



**UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
STRENGTHENING PROTECTION CAPACITY PROJECT**

Co-Funded by the European Commission and the Governments of Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK

**REPORT OF THE
TANZANIA NATIONAL CONSULTATION**

ON

**STRENGTHENING REFUGEE PROTECTION
CAPACITY AND SUPPORT TO HOST
COMMUNITIES**

**Dar es Salaam
Tanzania
5 – 6 April 2005**

The views expressed in this report are those of its author and can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Commission, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, or the United Kingdom

INTRODUCTION

On 5 - 6 April 2005, UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania jointly organised a National Consultation on “Strengthening Refugee Protection Capacity and Support to Host Communities in Tanzania” at the Kunduchi Beach Hotel in Dar es Salaam. The consultation was meant to provide a forum for National Consultations under the Strengthening Protection Capacity Project (SPCP), reflection on the protracted refugee situation in Tanzania, and the need to support host communities (agenda attached as annex I).

The Consultation was attended by a wide range of stakeholders. The Government of Tanzania was represented by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, four Regional Commissioners and other senior government officials. UNHCR participants included senior managers from Geneva as well as Tanzania Branch Office staff. Other participants included senior representatives of diplomatic missions; representatives of UN agencies and NGOs and refugees (participants’ list is attached as annex II).

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE UNHCR REPRESENTATIVE FOR TANZANIA, MR. C. ACHE

Mr. Ache welcomed the participants and explained the SPC Project, its purpose, methodology and activities to date. Mr. Ache underscored the importance of the involvement of stakeholders in all aspects of the Project including the preparation of the Gaps Analysis Report which would be the primary basis for discussion during the Consultation working groupss. In this respect, he welcomed the presence of refugees. He emphasized to the participants that now the gaps had been identified, the next important step was the identification of actions needed to address them, which would lead to concrete support and activities on the ground.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION , UNHCR MME E. FELLER

Madame Feller’s statement started by noting that Tanzania has hosted hundreds of thousands of refugees for many years, and today hosts the largest number of refugees of any State on the African continent. She noted that providing protection poses challenges for Tanzania, in striving to maintain international standards and offer decent conditions of stay, while at the same time providing appropriately for the social, economic and security needs of its own people.

After underscoring the need for international burden sharing to support countries like Tanzania, Madame Feller pointed out that Agenda for Protection, adopted by UNHCR Executive Committee including Tanzania and welcomed by the United National General Assembly in 2002, was an international programme of action to achieve this precise goal. In this connection, the Strengthening Protection Capacity Project had been devised in order to identify protection gaps and needs and to devise ways to bridge them. This Consultation, is a central part of that process: allowing for an in-depth review of the problems confronting the realization of effective protection for refugees in Tanzania and

the challenges facing Tanzania in dealing with them. It is motivated by recognition of the need for more dialogue, better partnerships and support to the authorities, going beyond expressions of sympathy and the offer of some financial support. The aim is to collectively arrive at a comprehensive strategy for addressing these challenges.

Madame Feller mentioned that we are able to draw on the capacity building measures that are part of the Agenda for Protection, many of which have been further developed in the context of UNHCR's Convention Plus initiative. She noted a number of examples of the many means at our disposal to provide support to Tanzania in protecting refugees, expand opportunities for durable solutions and improve the situation of local communities. The success of our efforts she concluded will not only provide a tangible benefit to Tanzania but will help to guide similar processes presently underway in other parts of Africa and the world.

KEY NOTE ADDRESS BY THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, HON. R. O. MAPURI (MP).

The Minister for Home Affairs, Hon. Mapuri, provided the historical background to the refugee phenomenon in Tanzania. He pointed out that Tanzania has been host to refugees throughout its post-independence period. He noted that there had been both positive and negative impacts as a result of the presence of refugees. The negative impacts, according to him, seem to outweigh the positive. Among the negative impacts pointed out by the Minister were a rise in crime in refugee hosting areas; the depletion of natural resources; the deterioration of social services; the diversion of human resources to cater for refugee camps; and the creation of tensions between Tanzania and the neighboring countries of origin.

The Minister acknowledged and expressed appreciation for the support given to host communities, especially under the Special Programme for Refugee Affected Areas (SPRAA). However, he observed that this programme had been terminated prematurely. He called for its revival and extension to other refugee hosting regions namely Rukwa, Tanga and Tabora.

