



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

Strengthening Protection Capacity and Support to Host
Communities in Tanzania

Recommendations from the Tanzania National Consultation
April 5-6, 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

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Receptive Legal Political and Social Environment

Review of Refugee Act

Refugee affairs are governed principally by two instruments: the Refugee Act and the Refugee Policy whose respective provisions are not always consistent. In addition, several different government institutions have a role in refugee protection. Lines of responsibility are not always clear further contributing to an inconsistent treatment of refugees and asylum seekers.

1. The Task Force already established by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the review the 1998 Refugee Act to be commended and supported in its current efforts.
2. The Task Force to make specific regulations to guide the work of all government departments that are involved with refugee affairs (including in the areas of employment, immigration, and the administration of justice) to ensure government actions are consistent and the work of different departments and ministries are complementary and consistent vis-à-vis refugee affairs.
3. Upon completion of its review of the Refugee Act, the Task Force to share its initial draft of the revised act for comment to all respective government agencies so that any conflict of laws or jurisdiction are resolved before enactment.

Support for Institutional Capacity Building

Government officials at the local level do not have adequate facilities to discharge their functions efficiently. Moreover, the number of UNHCR protection staff in Tanzania is inadequate to provide sufficient coverage. The lack of institutional capacity undermines the creation of effective partnerships which also impacts service delivery.

4. GoT, UNHCR, and States to conduct an assessment of how the capacity of hosting communities to render effective protection can be enhanced in the new settlements in the Kigoma/Kagera region as well as the old settlements located in Rukwa and Tabora regions.
5. The assessment to consider whether the Directorate for Refugees is in need of additional staff knowledgeable in refugee law. The assessment also to consider whether government agencies engaged in the administration of the old settlements are in need of additional material support to properly fulfil their responsibilities. This may include support to purchase vehicles to transport released refugees in detention to their respective camps, and to fund schools accessible to host and refugee communities.

Strengthening Partnerships

There are a limited number of local NGOs involved in providing assistance to refugees. Most of UNHCR's partners are of foreign origin which is a disincentive to the establishment of local relief capacity.

6. UNHCR and other relevant international partners to make greater effort to include national NGOs working in related areas to consultations, trainings and operational matters of shared concern to increase their protection capacity.

Combating Negative Attitudes

In recent years there has been a growing intolerance of hosting refugees expressed by both government officials and local communities. This is explained, in part, by concerns, not necessarily substantiated, that refugee camps house criminals and combatants who are a threat to host communities. The positive economic benefits that have accrued to local communities on account of the presence of large numbers of refugees, has been well-documented but not well publicized.

7. GoT, UNHCR, States and other relevant partners to intensify their public information machinery including mass media, pamphlets and other outlets to include the contribution local communities have made in hosting large numbers of refugees.

Refugee Issues included in Development Strategies

At the national level, refugees are generally viewed as having a negative impact on national development. For example, the National Poverty Reduction Strategy, identifies refugees as one of the external causes of underdevelopment [para 1.2.5.2(III)] and therefore as one of the issues that must be taken into account in developing the national poverty reduction strategy.

8. Regional authorities in all regions hosting refugees to identify projects for long term development rather than strictly emergency activities. The Special Refugee Affected Areas project to be expanded to Rukwa and Tabora regions.

Admission in Safety and Prompt Registration

All asylum seekers must present themselves to an authorized officer and be registered. Registration procedures vary. Local authorized officers do not have guidelines to use in receiving and registering asylum seekers. Some do not have books to register asylum seekers and, given their lack of training and resources, do not attempt to do so.

9. UNHCR to support capacity building including training of Village Executive Officers/Border Guards/Immigration Officers on the procedures and registration of asylum seekers and handling asylum seekers in Tanzania. To this end, guidelines should be developed in Kiswahili for reference.
10. Training should focus on Rukwa, Tabora, Ngora, and Kigoma regions priority to be given villages receiving the highest number of refugees. The training to be conducted by UNHCR and Government officials.
11. UNHCR and States to provide Village Executive Officers/Border Guards/Immigration Officers with communication equipment and motorcycles to facilitate their work. Priority to be given to villages receiving the highest number of asylum seekers.
12. GoT, in line with the instructions of the Minister of Home Affairs establishing *Ad hoc* Committees, to ensure that the committees be created as soon as possible to screen Congolese and Burundian asylum seekers in Kigoma and Kagera regions. To ensure consistency and avoidance of delays in dealing with asylum cases, each department selected to be part of the *ad hoc* committees should have two representatives - a member and an alternative.
13. GoT with UNHCR to organize systematic capacity building training workshops on refugee status determination (RSD) for all the members of the *ad hoc* committees. To ensure consistency and institutional capacity building, the systematic training should include Training of Trainers (ToTs);
14. The feasibility of study / familiarization trips for members of the *ad hoc* committees to be assessed for trips to neighbouring countries to observe best practices.
15. GoT and UNHCR to ensure that documents on refugee status determination including the UNHCR Handbook on RSD, the 1951 Convention and the 1969 OAU Convention are translated in to Kiswahili and shared with members of the *ad hoc* committee and Village Executive Officers/Border Guards/Immigration Officers.

