is also mainstreamed into the refugee operation in every sector.

- **Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD):** This has been partially addressed by use of the EDF in four ways: through the Special Programme for Refugee-Affected Areas (SPRAA)³; by Article 73 Cotonou (ex-Article 255 Lomé) support of 4 M € for some of the longer-term camp sectors of education, environment, health and water/sanitation, 2003-5; by the transfer of food aid from the end of 2003 to EC FSBL; and by a 25 M € allocation under Article 255 Lomé to UNHCR to prepare for and assist repatriation from Tanzania to Burundi, 2001-3.

4.2. Impact of previous humanitarian response

ECHO has provided substantial support for the refugee programme in Tanzania for several years (see Annex 3), and was UNHCR's key donor in 2003. ECHO plays the role of active donor, assessing and monitoring operations in order to maintain standards. In 2003 SPHERE standards were achieved in most sectors. The Tanzania refugee care and maintenance programme attained most of its goals. The programme has repeatedly suffered from food ration cuts, due to WFP pipeline problems, indirectly affecting all sectors. Specific efforts were made to target vulnerable groups, such as unaccompanied minors, disabled people and elderly persons without family support. ECHO's objectives of cost-efficient and needs-based assistance were achieved in close collaboration with UNHCR as coordinating agency, and with its implementing partners (IPs). In 2004 UNHCR plans to rationalise the number and sectors of its IPs. This coincides with IFRC's withdrawal and potential replacement by SRC. ECHO has learned the importance of monitoring changes closely, in order to maintain standards.

4.3. Co-ordination with activities of other donors and institutions

Responsibility for co-ordination in the refugee programme lies with UNHCR, under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is undertaken at various levels, geographic (camp, district, region, country) and sectoral (water, sanitation, health). ECHO is represented at these meetings, and is also a frequent visitor to the camps, holding bilateral meetings with NGOs, international organisations and refugees. At Dar es Salaam level, ECHO takes part in monthly UN/Donor meetings of the Development Assistance Co-operation Sub-group on Refugees. These began in January 2003, to reinforce donor and inter-agency co-ordination. ECHO also attends regular NGO meetings on refugees, where most IPs are represented. In February ECHO provided information to Member States at a meeting organised by the EC Delegation, to clarify the WFP pipeline problem. The ECHO desk officer visited the programme twice in 2003 to monitor the situation and prepare this Global Plan. Specialist support is provided by ECHO's regional office in Nairobi, and there was a health mission in July. ECHO took part in the

³ SPRAA allocation was 22 M € (1997-2003) and 2 M € (2001-7) for socio-economic infrastructure, transport and environmental protection.

concluding session of the CAP workshop in March, and this Global Plan is fully in line with UNHCR's appeal in the Tanzania 2004 CAP for \$27,000,000 for refugees in Tanzania. The WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in June was attended by ECHO-Tanzania field officer, ECHO's regional Food expert and the EC Regional Food Security expert. At Brussels level, strategic programming meetings have been held with all major partners.

Concerning DG Development and EuropeAid Co-operation Office, there is frequent contact and a clear division of labour. The 9th EDF Country Strategy Paper provides 355 M € (2001-7) and aims to reduce poverty by accelerating the process of sustainable economic and social development. ECHO's intervention is entirely focused on the refugee programme. Concerning choice of partners, this is more predictable than in some interventions, as UN bodies have special mandates and experience in relation to large refugee programmes.

4.4. Risk assessment and assumptions

The main risk associated with the proposed programme is the unpredictability of population movements in the GLR. The main assumption is that an average of 450,000 refugees will remain in camps in NW Tanzania in 2004. This figure depends on the peace processes in Burundi and DRC, the Tanzanian government's attitude to refugees, the refugees' perception of the situation and the degree of safety in the areas of return. If the situation in the countries of origin improves sufficiently, UNHCR will promote repatriation and more refugees will return. On the other hand, deterioration of the situation in these countries could lead to an influx of refugees in Tanzania. While the Tanzanian government is unlikely to repatriate refugees by force, there may be an attempt to accelerate the repatriation.

