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LOCAL INTEGRATION FOCUS: TANZANIA

DURABLE SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK

Gaps and opportunities to inform local integration planning and programming for the naturalized Tanzanians (former 1972 Burundian refugees)



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ABOUT the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS)

The search for durable solutions to the protracted displacement situation in East and Horn of Africa is a key humanitarian and development concern. This is a regional/cross-border issue, with a strong political dimension that demands a multi-sectorial response that goes beyond the existing humanitarian agenda. The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) was created in March 2014 with the aim of maintaining a focused momentum and stakeholder engagement towards durable solutions for displacement affected communities. The Secretariat was established following extensive consultations among NGOs in the region, identifying a wish and a vision to establish a body that can assist stakeholders in addressing durable solutions more consistently. ReDSS is managed through a core group comprising of 12 NGOs: ACTED, CARE International, Concern Worldwide, Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, INTERSOS, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, Refugee Consortium of Kenya, Save the Children and World Vision, with IRC and DRC forming the steering committee.

The Secretariat is not an implementing agency but rather a coordination and information hub, acting as a catalyst and agent provocateur to stimulate forward thinking and policy development on durable solutions for displacement affected communities in East and Horn of Africa. It seeks to improve joint learning and research, and support advocacy, policy development, capacity development and coordination.

ABOUT ReDSS SOLUTION FRAMEWORK

ReDSS operationalized the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework for Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons to develop ReDSS Solutions Framework, using 31 indicators organized around physical, material and legal safety to measure durable solutions achievements in a particular context. Addressing physical, material and legal safety of displaced people as a whole is critical in the search for durable solutions. The ReDSS Solutions Framework offers a snapshot in time to assess to what extent durable solutions for displaced populations have been achieved in a particular context. A traffic light system has been developed to assess the status of each indicator. This system provides a comparative assessment of conditions between the displaced and the host community. A “green” rating indicates that a durable solution can be achieved, “orange” indicates that the benchmark for a durable solution has not been met, “red” indicates that the benchmark is far from being met, “white” indicates that data is missing, and “dotted white” that some data is available but not enough to rate the indicator.

This review is part of a series aiming at piloting the ReDSS Solutions Framework in different operational and policy contexts in the region, in order to test the indicators and to collect and record lessons learnt to adapt and improve it. The Framework can be used as an analytical and programmatic tool, and also as a joint monitoring and evaluation tool to support coordination and identify gaps and needs of displacement affected communities. The rationale behind the Framework is that it should improve and standardize the generation and availability of relevant data and analysis to better and more consistently operationalize joint response plans in the search for durable solutions in East Africa. Further guidance will be developed to score and rate the indicators and to adapt the Framework to different contexts.

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GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

Area-Based Approach

An approach that defines an area, rather than a sector or target group, as the main entry point. All stakeholders, services and needs are mapped and assessed and relevant actors mobilized and coordinated with. (IRC)

Durable Solutions

A durable solution is achieved when the displaced no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It can be achieved through return, local integration and resettlement (ReDSS).

Resilience

Resilience is the ability of countries, communities and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses - such as earthquakes, drought or violent conflict – without compromising their long-term prospects. (DFID).

Host communities

The local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live (UNHCR).

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement).

Livelihoods

A combination of the resources used and the activities undertaken in order to live. Resources include individual skills (human capital), land (natural capital), savings (financial capital), equipment (physical capital), as well as formal support groups and informal networks (social capital). (DfID).

Local integration

Local integration as a durable solution combines three dimensions. Firstly, it is a legal process, whereby refugees attain a wider range of rights in the host state. Secondly, it is an economic process of establishing sustainable livelihoods and a standard of living comparable to the host community. Thirdly, it is a social and cultural process of adaptation and acceptance that enables the refugees to contribute to the social life of the host country and live without fear of discrimination (UNHCR).

Naturalization

The process by which a foreign person acquires a new nationality and becomes a citizen of a country.

Refugee

A person who “owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country” (Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A(2), 1951).

Resettlement

The transfer of refugees from an asylum country to another State that has agreed to admit them and ultimately grant them permanent settlement. (UNHCR).

Reintegration

The achievement of a sustainable return to country of origin i.e. the ability of returnees to secure the political, economic and social conditions to maintain their life, livelihood and dignity. (UNHCR).

Social cohesion

The nature and set of relationships between individuals and groups in a particular environment (horizontal social cohesion) and between those individuals and groups and the institutions that govern them in a particular environment (vertical social cohesion). Strong, positive, integrated relationships and inclusive identities are perceived as indicative of high social cohesion, whereas weak, negative or fragmented relationships and exclusive identities are taken to mean low social cohesion. Social cohesion is therefore a multi-faceted, scalar concept. (World Vision).

Voluntary repatriation

Voluntary repatriation is a process whereby a refugee returns to his or her country of origin. Returning to one's country of origin is a basic human right. Any decision to return should be voluntary; based on an assessment of security conditions in the area of return and upheld by the principle of human dignity. It is considered to be one of the main durable solutions promoted by UNHCR. (UNHCR).

ACRONYMS

CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
FGDs	Focus group discussions
GAM/SAM	Global acute malnutrition/severe acute malnutrition
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
INGO	International non-governmental organization
IRC	International Rescue Committee
KIIs	Key informant interviews
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NT	Naturalized Tanzanian
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
SACCOs	Saving and Credit Co-operative Organizations
SPLI	Tanzania Strategy for a Local Integration Programme (developed by the government and currently in draft form)
TANCOSS	Tanzania Comprehensive Solutions Strategy
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNHCR	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

In 2007 the government of Tanzania made the bold and generous decision to offer naturalization to a population of refugees who fled civil war in Burundi in 1972. The vast majority of this population continues to live in three settlements in Katavi and Tabora regions- Mishamo, Katumba and Ulyankulu. Over the years, the 1972 Burundians (as they became known) have enjoyed increasing levels of social and economic integration. They access government-run services, have paid taxes and have not received regular humanitarian aid from UNHCR and its partners since 1985¹. A naturalization of refugees on this scale- approximately 200,000 people- remains unprecedented. Over 150,000 former refugees have now received citizenship certificates. The government has developed a draft local integration strategy (known as the SPLI) which focuses on 1) completing the naturalization process, 2) changing the status of the settlement land from refugee-hosting areas to regular land; and 3) making socio-economic investments in the areas hosting the settlements.

In February and March 2017, the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS), supported by its members the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), conducted a local integration analysis in Tanzania. The analysis explored the extent to which the newly naturalized Tanzanians are locally integrated through comparing their situation to that of the host community. The analysis primarily focused on the situation in the three settlements. The situation of 1972 Burundians living in urban areas was also explored, although findings on this group were significantly limited due to the dearth of available research and assessments.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Building on existing research, studies and evaluations already undertaken in Tanzania on the naturalized Tanzanians (former 1972 Burundian refugees), the specific objectives of the local integration analysis are to:

- Assess the level of local integration of naturalized Tanzanians using the ReDSS Solutions Framework
- Provide specific recommendations on how to improve local integration and self-reliance programming and policies

It is hoped that the findings and recommendations from this analysis will inform the implementation of the government's local integration strategy (known as the SPLI), as well as helping to shape the priorities of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) process in Tanzania. This analysis recognizes that the SPLI will be the guiding document for a government-led local integration process moving forward, and all recommendations made in this report are consistent with, and aligned to, the pillars of the SPLI. The analysis was conducted using the ReDSS Solutions Framework, which is a rapid analytical tool that offers a snapshot in time to assess the extent to which durable solutions for displaced populations have been achieved in a particular context. It contains indicators in the following categories: physical safety (protection; safety and security; and social cohesion); material safety (access to basic services; access to livelihoods; and housing, land and property); and legal safety (participation in public affairs; access to justice; access to documentation; and family reunification).

The starting point for the local integration analysis was a literature review. This information was supplemented with key informant interviews with government representatives, donors, UN Agencies, NGOs and academics, as well as focus group discussions with naturalized Tanzanians and host communities in Ulyankulu, Katumba and Dar es Salaam.

KEY FINDINGS

PROTECTION, SAFETY AND SECURITY

For the most part, people living in the settlements are in agreement that levels of crime are not high, and that the settlements are safe places to live. For women and girls, protection risks appear highest while traveling to and from water points and secondary schools. Naturalized Tanzanians highlighted being able to move freely

¹ "The search for durable solutions for Burundian refugees in Tanzania"- presentation by Judy Cheng-Hopkins, former UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Operations.

as the most significant benefit of obtaining citizenship. No respondents with citizenship certificates reported any discriminatory or arbitrary restriction on their freedom of movement.

SOCIAL COHESION

Naturalization has brought great benefits in terms of removing much of the exclusion and stigmatization related to refugee status, particularly many of the barriers to moving freely, voting, accessing education and gaining employment. Over 80% of settlement residents were born in Tanzania and there is an overwhelming feeling that Tanzania feels like home. Naturalized Tanzanians and the host community share services, worship and trade together, and marry one another. Both naturalized and native Tanzanians agree that relations are good, although some tensions do exist relating to access to land, trade and local power structures. A regular sentiment expressed by naturalized Tanzanians is that they do not feel confident in their dealings with authorities, and that where possible they avoid revealing their identity as a person of Burundian origin when outside of the settlements.

ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING/ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

Most of the challenges relating to access to water, education and healthcare are shared across the regions in which the settlements are located. On the whole many of the standards set in national policy are not being met, but the problems are similar inside and outside of the settlements. Major challenges in the **water** sector are poor yielding/non-functioning boreholes, and the long distances to, and long wait times at, water points. There is also a lack of water and sanitation facilities at schools and health facilities. Access to **healthcare** is characterized by a shortage of dispensaries, health centers and hospitals and a critical shortage of healthcare workers. These problems are compounded by a lack of ambulance transportation and poor road infrastructure. The **education** sector is characterized by a shortage of schools and inadequate facilities. Classrooms are overcrowded, and there are dropouts and a lack of attendance particularly at secondary school due to an inability to purchase uniforms and the long distances children must walk.

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS/JOB CREATION AND INCOME GENERATION

Full-time employment is rare both inside and outside the settlements. Although naturalization removed the legal and administrative obstacles to employment, it has not led to a significant increase in formal employment. Like most Tanzanians living in Tabora and Katavi regions, the majority of former refugees are engaged in agriculture and/or in livestock activities. Drought and deforestation have contributed to increased crop failure in recent years. Other challenges affecting agriculture include poor road infrastructure, a lack of storage facilities, and a lack of opportunities for agro-processing. People in the settlements are also involved in small business activities including the sale of agricultural produce, restaurants, bars, tailoring businesses and mobile banking. Small enterprises are constrained by poor road infrastructure, a lack of business planning and management skills and a lack of access to credit. Access to credit was previously limited due to refugee status. Although their status has now changed, opportunities to access credit for naturalized Tanzanians are still limited as there is an absence of savings and loans associations/co-operatives and banking services inside the settlements.

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

Key to the integration of the 1972 Burundians over the years has been the generous allocation of land when the settlements were first established. However, the continuing status of the settlement land as designated refugee-hosting areas (under the Refugees Act 1998) presents one of the biggest barriers to local integration. The inhabitants of the settlements do not have customary rights of occupancy (as other villagers in rural Tanzanian do) and therefore have weak security of tenure. Respondents in both Ulyankulu and Katumba reported an increasing number of land disputes in recent times. Settlement inhabitants are also currently held back by a prohibition on building permanent structures in the settlements. The protection of women's housing and land rights in the settlement arose as a critical issue—the analysis team heard of instances of widows being dispossessed of their land by their late husband's family.