16. GoT, UNHCR and States to equip the *ad hoc* Committee members with computers, transport facilities and office space so as to carry out their work. A national data base linked to the internet to be created to provide county of origin information for the *ad hoc* committees.

Legal Recognition of Protected Status and Equal Protection

Review of Eligibility and RSD procedures

Individual RSD procedures are cumbersome and not in full compliance with due process of law. The eligibility committee is too large, drawing its membership from several different government ministries and making it difficult to ensure a quorum leading to delays. Moreover, time lines are not adhered to, reasons for decisions are not provided to asylum applicants, and appeals go back to the original decision making body thereby calling into question the impartiality of the appeal hearing.

17. GoT and UNHCR to ensure the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committees consist of representatives of the MHA, Immigration, Police, DSO, DAS, and Magistrate, with UNHCR to be represented in an observer capacity. The required quorum should not be more than 5 persons, including UNHCR.
18. GoT and UNHCR to develop guidelines and standard operating procedures for the RSD / screening procedures. These to ensure that:
 - a. Rejected asylum seekers receive written reasons for decision in the decision letter;
 - b. First instance decisions and appeals are not to be made by one and the same body, and;
 - c. Asylum-seekers to be advised at an early stage in the asylum procedure, in a language they understand, about the modalities of the asylum procedure, and the right and obligations of the asylum-seekers.
19. GoT and UNHCR to examine current legal framework, and propose amendments to incorporate a separate independent appeal body.

Documentation Confirming Protected Status and Civil Status

Most refugees in Tanzania do not have documents confirming their protected status. Ration cards substitute for identity documents for prima facie refugees within the camps but are not recognized for identification purposes outside the camps. Refugees leaving the camps are thereby exposed to risks, including arrest and possible deportation. Further, the majority of refugees are not issued with documents confirming civil status such as birth, marriage, and death certificates such civil status may therefore, not be legally recognized and can be an obstacle to accessing durable solutions.

20. GoT with the assistance of UNHCR and States to provide asylum-seekers when registered an 'attestation letter', confirming their legal status as asylum-seeker in Tanzania. The letter of attestation to have:
 - d. a limited period of validity and be renewable until a final decision has been taken on the asylum claim;
 - e. a photograph of the principal applicant, and his/her dependents.
21. UNHCR to keep a copy of the attestation letter.
22. GoT, with support of UNHCR and States to issue individual identity cards to refugees, confirming their refugee status.
23. UNHCR and UNICEF to provide the necessary support to the District Commissioners' office allowing the timely issuance of birth certificates for refugees by providing financial support to the GoT to recruit additional registrars, as well as provision of required material resources.
24. To encourage refugees to register deaths occurring in the camp, UNHCR to consider providing support to the family members for the funeral arrangements, while WPF to provide additional food.
25. District Commissioners or authorized representatives to officiate civil marriages at camp level.
26. GoT, with the support of UNHCR and States to pursue the establishment of mobile courts.
27. GoT and UNHCR to identify possible interpreters to be used in court sessions who have adequate training on interpretation in a legal setting. States to provide support to this initiative.

Protection from Violence, Coercion or Deliberate Deprivation

Effective Security System for Refugee Hosting Areas

In spite of improvements over the years, including the implementation of the Tanzania Security Package (for which UNHCR provides financial and material resources to booster Tanzanian police based in and around the refugee camps), the security presence in the refugee camps in Tanzania remains inadequate with too few personnel and too few female police officers, in particular.

