



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AID - ECHO

**HUMANITARIAN AID
for
Refugees
in the
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
GLOBAL PLAN 2007**

Humanitarian Aid Committee, December 2006

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tanzania has hosted refugees from the Great Lakes Region of Central Africa (GLR) and further afield for over 30 years. This Global Plan concerns the 290,000¹ refugees who are living in 11 camps in the north-west regions of Kigoma and Kagera, managed by UNHCR under the authority of Tanzania's Ministry of Home Affairs. The refugee population is very dependent on humanitarian aid for survival, as refugee self-sufficiency is not officially permitted by Tanzania's 1998 Refugees Act. In addition to the registered refugees, the Government of Tanzania estimates that there are an additional half a million living outside the camps.

In 2005, Burundi ended its protracted transition phase, with the successful democratic election of a President. The country has remained relatively stable since then and in September 2006, the last rebel faction, the FNL, signed a ceasefire. Worrying political developments were reported, however, in August 2006, but overall the situation on the ground has been satisfactory enough for UNHCR to promote repatriation. The situation in DRC may evolve after the second round of the elections in late October. UNHCR has been facilitating repatriation to DRC for the past year, mainly to South Kivu from where the great majority of the refugees originate. With the shift in the position of the Government of Tanzania from tolerating local integration towards encouraging repatriation, the latter has become the main solution for refugees in Tanzania. The process of Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) is relevant to this strategy in terms of improving the conditions for resettlement in the refugees' countries of origin in order to encourage and facilitate their return. Taking into account the numbers who are expected to repatriate by the end of 2006, there will probably be at least 290,000 registered refugees living in camps in Tanzania at the beginning of 2007. It is, moreover, likely that repatriation will increase during 2007.

The European Commission, through its Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid (DG ECHO), aims to continue providing humanitarian aid to approximately 290,000 refugees in north-west Tanzania in 2007. The expected results are that their essential needs will be met and repatriation, as the main durable solution, will be strongly supported through the following Specific Objectives:

- To provide integrated humanitarian assistance to refugees, including water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter, protection and transport ;
- To support facilitated repatriation of refugees to the first transit centre in their country of origin ;
- To maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals, and to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of operations.

This Global Plan proposes an amount of EUR 7,000,000 for 2007. This does not include the provision for food aid, estimated at EUR 5,000,000. The total Global Plan amount will be EUR 16,550,000 also including a separate humanitarian aid decision of EUR 4,550,000 from the EDF B-envelope. Potential partners are UNHCR, UNICEF, and Spanish Red Cross (SRC).

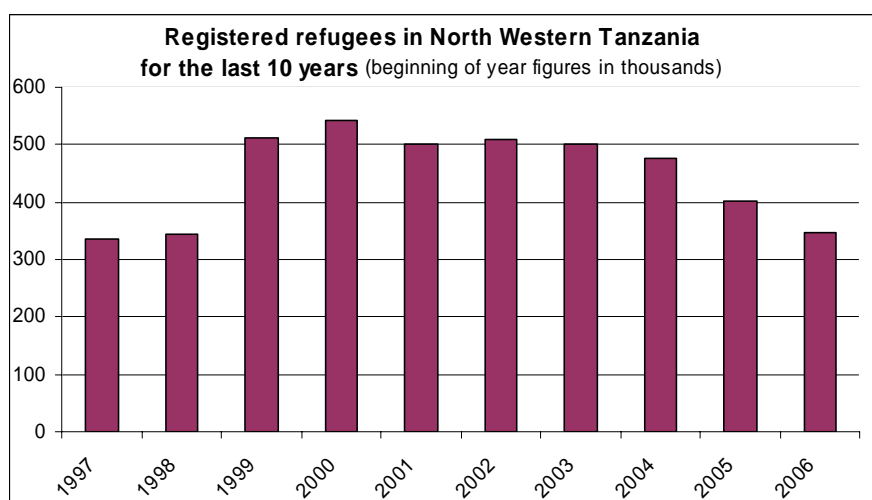
¹ Of whom 57% are Burundian, 42% Congolese and 1% of mixed origin

2. CONTEXT AND SITUATION

2.1. General Context

Tanzania has a population of 36 million in an area of 945,000 sq.km, with a per capita income in 2005 of USD330.² Life expectancy at birth currently stands at 46 years. Tanzania has hosted refugees from the Great Lakes Region of Central Africa (GLR) and further afield for over 30 years. Most refugees are now in north-west 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 northwest Tanzania, who are protected and registered by UNHCR. For this group, the total refugee population has evolved as follows over the last ten years:



Source : September 2006, DG ECHO Tanzania, on the basis of UNHCR statistics

2.2. Current Situation

Burundi made progress in 2005 towards stability, with a successful democratic process culminating in the election of a Hutu president, Domitien Ndayizeye. The presence of UN peacekeepers, known as ONUB³, to be replaced as of January 2007 by MINUB⁴, has helped to maintain stability. The last fighting rebel group, the Libération du Peuple Hutu-Front National de Libération (FNL), signed a ceasefire agreement on 7 September 2006. However, prior to the signature of the agreement, the political situation in Burundi deteriorated somewhat, with a worrying chain of events in August and September. The poor food security and economic situation, the agricultural seasons, school calendar and the political and security situation in Burundi are key factors said to be influencing the decision of refugees to return home or remain in Tanzania, and contributing to the limited Burundian repatriation (17,316 people as of August). UNHCR has been promoting repatriation since June 2006, and encouraging refugees to return.

² World Bank Country Brief, 2005

³ Opération des Nations Unies au Burundi

⁴ Mission Intégrée des Nations Unies au Burundi
ECHO/TZA/BUD/2007/01000

UNHCR has, for the past year, also been facilitating the repatriation of Congolese refugees to the DRC. After initial enthusiasm, this repatriation suddenly slowed in April 2006. From January to August 2006, UNHCR repatriated 12,571 refugees, mainly to South Kivu, but thereafter, the numbers fell to less than 1,000 people a month, probably due to the elections in DRC. The great majority of the Congolese refugees seem eager to return, but not before the results of the elections are known, particularly in view of the fighting which took place in Kinshasa following the announcement of the first round election results. The inauguration of a newly elected Parliament in September is encouraging, but with a second electoral round planned for end October, repatriation is not expected to increase again until at least the end of the year. Depending on the developments in DRC, and in South Kivu in particular, repatriation could either cease completely or accelerate dramatically. The possibility of an influx of refugees in Tanzania if the security situation deteriorates in DRC cannot be excluded.

The implementation by UNHCR of Project Profile in Tanzania, initially supported by DG ECHO, has been completed. All ration cards have been exchanged and UNHCR is now entering a new Project Profile phase, consisting mainly of maintaining and updating the database. This has resulted in a more reliable data collection system, and consequently the refugee figures are now accurate, with 15,000 people having been removed from the database. Taking into account the above reductions in refugee figures due to revision of the data base, actual repatriation and likely Burundian and Congolese repatriation until end 2006, the total refugee population in northwest Tanzania will have fallen from 348,000 at the beginning of 2006 to an estimated 290,000 at the start of 2007. The Tanzanian Government continues to encourage repatriation rather than integration, but also continues to provide hospitality for refugees. The refugees' care and maintenance situation is fairly stable, except for intermittent food ration cuts.

3. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Shelter and camp capacity : The refugees live in 11 camps along the Burundian border. As of 1 September 2006, there were approximately 133,000 Congolese in 3 camps; 177,000 Burundians in 7 camps; and 2,500 refugees of mixed origin in Mkugwa protection camp. With a caseload of 312,500 people, this operation is still by far the biggest refugee operation in Africa. There was some camp rationalisation in 2006 linked to Burundian repatriation, and may be further rationalisation during 2007 in the districts of Kibondo and Kasulu. Further south, the Congolese camps are almost at full capacity, but could absorb around 20,000 refugees in the case of a sudden influx from DRC. The needs in terms of shelter are mainly limited to the maintenance of the existing structures. Camp consolidation requires activities such as information campaigns, transport, plot allocation and distribution of non-food items and building materials

Food aid and nutrition : The food supply for the refugee programme for most of 2005 and 2006 was influenced by the supply situation of the WFP pipeline. The WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) of November 2005 recommended maintaining a food ration of 2,100 Kcal/person/day for reasons linked mainly to protection, but also to a lesser extent to nutrition (at the time of writing, a nutrition survey is underway). Some refugees develop coping strategies when food distributions are insufficient, but these may be harmful (e.g. prostitution) or illegal (e.g. local trade or farm jobs). In 2007, DG ECHO will take over the management of all EC food aid, and will therefore, in the Tanzanian context, regain the responsibility for the EC's food aid contribution which had been

transferred to the EC Food Security Budget Line (FSBL) in 2003.⁵ During the JAM, WFP undertook to improve its refugee food economy analysis and to explore new ways of channelling assistance through food-for-work and a pilot voucher scheme. Progress still needs to be made on these issues. DG ECHO is considering support to the WFP refugee operation in 2007 through a separate decision. An estimated amount for Tanzania would be EUR 5,000,000. As admissions to the feeding centres have not decreased, there is clearly an ongoing need to support nutrition.