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES AND JUSTICE

Naturalized Tanzanians have access to the district-level primary courts, which deal with civil matters, and less serious criminal cases. Magistrates from the primary courts hear cases in both Katumba and Ulyankulu, but they cover a whole district and are overburdened with work. As well as being able to access the primary court, naturalized Tanzanians have access to local-level dispute resolution mechanisms at village-level, similar to other parts of rural Tanzania. Although naturalized Tanzanians have access to the primary courts, they cannot access the district-level land courts. The Settlement Officer makes final decisions on land disputes in the settlements.

PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The naturalized Tanzanians were allowed to vote for the first time in 2015 in the general election. They were allowed to vote for a President and a Member of Parliament, and no respondents reported any legal or administrative obstacles to voting for these positions, although there were some challenges with the election of ward-level councilors.

Naturalized Tanzanians in the settlements are engaged in village-level governance structures that mirror those in other parts of rural Tanzania. However, whereas in the regular chain of authority in Tanzania, the next level of government authority after the village is the ward, in the settlements governance issues are brought from the village-level to the Settlement Officer. This continues to be a major point of frustration for settlement inhabitants, who feel that they are cut off from local government structures.

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

Birth certificates: Rates of birth registration are very low in Tabora and Katavi regions. Inhibiting factors include cost, distance to registration sites and lack of awareness of the benefits of birth registration. These problems are mirrored throughout rural Tanzania. Most respondents appeared to be unaware of the importance of having a birth certificate.

Citizenship certificates: Great progress has been made since 2014 in the issuance of over 150,000 citizenship certificates. The vast majority of naturalized Tanzanians living in the settlements now have citizenship certificates, with the majority of outstanding cases relating to people who are living outside of the settlements.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Over the years, the 1972 Burundians have enjoyed a high degree of de facto integration. Central to this has been the generous allocation of land provided by the Tanzanian government, which allowed refugees to cultivate, live without regular humanitarian assistance since 1985, and contribute to the local economy through agricultural production and taxes. The government's generous decision to naturalize the 1972 Burundians has also brought further local integration gains, particularly in terms of being able to move freely and the right to vote.

The development needs of naturalized Tanzanians are mirrored across the districts that host the settlements. Naturalized Tanzanians and the host community face similar challenges in terms of accessing services and constraints on their livelihood. This underscores the need for investing in district-wide development. However, a number of specific barriers to local integration exist, most significantly the continuing status of settlement land as designated refugee-hosting areas, which leads to weak security of tenure; inhibits livelihoods and contributes to continued feelings of marginalization on the part of former refugees.

Recommended entry points for programming are:

- **Legal empowerment:** Increasing awareness of the rights, entitlements and responsibilities that naturalized Tanzanians have acquired as citizens; provision of legal aid/information; and strengthening of village-level governance and dispute resolution mechanisms, particularly in relation to land
- **Improving economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods:** Support to agriculture through strengthening agricultural extension services; formation of commodity-based farmer groups; and increasing opportunities for agro-processing. Support to non-agricultural livelihoods through expanding

existing vocational training opportunities; and support to small enterprises through training in business planning and management and increasing access to credit

- **Improving service delivery:** Infrastructural interventions should be prioritized and implemented using a community-driven development approach that engages naturalized Tanzanians, host communities and local authorities. As well as constructing/upgrading infrastructure, there is a need to focus on the “software” of service delivery, which could include professional development opportunities for healthcare workers and teachers, and strengthening of community structures such as water user committees, parent-teacher associations, and community health committees

In terms of **moving forward the local integration process**, key recommendations are to:

- Launch the government’s local integration strategy (SPLI) and develop a communication/outreach plan;
- Initiate the process of normalizing the settlement land;
- Explore opportunities to expand existing development programs and initiatives into districts hosting the settlements;
- Develop a set of common outcomes and indicators for the SPLI;
- Conduct periodic local integration analyses to inform collective planning and programming under the leadership of the government, including gathering data on indicators for which there is currently a lack of data; and
- Develop a greater understanding of the situation of 1972 Burundians living outside of the settlements and any support that they may require.



PHYSICAL SAFETY

Protection

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have suffered violent crimes or experienced safety incidents in the last 6 months compared to the resident population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who do not face more discriminatory or arbitrary restrictions of their freedom of movement compared to resident population

Safety and Security

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have adequate access to police and judiciary, when needed, compared to the resident population

Social Cohesion

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who do not face any form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in their current place of residence, compared to local population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians feeling they are accepted in the community where they live compared to resident population

MATERIAL SAFETY

Adequate Standard of Living (Access to basic and social services)

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians with food consumption comparable to local population and as per international/national standards

Prevalence of GAM/SAM among naturalized Tanzanians compared to resident population and as per national/international standards

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians with adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene compared to local population and above international/national standards

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians with adequate access to health care compared to resident population or national average as appropriate

Percentage of Naturalized Tanzanian children with adequate access to formal education in adequate conditions and quality compared to resident population or national average as appropriate

Percentage of NTs who have adequate access to safety net interventions or receive remittances from abroad compared to local residents with comparable needs

LEGAL SAFETY

Access to Livelihoods (Job creation and income generation)

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who face legal or administrative obstacles to employment or economic activity compared to resident population

Unemployment among naturalized Tanzanians compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate¹⁴

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have access to sustainable employment conditions compared to local residents

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians with lost housing, land and property who have had their claims resolved, compared to the resident population

Poverty levels among naturalized Tanzanians compared to the resident population or the national average, as appropriate

Percentage of NTs with lost housing, land and property who have had their claims resolved, compared to the resident population

Housing, Land & Property

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians without adequate housing (overcrowded housing/shelter and/or precarious structure and/or at risk of sudden eviction) in comparison to the resident population

Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians face no legal or administrative obstacles that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service compared with resident population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians participating in community or social organizations (youth/ women/ environmental/ sports groups and others) compared to the resident population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians involved in public decision-making processes, or local reconciliation/confidence-building initiatives (e.g. local peace committees, public debates, fora, cross-community activities and others) compared to resident population

LEGAL SAFETY

Access to Effective Remedies & Justice

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who consider that violations suffered have been effectively remedied and a sense of justice restored, compared to local population

Existence of accessible mechanisms that have the legal mandate and actual capacity to provide naturalized Tanzanians with effective remedies for violations suffered

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have accessed formal or informal/traditional justice mechanisms last time they needed them, compared to the local population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians participating in community or social organizations (youth/ women/ environmental/ sports groups and others) compared to the resident population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians participating in community or social organizations (youth/ women/ environmental/ sports groups and others) compared to the resident population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians participating in community or social organizations (youth/ women/ environmental/ sports groups and others) compared to the resident population

LEGAL SAFETY

Access to Documentation

Existence and effective accessibility of mechanisms to obtain/replace documents for naturalized Tanzanians bearing in mind the local context

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians participating in community or social organizations (youth/ women/ environmental/ sports groups and others) compared to the resident population

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LEGAL SAFETY

Family Reunification

The number of unaccompanied and separated naturalized Tanzanian children for whom a best interest determination is needed but has not been conducted

Accessible and efficient mechanisms have been put in place to reunite separated family members

The number of naturalized children or other dependent persons who have not yet been reunited with their families relative to total displaced population size

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have accessed formal or informal/traditional justice mechanisms last time they needed them, compared to the local population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians participating in community or social organizations (youth/ women/ environmental/ sports groups and others) compared to the resident population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians participating in community or social organizations (youth/ women/ environmental/ sports groups and others) compared to the resident population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians participating in community or social organizations (youth/ women/ environmental/ sports groups and others) compared to the resident population

All indicators refer to the attainment of benchmarks for naturalized Tanzanians in comparison to the host community

- The indicator is well on the way to being achieved
- Some obstacles exist and the indicator has not been fully met
- The indicator is far from met
- Data unavailable
- Incomplete data exists

The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (RedSS) operationalized the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions for IDPs to develop the RedSS Solutions Framework for displacement affected communities. It comprises the 8 IASC criteria using 31 IASC indicators organized around physical, material and legal safety in a particular context. The framework analysis serves as an evidence base to enable relevant stakeholders to work more effectively and consistently in the search and realization of durable solutions. This info graphic offers a snapshot in time to assess to what extent local integration for naturalized Tanzanians has been achieved.

INTRODUCTION

In February and March 2017, the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS), the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), conducted a local integration analysis in Tanzania. The analysis focused on a population of former Burundian refugees who have been naturalized by the Government of Tanzania in a process that started in 2007, and explored the extent to which this population is locally integrated through comparing their situation to that of the host community. This report outlines the rationale, objectives, findings and recommendations of the local integration analysis.

THE 1972 BURUNDIANS

In 1972, approximately 218,000 Burundians arrived in Tanzania having fled ethnic violence and killing. After initially being placed in temporary camps, these refugees were later housed in the settlements of Katumba, Mishamo and Ulyankulu (also known as the “old settlements”) in the Rukwa² and Tabora regions, and most of them have continued to live there during the decades that followed³. This population has been commonly referred to as the “1972 Burundians”⁴.

The 1972 Burundians arrived at a time when Tanzania operated an open-door policy for refugees, and they were given land and encouraged to become self-sufficient. This policy was largely driven by President Julius Nyerere’s commitment to Pan-African ideals, and a desire to increase agricultural productivity and attract funding to under-developed regions of the country⁵. In the 1980s and 1990s, an economic crisis, followed by a huge new influx of Burundian and Rwandan refugees led to a more restrictive refugee policy in Tanzania. In the 2000s, a greater focus was placed upon ending displacement, a move that was partially driven by the peace process in Burundi. Initially this meant a focus on the repatriation of refugees who had arrived in the 1990s. However, it eventually led to a discussion on the future of the 1972 Burundians, and ultimately to the bold and generous decision to offer naturalization. The government’s decision to pursue naturalization was driven by the personal commitment of many key players, most notably the then Minister of Home Affairs, and also the realization that a large-scale return could lead to renewed conflict and a new influx of refugees⁶.

In 2009, the Government of Tanzania developed the Tanzania Comprehensive Solutions Strategy (TANCOSS), which prioritized finding durable solutions for the 1972 Burundians. Under TANCOSS, refugees were given the choice of being supported to voluntarily repatriate (an option eventually chosen by some 45,000 refugees) or apply for naturalization. 162,000 individuals chose to apply for naturalization. TANCOSS remains unprecedented in offering naturalization to such large numbers of refugees. After several years of delays, refugees finally started to receive their citizenship certificates in October 2014.

Over the years, the 1972 Burundians living in the settlements have enjoyed increasing levels of social and economic integration. They access government-run services, have paid taxes and have not received regular humanitarian aid from UNHCR and its partners since 1985⁷. Since this time, only a very small number of NGOs have implemented activities in the settlements. The settlements are notable for the generous amount of land that was originally allocated- each family received between 3.5 and 10 hectares⁸. Apart from the presence of a Settlement Office, signage and barriers at their entrance, the settlements have the look and feel of regular Tanzanian rural villages.