28. UNHCR to identify partnership opportunities between the GoT, States and UNHCR to strengthen national capacity to manage refugee-related security issues. States to expand support to Tanzania to enable the GoT to appropriately address the security problems related to the presence and protection of refugees.
29. GoT and UNHCR to review Security Package to ensure that it provides acceptable incentives to officers.
30. UNHCR to ensure that Security Package contingents are properly equipped for the discharge of their duties (e.g. telecommunication, transportation and other logistics requirements).
31. The Security Package to be expanded to include refugee settlements in Tabora, Rukwa and Tanga regions.
32. GoT to explore how the resource and local knowledge of local militias can be used as part of the Security Package, predicated on the provision of training and sensitization of militias on basic refugee law principles.
33. GoT with the support of States to promote the further recruitment of national female security personnel assigned to the Tanzania Security Package.
34. GoT, UNHCR, and other relevant partners including refugees, to clarify the role of sungu-sungus and make certain that monitoring mechanisms are put in place to ensure compliance with the Code of Conduct. Information to be disseminated regarding the jurisdiction (e.g. powers and limitations) of sungu-sungus.
35. UNHCR, NGO and other relevant partners to enhance the involvement of refugee women in the refugee sungu-sungu security personnel.
36. UNHCR to improve information campaigns to refugees regarding their rights and obligations. To this effect, UNHCR to produce a manual on refugee rights and responsibilities.

37. GoT, UNHCR and relevant partners to review traditional forms of justice as practiced in the camps and develop a “Customary Law (in refugee camps) Declaration Order” specifying the scope of the jurisdiction and substantive and procedural protections necessary to ensure that the administration of customary law is in accordance with Tanzanian law and international human rights law principles.
38. GoT, UNHCR and States to strengthen the capacity of the judicial system within the framework of the Judicial Reform Programme in order to eliminate backlogs and ensure equal benefit and protection of the law for refugees and host communities.

Prevention of Sexual and Gender Based Violence

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) including rape, attempted rape, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, forced marriages, early marriages, and domestic violence is a major concern. The incidence of SGBV in the camps is very high.

39. UNHCR, IPs and other relevant partners to evaluate the current SGBV program in all camps to with a view to achieving tangible results.
40. GoT, UNHCR, IPs, and other relevant partners including refugee communities, to address cultural practices and gender roles that expose women and young girls to risk of violence (e.g. the role of women and firewood collection)
41. UNHCR, IPs and other relevant partners to redouble their efforts to ensure ownership of the SGBV program by the refugee community.
42. GoT, UNHCR, IPs, and States to ensure expansion of the SGBV program to host communities.

Adequate Distribution of Food and Non- Food Items

The food assistance provided is below UNHCR standards (2,100 calories/day) and non-food items distributions are irregular and insufficient due to resource constraints and the difficulties of maintaining traditional donor interest in long-running care and maintenance programmes.

43. GoT, UNHCR and States to ensure food and basic non food items are provided to refugees in sufficient quantities. As per the 2004 Joint Assessment Mission’s (JAM) recommendations, refugees to receive a full daily ration of 2,100 Kcal.
44. UNHCR, WFP, and States to put in place a mechanism to ensure a stable food pipe-line.

45. UNHCR and States to ensure provision of necessary non food items more regularly (e.g. plastic sheeting).
46. GoT, and UNHCR to increase the square meter size of plots for refugee families so as to ensure adequate space and privacy.
47. GoT, UNHCR, WFP, States and other relevant partners to explore opportunities for sourcing refugee food requirements within Tanzania.
48. GoT, UNHCR, and other relevant partners to look at relief-substitution strategies tapping in particular the resourcefulness and potential of refugee women, in an effort also to avoid the serious protection problems, including sexual and gender-based violence, which can result from over-dependency and idleness. The strategies are to help provide equal benefit to refugees and local communities (e.g. both refugees and local communities in producing certain items (e.g. cooking oil, flour, blankets, stoves)

Access to Health and Education

The problems in the health sector relate to funding, the low remuneration given to local staff, and the difficulty in attracting and retaining qualified and experienced medical staff to refugee hospitals in north-western Tanzania.

Primary schools in refugee camps suffer from lack of adequate buildings, school supplies and a high student-teacher ratio. Opportunities for secondary education, tertiary education and vocational skills training programmes are extremely limited.