Health : Health services in the camps are comprehensive, and require further support to continue to achieve good standards. The general and under-5 mortality rates remain below 1/1000p/month. There has been no disease outbreak for two years, but high morbidity and mortality rates associated with malaria are frequently reported during the rainy season. Vaccination coverage is high, at over 98%. The average number of consultations per refugee per year is stable, at approximately 3. Malaria is still the key health problem, accounting for 40% of morbidity, and even 50% in the rainy season. DG ECHO has, since 2004, supported the increased provision of insecticide-treated mosquito-nets to vulnerable refugees. An effective, though expensive, new first line national malaria treatment protocol, Artemesin Combined Therapy (ACT), should be rolled out by the Ministry of Health by the end of 2006. Reproductive health services continue to be strong, with Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission of HIV programmes running in every camp. The family planning services have been partly neglected and require support. One difficulty for maintaining health standards is the high turnover of qualified staff among both the refugee and the Tanzanian population.

Water : Most camps are adequately supplied with safe water, providing more than the standard 21 litres/person/day. The water systems in Lugufu and Nyarugusu have been improved. There are 38 water sources in the camps, including rivers, streams, boreholes and shallow wells. The cost of pumping and treatment is high, but is difficult to reduce. Though no significant investment is planned, further funding is required to maintain the existing systems.

Protection/Gender/Other refugee services : Protection continued to be a challenge in 2006, with a constant struggle to provide an adequate number of international protection staff. Refugee Status Determination is currently problematic, as the various committees vary in quality and may not always meet international standards. Donor support is required for protection activities, and also for the security package, in order to reinforce UNHCR's ongoing effort to maintain security and the civilian nature of the camps. The Sexual and Gender-Based Violence programme is strong, and there is great awareness of the importance of women's involvement in camp activities. However, there are still cases of women being attacked when collecting firewood. Increased repatriation is giving rise to a greater need for child protection, as families often split up before or during return, sometimes abandoning children in the camps on arrival in the country of origin. The Best Interest Determination (BID) process for separated children fostered in repatriating families, needs to be reinforced. However, the community service and child protection sectors suffer from staff shortages, following the departure of trained Burundians.

Repatriation : Four repatriation routes from Tanzania to Burundi are now open, and over 230,000 Burundian refugees have already returned with UNHCR assistance. In line with

⁵ FSBL allocated EUR 10,000,000 to WFP in 2003, EUR 7,000,000 in 2004, EUR 7,000,000 in 2005 and EUR 5,000,000 in 2006

its recent policy of actively encouraging the repatriation of Burundian refugees, UNHCR is currently reviewing its assistance level in the camps to limit the incentives for people to stay. Essential needs will still be met, but non-essential assistance will be cut. Repatriation needs on the Tanzanian side of the border include registering returnees and updating the refugee database, checking the voluntary nature of repatriation, addressing special needs of the most vulnerable and providing safe transport for returnees and their belongings. For the past year, UNHCR has also been facilitating the return of Congolese refugees to South Kivu, though the limited number of boats on Lake Tanganyika is a major constraint. Overall, these repatriations to Burundi and DRC represent a serious logistical challenge. Reintegration of returning refugees to Burundi and DRC are covered by other decisions. Increased support to repatriation is proposed, in addition to the care and maintenance operation, in order to contribute to the resolution of the refugee situation in Tanzania.

4. PROPOSED DG ECHO STRATEGY

4.1. Coherence with DG ECHO's overall strategic priorities

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

Greatest humanitarian need: According to DG ECHO's "Vulnerability and Crisis Assessment" 2007, the GLR is one of the areas of greatest humanitarian need (rating 3 for Burundi and DRC). With Government restrictions applying and international donor interest dwindling, continued substantial support for the Tanzania refugee care and maintenance programme is crucial, with additional support to repatriation being an essential contribution to a durable solution.

Assistance to most vulnerable/gender and child-related projects: According to UNHCR, half the refugee population is female and 56% of the refugees are under 18 years of age. Both UNICEF and UNHCR operations have components that are geared to this issue, such as the SGBV programme, support for war-affected children including child soldiers, tracing of unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and reunification, as well as support to separated children in foster families.

Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD): The LRRD process is not really relevant to this refugee programme, since the Government of Tanzania's policy is to promote repatriation.

4.2. Impact of previous humanitarian response

DG ECHO has provided substantial support for the refugee programme in Tanzania for several years and has been UNHCR's main donor since 2000. DG ECHO plays a key role, monitoring operations in order to uphold standards. DG ECHO's aim of providing needs-based assistance was fulfilled in this programme, and specific efforts were made to target vulnerable groups, such as unaccompanied and separated minors, disabled and elderly people. Apart from the issue of food shortages, this operation met most of UNHCR's minimum standards for care and maintenance in 2006.⁶ The repatriation programme is well organised, achieving the goal of voluntary return in safety and dignity. UNHCR estimates its capacity at 14,000 repatriations per month for Burundians, but more limited for Congolese, at 4,000 a month, due to logistics and other constraints in DRC and in crossing Lake Tanganyika. Initiatives strongly supported by DG ECHO allow UNHCR and other agencies to improve their monitoring and programmes by

⁶ Practical Guide to the Systematic Use of Standards & Indicators in UNHCR operations, Second Edition, February 2006
ECHO/TZA/BUD/2007/01000

adopting a result-based approach based on clear and common indicators. An economic analysis of the refugee operation has recently been initiated, with UNHCR taking the lead, which aims to improve the cost-efficiency of the programme and the allocation of the limited resources available.

4.3. Coordination 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. There are various levels of coordination, both geographic and sectoral. DG ECHO staff make regular visits to the camps and attend co-ordination meetings, such as the monthly UN/Donor meetings of the Development Partners' Group/Refugee Sub-group, and is part of the annual JAM. UNHCR and ECHO are engaged in a fruitful dialogue, and ECHO is driving UNHCR towards a more quality approach. There is regular and fruitful contact between DG ECHO staff and the EC Delegation.

There will be no Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for Tanzania in 2007. However, this Global Plan is fully in line with the financial requirements of UNHCR, UNICEF and the Red Cross. DG ECHO maintains good communication with the US counterpart, key donor of food aid to this refugee programme. DG ECHO is, furthermore, represented at all relevant meetings with other Commission services, and will closely follow the 10th EDF programming process.

4.4. Risk assessment and assumptions

The main risk associated with the proposed programme is the unpredictability of population movements in the GLR. It is assumed that repatriation will not only continue but also increase, which depends on continued stability in Burundi and DRC, the Government's attitude to refugees and the refugees' perception of the situation. If the situation is maintained in Burundi and improves in DRC, there is likely to be more repatriation. On the other hand, deteriorating situations could lead to an influx of refugees. While the Government is unlikely to repatriate refugees by force, there may be an attempt to accelerate repatriation. A second risk concerns the level of support provided by other donors for this protracted crisis, as DG ECHO contributes partially to programmes. The assumption is, however, that there will be enough overall support for standards to be maintained.

4.5. DG ECHO Strategy⁷

DG ECHO's strategy in 2007 will be to continue to make a significant contribution to the refugee operation, meeting humanitarian needs and enabling essential standards to be maintained. It is planned to maintain the same level of overall funding as in 2006. DG ECHO is, however, planning to increase its contribution to repatriation and slightly reduce its support to care and maintenance – though this will remain substantial, and part of which is likely to be provided through a separate, but linked, EDF B-envelope decision. Furthermore, another global decision on food aid will include an allocation for Tanzania. With a stable situation in Burundi and great hopes for an improvement in DRC, DG ECHO is seeking to support durable solutions to this protracted refugee crisis. In order to maximise the impact of its humanitarian aid, the EC will maintain DG ECHO support offices in Dar es Salaam and Kigoma. These offices will assess needs, appraise project proposals, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of humanitarian operations financed by the EC, and provide technical assistance and logistics, as required.

Principal objective: To meet essential requirements of approximately 290.000 refugees in camps in northwest Tanzania

Specific objectives:

- To provide integrated humanitarian assistance to refugees, including water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter, protection and transport
- To support facilitated repatriation of refugees to the first transit centre in their country of origin
- To maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations (please see 4.7.2. Strategic Programming Matrix for detailed activities)

4.6. Duration

The duration for the implementation of this decision will be 16 months, starting on 1 January 2007. 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 2007.

If the 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.