The settlements have made a considerable contribution to the local economy in terms of agricultural production and trade⁹. The 1972 Burundians have also enjoyed cultural, social and linguistic ties with their Tanzanian host community neighbors. However, as refugees they were subject to movement restrictions and were required to obtain permits to work in the formal sector¹⁰. The extent to which these factors have changed since

2 Regional boundaries have since been redrawn. Katumba and Mishamo settlements are now in Katavi region, which was established in 2012. Ulyankulu settlement is still in Tabora region.

3 A minority of 1972 Burundians “self-settled” outside of the settlements, predominantly in Kigoma.

4 This label emerged after a new influx of Burundian refugees fled to Tanzania in the 1990s. The 1972 Burundians have also been referred to as the “1972 caseload” and the “old settlers”.

5 Milner (2013)

6 Nordic Consulting Group (2010)

7 The search for durable solutions for Burundian refugees in Tanzania²- presentation by Judy Cheng-Hopkins, former UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Operations.

8 World Bank (2015)

9 Kuch (2016a)

10 Ljusenius (2016)

naturalization was explored during the local integration analysis. Moving forward, local integration also needs to be situated within the broader developmental needs of Tabora and Katavi regions, both of which are poor areas with deficits in service provision and livelihood opportunities¹¹.

The vast majority of naturalized Tanzanians continue to live in the settlements. Despite the naturalization process, the settlements continue to be designated as refugee-hosting areas under the Refugees Act 1998. In addition, large areas of the settlements are gazetted as forest reserves. Normalizing the settlement land (re-classifying it and bringing it under normal local government structures) will be a critical part of the local integration process moving forward. The settlements are also home to an increasing number of people of Tanzania origin- their numbers have increased considerably since 2014, although many had moved into the settlements before them. In addition to those living in the settlements, a population of 1972 Burundians “self-settled” in villages in Kigoma, where they have lived over the years. Their number is currently believed to be around 27,000¹². An unknown number of others are living outside of the settlements, predominantly in urban centers.

CURRENT STATUS OF THE LOCAL INTEGRATION PROCESS

Over 150,000 former refugees have now received citizenship certificates and are now commonly referred to as “naturalized Tanzanians”. According to data provided by UNHCR, the outstanding cases are estimated to be between 50,000 and 60,000 individuals. These include children born since the application process started; those who have been approved but never collected their citizenship certificates; and rejected applications pending appeal. Additionally, the process has yet to start for those who “self-settled” in villages in the Kigoma region. Finally, it is believed that up to 15,000 individuals are eligible for naturalization but have not yet registered. These are mostly those who have been living outside of the settlements, predominantly in urban centers.

The Government of Tanzania, with support from UNHCR and the World Bank, has developed the Tanzania Strategy for a Local Integration Programme for the New Citizens (SPLI). The strategy, which is still in draft form and has not yet commenced implementation, is made up of three pillars:

- 1. Legal integration:** Assisting naturalized Tanzanians to address outstanding legal status issues and facilitating former 1972 Burundians still in Tanzania to find a durable solution. The major focus here is on citizenship certificates: verifying and registering individuals; processing applications and issuing certificates.
- 2. Governance and Administration of Settlements:** Transforming the status of the areas where the naturalized Tanzanians reside from designated refugee-hosting areas to ordinary human settlements under regional administration and local government. Work on this pillar has yet to commence.
- 3. Socio-Economic Integration:** Ensuring that naturalized Tanzanians and the surrounding host communities have access to basic services, livelihoods and infrastructure that will enable them to be self-sufficient and peacefully coexist. Work on this pillar has yet to commence.

In 2016, a national Solutions Alliance for Tanzania was launched, comprising representatives of the government, donor partners, UN Agencies, civil society and academia. The Solutions Alliance national group has chosen to focus predominantly on the local integration process for naturalized Tanzanians, and specifically on supporting the implementation of the SPLI. Additionally, Tanzania has been chosen as a pilot country for the roll out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)¹³, and at the time of writing discussions are under way around the formation of a CRRF Secretariat. One of the key areas of engagement for the CRRF process in Tanzania will be the local integration of naturalized Tanzanians, specifically the provision of “Support to implementation of Government of Tanzania’s Strategy Paper for Local Integration (SPLI)”¹⁴.

11 Tabora region, for example, has the third highest percentage of poor people in the country as per the multidimensional poverty index. For more information, see: UNDP and Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (2014)

12 This is UNHCR’s estimate of the 1972 Burundian population living in Kigoma region

13 The CRRF specifies key elements for a comprehensive response to any large movement of refugees. These include rapid and well-supported reception and admissions; support for immediate and on-going needs (e.g. protection, health, education); assistance for local and national institutions and communities receiving refugees; and expanded opportunities for solutions”. For more information, visit: <http://www.unhcr.org/584687b57.pdf>

14 Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in Tanzania- Updated Draft, April 7, 2017.

Finally, it is important to note that the ongoing local integration process is occurring against the backdrop of a new influx of over 200,000 Burundian refugees into camps in the Kigoma region since 2015¹⁵. As the Tanzanian government and its partners try to advance local integration, they are simultaneously dealing with a new displacement crisis.

THE REDSS SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK

The study uses the ReDSS Solutions framework, which was further adapted to the context of Tanzania. Affirming that the three solutions (voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement elsewhere) are processes to achieve integration, ReDSS operationalized the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions for IDPs to develop the ReDSS Solutions framework for displacement-affected communities. The ReDSS Solutions framework is a rapid analytical tool that offers a snapshot in time to assess to what extent durable solutions for displaced populations have been achieved in a particular context.

Using the ReDSS Solutions framework, the Solutions framework for Tanzania looks at physical, material and legal safety of the displaced populations in comparison to the host communities. It comprises the 8 IASC criteria with 31 outcomes indicators that are organized around physical safety, material safety and legal safety, namely (i) Safety and Security, including protection and social cohesion; (ii) Adequate Standard of Living, meaning access to basic and social services; (iii) Access to Livelihoods, in terms of income generation and job creation; (iv) Housing, Land & Property; (v) Access to Effective Remedies and Justice; (vi) Participation in Public Affairs; (vii) Access to Documentation and (viii) Family Reunification.

The ReDSS Solution Framework aims at ascertaining (i) the status and conditions of naturalized Tanzanians visà-vis the host population, (ii) the status and conditions of naturalized Tanzanians vis-à-vis national or international standards. The indicators are meant to be disaggregated by age, gender, and demographic groups, when disaggregated data is available.

The Solution framework uses a traffic light system in order to assess the status of each indicator and to provide a comparative assessment of conditions between the displaced and the host communities.

The indicators in the Framework, which are measures of integration, are arranged into the following criteria/sub-criteria;

Criteria	Sub-criteria
Physical Safety	Protection
	Safety and security
	Social cohesion
Material Safety	Adequate standard of living (Access to basic and social services)
	Access to livelihood (Job creation and income generation)
	Housing, land and property
Legal Safety	Access to effective remedies and justice
	Participation in public affairs
	Access to documentation
	Family reunification

ReDSS Solutions Framework analyses ultimately aim to support the development of appropriate policies and programs to advance integration and promote joined up humanitarian-development efforts in displacement-affected communities. The first analyses using the ReDSS Solutions Framework have been completed in Uganda¹⁶ and Somalia¹⁷.

¹⁵ UNHCR (2017). UNHCR Regional Update- Burundi Situation, January 2017.

¹⁶ ReDSS (2016a)

¹⁷ ReDSS (2016b)

OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE

The main aim of this local integration analysis was to assess the extent to which naturalized Tanzanians are locally integrated. This analysis is not a new assessment in itself, but rather a review of existing research, assessments and data in order to understand the situation of the naturalized Tanzanians vis-à-vis the host community. The analysis was largely focused on those who live in the settlements- this constitutes the bulk of the population and the focus of the overwhelming majority of literature and assessments. However, an effort was also made to understand the situation of those living in urban areas, particularly Dar es Salaam, where the analysis team met with former refugees. Findings on the latter group were significantly limited due to the dearth of available research and assessments.

The specific objectives of the analysis are as follows:

- Assess the level of local integration of naturalized Tanzanians using the ReDSS Solutions Framework
- Provide specific recommendations on how to improve local integration and self-reliance programming and policies

It is hoped that the findings and recommendations from this analysis will contribute to informing the implementation of the government's local integration strategy (the SPLI), as well as moving forward with the CRRF process in Tanzania. This analysis recognizes that the SPLI will be the guiding document for a government-led local integration process moving forward, and all recommendations in this report are consistent with, and aligned to, the pillars of the SPLI. By synthesizing existing information in a systematic framework (using the ReDSS Solutions Framework), gaps as well as potential entry points for programming are more identifiable. The ReDSS Solutions Framework also provides a baseline against which progress can be measured over time.

The primary audience for this report are those actors specifically engaged in policy and programming vis-a-vis the naturalized Tanzanians, as well as those currently considering becoming engaged. Primary among these actors are relevant representatives of the Tanzanian government at national, regional and district level, whose leadership of the local integration process will be critical to its success. SPLI also envisages the engagement of a wide range of actors from the donor, UN, NGO and private sector spheres, as well as the central engagement of communities. Advancing local integration is predominantly a development challenge and the central engagement of development actors is crucial. It is therefore hoped that this analysis will contribute to the process of engaging the wider range of actors required to successfully implement the SPLI.

Offering naturalization to refugees in Tanzania was a landmark decision- it was a bold and generous move that has received considerable publicity and is being closely observed on a regional and global-level. It is therefore also hoped that the findings and recommendations in this report will help other governments, donors and operational agencies to understand the benefits and challenges of advancing local integration, thereby generating learning that may be applied in further contexts.

METHODOLOGY

OVERALL APPROACH

The starting point for this analysis, and for rating the indicators in the ReDSS Solutions Framework, was a literature review. Following this, gaps in the Framework were populated through key informant interviews with government representatives, humanitarian and development actors, and academics, as well as focus group discussions with displacement-affected communities. The analysis was conducted in Dar es Salaam, with field visits to Katumba and Ulyankulu settlements¹⁸. The analysis aimed to answer the following key questions:

- What is the current progress against each of the indicators in the ReDSS Framework?
- What factors have positively influenced progress towards the indicators? What is currently being done to support and advance local integration?

¹⁸ The analysis team spent 3 days in Ulyankulu (13-15 February) and 2 days in Katumba (17-18 February)

- What obstacles and challenges have negatively affected progress towards the indicators, and more broadly towards advancing local integration?
- What strategies and interventions (aligned to the SPLI) should be adopted or built upon to advance the local integration of naturalized Tanzanians?

PARTICIPATORY PROCESS AND CONSENSUS BUILDING APPROACH

Literature review: A review of the relevant literature pertaining to 1972 Burundians and naturalized Tanzanians was undertaken. The literature review served a dual purpose. Firstly, it helped to provide contextual background, including current and planned interventions specifically targeting naturalized Tanzanians. Secondly, and most importantly, the analysis of the secondary data was used to do an initial rating of the indicators in the ReDSS Solutions Framework where possible. A full list of documents reviewed can be found in the bibliography of this report.