49. GoT, UNHCR and States to work towards achieving greater synergy in current development initiatives to strengthening the health and education sectors to the benefit of refugees and host communities. To this end, investment in health and education in refugee camps and refugee hosting areas should be coordinated to ensure maximum benefit, and eliminate duplication and inequities that currently exist.
50. States to allocate development expertise and funds to programmes simultaneously benefiting refugees and the local population.
51. GoT to include refugee-hosting areas in its development plans and development partners to extend tangible support for such initiatives.
52. States, in collaboration with relevant United Nations and other development partners, to include development assistance for refugees and their host communities in programmes supporting self-reliance and aimed at helping refugees to lead a dignified life and equip them for durable solutions.

53. UNHCR to engage appropriate GoT ministries on national development plans to ensure inclusion of refugees and refugee hosting areas.

Free Movement and Ability to Achieve Self-reliance

Most refugees in Tanzania are required to live in designated areas and not leave such areas without a permit. In practice, camp-based refugees have been permitted to move within a 4 kilometre radius of the camps, however even this permission is not consistently applied. Restrictions on their movements negatively impact on their opportunities to access markets, land, and employment and limit any potential for self-reliance.

54. GoT to pass a regulation harmonizing practices regarding issuance of travel/exit permits. Conditions of issuance should to be clearly stated.
55. GoT with assistance of States to harmonize rules on wages and general conditions of employment of refugees to help meet demand for casual labour in agriculture and other areas.
56. GoT to clarify and render consistent the issuance of work permits and licences to refugees, including specifying the competent authority
57. UNHCR, States to help refugees acquire marketable skills and pursue post-primary education, as envisaged in the 2003 Refugee Policy. To the extent possible, current vocational training projects targeting refugees should be expanded to local communities.
58. UNHCR, NGO and other relevant partners to strengthen awareness-raising activities which promote school attendance using peer and youth counsellors and child-to-child promotion activities.
59. GoT and UNHCR to ensure that assistance programmes for refugees integrate strategies for self-reliance and empowerment. In this regard, UNHCR to act as a catalyst in mobilizing financial and technical support for such measures.
60. GoT to consider expanding possibilities for education, vocational training, and agricultural and other income-generating programmes, benefiting men and women equitably.
61. GoT, UNHCR and humanitarian partners to ensure that refugees, particularly refugee women and adolescents, and host communities themselves, participate in the design and development of self-reliance programmes.
62. UNHCR in cooperation with relevant partners to engage livelihoods specialists to conduct an in-depth analysis of the skill levels of refugees; current self-reliance strategies and their impact on refugees and local populations. The experts to also provide detailed recommendations on

how the skills of refugees can be developed to enhance the self-reliance and to facilitate reintegration of those expected to return to their countries of origin. Local organizations with experience in poverty alleviation and local livelihoods to be identified.

63. Refugees should be provided with skills, capital and equipment to enable them to establish small scale industries within their settlements.

Support to Kagera Region (Host to New Refugees Settlements)

Redressing the Impact of the Environment

Kagera region has been severely impacted by the protracted deforestation caused by repeated successive refugee influxes from Rwanda and Burundi. In some areas complete de-vegetation has occurred.

64. UNHCR, States and international partners to intensify fuel substitution techniques coupled with the development, promotion and use of more fuel efficient stoves to reduce tree cutting and de-forestation in both refugee and host communities.
65. UNHCR, States and partners to provide technical support for aerial surveys to assess soil degradation and devise appropriate community-based tree planting in camps and refugee hosting areas.
66. Schools in refugee camps to adopt those pieces of the Tanzanian primary school curriculum on environmental education so as to instill respect for forest conservation among refugee children and youth.

Rehabilitation and infrastructure support

The Kagera region has benefited from the roads accessing refugee camps to Ngara town and linking Ngara to Kigoma region. However, further rehabilitation must be linked to ongoing development efforts to undertake road development projects that will outlive refugee operations.

67. Regional authorities in refugee hosting areas to promote the inclusion of road rehabilitation in development proposals made to the donor community.
68. Humanitarian agencies to work closely with regional and district level authorities in Kagera to ensure the transition from emergency management to sustainable development for all activities implemented.

Social Services in Refugee Hosting Areas

A disparity exists between the health care services available in refugee camps and health centres in host communities.

69. NGO health care staff working in the camps to share their expertise with staff working in health posts located in the hosting communities to help control and prevent diseases such as cholera and to prepare for the eventual phase out of refugee operations in the region.

Support to Local Administration

The administration of justice and the effectiveness of the mobile courts are hampered by the Ministry of Justice's lack of capacity and resources.