⁷ Grants for the implementation of humanitarian aid within the meaning of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid are awarded in accordance with the Financial Regulation, in particular Article 110 thereof, and its Implementing Rules, in particular Article 168 thereof (Council Regulation EC, Euratom No. 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002, OJ L248 of 16 September 2002 and No. 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002, OJ L 357 of 31 December 2002).

Rate of financing: In accordance with Article 169 of the Financial Regulation, grants for the implementation of this Decision may finance 100% of the costs of an action.

Humanitarian aid operations funded by the Commission are implemented by NGOs and the Red Cross organisations on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) in conformity with Article 163 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation, and by United Nations agencies based on the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA). The standards and criteria established in DG ECHO's standard Framework Partnership Agreement, to which NGOs and International organisations have to adhere, and the procedures and criteria needed to become a partner may be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/index_en.htm

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 the action. In this respect, the procedure established in the general conditions of the specific agreement will be applied.

4.7. Amount of Decision and strategic programming matrix

4.7.1 Total amount of the Decision: EUR 7,000,000

4.7.2. Strategic Programming Matrix

STRATEGIC PROGRAMMING MATRIX FOR THE GLOBAL PLAN

Principal objective	<i>To meet essential requirements of approximately 290,000 refugees in camps in northwest Tanzania</i>				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities proposed	Expected outputs / indicators	Potential partners
<p>specific objective 1: To provide integrated humanitarian assistance to refugees, including water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter, protection and transport</p>	<p>3,900,000</p>	<p>northwest Tanzania</p>	<p>Health and nutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In-patient and 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, including HIV/AIDS awareness/ prevention/ counselling - Nutritional feeding centres <p>Water and sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pumping, treatment and distribution of potable water. - Provision of latrine slabs and materials - Maintenance of waste disposal, drainage and vector control <p>Shelter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of plastic sheeting and poles for shelter construction and repair - Maintenance of camp facilities 	<p>Health and nutrition</p> <p>Adequate nutritional and health status of 290,000 refugees</p> <p>CMR < 0.5/1000/month</p> <p>Under 5 MR < 1/1000/month</p> <p>Vaccination coverage > 95% (BCG, Polio, measles, DTP)</p> <p>Antenatal vaccination coverage >95%</p> <p>Maternal mortality rate < 60/100,000 live births</p> <p>2 - 4 OPD consultations per refugee per year</p> <p>VCT rate increased from 2.8%</p> <p>VCT HIV prevalence rate <7%</p> <p>Blood donor HIV rate < 6%</p> <p>Global acute malnutrition < 5 %</p> <p>Severe acute malnutrition < 1%</p> <p>Low birth weight rate < 7%</p> <p>SFC and TFC coverage >90%</p> <p>SFC and TFC recovery rate >90%</p> <p>Water and sanitation</p> <p>Potable water for domestic use; clean & sanitary environment</p> <p>Min. 20 litres of potable water/refugee/day</p> <p>Population per water tap <120</p> <p>Population living within 200m of a water point >90%</p> <p>Communal buildings, incl. schools, with watsan: 100%</p> <p>Family latrine and garbage pit coverage > 90%</p> <p>No/p/communal latrine < 20</p> <p>Garbage pit coverage >80%</p> <p>Soap distribution: 250g/ref/mth</p> <p>Shelter</p> <p>Adequate standards of shelter, plots and camp infrastructure for 290,000 refugees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CROIX-ROUGE - ESP - IFRC LRMD - UN - UNHCR - BEL - UN - UNICEF - BEL⁸