A second risk concerns the level of support provided by other donors, as ECHO contributes partially to programmes. The assumption is that other donors will contribute enough, to maintain minimum standards.

4.5. ECHO Strategy

The principal objective is to meet essential **protection, care and maintenance** requirements of the current and predicted caseload of approximately **450,000 refugees** in camps in NW Tanzania. The specific objective is the provision of integrated assistance to refugees, including logistics, water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter and protection. Potential partners are UNHCR, UNICEF and SRC. This Global Plan aims to make a significant contribution to the refugee operation, meeting humanitarian needs and enabling standards to be maintained. The ECHO programme covers the following sectors, shown in detail in the Strategic programming matrix:

Logistics

The refugee camps are situated in an area that suffers from poor infrastructure and low capacity. The cost of running essential transport is high, as many vehicles operate under tough conditions. The programme requires large quantities of food, non-food items (NFIs) and people to be transported in a

timely and safe manner. The fleet of light and heavy vehicles, mainly operated by UNHCR, is old and inadequate. ECHO will go on contributing to these logistical requirements, which have suffered from UNHCR's repeated budget cuts.

Water, sanitation, health and nutrition

The standards of health, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation are good and need to be maintained. Some of these services also benefit the local population. Surveillance and monitoring systems are in place and allow a rapid response, in case of an epidemic. Health education and information need to be enhanced. Further support will be provided by ECHO to these sectors.

Shelter, protection and other refugee services

ECHO will continue supporting the provision of shelter and protection. This includes camp infrastructure, refugee shelter, registration of refugees, and the distribution of NFIs. The JAM highlighted the need for NFIs to be redistributed to all refugees in camps for over a year, since cooking sets, blankets and jerry cans have a limited lifespan. ECHO will support UNHCR in running the SGBV programme. ECHO will continue supporting the security package, which guarantees trained police presence, helps to ensure the civilian nature of the camps and reduces violence.

Support to pre-school, primary and post-primary education will be maintained through teacher training, infrastructure support, provision of school materials and textbooks. The pupils follow the curriculum of their country of origin, in hope of facilitating reintegration after repatriation. Support will also be provided for vocational and skills training for youth in the camps.

Environmental protection measures will be supported, to avoid deterioration of the refugee hosting area. These include tree-planting, soil and water conservation schemes and fuel-saving schemes. It is estimated that in 2003 more trees were planted than harvested by refugees, and this needs to be encouraged.

Community services targeting vulnerable groups in the camps (outlined in 4.1.) will be supported, as well as the provision of sanitary materials for women and soap.

Technical assistance

In order to maximise the impact of the humanitarian aid, the Commission will maintain ECHO support offices in Dar es Salaam, Kigoma and Ngara. These offices will assess needs, appraise project proposals, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of humanitarian operations financed by the Commission, and provide technical assistance and logistics, as required.

4.6. Duration

The duration of the implementation of this decision will be 16 months. Humanitarian operations funded by this decision must be implemented within this period. This timeframe is necessary in order to avoid breaks in the provision of aid to refugees. Expenditure will be eligible from 1 January

2004, to facilitate procurement of essential supplies, such as drugs for health programmes.

If implementation of the actions envisaged in this decision is suspended due to *force majeure* or any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the humanitarian aid operations.

Depending on the evolution of the situation in the field, the Commission reserves the right to terminate the agreements signed with the implementing humanitarian organisations, where the suspension of activities is for a period of more than one third of the total planned duration of a given operation. The procedure established in the Framework Partnership Agreement in this respect will be applied.