Key informant interviews (KIIs): Building on and supplementing the literature review, 45 key informant interviews were conducted with government representatives; representatives of national civil society organizations, INGOs and UN Agencies; naturalized Tanzanian and host community leaders; civil servants and religious leaders working in the settlements; and academics who have conducted relevant research. Interviews were conducted in Dar es Salaam, Ulyankulu, Katumba, and at the global level (via Skype).

Focus group discussions: 16 focus groups discussions were held with men and women of varying ages, but with a significant focus on youth participation. Separate focus groups were held for men and women, and for naturalized Tanzanians and people of Tanzanian origin. Focus groups discussions were held in Katumba, Ulyankulu and Dar es Salaam.

Consultations and stakeholder workshop: Meetings were arranged with a number of key stakeholders to discuss preliminary findings and recommendations and solicit feedback and input. A broader stakeholder workshop was also held on 10 March with the participation of the government, UN Agencies, NGOs, donors and academics.

RATING PROCESS

In order to rate the indicators, a “traffic-light” rating system was used. Two key variables informed the rating of the indicators: 1) A comparison between the situation of naturalized Tanzanians and that of the host community, and 2) A comparison of the situation of naturalized Tanzanians with relevant national and international standards, where such standards exist. Each indicator was rated with one of the colors in the traffic light coding system below:

	The indicator is met or well on the way to being met. Naturalized Tanzanians experience similar or better conditions than the host community and international/national standards (if applicable) are met.
	Some obstacles exist and the indicator has not been fully met. Naturalized Tanzanians experience similar conditions to the host community but international/national standards (if applicable) are not met.
	The indicator is far from met. The situation for naturalized Tanzanians is significantly worse than that of surrounding Tanzanian communities, and national/international standards (if applicable) are not met.
	No data is available for this indicator
	Some data exists but it is incomplete

CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

Geographical limitations: The findings and recommendations in this report are largely focused on naturalized Tanzanians living in the settlements of Katumba, Mishamo and Ulyankulu. The analysis did not encompass 1972 Burundians who are self-settled in Kigoma. There is a lack of secondary data available on this group, and time constraints prevented the analysis team from visiting Kigoma. The analysis did try to examine the situation of naturalized Tanzanians living in urban areas, however, these efforts were also constrained by a lack of available research and literature. A focus group discussion and key informant interviews were held with 1972 Burundians in Dar es Salaam, however, this was not enough to adequately populate a ReDSS Solutions Framework for those living in urban areas. Findings from these interviews and discussions in Dar es Salaam can be found in Annex I. The next section of this report details the findings from the settlements.

Data limitations: The information available for many of the indicators is largely qualitative. Specific quantitative data comparing the situation of naturalized Tanzanians with that of the host community is largely unavailable.

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PHYSICAL SAFETY



Protection

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have suffered violent crimes or experienced safety incidents in the last 6 months compared to the resident population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who do not face more discriminatory or arbitrary restrictions of their freedom of movement compared to resident population



Safety and Security

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have adequate access to police and judiciary, when needed, compared to the resident population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians feeling safe in their current place of residence compared to local population



Social Cohesion

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who do not face any form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in their current place of residence, compared to local population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians feeling they are accepted in the community where they live compared to resident population

All indicators refer to the attainment of benchmarks for naturalized Tanzanians in comparison to the host community

-  The indicator is well on the way to being achieved
-  Some obstacles exist and the indicator has not been fully met

-  The indicator is far from met
-  Data unavailable
-  Incomplete data exists

FINDINGS: PHYSICAL SAFETY

PROTECTION, SAFETY AND SECURITY

Relevant standards/laws:

- Sphere Handbook Protection Principle 3: “Protect people from physical and psychological harm arising from violence and coercion”.
- Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: “Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence”.

Safety and Security

Although no specific crime statistics were made available, the settlements have generally been regarded as safe places to live. Issues of crime and insecurity do not feature prominently in the literature. A 2014 evaluation highlighted that in the settlements “the crime rate is low and similar to Tanzanian villages, with petty theft, domestic violence and a few murders”¹⁹. Focus group participants echoed this statement and for the most part feel safe living in the settlements. This included some people of Tanzanian origin who said that one thing that drew them to the settlements was that they are safe. Some respondents felt that there had been a rise in crime in recent years (particularly robberies). Others living in the more outlying areas of the settlements expressed some feelings of insecurity related to new people coming into the settlements from outside.

Challenges in terms of accessing police and judiciary that settlement inhabitants face are mirrored throughout rural Tanzania. According to national crime statistics²⁰, Tabora and Katavi regions have some of the lowest levels police coverage in Tanzania, with each region having 1 police officer per 100km².

Protection risks for women and girls

A 2015 assessment found that “securing water has become a protection issue: although no data exists, widespread anecdotal evidence of “premature pregnancy” was noted during this assessment”²¹. Girls are also exposed to threats while attending secondary school. Respondents in Ulyankulu and Katumba highlighted how the lack of dormitory facilities in secondary schools means that children either must travel long distances or stay on their own in rented accommodation, with both options exposing them to threats. One respondent said that “girls face challenges on the way to and from schools, they are being disturbed by men when they are moving in the forest.” A number of other respondents highlighted how the lack of dormitory facilities at secondary schools exposes girls to threats: “They live alone and it is not safe, there are many incidents and early pregnancies”. Some respondents highlighted other forms of gender-based violence, most prominently domestic violence and early marriage, although key informants highlighted that such cases are just as prevalent in the districts that host the settlements.

Freedom of movement

As refugees, settlement inhabitants had faced restrictions on their freedom of movement. Previously they had to obtain permits (valid for up to 2 weeks) from the Settlement Officer to travel outside²². This is still the case for the small minority of those living in the settlements that have not yet received a citizenship certificate. Receiving a citizenship certificate has removed the legal and administrative obstacles to moving freely for naturalized Tanzanians and “they are free to travel as they please”²³. No respondents with citizenship certificates in either Ulyankulu or Katumba reported any restrictions on their freedom of movement, and being able to move without restriction was highlighted in all focus group discussions as the greatest benefit of citizenship. This is echoed in recent literature: “According to former refugees, the right to move freely is a privilege that can significantly improve their quality of life”, and it has “triggered a wave of spontaneous and self-organized movement out of the settlements”²⁴. However, it is important to note that those who move out of the settlements are for the most part young and those who have capital²⁵.

¹⁹ Development and Training Services (2014)

²⁰ Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance and Planning (2016)

²¹ Moriarty-Lempke & Driscoll (2015)

²² Development and Training Services (2014)

²³ Ljusenius (2016)

²⁴ Milner & Kuch (2016)

²⁵ *ibid*

Indicator	Explanation of Rating
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have suffered violent crimes or experienced safety incidents in the last 6 months compared to the resident population	Although the settlements are generally felt to be safe places to live, no specific crime data could be found to compare the situation inside and outside of the settlements.
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who do not face more discriminatory or arbitrary restrictions of their freedom of movement compared to resident population	Naturalized Tanzanians with citizenship certificates face no discriminatory or arbitrary restrictions on their freedom of movement.
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have adequate access to police and judiciary, when needed, compared to the resident population	Problems in terms of accessing police and judiciary are mirrored throughout rural Tanzania and are not specific to naturalized Tanzanians.
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians feeling safe in their current place of residence compared to local population	People generally feel safe living in the settlements, and there is a perception that the settlements are safer than areas outside.

SOCIAL COHESION

At the time when the decision to naturalize was made, over 80% of settlement residents had been born in Burundi. Naturalized Tanzanians and the host community access the same services, they worship together, their children are educated together and they trade with one another. Another important marker of social integration is the level of inter-marriage between naturalized and native Tanzanians²⁶. In the fieldwork undertaken as part of this analysis, respondents were quick to highlight that relations between naturalized Tanzanians and people of Tanzanian origin living in the settlements are for the most part positive.

There are, however, a number of areas where tensions emerge between native and naturalized Tanzanians living in the settlements:

- Native Tanzanians living in the settlements have reported that naturalized Tanzanians do not buy from them in the market and some of them have had to close their shops²⁷.
- Land disputes between native and naturalized Tanzanians are on the increase in settlements (see Housing, Land and Property section for further details).
- Local power and political leadership is a further source of tension between native and naturalized Tanzanians in the settlements (see Participation in Public Affairs section for further details).

Within the naturalized Tanzanian population some people have integrated better than others. It has been argued that Burundian women are less integrated than men because of lower levels of education, lesser participation in public affairs, and poorer Kiswahili language skills. Moreover, Catholics are reported to be more integrated than Pentecostals because the Catholic churches in the settlements are directly linked to Tanzanian dioceses. It has also been highlighted that those who are better off are more socially integrated, as they have more opportunities to trade with native Tanzanians and travel outside the settlements²⁸.

For the most part, in over 40 years of living in Tanzania, 1972 Burundians have not been exposed to systematic discrimination, intimidation and exploitation by the authorities and the local community²⁹. Nonetheless, settlement inhabitants did previously feel marginalized predominantly as a result of the restrictions (relating to freedom of movement and right to work in particular) that were placed upon them as refugees. A 2009 study highlighted that one of its most striking findings was “the extent to which the majority of those interviewed still identified themselves and were identified by others as refugees”³⁰. The naturalization process has helped to ease these feelings of marginalization, and has led to some changes in terms of how naturalized Tanzanians are

²⁶ Development and Training Services (2014)

²⁷ Kweka (2016)

²⁸ *ibid*

²⁹ Rutinwa (2016)

³⁰ International Refugee Rights Initiative (2013)

treated by the authorities. As one respondent highlighted: “There is a change in how they treat us. Previously when they met us they called us refugees but now they don’t mention us that way”.

Despite this, a regular sentiment expressed by naturalized Tanzanians is that they do not feel confident in their dealings with authorities, and that where possible they avoid revealing their identity as a person of Burundian origin when outside of the settlements.

Over the years, there have been some in the media, politics and among local leadership who have accused the 1972 Burundians of engaging in criminal activities such as banditry, poaching and bringing weapons into the country³¹. There is no concrete evidence to suggest that naturalized Tanzanians are involved in any of these activities. Unsurprisingly, naturalization has not immediately changed these negative perceptions. UNHCR’s 2015 Situation Analysis highlights the importance of sensitizing the local authorities, host communities and naturalized Tanzanians “on the meaning of a person being naturalized, and the attendant rights and duties”³².

Finally, many of the factors that are linked to continuing feelings of marginalization among naturalized Tanzanians relate to the continuing status of the settlements as designated refugee-hosting areas. Their inability to assert their land rights is important, but also some of the more visual aspects (the signage, barriers and the Settlement Office), contribute to continued feelings of marginalization.

“Many times there have been false reports about criminals coming from the settlement. They say refugees are killing people. When others commit crimes these are blamed on us”.
Focus group participant in Ulyankulu

Indicator	Explanation of Rating
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who do not face any form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in their current place of residence, compared to local population	Although much of the stigmatization surrounding refugee status has been removed with naturalization, negative perceptions continue to linger, and continued status of the settlement land contributes to feelings of marginalization.
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians feeling they are accepted in the community where they live compared to resident population	Naturalized Tanzanians enjoy good relations with their Tanzanian neighbors for the most part. Feelings of acceptance and belonging have increased greatly over time.