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of NFI kits to new arrivals and Congolese refugees - Maintenance of regular monthly distributions of sanitary towels <p>Protection and community services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee reception, screening and registration - Legal representation and support to camp policing - Safeguarding of minimal acceptable standards for refugee assistance - SGBV programme - Advocacy for refugee rights & GoT refugee policy - Maintenance and construction of school buildings - 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 <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase, rental and management and maintenance of vehicles and trucking fleets - Spot-repair and maintenance of roads 	<p>Camp population below camp maximum capacity One adequate shelter/refugee household</p> <p>Protection and community services</p> <p>The rights of all refugees and the environment in/around the camps are protected</p> <p>Full NFI kit distributed to all new arrivals 2 sq.m sanitary material/woman/ 6mth UNHCR international staff presence > 1.1/10,000 refugees 100% int'l protection posts filled All refugees are registered No. of SGBV victims receiving care and counselling Rape cases prosecuted > 80% No. of specially trained police per 10,000 refugees and % of female police Timely and accurate monitoring reports by UNHCR field staff on assistance standards Primary school enrolment statistics and attendance > 90%, and dropout rates < 5% Girls' school attendance rate >90% Teacher/pupil ratio < 1:75 Pass rate on grade 6 exams >50% for both girls and boys Camp management committees gender balanced (50% women) Youth using youth centres >80% for boys and > 35% for girls Special needs coverage > 90% (UAM, foster children, disabled people, elderly without support, chronically ill...) No. of trees planted/felled Improved stove coverage > 90%</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Contribution to the running and management of the transport operation for the refugee programme Fleet daily operational rate >90% 100% road access to refugees all year</p>	
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Specific objective 2: To support facilitated repatriation of refugees to the first transit centre in their country of origin	3,000,000	northwest	<p>Interviewing candidates for repatriation</p> <p>Informing ICRC in advance of any UAM departure</p> <p>Updating the refugee registration database and providing documents to returnees</p> <p>Provision of medical screening before departure</p> <p>Provision of shelter, water and sanitation at departure centres</p> <p>Provision of safe transport for returnees and their belongings to the first transit centre in country of origin</p>	<p>The voluntary nature of repatriation and its performance in safety and dignity are ensured</p> <p>No. of refugees repatriated: approx 100,000</p> <p>Facilitation rate > 90% (Amount of facilitated repatriation, compared to total amount of repatriation incl. spontaneous)</p> <p>% of facilitated returnee households having been interviewed to establish voluntary nature of the repatriation</p> <p>% of facilitated returnees having received medical screening and appropriate transport</p> <p>% of EVI who have received special assistance</p> <p>number of major incidents resulting in the death or injury of repatriating refugees</p>	- UN - UNHCR - BEL
Specific objective 3: To maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations	100,000	National	<p>Monitoring of the humanitarian situation in-country, needs assessment, appraisal of project proposals, monitoring of projects funded under DG ECHO and co-ordination with other donors, partners and services.</p>	<p>DG ECHO technical assistance offices maintained in Dar es Salaam and Kigoma.</p> <p>Close monitoring of all projects funded under DG ECHO in Tanzania.</p>	- DG ECHO
Risk assessment	<p>Population movements remain relatively unpredictable in the Great Lakes Region.</p> <p>DG ECHO's financial allocations to the above programmes are not sufficient to cover all costs, so other donor contributions are required.</p>				
Assumptions	<p>No major refugee influx. Continuous voluntary repatriation. Many refugees will remain in Tanzania in 2007. No major epidemic.</p>				
Total cost	7,000,000				

5. EVALUATION

Under article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid the Commission is required to "regularly assess humanitarian aid operations financed by the Community in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent operations." These evaluations are structured and organised in overarching and cross cutting issues forming part of DG ECHO's Annual Strategy such as child-related issues, the security of relief workers, respect for human rights, gender. Each year, an indicative Evaluation Programme is established after a consultative process. This programme is flexible and can be adapted to include evaluations not foreseen in the initial programme, in response to particular events or changing circumstances. More information can be obtained at:

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/evaluation/index_en.htm.

6. BUDGET IMPACT ARTICLE 23 02 01

-	CE (EUR)
Initial Available Appropriations for 2007	485,000,000
Supplementary Budgets	
Transfers	
Total Available Credits	
Total executed to date (by ..)	
Available remaining	
Total amount of the Decision	7,000,000