The Minister dealt extensively with what he called the "settlement handover dilemma." He stated that UNHCR had handed over to the Government the old settlements in Mishamo, Katumba (in Rukwa Region) and Ulyankulu (in Tabora Region) without consideration for the capacity and capability of the local authorities entrusted to run the various social services in a sustainable manner. As a result, these services had collapsed. He was concerned about the situation in Chogo (Tanga Region) where, following the acceptance by the Government to offer local integration to the Somali Bantu refugees residing there, he feared UNHCR was "planning to hand over the settlements hurriedly before completing plans that may lead to the sustainability of settlements." He called on the international community not to withdraw from settlements handed over to the government before the local authorities have been capacitated to manage the transition and to sustain the services therein.

Referring to the Strengthening Protection Capacity Project, the Minister commended the Gaps Analysis Report for its comprehensiveness. He observed that the Report had noted some short-comings on the part of the Government as far as the provision of effective protection to refugees is concerned. He particularly noted that *refoulement* was highlighted in the report as a major problem. In this regard, the Minister informed the meeting that he had communicated with the Kigoma and Kagera authorities directing them to form “District Ad Hoc Committees” that would hear the complex cases of asylum seekers from Burundi and Congo before any action is taken with regard to their admission to the country. The Minister, however, requested that regular training to government officials on refugee law be provided in order to ensure effective protection.

The presentation by the Minister was followed by a discussion in which Government participants from the regions expanded on what the Minister had said, citing examples.

STRENGTHENING PROTECTION CAPACITY: GAPS ANALYSIS REPORT, BY PROF. B. RUTINWA, SPC CONSULTANT.

The Gaps Analysis Report was presented by Professor B. Rutinwa, the reports’ author. He began by giving the background of the Project as an outcome of the Global Consultations which took place in 2001 and the resultant Agenda for Protection. He also explained the methodology of the study which included desk research, visits to selected areas in refugee hosting regions and relevant prior studies. He further pointed out that the research was completed in December 2004 and, hence, not all developments thereafter had been fully accommodated. Finally, the report deliberately did not include recommendations in order not to pre-empt the national consultations.

The presentation identified a number of gaps in the system of protection of refugees in Tanzania including overlapping jurisdictions; insufficient institutional capacity; limited partnership between actors; negative attitudes towards refugees; refugee officials not being adequately trained in refugee issues; *refoulement* of asylum seekers and refugees; inadequate procedures for reception and registration of refugees; erosion of prima facie status and an unworkable procedure for individual status determination.

Others were the physical insecurity of refugees and, in particular, the problem of sexual and gender based violence; the absence of documents confirming protected and or civil status; restrictions on freedom of movement by refugees; the inadequacy of assistance provided to refugees; barriers to equal protection under the law; the inability to achieve self reliance and limited opportunities for durable solutions.

The discussion that followed was dominated by government officials from the field, particularly the Regional Commissioners. While they commended the presentation, they criticized the report which in their view was one-sided in that it focused on shortcomings and not the challenges and constraints faced by Government in providing refugee protection. In response, it was clarified by many other interveners that the report was a “gaps analysis” and by definition gaps can only be shortcomings.

A particular issue that dominated the discussion was freedom of movement for refugees and the right to work. Government officials from the regions defended the restriction of movement of refugees within a four kilometer radius of the camp on security grounds. They said that with a limited number of security personnel, control of movement was the only way to ensure security in refugee hosting areas. The officials emphasized that whatever protection strategies that are devised, they should be subject to the overriding consideration of national security. Thus, freedom of movement for refugees, and engagement in economic activities outside camps would only be considered if there were enough security personnel to ensure that the liberty of movement is not exploited by bad elements among refugees to commit crimes in host areas. The presenter assured the participants that indeed one of the objectives of the SPC project was to identify the constraints faced by authorities in protecting refugees and to find ways of addressing them.

Many other interveners, including Government officials from the Refugee Directorate, acknowledged that the report fairly reflected the situation on the ground and the most important thing was how to address the gaps identified and with what resources.

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF REFUGEES BY MADAME NIRAGIRA

Madame Niragira expressed her appreciation at being able to address the Consultation. On behalf of refugees she thanked the GoT for helping refugees since before she was born and UNHCR for all the Office has done for refugees over the years. Madame Niragira said that the presence of refugees can have a positive and negative impact on host communities. She said that most refugees had fled their homes for legitimate reasons: that criminals were not born that way but sometimes their environment is so harsh they resort to criminality. Refugees themselves are concerned about this. She urged that the participation of refugees at the Consultation not inhibit others from speaking freely and welcomed the dialogue to come.