³¹ Rutinwa (2016)
³² ibid

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MATERIAL SAFETY



Adequate Standard of Living
(Access to basic and social services)

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians with food consumption comparable to local population and as per international/national standards

Prevalence of GAM/SAM among naturalized Tanzanians compared to resident population and as per national/international standards

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians with adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene compared to local population and above international/national standards

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians with adequate access to health care compared to resident population or national average as appropriate

Percentage of Naturalized Tanzanian children with adequate access to formal education in adequate conditions and quality compared to resident population or national average as appropriate

Percentage of NTs who have adequate access to safety net interventions or receive remittances from abroad compared to local residents with comparable needs



Access to Livelihoods
(Job creation and income generation)

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who face legal or administrative obstacles to employment or economic activity compared to resident population

Unemployment among naturalized Tanzanians compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate¹⁴

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have access to sustainable employment conditions compared to local residents

Poverty levels among naturalized Tanzanians compared to the resident population or the national average, as appropriate



Housing, Land & Property

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians without adequate housing (overcrowded housing/shelter and/or precarious structure and/or at risk of sudden eviction) in comparison to the resident population

Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure

Percentage of IDPs/returnees with lost HLP who have had their claims resolved, compared to the resident population

Percentage of NTs with lost housing, land and property who have had their claims resolved, compared to the resident population

All indicators refer to the attainment of benchmarks for naturalized Tanzanians in comparison to the host community

- The indicator is well on the way to being achieved
- Some obstacles exist and the indicator has not been fully met

- The indicator is far from met
- Data unavailable
- Incomplete data exists

MATERIAL SAFETY

ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING/ACCESS TO BASIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Relevant Standards:

- Tanzania National Water Policy 2002
- Tanzania National Health Policy 2003
- Tanzanian Education and Training Policy 2014

Most of the challenges relating to access to water, education, healthcare and food are shared across the regions in which the settlements are located. On the whole, many of the standards set in national policy are not being met, but the problems are similar inside and outside of the settlements. The gaps are mapped out in considerable detail in the World Bank's 2015 Socio-Economic Assessment of Tabora and Katavi regions³³, and the sections below on water and sanitation, health and education draw heavily from that document.

Water and sanitation

Across the Tabora and Katavi regions major challenges are presented by poor yielding/non-functioning boreholes- "More than 80% of the previously drilled boreholes or hand dug wells are not functional due to depleted yield or lack of maintenance, especially the hand pumps..."³⁴. Journeys of more than 10km³⁵ to water points are not uncommon, and long wait times at water points are the norm³⁶. Another issue that emerged in the field visits to Ulyankulu and Katumba was the lack of water and sanitation facilities at schools and health facilities.

The water problem is particularly acute in Ulyankulu settlement where there are no deep underground water sources and most of the water sources have recorded E-coli bacteria contamination³⁷. During the field visit undertaken as part of this analysis, people reported paying up to 2000 Tanzania shillings for a jerry can of water in times of shortage. Respondents in Ulyankulu settlement highlighted improving access to water as the number one priority.

Access to toilets is also inadequate for those living in the settlements and in surrounding districts. For example, in both Ulyankulu settlement and surrounding Kaliua District over 70% of the population does not have access to a toilet³⁸.

Healthcare

Access to healthcare in the Tabora and Katavi regions is characterized by a deficit in terms of infrastructure, facilities, equipment and staff. Community-level dispensaries are serving much higher populations than the 5,000 individuals stipulated in national health policy. Respondents in Ulyankulu highlighted long waiting times at dispensaries as there is often only one staff working there. Health centers are under-equipped- they have a shortage of labor beds and lack facilities such as operating theaters, meaning that many patients must be transferred long distances to district-level hospitals. The nearest district hospital to Mishamo settlement is 150km away.

These problems are compounded by a shortage of ambulance transportation and inadequate road infrastructure. Respondents highlighted this as particularly problematic for women in labor, who on some occasions have had to deliver on the roadside, while many others have opted to deliver at home instead. Health facilities are also severely understaffed throughout Tabora and Katavi regions: "All districts, including settlement areas, have parity in a critical shortage of health care workers with many at only 30% of required staff"³⁹.

33 Moriarty-Lempke & Driscoll (2015)

34 Kogi (2015)

35 The Tanzania Water Policy 1992 set a goal of providing clean and safe water to the population within 400 meters from their households

36 Moriarty-Lempke & Driscoll (2015)

37 Kogi (2015)

38 Moriarty-Lempke & Driscoll (2015)

39 Ibid

Education

As with healthcare, the education sector in Tabora and Katavi regions faces major deficits in terms of infrastructure, equipment and staff. Schools are crowded with current student numbers far exceeding the Ministry of Education's policy of 945 students per school and 45 students per class⁴⁰. Classrooms are especially crowded in the settlements, where primary school classes of more than 150 students are not uncommon⁴¹. Most of the classrooms in the settlements have not been renovated since the settlements were established in the 1970s. Schools also lack furniture (desks, tables and chairs) and water and sanitation facilities. There is also a shortage of teacher's houses, and poor living and working conditions create challenges in terms of staff retention⁴². As highlighted above, the shortage of dormitory facilities at secondary schools creates protection risks for girls.

"In my school we have 1800 children and there is no source of water in the school- this is a big problem".

Primary school teacher in Katumba

There are also problems with lack of attendance and dropouts due to the "Inability of parents to purchase uniforms, the long distances that children must walk especially in Ulyankulu, and inaccessibility of schools during the rainy season"⁴³. Although girls and boys enjoy similar levels of access to primary school, a much lower proportion of girls attend secondary school: "In Kaliua District [which hosts Ulyankulu settlement], attendance by boys far exceeds attendance by girls—of 6,275 students where by 3,888 are male and 2387 are female" .

School certificates in Tanzania display the nationality of the child. In Ulyankulu, a number of key informants said that newly issued secondary school certificate continue to state the nationality of naturalized children as "Burundian". It is unclear why this continues to be the case in Ulyankulu. In Katumba, the analysis team was informed that the certificates now state the child's nationality as "Tanzanian"⁴⁴.

Naturalized Tanzanians are no longer required to obtain permission to study outside of the settlements. This includes attending universities, although the numbers of naturalized Tanzanians accessing tertiary-level education remains very low.

Food and nutrition

No existing data was found comparing levels of food consumption inside and outside the settlements. Former refugees have been self-sufficient since the mid-1980s, and over the years productivity of land inside the settlements has been considerably higher than in other areas of the districts that host them. However, in recent years "climatic changes and deforestation...have resulted in less frequent rains and frequent crop failure"⁴⁵. Respondents in Ulyankulu and Katumba highlighted how seasonal food shortages have been more prominent in districts hosting the settlements in recent years due to drought.

Neither the literature nor the fieldwork carried out revealed malnutrition to be a significant issue. The 2014 National Nutrition Survey⁴⁶ places severe acute malnutrition for children under 59 months at 0% in Tabora and 0.4% in Katavi. This is lower than many other regions in the country. There is no data on malnutrition comparing the situation for those living in the settlements with those living in surrounding areas.

40 Ibid

41 Discussions with teachers in the settlements

42 Rutinwa (2015)

43 Moriarty-Lempke & Driscoll (2015)

44 Ibid

45 Rutinwa (2015)

46 Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (2014)

Indicator	Explanation of Rating
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians with food consumption comparable to local population and as per international/national standards	No data was found to rate this indicator.
Prevalence of GAM/SAM among naturalized Tanzanians compared to resident population and as per national/international standards	Levels of severe acute malnutrition are very low in the regions hosting the settlements and health workers highlighted that there are few cases of malnutrition.
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians with adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene compared to local population and above international/national standards	Problems in accessing water are shared across the regions hosting the settlements.
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians with adequate access to health care compared to resident population or national average as appropriate	Problems in accessing health care are shared across the regions hosting the settlements.
Percentage of Naturalized Tanzanian children with adequate access to formal education in adequate conditions and quality compared to resident population or national average as appropriate	Problems in accessing education are shared across the regions hosting the settlements.
Percentage of NTs who have adequate access to safety net interventions or receive remittances from abroad compared to local residents with comparable needs	The analysis team did not encounter anyone who is receiving remittances from family members living abroad, nor was any information available on how many people have relatives living abroad. It was not possible to map all social protection mechanisms and make a comparison between NTs and the host community. Some social protection mechanisms, such as the Tanzania Social Action Fund (under which some vulnerable individuals receive cash transfers from the government), have not yet managed to penetrate the settlement locations.

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS – JOB CREATION AND INCOME GENERATION

Relevant laws/standards:

- The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, Article 22 (Right to work)

Formal employment

As refugees, individuals had been required to obtain work permits to work in the formal sector. Economic activity was further stifled by limitations on freedom of movement, which limited people's access to markets. Access to credit was also limited as a result of refugee status. Naturalization has removed the legal and administrative obstacles to work in the formal sector. Formal employment is, however, uncommon among both the naturalized Tanzanians and the host community in districts in which the settlements are located. According to national employment statistics from 2014, only 32,418 people are formally employed in Tabora, and 4,830 in Katavi⁴⁷, which represents a very small proportion of the working age population. There has been no significant increase in formal employment since people living in the settlements were naturalized⁴⁸.

The only people formally employed in the settlements are civil servants, such as teachers, nurses and police officers, as well as the employees of tobacco companies. Many of them are not from the nearby 'host'

⁴⁷ National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance (2015)

⁴⁸ Key informant interviews and FGDs

communities – they are employed by the government and have been sent from other parts of the country. Some of the naturalized Tanzanians work as teachers and others as civil servants. Despite naturalization, however, they continue to work on temporary contracts, which limits their access to pensions and other benefits⁴⁹. It is unclear why this disparity continues to exist.

Agriculture

Like most other areas of Tabora and Katavi regions, the main economic activity in the settlements is agriculture. A 2007 study found that: “Almost 41 per cent of all refugees (89,154) consider their chief occupation to be farming and over 84 per cent report that they spend part of their time in agricultural activities”⁵⁰. The major crops cultivated are maize, cassava, groundnuts, beans and various vegetables. Farming is generally for subsistence, although people do produce some cash crops. Tobacco is the main cash crop across all the settlements. Its cultivation is controversial, however, as it has led to the depletion of water sources and deforestation.⁵¹

Over the years, the settlements have been a success story in terms of agricultural productivity, having outperformed other areas in the districts that host them. In recent years, however, drought and deforestation have led to increased crop failure and reduced soil fertility. Poor road infrastructure, lack of storage facilities and lack of opportunities for value addition to agricultural products (for example, by making sunflower oil or flour) create additional challenges. A number of focus group participants highlighted an additional challenge of shortage of fertilizers. Settlement inhabitants are now able to purchase fertilizer at a reduced price due to a government subsidy; however, many said they still struggle to afford it.

“All seeds that we planted were affected by the drought. Drought has happened other years but this year has been most difficult. And water has been a problem for a long time.”

FGD participant in Ulyankulu

Small enterprises

People in the settlements are also involved in small business activities. These include the sale of agricultural produce and clothing products, restaurants, bars, tailoring businesses, mobile banking and bicycle repair shops. Many of the businesses in the settlements are operated by people of Tanzanian origin who have moved into the settlements. Small enterprises are constrained by a number of factors, including the poor road infrastructure (both internally in the settlements, and between the settlements and other urban centers), a lack of business planning and management skills and a lack of access to credit.