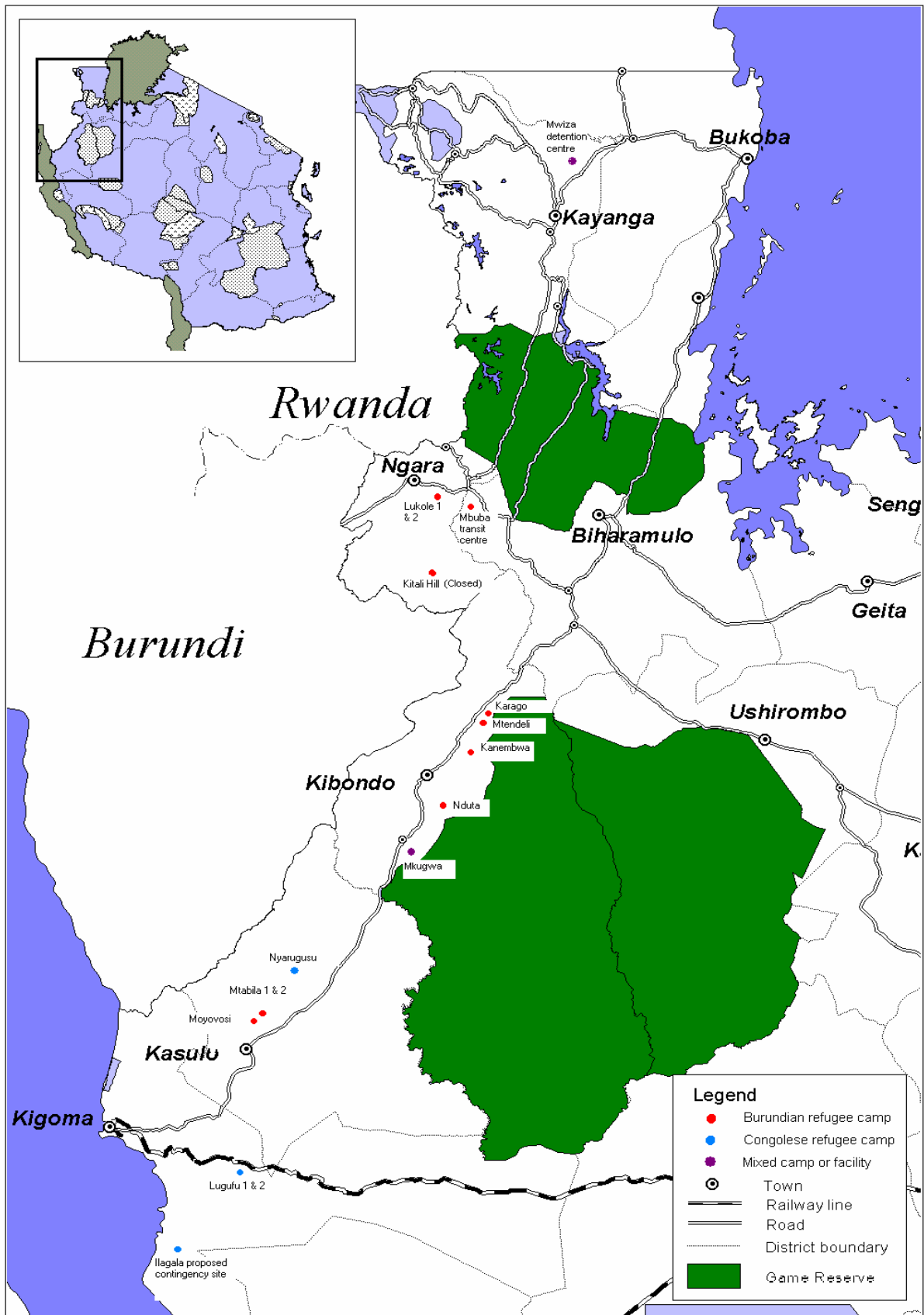
7. ANNEXES

7.1 : Statistics on the humanitarian situation of refugees in northwest Tanzania

Indicators		Year	Source
Crude Mortality Rate	0.3/1,000/month	Mid-2006	UNHCR
Under-5 Mortality Rate	0.7/1,000 Under-5s/month	Mid-2006	UNHCR
Maternal Mortality Rate	62/100.000 live births	Mid-2006	UNHCR / UNICEF
Immunisation Coverage (BCG, polio, DTP, measles)	100%	Mid-2006	UNHCR / UNICEF
OPD Consultation Rate	4.1/refugee/year	Mid-2006	UNHCR / UNICEF
% home deliveries	2 %	Mid-2006	UNHCR / UNICEF
Antenatal vaccination coverage (Tetanus Toxoid)	96%	Mid-2006	UNHCR / UNICEF
VCT HIV prevalence rate	5.1%	Mid-2006	UNHCR / UNICEF
Blood donors' HIV rate	7%	Mid-2006	UNHCR / UNICEF
Global Acute Malnutrition rate	2.5%	Aug. 2005	UNHCR / WFP
Severe Acute Malnutrition rate	0.3%	Aug. 2005	UNHCR / WFP
Chronic Malnutrition Rate	36.2%	Aug. 2005	UNHCR / UNICEF
Low birth weight rate	8%	Mid-2006	UNICEF
Safe water provision	27.4 litres/refugee/day*	Mid-2006	UNHCR
Population per usable tap	101*	Mid-2006	UNHCR
Population living within 300m of water point	94.6%	Mid-2006	UNHCR
Families with a usable latrine	93.0%*	Mid-2006	UNHCR
Soap distribution	250g/refugee/month	Mid-2006	UNHCR
% total camp capacity used	70%	Mid-2006	UNHCR
% households with adequate shelter	85%	Mid-2006	UNHCR
% new arrivals having received full NFI kit	100%	Mid-2006	UNHCR
Primary school enrolment rate	95%	Mid-2006	UNICEF
Primary school drop-out rate	9%	Mid-2006	UNICEF
Pass rate for grade 6 exams (end of primary school)	52% for Burundians 64% for Congolese	June 2006	UNICEF
% Youth using youth centres	60% for boys 40% for girls	Mid-2006	UNHCR
Household improved stove coverage	87%	Mid-2006	UNHCR
No. SGBV cases reported	828	Mid-2006	UNHCR
No. rapes reported	84	Mid-2006	UNHCR
Rape prosecution rate	80%	Mid-2006	UNHCR