WORKING GROUPS ON THE SPC GAPS ANALYSIS REPORT

A more detailed discussion of the Gaps Analysis Report took place in Working Groups on the morning of the second day of the Consultation. The discussion was preceded by a plenary session in which Madame Ninette Kelley explained the purpose and methodology of the Working Groups. Thereafter, participants broke into the following Working Groups on Protection Issues in the SPC Report:

- Group I: Legislative, Administrative and Attitudinal Constraints
- Group II: Admission and Registration
- Group III: Legal Recognition of Protected Status and Equal Protection
- Group IV: Protection from Violence, Coercion or Deliberate Deprivation and Assistance in Meeting Protection Needs.
- Group V: Freedom of Movement and Self-Reliance.

Each Group was composed of a mixture of participants drawn from different constituencies in order to ensure genuine dialogue. Each group was given a set of specific questions to address and come up with recommendations.

The discussions in the Working Group Sessions were very constructive. Genuine shortfalls were acknowledged and reasonable recommendations to address them were accepted. After the group work, each group made a presentation in the plenary of their recommendations. The main recommendations emerging from the groups were the following:

- (i) *The legislative and administrative environment should be improved* by, among other measures: completing the review of the Refugees Act 1998 to bring it in line with international standards; increasing the capacity of host communities to lend effective protection to refugees; strengthening partnership with national NGOs in refugee protection; intensifying public information aimed at combating negative attitudes towards refugees; and, supporting long term development activities in refugee hosting areas.
- (ii) *Admission and registration practices should be improved* by supporting capacity building and training of Village Executive Officers, border guards and immigration officials on the procedures and registration of asylum seekers; issuing guidelines in local languages for local authorities to ensure prompt, consistent and appropriate registration of newly arrived asylum seekers; and creating Ad Hoc Eligibility Committees to screen Congolese and Burundian asylum seekers in Kigoma and Kagera regions.
- (iii) *Legal recognition of protected status and equal protection should be ensured* by: instituting screening/RSD procedures that are efficient and in accordance with due process of law; and, providing refugees with documents such as attestation letters for asylum seekers, identity cards, birth certificates, death certificates and marriage certificates.
- (iv) *Refugees should be protected from violence, coercion or deliberate deprivation* by: enhancing security in and around camps; redoubling efforts to combat sexual and gender based violence (SGBV); ensuring that refugees receive food and non-food items in sufficient quantities; promoting school attendance and expanding opportunities for education; and working towards achieving a greater synergy in current development initiatives to strengthening the health and education sectors to the benefit of both refugees and host communities.
- (v) *Refugees should be accorded more freedom of movement and opportunities for self reliance* by harmonizing practices regarding issuance of travel/exit permits; harmonizing rules on wages and general conditions of employment for refugees to help meet demand for casual labour; helping refugees acquire marketable skills; and expanding opportunities for vocational training, and

agricultural and other income generation activities in ways that also benefit host communities.

SUPPORT TO REFUGEE HOSTING AREAS AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR REFUGEES, BY MR. C. ACHE, THE UNHCR REPRESENTATIVE FOR TANZANIA

The afternoon of the second day was devoted to a discussion on support to host communities and durable solutions for refugees. The discussion was preceded by a presentation by Mr. C. Ache, the UNHCR Representative for Tanzania. Mr. Ache gave a historical overview of programmes and activities targeting host communities in North Western Tanzania especially after the influx of refugees in the 1990s. These programmes included projects in the environment, education and health sectors. Other programmes included administrative support and capacity building for the Ministry of Home Affairs and regional and district authorities and programmes to enhance security in and around camps. In total, UNHCR had provided assistance totaling USD 38 Million over the last 11 years to the refugee hosting areas in North Western Tanzania.

Mr. Ache pointed out that UNHCR was not the only agency working in and supporting refugee hosting communities in North Western Tanzania. WFP, UNICEF and UNDP had carried out significant assistance programmes to the host communities over the last decade. Additional assistance had also been extended through bilateral donors such as DANIDA, who are currently funding a three year programme of over USD 10 Million in North Western Tanzania, with 50% of the programmes benefiting the local population directly.

As a consequence of this assistance, there have been some positive impacts due to the presence of refugees including improved physical infrastructure; improvement in social services; increased market revenues, and so on.

From the above, Mr. Ache asked the participants, when they break into working groups, to re-examine the notion that hosting large number of refugees has only a negative impact. He also requested them to discuss what further assistance was still needed and how, in the event of refugees returning home, so that the facilities and infrastructure improvements could be maintained.