4.7. Amount of Decision and Strategic programming matrix

4.7.1. Total amount of the Decision: €15,000,000 Euro

4.7.2. Strategic Programming Matrix

STRATEGIC MATRIX FOR GLOBAL PLAN TANZANIA 2004

Principal Objective		To meet essential protection, care and maintenance requirements of current and predicted caseload of approximately 450,000 refugees in camps in NW Tanzania		
Specific objectives		Activities proposed	Inputs required	Expected outputs / indicators
1. PROTECTION, CARE AND MAINTENANCE: the provision of integrated assistance to refugees, including, logistics, water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter and protection.		EUR 14,800,000		Beneficiaries: 450,000
LOGISTICS: to support the logistic requirements of the operation, in order to facilitate care and maintenance		<u>Potential partners:</u> - UNHCR - UNICEF - Spanish Red Cross		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To contribute to the running and management of the logistical support operation for the refugee programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase, rental and management of vehicles and trucking fleets. - Workshop upkeep, fuel, insurance & transportation - Procurement, transport and storage of essential spare parts and equipment. - Spot-repair and maintenance of roads. 	<u>ECHO pays for:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to the costs for the running and maintenance of approx. 280 4x4 vehicles and 70 light trucks - Fuel and workshop costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N° of operational vehicles - Breakdown/repair frequency. - On-time delivery rate of relief items. - Orderly and efficient warehouse management - Transparent stock inventories. - Km of road maintained and spot-repaired - Ability of trucks to reach all camps
WATER / SANITATION / HEALTH / NUTRITION: to contain sanitary, hygiene and health levels to within minimum acceptable standards				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To maintain adequate nutritional and health status of 450,000 refugees. - To provide potable water for domestic use - To provide communal and family latrines - To reduce prevalence of vector-borne diseases - To maintain clean and sanitary environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In-patient departments - Out-patient departments - An operational internal referral system using dispensaries and outpost clinics - Providing surgical & referral services. - Expanded Programme of Immunisation and Mother & Child Healthcare activities. - Health promotion and education. - HIV/AIDS awareness/prevention/ counselling - Nutritional feeding centres - Pumping, treatment and distribution of potable water. - Provision of latrine slabs and superstructure materials - Maintenance of waste disposal, drainage and vector control. 	<u>ECHO pays for:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drugs and medicines, supplies and vaccinations - Medical staff, including incentives for refugee health staff - Logistics support and supervision - Infrastructure maintenance and rehabilitation 	<p>Health: CMR < 1.5/1000/month Under 5 CMR < 2/1000/month Vaccination coverage Min 95 % BCG, Polio, measles, DTP Maternal mortality rate < 100/1000 live birth OPD consultations > 3 per refugee per year, and < 5 per refugee per year. Increased HIV/AIDS awareness in camps and surrounding communities. Absence of epidemics in camps, or rapid response to epidemics. 1 Dispensary per 10,000 patients Number of operations Refugee/Tanzanian health care ratio Staff training</p> <p>Nutrition: Global acute malnutrition < 5 % Severe acute malnutrition < 1 % 1 to 2 malnutrition surveys a year Staff training</p> <p>Water: Min. 15 litres of treated potable water per refugee per day. Cost-efficient use of fuel and monitoring</p> <p>Sanitation: 1 constructed latrine / family 90 % latrine coverage rate per camp 1 Communal latrine drop hole per 30 people at reception centres 20 people per communal latrine in the camps 24 health and hygiene training sessions per camp Min 10 % trained refugee population 70 % garbage pits/wash areas per camp Residual spraying of dispensaries > 90 % coverage twice/year</p>