* varies significantly per camp

7.2 Annex 2: Map of country and location of DG ECHO operations



7.5 : List of Abbreviations

ACT	Artemesin Combined Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guérin (vaccine against tuberculosis)
BID	Best Interest Determination
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
DG	Directorate-General
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTP	Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis
EC	European Commission
DG ECHO	European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
EVI	Extremely Vulnerable Individual
FAFA	Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement
FNL	Front National de Libération
FPA	Framework Partnership Agreement
FSBL	Food Security Budget Line
GLR	Great Lakes Region
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IP	Implementing Partner
IPD	In-Patient Department
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
Kcal	Kilo calorie
LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
MR	Mortality Rate
NE	North East(ern)
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NW	North West(ern)
ONUB	Opération des Nations Unies au Burundi
OPD	Out-Patient Department
RPP	Regional Protection Programme
SFC	Supplementary Feeding Centre
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SRC	Spanish Red Cross
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
UAM	Unaccompanied Minor
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollars
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WFP	World Food Programme

COMMISSION DECISION

of

**on the financing of humanitarian operations (Global Plan) from the budget of the European Communities in
The United Republic of Tanzania**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,
Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid¹, and in particular Article 15(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- 1) Tanzania continues to host the largest refugee caseload in Africa,
- 2) The refugee population in Tanzania consists of more than 290,000 people, who are almost entirely dependent on international humanitarian aid,
- 3) A detailed analysis has identified humanitarian needs in the sectors of water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter, protection and transport,
- 4) In order to maximise the impact of humanitarian aid, it is necessary to maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field,
- 5) Given the huge number of refugees affected and the slowness of their repatriation, the causes of humanitarian needs in Tanzania are likely to continue,
- 6) 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,
- 7) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 7,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Communities is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees in Tanzania, taking into account the available budget, other donors' interventions and other factors,
- 8) The present decision constitutes a financing decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002², and Article 90 of the detailed rules for implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002³ as last amended by Commission Regulation No 1248/2006⁴, and Article 15 of the internal rules⁵,

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1-6

² OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1

³ OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, p.1

⁴ OJ L 227/3, 19.8.2006, p. 3

⁵ Commission Decision of 6.2.2006, SEC (2006) 131

- 9) In accordance with Article 17 (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 14 December 2006.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves an amount of EUR 7,000,000 for humanitarian aid operations (Global Plan) for Refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania from article 23 02 01 of the 2007 general budget of the European Communities,

2. In accordance with Articles 2 and 4 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the humanitarian operations shall be implemented in pursuance of the following specific objectives:

- To provide integrated humanitarian assistance to refugees, including water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter, protection and transport ;
- To support facilitated repatriation of refugees to the first transit centre in their country of origin ;
- To maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations.

The amounts allocated to each of these specific objectives are listed in the annex to this decision.

Article 2

The Commission may, where this is justified by the humanitarian situation, re-allocate the funding levels established for one of the specific 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.

Article 3

1. The duration of the implementation of this decision shall be for a period of 16 months, starting on 1 January 2007.
2. Expenditure under this decision shall be eligible from 1 January 2007.
3. If the actions envisaged in 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

1. The amount of EUR 7,000,000 shall be conditional upon the necessary funds being available under the 2007 general budget of the European Communities.
2. This Decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission
Member of the Commission

ANNEX: BREAKDOWN OF ALLOCATIONS BY SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Specific objectives	Amount per specific objective (EUR)
To provide integrated humanitarian assistance to refugees, including water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter, protection and transport	3,900,000
To support facilitated repatriation of refugees to the first transit centre in their country of origin	3,000,000
To maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations	100,000
TOTAL	7,000,000