70. UNHCR and States to support the establishment of mobile courts to administer cases involving refugees as well as ongoing initiatives of the Tanzanian Ministry of Justice aimed at deploying more magistrates to western Tanzania which would benefit both refugee and host communities.

Economic Development

Refugee hosting areas are located primarily in the poorer western and north-western parts of the country which suffer from under-development, limited economic options, and insufficient vocational training facilities.

71. UNHCR, States, and partners to open a vocational training centre in Kagera aimed at empowering refugees with skills to be used upon return to their home country.
72. UNHCR to assess the feasibility of establishing micro projects aimed at enabling refugees to generate income by carrying out activities which are of mutual benefit to both refugee and host communities (soap making, brick laying, etc.).

Support to Kigoma Region (Host to New Refugees Settlements)

Measures to Protect the Environment

The presence of refugees has had a negative impact on the environment and insufficient effort has been put into ameliorating the situation.

73. UNHCR and partners to assess the possibility of providing alternative sources of energy like biogas and solar in the region.
74. UNHCR and partners to promote the use of mud bricks to build houses.
75. UNHCR and partners to undertake awareness raising campaigns to discourage refugees from poaching and destroying wildlife habitats. Such campaigns should highlight the fact that poaching is a crime.
76. States and development agencies should strengthen relevant government departments including Natural Resources and Environment Departments to ensure sustainable management of environment and natural resources.

Rehabilitation and support to infrastructure

Some areas have received only small amounts of international assistance and too little has been invested in maintaining infrastructure and services once refugees repatriate.

77. GoT, with the support of UNHCR, to work with development agencies and donor governments to prioritize funding support to areas in the region that are still completely cut off from assistance, for example Lake Shore Kigoma.
78. GoT and development agencies work to ensure the sustainability of support and investments initiated by UNHCR and the donor community in the region so that services do not collapse once the refugees leave or current support is stopped.

Social Services in refugee hosting areas

UNHCR-supported health services are based in the camps serving, primarily, the refugee community rather than the host community.

79. UNHCR, States and partner to assess feasibility of building primary health care facilities or dispensaries in the rural villages in refugee-impacted areas.
80. UNHCR and partners to hand over equipment currently being used in the hospitals in the refugee camps to the district hospitals when the camps are closed. Further, the international community should seek

financial resources to sustain existing health services and support in the region.

Support to Local administration

Local administrative structures are under-capacitated and under-resourced, and, hence, less effective in serving the refugee and host communities.

81. UNHCR, States and partners to provide resource, training and structural support to the civil registry in the region to enhance capacity.
82. UNHCR to consider resource and training support to police in local communities in order to enhance local capacity to the same level of the police in the refugee camps.
83. GoT, with the assistance of UNHCR, to introduce mobile courts in the region and provide support for their effective operation.
84. GoT, with the support of development agencies, to strengthen the judiciary and accelerate the implementation of the national judicial program by providing proper facilities (offices), computers, and transport. Training to be undertaken and incentives provided to encourage officials to take up jobs in the refugee-impacted region.
85. GoT, States to upgrade prison facilities in the region through the provision of running water, sanitation, electricity, vehicles, stationary, living quarters and a canteen for wardens and medical facilities.
86. The Small Arms Reduction Program, which is already underway in some of the districts, to be expanded to serve the local region.

Economic Development

Refugee hosting areas are located primarily in the poorer western and north-western parts of the country which suffer from under-development.

87. UN Agencies and NGOs to be encouraged to purchase local goods preferably in refugee hosting areas and use local companies, when possible, to provide services in the refugee camps.
88. Development agencies to support increased agricultural production in refugee hosting areas to cover the needs of the refugees.

Support to Rukwa Region (Host to old Refugee Settlement)

Redressing the impact on the environment

The presence of refugees in Rukwa has negatively impacted the environment including Katumba National Park through river pollution and de-forestation.

89. UNHCR and partners to implement the recommendations from the Africare study on how to address the environment.
90. GoT with UNHCR support to ensure that refugees move away from the river and stop cultivation in the area.
91. UNHCR and partners to support awareness campaigns regarding the Katumba National Park which has also not been spared by the refugees and poachers.
92. GoT, UNHCR and States to support local initiatives which address environmental concerns including the (PADAMIRA - panda miti in Rukwa project) which provide seedlings, tree planting and awareness on the environment to both the local and the refugee's communities.
93. UNHCR and partners introduce energy saving stoves in the camps.