				Residual spraying of garbage pits/latrines twice/month 200 flytraps/500 tsetse fly traps Efficiency of camp drainage
SHELTER / PROTECTION AND OTHER REFUGEE SERVICES: to support these sectors, vital to refugees' survival and wellbeing				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To maintain adequate standards of shelter, plots and camp infrastructure for 450,000 refugees, including distribution of NFIs - To protect the rights of new arrivals, settled and repatriating refugees - To provide primary education for refugee children - To promote community service activities in the camps, targeting vulnerable groups. - To target non-formal education and skills training for idle youth in the camps - To protect the environment in/around the camps, limiting deterioration and wasteful fuel consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of plastic sheeting and poles for shelter construction and repair. - Maintenance of camp facilities. - Distribution of NFI kits: kitchen sets blankets jerry cans - Maintenance of regular monthly distributions of soap and sanitary towels - Refugee reception, screening and registration, plus re-registration - Legal representation and support to camp policing. - Safeguarding of minimal acceptable standards in refugee assistance. - SGBV programme. - Advocacy for refugee rights & GoT refugee policy. - Unaccompanied Minors' tracing and reunification. - Maintenance and construction of scl. bdgs. - Mobilisation & training of refugee qualified & unqualified teachers. - Provision of educational materials and textbooks according to curriculum of refugees' country of origin. - Running of centres & targeted assistance for UAMs, disabled people & single parents. - Running of vocational training centres. - Environmental education and Reforestation. - Promotion of fuel-saving efficient stoves. - Improved management of fuel harvesting sites. 	<u>ECHO pays for:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to NFI supplies - Staff and overhead costs, and incentives, to protection lawyers - Contribution to Security package and support to Ministry of Home Affairs - Logistics support and supervision - Infrastructure maintenance and rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One shelter/refugee household. - Enough NFIs for new arrivals, according to rationed entitlement, within 48 hrs of arrival. - 250 gr. of soap/refugee/month and adequate supply of sanitary materials for women. - Maintenance of camp buildings and infrastructure during rainy season. - N° of refugees assisted, registered and settled, plus results of re-registration exercise. - N° of SGBV victims receiving care and counselling. - Monitoring reports by UNHCR field staff of assistance standards. - Compliance of GoT in assisting and safeguarding the rights of refugees in legislation and practice. - Number of refugees assisted in local legal system - Primary school enrolment statistics and attendance > 80 %, and dropout rates < 25 %. - Teacher/pupil ratio < 1:75. - Examination attendance and pass rates, by gender. - Refugee access to textbooks and basic school materials. - Attendance of vulnerable groups at service sites. - Enrolment and graduation rates from non-formal education and skills training courses. - Reduced incidence of crime in/around the camps. - N° of trees planted/conserved. - Adequate self-sustainable supply of fuel wood for refugees against minimal cooking requirements. - < 10 km distance for fuel wood collection - Use of appropriate technology and fuel-saving efficient stoves.

2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: to maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field to assess needs, appraise project proposals, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the operations	EUR 200, 000	.
ECHO technical assistance offices maintained in Dar es Salaam, Kigoma and Ngara		-

CONSTRAINTS & ASSUMPTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Harsh isolated environment, providing challenges and difficulties in maintaining operational capacity ➤ Poor standard of roads and access network, plus poor public health conditions, including high prevalence of malaria ➤ Strain and pressure on the refugee presence in Tanzania, resulting from regional tensions and domestic politics ➤ Sudden influx or repatriation to be met with flexible response from implementing partners and agencies ➤ ECHO's financial allocations to the above programmes are earmarked contributions – these programmes require other donors

TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS:	EUR 15,000,000	
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5. ANNEXES

5.1. Annex 1: Statistics on refugee population in NW Tanzania

CAMP POPULATION STATISTICS NW TANZANIA: END OF OCTOBER 2003

Camp	Location	Origin	Dec-01	Oct-02	Oct-03	Difference 2002/2003
Mwisa	Karagwe	Rwanda		1	0	-1
Mwisa	Karagwe	Congo				
Mwisa	Karagwe	Burundi	49	217	1	-216
Sub Total			49	218	1	-217

Lukole A	Ngara	Burundi	60,390	55,170	54,417	- 753
Lukole B	Ngara	Burundi	43,051	49,639	35,162	-14,477
Lukole A&B	Ngara	Rwanda	18,495	16,209	0	-16,209
Lukole A&B	Ngara	Congo	1	1	1	0
Kitali Hill	Ngara	Burundi	8,291	4,417	0	-4,417
Kitali Hill	Ngara	Rwanda	5,691	4,781	0	-4,781
Mbuba transit	Ngara	Rwanda	66	44	61	17
Mbuba transit	Ngara	Congo	6	37	56	19
Mbuba transit	Ngara	Burundi	107	1,229	23	-1,206
Sub Total			136,098	131,527	89,720	-41,807