Access to credit

The majority of settlement inhabitants interviewed felt that naturalization had not improved their economic situation, and pointed to worsening drought as a much more powerful economic determinant. However, some did feel that naturalization had opened up some economic opportunities: “If you have capital you can now achieve more. There is more freedom to participate in business. There is more investment from the indigenous Tanzanians.”

Access to credit was previously limited due to refugee status. A study from 2014 highlighted that “their access to credit is limited because they are not yet considered citizens, and so cannot approach banks or cooperatives for loans”⁵². Although their status has now changed, opportunities to access credit are still limited and there is an absence of SACCOS, savings and loans associations and banking services inside the settlements.

49 Rutinwa (2015). This was also confirmed in our own field work

50 SA3 (2007).

51 Tobacco cultivation requires a high volume of water, and firewood is required for processing tobacco.

52 Development and Training Services (2014)

Indicator	Explanation of Rating
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who face legal or administrative obstacles to employment or economic activity compared to resident population	Naturalization removed the legal and administrative obstacles to formal employment. However, there are residual inequalities in employment contracts. The status of the settlement land and the prohibition on building permanent structures also stifles economic activity.
Unemployment among naturalized Tanzanians compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate	No unemployment figures could be found for the regions hosting the settlements. Formal employment is rare, and the majority of people are involved in agricultural or informal activities, making unemployment levels difficult to gauge.
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have access to sustainable employment conditions compared to local residents	Naturalized Tanzanians are now able to compete with people of Tanzanian origin for the same opportunities. However, formal employment is uncommon inside and outside the settlements. The contractual disparities in the public sector lead to differences in employment conditions.
Poverty levels among naturalized Tanzanians compared to the resident population or the national average, as appropriate	No data could be found to compare poverty levels inside and outside of the settlements.

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

Relevant standards/laws:

- Article 11 ICESCR: "Everyone has the right to an adequate standard of housing."
- Sphere Shelter and Settlement Standards.
- The Land Act 1999.
- The Village Land Act 1999.

Key to the de facto integration of the 1972 Burundians has been the generous allocation of land when the settlements were first established. When they first arrived, families were given 3.5-5 hectares of land in Ulyankulu, 10 hectares in Mishamo, and 5 hectares in Katumba⁵³. Land occupancy was not documented, "but the settlement residents knew who had rights to which plots of land"⁵⁴. Original allocations were divided over the years as new generations became adults, while others started to use other areas of the settlement that had previously been unallocated.

Moving forward, the issue of land presents one of the biggest barriers to local integration. The settlements continue to be designated as refugee-hosting areas under the Refugees Act 1998. Furthermore, some areas of the settlements are gazetted as forest reserves. The continuing status of the settlement land means that settlement inhabitants have much weaker security of tenure than those living in surrounding villages. Under the Village Land Act 1999, villages outside of the settlement are empowered to administer land and allocate customary rights of occupancy⁵⁵. Due to the status of the settlement land and the fact that the 58 villages inside the settlements have not yet been officially established and recognized by the government, settlement inhabitants do not have customary rights of occupancy. These rights will only accrue to settlement inhabitants once the land is regularized, villages are officially established and land use maps are drawn up. The importance of changing the status of the settlement land and strengthening the land rights of settlement inhabitants is widely recognized as a critical component of the local integration process, and is covered under pillar 2 of the SPLI.

It is important to note that limitations on land rights are due to the status of the land rather than the status of the persons. People of Tanzanian origin who have moved into the settlements are in the same precarious position in terms of security of tenure. Many of these individuals have bought or rented land in the settlements in recent years (since land opened up after people repatriated), although they are not officially allowed to do so⁵⁶.

⁵³ Rolles, Jr (2015)

⁵⁴ *ibid*

⁵⁵ It should be noted, however, that the overwhelming majority of villagers in Tanzania do not have documents to prove their customary right of occupancy

⁵⁶ Miletzki (2014)

Focus group respondents highlighted the precarious land rights of women living in the settlements: “We women have no voice in the family, and if the husband passes away the women don’t have the right to inherit the wealth of the family”. During the field visits the analysis team heard of several instances of widows who have been dispossessed of their land by their late husband’s families.

Mechanisms for addressing land disputes exist within the villages in the settlements. Issues are dealt with in the first instance by ten-cell leaders, followed by street leaders, and then village chairpersons (or sometimes a land committee formed at village-level). This mirrors the process in host community villages outside of the settlements. However, an important distinction between those living inside the settlements and those outside is that the former are unable to take land cases to district-level land and housing tribunals. This is again due to the status of the settlement land. The Settlement Officers have the ultimate jurisdiction over matters pertaining to land inside the settlements, and they deal with all land matters that cannot be dealt with at the village-level. Focus group participants in both Ulyankulu and Katumba reported an increasing number of land disputes in recent times. The disputes are predominantly between naturalized Tanzanians and people of Tanzanian origin who have moved into the settlements, including disputes between pastoralists and farmers and issues related to the sale and rent of land.

Over the years, the standard of housing in the settlements has been similar to that which could be found in neighboring villages. An evaluation conducted in 2014 found that “another indication that the refugees have been integrated is that the size and construction of their houses is similar to Tanzanian homes in the same area. They are constructed with mud brick, with either thatched or corrugated metal roofing”⁵⁷. Other key informants argued that the standard of housing has over the years been slightly lower in the settlements, however, this can be more attributed to a reluctance on the part of former refugees to invest in their properties given the uncertainty over whether they would be able to continue to stay in situ.

Another consequence of the status of the settlement land is that settlement inhabitants are currently prohibited from building permanent structures on their land. This prohibition will likely remain in place until the status of the land is normalized and customary rights of occupancy are granted.

“Now we need to develop our houses as this is our permanent home”.

Focus group participant in Katumba

Indicator	Explanation of Rating
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians without adequate housing (overcrowded housing/shelter and/or precarious structure and/or at risk of sudden eviction) in comparison to the resident population	Overall, the standard of housing inside the settlements is not too dissimilar to that which can be found in surrounding areas, and no respondents reported any precarious structures or overcrowding. However, the ongoing prohibition on building permanent structures is a disparity between those living inside and outside of the settlements.
Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure	Although there are mechanisms to deal with land matters in the settlements, they do not provide access to secure tenure given the ongoing status of the settlement land as designated refugee-hosting areas and forest reserves.
Percentage of NTs with lost housing, land and property who have had their claims resolved, compared to the resident population	The analysis team heard of several examples of widows being dispossessed of their land by their late husband’s families. However, it was neither possible to gauge the extent of such cases, nor to understand the extent to which these cases had been adequately resolved. For others, families appear to have been able to occupy the land they were originally allocated without problem.
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have secured right to housing, land and property (with documents to prove ownership/tenancy) compared to resident population	There is a clear disparity in terms of land rights between those living inside and outside settlements. On a positive note, the importance of normalizing the settlement land and strengthening the land rights of settlement residents is recognized as a central pillar of the SPLI.

⁵⁷ Development and Training Services (2014)

SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK
ULYANKULU, KATUMBA AND MISHAMO SETTLEMENTS
TANZANIA 2017



LEGAL SAFETY



Access to Documentation

Existence and effective accessibility of mechanisms to obtain/replace documents for naturalized Tanzanians bearing in mind the local context

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians participating in community or social organizations (youth/ women/ environmental/ sports groups and others) compared to the resident population



Participation in public affairs

Naturalized Tanzanians face no legal or administrative obstacles that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service compared with resident population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians participating in community or social organizations (youth/ women/ environmental/ sports groups and others) compared to the resident population

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians involved in public decision-making processes, or local reconciliation /confidence-building initiatives (e.g. local peace committees, public debates, fora, cross-community activities and others) compared to resident population



Family Reunification

The number of unaccompanied and separated naturalized Tanzanian children for whom a best interest determination is needed but has not been conducted

Accessible and efficient mechanisms have been put in place to reunite separated family members

The number of naturalized children or other dependent persons who have not yet been reunited with their families relative to total displaced population size



Access to Effective Remedies & Justice

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who consider that violations suffered have been effectively remedied and a sense of justice restored, compared to local population

Existence of accessible mechanisms that have the legal mandate and actual capacity to provide naturalized Tanzanians with effective remedies for violations suffered

Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have accessed formal or informal/traditional justice mechanisms last time they needed them, compared to the local population

All indicators refer to the attainment of benchmarks for naturalized Tanzanians in comparison to the host community

 The indicator is well on the way to being achieved
 Some obstacles exist and the indicator has not been fully met

 The indicator is far from met
 Data unavailable
 Incomplete data exists

LEGAL SAFETY

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES AND JUSTICE

There is very little information available in the existing literature and assessments on access to justice.

Naturalized Tanzanians enjoy the same access to district-level primary courts as the host community. The primary courts are the lowest level of court in Tanzania and they hear many different cases, the most common being probate cases, family matters, and less serious criminal cases, including brewing of liquor and assaults. Magistrates from the primary courts hear cases in both Katumba and Ulyankulu, however, they are covering a whole district and are generally overburdened with work- this is a problem experienced throughout Tanzania.⁵⁸ The primary courts do not deal with land matters, which are instead dealt with formally by district land and housing tribunals. Those living in the settlements are unable to access these tribunals due to the ongoing status of the settlement land, and the highest authority on settlement land remains the Settlement Officer.

In terms of informal justice mechanisms, local dispute resolution takes place within villages at ten-cell, street and village levels, similar to other parts of rural Tanzania. Respondents generally felt these mechanisms were accessible and fair, although a more in depth assessment would be required to ascertain people's pathways to justice through both the formal and informal mechanisms, and to make a comparison between the experiences of naturalized Tanzanians and the host community.

"People can now enjoy their rights the same as other Tanzanians. But they need to understand more about their rights, and importantly more about their responsibilities as citizens"

Village Chairperson, Ulyankulu

Naturalized Tanzanians, as well as other key informants, regularly pointed out that those living in the settlements lack information on their rights, laws and legal entitlements. Respondents were also unable to point to the existence of any sources of legal information and legal aid for naturalized Tanzanians. The need to sensitize naturalized Tanzanians on their duties and responsibilities as citizens was also highlighted as a critical need.

Indicator	Explanation of Rating
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who consider that violations suffered have been effectively remedied and a sense of justice restored, compared to local population	There is not enough information available to measure this indicator.
Existence of accessible mechanisms that have the legal mandate and actual capacity to provide naturalized Tanzanians with effective remedies for violations suffered	Both formal and informal justice mechanisms exist, however, there is not enough data available to make an assessment of their capacity to provide remedies.
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians who have accessed formal or informal/traditional justice mechanisms last time they needed them, compared to the local population	As highlighted above, naturalized Tanzanians have access to both formal and informal justice mechanisms, however, no data was found comparing their experiences to those of the host community.

⁵⁸ In 2012, the Chief Justice of Tanzania told the annual meeting of the Tanganyika Law Society that there were only 1,105 primary courts in the country, of those only 628 had magistrates that were permanently stationed.

PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Relevant standards/laws:

- Article 5 of the Tanzanian Constitution: “Every citizen of the United Republic who has attained the age of eighteen years is entitled to vote in any election held in Tanzania”.
- The Local Government Act 1982.