On durable solutions, Mr. Ache pointed out that repatriation of Burundian refugees has been ongoing and could increase after this year's elections in Burundi. Camps were being closed and some consolidated. Providing the political and security situation in Burundi and the DRC improves, the overwhelming majority of refugees in Tanzania are expected to return home. However, for a small number of refugees who are at-risk or otherwise fall under individual resettlement criteria, resettlement is the solution. He pointed out, though, there are some groups of refugees for whom staying in the host country may be the best, if not the only, solution. Hopefully such refugees will be accorded the opportunity to stay as was the case with the Bantu Somali refugees in Chogo. Mr. Ache invited the

participants when they break into working groups, to discuss which solution was best for whom and under what circumstances that solution may be realized.

WORKING GROUPS ON SUPPORT TO HOST COMMUNITIES

After a brief discussion of the presentation by Mr. Ache, participants split into the following Working Groups to conduct detailed discussions:

- Group I: Kagera Region (Host to New Refugees Settlements)
- Group II: Kigoma (Host to New Refugees Settlements)
- Group III: Rukwa (Host to Old Refugees Settlements)
- Group IV: Tabora Region (Host to Old Refugees Settlements)
- Group V: Tanga Region (Host to Bantu Somalis)

All groups were given the same issues to address in relation to their assigned region. The issues were (i) redressing the impact on the environment, (ii) rehabilitation and support to communication infrastructure; (iii) social services in refugee hosting areas; (iv) support to local administration; (v) economic development and local integration; (vi) repatriation; (vii) resettlement; and (viii) local integration. Specific questions under each issue were given to each group.

With regard to the environment, all groups observed that the presence of refugees had a negative impact. They acknowledged that there had been intervention to ameliorate the situation but maintained that more still needs to be done.

As for communication infrastructure and social services, there were slight differences between Kagera and Kigoma, which host new refugee settlements, and Tabora, Tanga and Rukwa, which host old settlements. Kagera and Kigoma groups put emphasis on rehabilitation of existing facilities and construction of additional ones in host communities. There were some innovative recommendations such as construction of social service facilities in host areas, rather than refugee camps, where they can be used by both refugees and host populations. This would also enable the facilities to be taken over by host communities when refugees leave.

The Tabora, Tanga and Rukwa groups were much more concerned with renovation and sustaining the existing facilities that were constructed before UNHCR handed over the settlements to Government.

All regions called for support to local administration - particularly the offices of district commissioners, civil registries, police, prisons and the judiciary.

On economic development and local integration, the recommendations included the establishment of vocations schools accessible by both refugees and host communities; establishment of micro projects involving both refugees and host communities; encouraging UN Agencies and NGOs to purchase local food and goods for refugees; utilisation of local companies in providing services to refugees; and, expansion of

agricultural production in refugee hosting areas. Of significance, was the acceptance of the potential of refugees to contribute to local economy and the willingness to utilize this potential.

There was also variation with regard to durable solutions. While Kagera, Kigoma and Tabora emphasized repatriation, the Rukwa group doubted the viability of this solution. The Tanga group almost ruled it out entirely.

The Kagera group advocated for resettlement to be available as an option and, in this regard, for the resettlement countries to remove obstacles such as HIV testing. The Kigoma group thought the number of persons being resettled was so low for resettlement to be considered a strategic durable solution or even a burden sharing mechanism. The Rukwa and Tanga Groups thought resettlement was an inappropriate solution to the refugees in these regions. The Tabora Group did not even discuss resettlement.

All groups recommended local integration of refugees, and their naturalization albeit on individual basis. However, local integration was contingent on the willingness of the international community to support necessary investment in people and infrastructure in the areas where the refugees have to be integrated.

The full list of gaps considered and recommendations of the Consultation is provided in a separate document 'Strengthening Protection Capacity and Support to Host Communities: in Tanzania: Recommendations from the Tanzania National Consultation April 5-6, 2005'.

SUMMING UP: MADAME E. FELLER, DIRECTOR, DIP

The last session of the Consultation was facilitated by Madame E. Feller. She began by reiterating the pillars of the SPC process which were dialogue, joint problem identification, consensus building, and joint identification of the desired action. She commended the participants for having observed these pillars and for maintaining a positive atmosphere during the group discussions and report back plenary sessions.