Mtendeli	Kibondo	Burundi	41,744	48,580	41,562	-7,018
Karago	Kibondo	Burundi	37,588	35,406	25,219	-10,187
Kanembwa	Kibondo	Burundi	18,569	19,157	19,821	664
Nduta	Kibondo	Burundi	47,811	49,664	47,524	-2,140
Mkugwa	Kibondo	Mixed	1,724	1,999	1,882	-117
Sub Total			147,436	154,806	136,008	-18,798

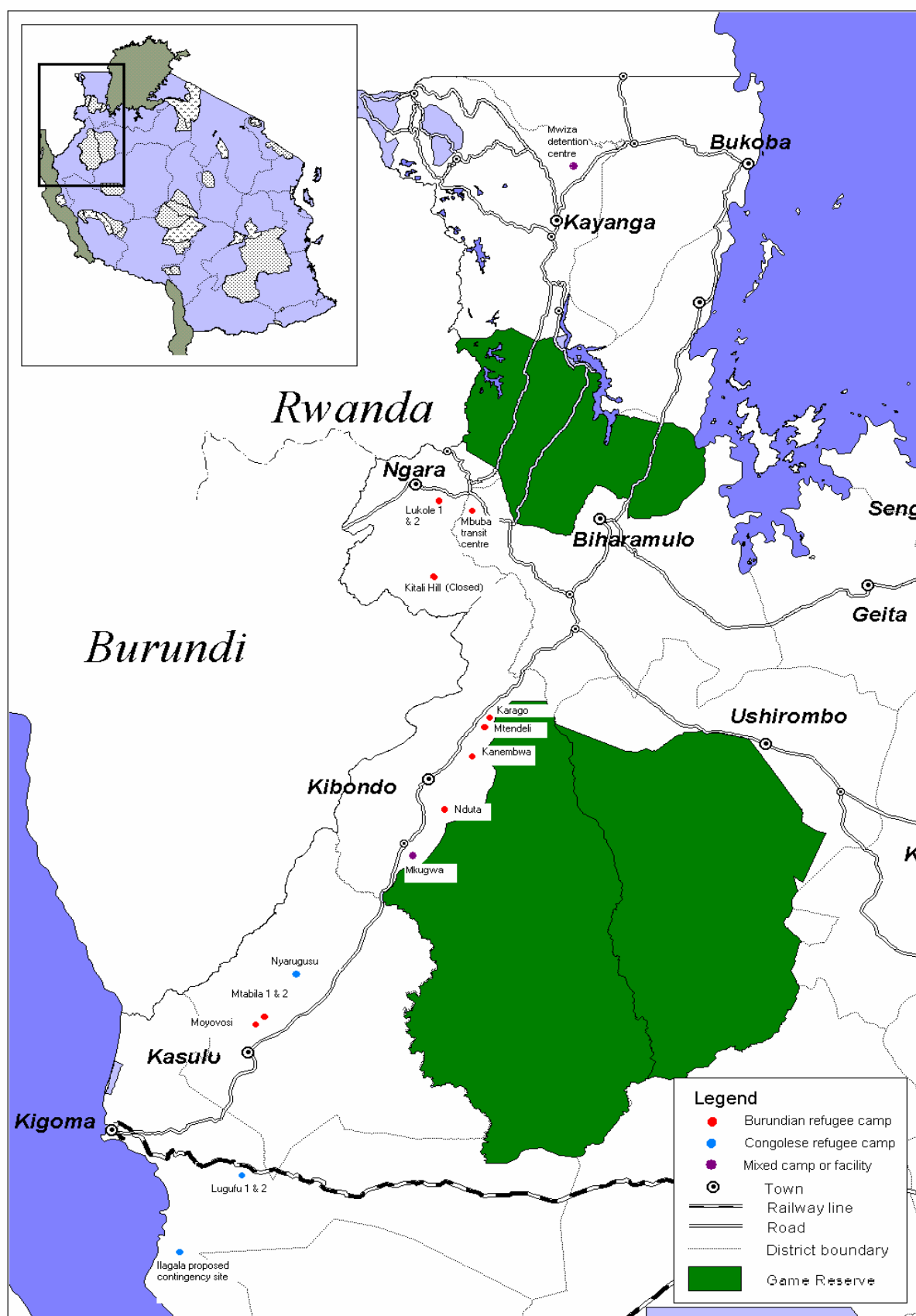
Nyarugusu	Kasulu	Congo	52,189	54,135	58,091	3,956
Mtabila 1	Kasulu	Burundi	15,883	16,746	17,810	1,064
Mtabila 2	Kasulu	Burundi	39,894	41,789	44,475	2,686
Moyovosi	Kasulu	Burundi	37,627	38,904	39,824	920
Sub Total			145,593	151,574	160,200	8,626