Elections and public service

Obtaining citizenship has removed the previous obstacles to voting: “former refugees became entitled to take part in the political life of the country, and they were allowed to cast their votes in the October 2015 Tanzanian general elections”⁵⁹. They were allowed to vote for a President and a Member of Parliament, and none of the naturalized Tanzanians consulted during the field visits reported any problems in obtaining a voting card and casting their ballot. Naturalized Tanzanians are also permitted to stand for election, but they are not permitted to contest for higher political posts.

Respondents in Ulyankulu reported that the elections of ward-level councilors (also known as “diwanis”), which were due to take place at the same time as the Presidential elections, had been cancelled. This was a source of frustration for both naturalized Tanzanians and people of Tanzania origin living in the settlement, who felt that they lacked representation with their MP and with the District Council as a result of this. In Mishamo and Katumba, the ward-level elections went ahead successfully and two naturalized Tanzanians were elected as councilors.

As citizens, naturalized Tanzanians have the same rights as others to work in public service, however, as mentioned above in the “Access to Livelihoods” section, those who are working as teachers and civil servants continue to work on temporary contracts which limits their access to pensions and other benefits.

Participation in local decision-making

Naturalized Tanzanians in the settlements are engaged in village-level governance structures in the settlements that mirror those in other parts of rural Tanzania. A “ten-cell” leader is the lowest level of authority, followed by a street leader, and then a village chairperson. These positions are all elected. There are also committees at village-level focused on issues such as security, education, social development and environment⁶⁰. Although there are some women in leadership positions, women’s representation in village-level governance in the settlements is generally limited, as in the rest of Tanzania.

The remit of village-level governance structures in the settlements is limited in a number of ways. Firstly, due to the ongoing status of the settlement land, villages are not formally established and recognized. This means that they are unable to administer and allocate land under the Village Land Act, like regular Tanzanian villages. The settlement-wide prohibition on building permanent structures is an illustration of the current lack of authority of village leadership. Secondly, whereas in the regular chain of authority in Tanzania, the next level of government authority after the village is the ward, in the settlements governance issues are brought from the village-level to the Settlement Officer’s office. This continues to be a major point of frustration for settlement inhabitants, who feel that they are cut off from local government structures.

Participation in community and social organizations

Naturalized Tanzanians face no restrictions upon participating in community or social organizations, such as youth and women’s groups. However, there are not many such groups in the settlements. A mapping exercise in 2016 found that “there are community-based organizations which are mainly entrepreneurship groups based in villages” but that they lack knowledge on business planning and management⁶¹. There are also examples of churches supporting income-generating projects for women, such as pig/

“I thought it would be good to teach women things like tailoring. I started with this class and we have managed to have it for 3 months each year. From that time, many women who have been trained are now tailoring.”

Female FGD participant in Ulyankulu

⁵⁹ Milner & Kuch (2016)

⁶⁰ Discussions with leaders and other actors in the settlements

⁶¹ Kweka (2016)

chicken rearing and block making supported by the Catholic Church in Ulyankulu. In Katumba, UNHCR has been mapping and identifying women's income-generating groups and helping them to register with local government. Numerous respondents in Ulyankulu and Katumba highlighted the lack of sports and recreational activities for youth, and many pointed to the potential benefits of such activities in building social cohesion between native and naturalized Tanzanians.

Indicator	Explanation of Rating
Naturalized Tanzanians face no legal or administrative obstacles that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service compared with resident population	This indicator has a number of different components and is therefore split between a green and orange rating. The green rating reflects the significance of the former refugee population being able to vote for the first time. The orange rating reflects a situation where naturalized Tanzanians do not have parity in terms of public service employment contracts, and the cancelation of the ward-level councilor elections in Ulyankulu.
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians participating in community or social organizations (youth/ women/ environmental/ sports groups and others) compared to the resident population	There is no legal or administrative restriction on naturalized Tanzanians engaging in community or social organizations, however, the number of such groups in the settlements is small.
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians involved in public decision-making processes, or local reconciliation/ confidence-building initiatives (e.g. local peace committees, public debates, fora, cross-community activities and others) compared to resident population	Whereas naturalized Tanzanians are able to participate in village-level processes, the extent of this decision-making is currently limited by the ongoing status of the land and the continued role in governance of the Settlement Offices.

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

Relevant standards/laws:

- Article 7, Convention on the Rights of the Child- "Every child has the right to be registered at birth without any discrimination."
- Articles 16 and 24, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- The Law of the Child Act (2009)
- The Births and Deaths Registration Act (2002)

Birth certificates

Rates of birth registration and possession of birth certificates are very low in Tanzania. According to UNICEF, "only 3 percent of rural children and 22 percent of urban children under five years have a birth certificate"⁶². The rate of birth registration in Tanzania is one of the lowest in Africa. Birth registration is currently at 2.9% in Tabora, one of the lowest rates in the country⁶³.

Naturalized Tanzanians are no longer prohibited from obtaining birth certificates for their children. However, very few have done so. According to a 2014 report, "most are unaware of the process, and the distances to district offices are great"⁶⁴. None of those we interviewed in Ulyankulu and Katumba had obtained birth certificates for either themselves or their children, and most appeared to be unaware of the importance of having a birth certificate.

The factors inhibiting birth registration for naturalized Tanzanians are mirrored throughout rural Tanzania. These include the associated costs- the processing fee is TSH3,500 if the birth is registered within 90 days and rises thereafter; the cost and distance of travel to district offices where registration takes place; and the

⁶² https://www.unicef.org/tanzania/6908_10617.html

⁶³ UNICEF proposal to the Department for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development- Canada: Scaling up birth registration in Tanzania 2015-2019.

⁶⁴ Development and Training Services (2014)

lack of awareness of the importance of birth registration⁶⁵. Given the extremely low rates of birth registration in rural Tanzania, one can assume that there is no significant difference between the naturalized and indigenous Tanzanian population, and interventions intended to increase birth registration should be focused both inside and outside the settlements. Moving forward, birth certificates will be important for naturalized Tanzanian children, in terms of proving their legal identity as citizens and accessing higher levels of education.

Citizenship certificates

The initial application process for naturalization was completed in 2009, however, the following 5 years were marked by a period of uncertainty during which only a handful of former refugees received citizenship certificates. In September 2014, the moratorium on naturalization was lifted and President Kikwete issued a directive stating that 1972 Burundians could receive their citizenship certificates⁶⁶. Since then, great progress has been made by the government and UNHCR in the issuance of the certificates. To date, 151,019 citizenship certificates have been distributed, and the vast majority of settlement residents are now in possession of one. The outstanding cases as of March 2017⁶⁷ are:

- 8,137 individuals who have already been approved but have not yet collected their citizenship certificates.
- 6,620 children born to parents who already have citizenship certificates.
- 8,155 individuals who have been verified and who intend to apply for naturalization at the next opportunity.
- 1,850 individuals who were initially rejected but whose cases are under appeal.
- An estimated 10,000-15,000 individuals who have not yet been verified as they missed the previous verification and registration exercises. The vast majority of these individuals are believed to be living outside of the settlements.
- Approximately 27,000 individuals who are self-settled in Kigoma region. The plan is that these people will be issued citizenship certificates once the process is finalized in the settlements.

The mechanisms for issuing citizenship certificates have for the most part proven effective. The issuance of over 150,000 citizen certificates is a notable achievement. A new verification and registration process is currently being planned, although the dates that this will take place have not yet been announced. Those living outside of the settlements will have to travel back to the settlements to take part in this exercise. A rigorous information campaign needs to be planned to reach those currently living outside of the settlements—several of those interviewed living outside of the settlements had heard rumors that there would be no further opportunities for registration. Others highlighted that the costs of traveling to the settlements several times for verification, registration and certificate collection may be prohibitive for some.

Other documents

None of the naturalized Tanzanians interviewed said that they had encountered problems obtaining voting cards ahead of the 2015 elections. The government is currently in the process of rolling out a national identity card scheme, however, this is in its early stages and has not yet reached the regions of Tabora and Katavi, where the settlements are located. As with birth registration, rates of marriage and death registration are minimal.

⁶⁵ *ibid*

⁶⁶ UNHCR (2016). Tanzania local integration brief with emphasis on legal documentation July 2016

⁶⁷ these figures were provided by UNHCR via email

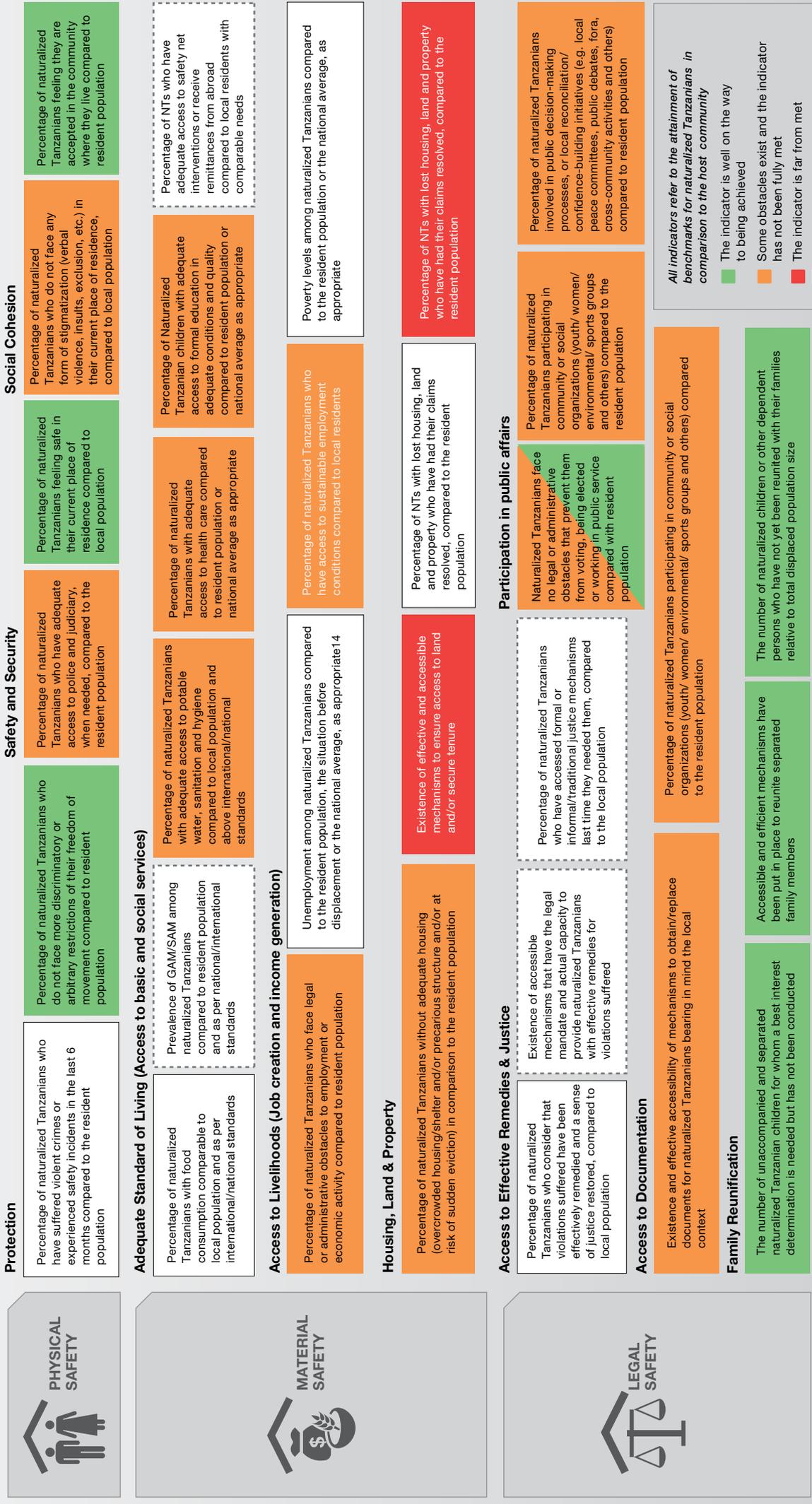
Indicator	Explanation of Rating
Existence and effective accessibility of mechanisms to obtain/replace documents for naturalized Tanzanians bearing in mind the local context	After long delays, the mechanisms for obtaining citizenship certificates have proved largely effective. Despite birth registration being compulsory in Tanzania, adequate and accessible mechanisms are not yet in place. The challenges in accessing birth registration for naturalized Tanzanians are the same as those experienced by people throughout rural Tanzania.
Percentage of naturalized Tanzanians without birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal documents relevant to the local context compared to resident population or the national average, as appropriate	While most of those living in the settlements now have a citizenship certificate, rates of birth registration remain minimal, as throughout rural Tanzania. The national ID card scheme has not yet been rolled out.