Madame Feller noted the key consensus as the need to bridge the identified gaps in protection in order offer effective protection to refugees and for a coherent durable solutions strategy which does not exclude any of the solutions - including local integration. There was also consensus as to the need to consolidate the benefits accruing from the presence of refugees as we address new issues. Finally, host communities needed support to meet their own development needs and to increase their capacity to integrate and support refugees.

Madame Feller said that the recommendations of the Consultation will be translated into a plan of action and a programme of activities to address both strengthening protection and support to host communities.

ANNEX I

STRENGTHENING PROTECTION CAPACITY PROJECT TANZANIA NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS



Funded by the European Commission and the Governments of Denmark, the Netherlands and the UK
Organized by the Government of Tanzania and UNHCR

Strengthening Refugee Protection Capacity and Support to Host Communities in Tanzania

5TH – 6TH APRIL 2005
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Agenda

Tuesday April 5, 2005

12.00 – 12.30 Arrival and Registration

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00- 14:15 Opening Address by C. Ache, UNHCR Representative

14:15 - 14:30 Statement by E. Feller, UNHCR Director Department of International Protection.

14:30 – 15:00 Key Note Address by Mr. O. Mapuri, Minister for Home Affairs

15:00 – 16:00 General discussion
Facilitator: Z. Hassim-Ashagrie, UNHCR Deputy Director Africa Bureau

16:00 – 16:15 Coffee/Tea Break

16:15 – 16:45 Protection Gaps Analysis Report: SPC Consultant, B. Rutinwa
Facilitator – D. Poppe, Country Director Tanzania Christian Refugee Services

16:45 -17:00 Warm up

17:00 – 17:45 Plenary Discussion of the SPC Report

17:45 – 18:00 Wrap up
K. Kamanga, Center for Study of force Migration

18:00 – 19:00 Cocktail

Wednesday, April 6, 2005

8:30 – 8:45 Strengthening Refugee Protection Capacity Explanation of Working Groups
N. Kelley, UNHCR Special Advisor, Convention Plus

8:45 – 10:45 Working Groups on Protection Issues in the SPC Report
Group I: Legislative, Administrative and Attitudinal Constraints
Group II: Admission and Registration
Group III: Legal Recognition of Protected Status and Equal Protection
Group IV: Protection from Violence, Coercion or Deliberate Deprivation
and Assistance in Meeting Protection Needs.
Group V: Freedom of Movement and Self-Reliance

10:45 – 11:15 Coffee/Tea Break

11:15 – 13:00 Plenary Report Back of Working Groups:

13:00 – 13:30 Summary of Key Issues and Next Steps Identified

13:30 – 14:30 Lunch

14:30 – 14:45 Durable Solutions for Refugees and Support to Refugee Hosting areas.
Presenter: UNHCR Representative, C. Ache

14:45 -16:15 Working Groups Support to Host Communities and Durable Solutions

Group I: Kagera Region (Host to New Refugees Settlements)
Group II: Kigoma (Host to New Refugees Settlements)
Group III: Rukwa (Host to Old Refugees Settlements)
Group IV: Tabora Region (Host to Old Refugees Settlements)
Group V: Tanga Region (Host to Bantu Somalis)

16:15 – 16:30 Coffee/Tea break

16:30 – 17:30 Plenary Report Back of Working Groups
Facilitator – UNHCR Deputy Director Africa Bureau, Z.Hassim-Ashagrie

17:30 – 18:00 Summary of Key Issues and Next Steps Identified

ANNEX II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

GOVERNMENT

1. Hon. Captain John Chiligati, Deputy Minister for Home Affairs
2. Mr. Bakari A. Mahiza, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs
3. Col Elmon A. Mahawa, Regional Commissioner Kigoma Region
4. General T. Kiwelu, Regional Commissioner, Kagera Regional
5. Mr. Abbas Kandoro, Regional Commissioner, Tabora Regional
6. Captain George Mkuchika, Regional Commissioner, Rukwa Region
7. Rt. Captain Jaka Mwambi, Regional Commissioner, Tanga Regional
8. Lt. Col Samwel Ndomba, District Commissioner, Ngara District
9. Lt. Col John Mzurikwao, District Commissioner, Kibondo District
10. Mr. Henry Orawuya Clemens, District Commissioner, Kigoma District
11. Mr. Isaac M. Pambe, Regional Immigration Officer, Tabora
12. Mr. Abdi Ijimbo, Regional Immigration Officer, Kibaha, Pwani
13. Mr. Joachim Bundara, Technical Advisor to the Regional Commissioner, Rukwa
14. Mr. John P. Malenga, Technical Advisor Tanga Region
15. Ms. Judith Mtawali, Director, Refugee Department, Ministry of Home Affairs
16. Mr. Harrison Mseke, Assistant Director, Refugee Department, MHA
17. Mr. D.S Masusu, Assistant Director, Refugee Department, MHA
18. Mr. Charles Nzuki, Assistant Director, Refugee Department, MHA
19. Mr. Johnson Brahim, Assistant Director, Refugee Department, MHA
20. Mr. Kennedy Lusesa, Zonal Coordinator, MHA, Kigoma
21. Mr. William Lusesa Zonal Coordinator, MHA, Kigoma
22. Ms. Hannerole Manyanga, Immigration Officer, Immigration Department
23. Mrs. Esther Makwaiya, Senior Environmental Officer, Vice President's Office
24. Mr. H. D. Mwasambu, Principle Statistician, Disaster Management, PM Office
25. Mr. D. K. Boniface, Acting Head of Section, UN System, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