Rehabilitation and support to infrastructure/Social Services for the refugees

The presence of refugees has strained schools, health facilities, and Government structures.

94. UNHCR, partners and States to support services in host communities affected by the presence of the refugee population including support to schools, dispensaries, and the training and support of health care personnel.

Support to Tabora Region (Host to Old Refugee Settlement)

The refugees in the Tabora Region have not received due attention from the international community and data on the impact of their presence is minimal.

95. GoT, UNHCR, and States to organize an International Conference on Refugee Assistance (ICARA III) to address the effects created by the presence of the 1972 refugees on host communities.
96. UNHCR with GoT and partners undertake a fact finding mission to establish the practical realities on the ground and to come up with an in-depth analysis of requirements preceding the convening of KARA III meeting.

Support to Tanga Region (Host to Bantu Somalis)

Redressing the impact on the environment

Soil erosion and, in Mkuyu, outstanding rehabilitation needs following the departure of refugees are of prime concern.

97. UNHCR and partners to promote environmentally friendly income generation activities in Chogo and ensure environmentally sound control measures for charcoal business.
98. UNHCR and States to support the rehabilitation of the former refugee hosting areas in Mkuyu such as renovation of buildings, removal of weeds and silt from the dam, and demolition of abandoned shelters.

Rehabilitation and support of physical infrastructures

Assistance is required to sustain the water and electrical supply as well as income generation activities.

99. GoT and UNHCR to continue dialogue and negotiations on hand over of remaining capital resources as refugees are naturalized and UNHCR services completed.
100. UNHCR to document and publicize the positive effects of refugees on host communities to build support for local integration - such as improvements to infrastructure (roads, schools, health centres, and water supply), improved accessibility to markets, increased agricultural production, and enhanced standards of living.
101. Development agencies engaged, with support from UNHCR and GoT, to assist with sustainability of improvements in water supply, electrification, and income generation activities.

Support to local administration

Local services cannot be maintained following a full hand over from UNHCR to local authorities without further donor support.

102. States to increase support to local administration at all level to assist with the longer term handover process.

Durable Solutions

Repatriation

Lack of peace agreements and basic services in countries of origin hinder possibilities for sustainable return. Repatriation to Burundi is impeded by the lack of educational facilities and income generation potential in the country. Further, there has not been a proper assessment done in the country of origin to see how people can access land upon return. The absorption capacity is low and security is unstable.

103. UNHCR to carry out a proper assessment in the country of origin to see how people can access land upon return. Absorption capacity and security also need to be assessed. Country of origin information needs to be more regularly shared with the refugees to enable them make informed decision.
104. UNHCR to include Rukwa authorities in cross border meetings to enable information sharing about issues in the country of origin.
105. 105.States to follow through on the provision of pledged funds for Burundi to support the reintegration process and to enhance sustainable return.
106. UNHCR and States to ensure sustainable return by working with Governments in countries of origin to create peace, ensure that returnees have access to basic services (water, education, health facilities and food), and to guarantee their legal and physical safety.

Resettlement

Low resettlement numbers prohibit resettlement from being used more strategically to promote other durable solutions. Mandatory HIV testing by some resettlement countries often delays departures and leads to discrimination of those refugees found to be HIV-positive.

107. UNHCR and resettlement country governments to expand resettlement opportunities both as a strategic durable solution and a burden sharing mechanism.
108. Resettlement countries should refrain from making HIV testing mandatory to avoid such refugees from being stigmatized.

Local Integration

Naturalization of the refugee caseload has not been fully promoted and, hence, is not reaching all eligible refugees. There is need to review the fees paid for citizenship with the Government, and reduce the amount for the refugees.

Local development needs to be supported in order for local integration to be considered a viable option by the Government of Tanzania.

109. GoT and UNHCR to promote the naturalization of refugees in the Kagera region of those who qualify for citizenship on an individual basis and to review the fees paid for the citizenship with the Government in order to reduce the amount paid by the refugees.
110. Government of Tanzania to accept integration of the group of those who cannot repatriate from Rukwa Region, particularly the old caseload refugees, provided that the international community be willing to support necessary investment in people and infrastructures in Rukwa Region.
111. UNHCR and development agencies to garner resource support and target refugee host areas with development assistance (Development for Local Integration - DLI) while the GoT promotes naturalization of refugees on an individual basis.