Lugufu 1	Kigoma	Congo	52,823	53,947	57,006	3,059
Lugufu 2	Kigoma	Congo	12,602	29,852	33,726	3,874
Sub Total			65,425	83,799	90,732	6,933

Total			494,552	521,924	476,661	-45,263
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Source: UNHCR

5.2. Annex 2: Map of Tanzania, showing refugee camps



5.3. Annex 3: List of previous ECHO operations

[illegible]

5.4. Annex 4: List of Abbreviations

CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
CSB	Corn-Soya Blend
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTP	Diphtheria-Tetanus-Polio
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Aid Office
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
FAR	Forces Armées Rwandaises
FDD	Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie
FSBL	Food Security Budget Line
GLR	Great Lakes Region
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IP	Implementing Partner
IPD	In-Patient Department
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MT	Metric Tonnes
NEC	National Eligibility Committee
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RCD	Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SPRAA	Special Programme for Refugee Affected Areas
SRC	Spanish Red Cross
TBA	Traditional Birth Assistant
TRCS	Tanzania Red Cross Society
UAM	Unaccompanied Minors
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States
USD	United States Dollars
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

COMMISSION DECISION
of
on the financing of humanitarian operations in Tanzania from the budget of the
European Union

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Communities,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid,⁴ and in particular Article 15(2) thereof,

Whereas:

1. Tanzania continues to be the country hosting the largest refugee caseload in Africa,
2. The refugee population in Tanzania consists of more than 476,000 people, who are almost entirely dependent on international humanitarian aid,
3. A detailed analysis has identified humanitarian needs in the sectors of logistics, water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter and protection,
4. In order to maximise the impact of the humanitarian aid for the victims, it is necessary to maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field,
5. An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid operations should be financed by the Community for a period of 16 months,
6. It is estimated that an amount of EUR 15 million from budget article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees in Tanzania, taking into account the available budget, other donors' interventions and other factors,
7. In accordance with Article 17 (3) of Council Regulation (EC) N° 1257/96 of 20 June 1996, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 22/01/2004

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 15 million for humanitarian aid operations in favour of refugees in Tanzania from article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Union,
2. In accordance with Articles 2 and 4 of Council Regulation (EC) N° 1257/96, these humanitarian operations will be implemented in the framework of the following specific objectives:
 - Protection, care and maintenance: the provision of integrated assistance to refugees, including logistics, water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter and protection
 - Technical assistance: to maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field to assess needs, appraise project proposals, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the operations.
3. The amounts allocated to each of these objectives are listed in the annex to this decision.

⁴ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1-6

Article 2

The Commission may, where this is justified by the humanitarian situation, re-allocate the funding levels established for one of the objectives set out in Article 1(2) to another objective mentioned therein, provided that the re-allocated amount represents less than 20% of the global amount covered by this decision and does not exceed EUR 2 million.

Article 3

1. The duration of the implementation of this decision shall be for a period of 16 months, starting on 1 January 2004. Expenditure shall be eligible from that date.
2. If actions funded by this decision are suspended due to *force majeure* or comparable circumstances, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the implementation of this decision.

Article 4

This decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels on.....

For the Commission

.....
Member of the Commission

Annex: breakdown of allocations by specific objective

Specific objectives	Allocation by Specific objective (EUR)
Protection, care and maintenance: the provision of integrated assistance to refugees, including logistics, water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter and protection	14,800,000
Technical assistance: to maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field to assess needs, appraise project proposals, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the operations	200,000
TOTAL	15,000,000