DONORS

26. Mr. Andrew McAlister, High Commissioner, Canadian High Commission
27. Ms. Ditte Egnell, Political Officer, Embassy of Sweden
28. Ms. Katrien Meersman, Assistant Attaché, Embassy of Belgium
29. Mr. Yves Horent, Representative ECHO
30. Mr. Ade Fehintola, Political Officer, British High Commissioner
31. Ms. Jennifer Peterson, Political/Economic Officer Embassy of USA
32. Ms. Umy Mwalimu, Programme Officer, Royal Danish Embassy

UN AGENCIES

33. Mr. Patrick Buckley, Country Director and Representative WFP

- 34. Mr. Robert Carr, Emergency Coordinator, UNICEF
- 35. Ms. Evelyn Mkanda, Procurement Officer, WFP
- 36. Mrs. Ludovica Tarimo, National Programme Coordinator, UNDP-NW Tanzania
- 37. Mr. Von Bonin, J., UNDP Tanzania Programme Analyst (CPR) UNDP
- 38. Ms. Tezra Masini, APO-PHC UNICEF Ngara

UNHCR GENEVA

- 39. Ms. Erika Feller, Director of International Protection
- 40. Ms. Zobida Hassim-Ashagrie, Deputy Director, Africa Bureau
- 41. Ms. Ninette Kelley, Special Advisor, Convention Plus Unit
- 42. Ms. Betsy Greve, Senior Legal Adviser

UNHCR TANZANIA

- 43. Mr. Chrysantus Ache, Representative, UNHCR, RO
- 44. Mr. Bayisa Wak-Woya, Head of Sub - Office, UNHCR Kibondo
- 45. Ms. Penninah Munoru, Head of Sub Office , UNHCR Kigoma
- 46. Ms. Veronica Modey-Ebi, Senior Protection Officer, RO
- 47. Ms. Mary Jane Meierdiercks-Popovic, Senior Programme Officer, RO
- 48. Ms. Sonia Munoz, Senior Protection Officer, SPC Focal Point, SO Ngara
- 49. Prof. Bonaventure Rutinwa, Consultant SPCP RO
- 50. Ms. Ruth Mukwana, Associate Protection Officer RO
- 51. Mr. Senai Terrefe, Protection Officer, SPC Focal Point, SO Kigoma
- 52. Mr. Clement Aveyreih, Protection Officer, Focal Point, SO Kibondo
- 53. Mr. Samuel Le Billan, Protection Officer & SPC Focal Point,
- 54. Ms. Jeniffer Chuwa, Assistant Programme Officer, RO
- 55. Ms. Mia Bulow- Olsen, Associate External Relation Officer

REFUGEE REPRESENTATIVES

- 56. Ms. Venantia Niragira, Burundian, Kanembwa (Kibondo) now Student University of Dar es Salaam
- 57. Mr. Bokamba Ngandu, Congolese, Lugufu Camp

NGOs

- 58. Mr. Duanne Poppe, Country Director, Tanzania Christian Refugee Services, Member SC
- 59. Mr. Amany Ebye, Country Director, International Rescue Committee
- 60. Mr. Salvatore Hokororo, Humanitarian Programme Coordinator - Oxfam UK (Tanzania)
- 61. Mr. Mark Wigley, Deputy Country Representative, NPA, Member SC
- 62. Mr. Oswald Kasaizi, Executive Director, REDESO (Chair, PARINAC)

SECRETARIAT

- 63. Ms. Octavina Sangari Secretary RO
- 64. Ms. Janet Satto Pima, Senior Protection Clerk RO