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

The analysis team found no information in the literature on unaccompanied and separated children and mechanisms to support them. Given that there has been no new displacement to the settlements in decades, it is unsurprising that family separation due to displacement did not emerge as an issue. Focus group participants and key informants at settlement level highlighted that there are orphans in the settlements, but that they are living with recognized guardians or other family members. There are no known cases of children living alone in the settlements⁶⁸.

Indicator	Explanation of Rating
The number of unaccompanied and separated naturalized Tanzanian children for whom a best interest determination is needed but has not been conducted	According to key informants, the only unaccompanied children living in the settlements are orphans, but they are living with family members or recognized guardians.
Accessible and efficient mechanisms have been put in place to reunite separated family members	Family separation due to displacement is not highlighted as a problem in either the literature or during the fieldwork that was carried out.
The number of naturalized children or other dependent persons who have not yet been reunited with their families relative to total displaced population size	Family separation due to displacement is not highlighted as a problem in either the literature or during the fieldwork that was carried out.

⁶⁸ Conversation with UNHCR field staff



The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) operationalized the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions for IDPs to develop the ReDSS Solutions framework for displacement affected communities. It comprises the 8 IASC criteria using 31 IASC indicators organized around physical, material and legal safety. To measure durable solutions achievements in a particular context, the framework analysis serves as an evidence base to enable relevant stakeholders to work more effectively and consistently in the search and realization of durable solutions. This infographic offers a snapshot in time to assess to what extent local integration for naturalized Tanzanians has been achieved.

CONCLUSIONS

Over the years, the 1972 Burundians have enjoyed a high degree of de facto integration. Central to this has been the generous allocation of land provided by the Tanzanian government, which allowed refugees to cultivate, live without regular humanitarian assistance since 1985, and contribute to the local economy through agricultural production and taxes. This clearly demonstrates the benefits to refugees, host communities and host governments of a settlement versus a camp approach. The government's generous decision to naturalize the 1972 Burundians, adding de jure integration to the existing de facto integration, has also brought further gains in terms of local integration.

Some of these gains are demonstrated by the green ratings in the ReDSS Solutions Framework. The green ratings mean that the indicators have been met or are close to being met. These indicators relate to:

1. Naturalized Tanzanians being able to move freely since receiving citizenship certificates;
2. People generally feeling that the settlements are safe environments;
3. Naturalized Tanzanians generally feeling accepted by, and having for the most part good relations with, the host community;
4. Naturalized Tanzanians now having the right to vote; and
5. Family separation due to displacement no longer being a problem.

Whereas feelings of safety and acceptance are largely products of de facto local integration, freedom of movement and the right to vote are the most commonly cited benefits arising from naturalization (de jure integration).

For the most part, naturalized Tanzanians live similar lives to the host community in the underdeveloped regions of Katavi and Tabora. Many of the major development problems and challenges are mirrored inside and outside of the settlements. This is why many of the indicators in the ReDSS Solutions Framework are rated orange. This reflects a situation where naturalized Tanzanians face similar challenges to the host community. In particular the orange ratings largely relate to access to water, health and education services (where there are major deficits and many of the standards set in national policies are not being met), access to livelihoods (where formal employment opportunities are rare, access to credit for small enterprises is limited, and agriculture is struggling due to drought), and access to documentation (particularly birth certificates, where birth registration across rural Tanzania is minimal). The orange ratings underscore the need for area-based development investments that bring district-wide gains, benefiting both native and naturalized Tanzanians.

There are still some major gaps/disparities in relation to local integration. This is reflected primarily by the red ratings in the Framework, both of which fall within the "housing land and property" sub-criteria. The ongoing status of the settlement land as refugee-hosting areas and forest reserves presents the biggest barrier to local integration. It means that those living in the settlements have weak security of tenure, which is a cause of great uncertainty. It inhibits livelihoods as people are currently unable to build permanent structures on their land. It also contributes to continued feelings of marginalization on the part of former refugees. Pillar 2 of the SPLI covers the normalizing of the settlement land, and moving forward with this process will bring about significant gains in terms of local integration.

A number of other gaps emerged that are not reflected clearly in the shading of the indicators. Firstly naturalized Tanzanians lack access to credit when compared to those living outside of the settlements. Secondly, a number of administrative issues continue to hold naturalized Tanzanians back- these include the issuance of temporary contracts for teachers and other civil servants, and the issuance of secondary school certificates in Ulyankulu which continue to state naturalized children's nationality as "Burundian". Other schemes, including village development funds and social protection mechanisms, such as the Tanzania Social Action Fund, have not yet managed to penetrate the settlement locations.

The ReDSS Solutions Framework on the previous page is focused on the settlements of Ulyankulu, Katumba

and Mishamo. Very little information could be found on 1972 Burundians living in urban centers in the existing literature. The analysis team met with some representatives of this community living in Dar es Salaam, and the findings from these discussions are presented in Annex I. Further research is required to better understand the situation and needs of those living in urban areas.

Specific recommendations are presented in the next section of this report. These recommendations are aligned to the pillars outlined in the SPLI, the approach of which is fully justified by the findings of this analysis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations below are presented in two parts. Firstly, potential entry points for programming are outlined. Secondly, procedural steps that can be taken to move the local integration process forward are presented.

PROGRAMMATIC ENTRY POINTS BASED ON GAPS IDENTIFIED IN THE FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

Based on the findings of the analysis, a number of entry points for programming to advance local integration have been identified. These are all aligned with the pillars of the SPLI. They are presented here as initial ideas, however, more in depth assessments would be required to specifically tailor interventions to the context.

Legal empowerment of naturalized and host communities

This would help to address the deficit in terms of naturalized Tanzanians and host communities understanding of their rights and entitlements and how to access these, as well as their responsibilities. Specific interventions might include:

- **Legal awareness:** Raising awareness among naturalized Tanzanians and host communities of their specific rights and entitlements, and importantly of the responsibilities they have as citizens. Legal awareness programs should also target local authorities and leaders, making sure they understand the rights and entitlements that accrue to naturalized Tanzanians as citizens.
- **Legal aid:** Providing individuals with legal information and advice, i.e. understanding their legal position and options vis-à-vis the formal or informal systems, or which government agency/institution they can approach for support. This could entail expanding existing legal aid initiatives into the areas hosting the settlements or establishing community-based paralegal schemes. Key areas of focus should be legal documentation (birth certificates, citizenship certificates etc.); housing, land and property issues; access to services and entitlements; and employment issues.
- **Support to local dispute resolution mechanisms:** A focus should be placed on capacitating village level leadership structures around issues related to land administration and dispute resolution- this will be particularly important once the land is normalized and villages are entrusted with managing and administering land.
- **Increasing access to birth registration:** Interventions might include increasing the number of registration points, supporting mobile registration and raising community-level awareness on the importance of registering births.

Improving economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods

Interventions should support both agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods and should adopt an area-based approach benefiting both naturalized Tanzanians and host communities.

Support to agriculture should focus on improving cultivation techniques, increasing access to markets and helping farmers to get better value for their produce. Areas to explore are:

- Capacity building for farmers through expanding and strengthening agricultural extensions services, and exploring the use of farmer field school approaches.
- Formation/strengthening of commodity-based farmer groups.
- Expanding opportunities for agro-processing to provide value addition to crops e.g. production of sunflower oil and maize flour production.

Areas to explore in supporting non-agricultural livelihoods should include:

- Vocational training in areas such as carpentry, tailoring, building and mechanics.
- Formation/strengthening of small enterprises, including the provision of training on business planning and management, and the provision of business start up kits for small enterprises.

Improving access to credit is critical, and options for expanding access to banking services, micro-credit and the establishment of village savings and loans associations should also be explored.

Strengthening service delivery

The infrastructural needs for the health, education and water sectors, as well as roads, have been comprehensively mapped out during the World Bank's 2015 Socio-economic Assessment and are budgeted for within the SPLI. The needs identified for upgrading service infrastructure are expansive and there will be a need for further prioritization.

Once funding is available, **infrastructural interventions should be prioritized and implemented using a community driven development approach** that engages naturalized Tanzanians, host communities and local authorities in local development committees. Such an approach would also have the benefit of fostering collaboration and building relationships between naturalized and native communities and between communities and local government actors.

In addition to constructing/upgrading physical service infrastructure, there will be a need to focus on the “software” of service delivery. Possible interventions might include:

- Formation/strengthening of community based structures that increase service user engagement and accountability of services providers (e.g. parent-teacher associations, water management committees, community health communities).
- Professional development opportunities for teachers, head teachers and healthcare workers.
- Community health education.
- Support and monitoring of children vulnerable to dropping out of school.
- Strengthening health and education system administration.

All interventions should mainstream protection and social cohesion

All interventions under the SPLI should seek to mainstream protection through mitigating threats to safety and dignity of those benefiting from services and support. As highlighted above, women and girls in particular are exposed to protection risks while accessing services. Measures should also be incorporated to ensure that the most vulnerable individuals are able to access services and other support. All interventions should also seek to promote social cohesion, through maximizing opportunities for collaboration between communities (both naturalized and host) and local authorities, thereby improving relations and reducing negative perceptions of one another. Implementing actors will need to fully understand the potential to cause harm through interventions (particularly in terms of worsening relations between communities), and should take measures to avoid doing so.

ADVANCING THE LOCAL INTEGRATION PROCESS

In addition to the programmatic entry points identified above, there are a number of procedural steps that can be taken to advance the local integration process and successfully implement the SPLI.

Launch the SPLI and develop a communications and outreach plan

A number of key informants voiced frustration at the time it is taking to finalize and launch the SPLI. Others highlighted that many are unaware of the specifics of the SPLI. Launching the strategy will help to renew interest in the local integration process. The selection of Tanzania as CRRF pilot country also offers an opportunity to highlight the process and attract funding to pilot initiatives under the SPLI.

The SPLI envisages a government-led process with the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders- UN Agencies, development donors, national and international NGOs, the private sector and communities in the districts hosting naturalized Tanzanians. Following on from the launch of the SPLI, the government and other

actors already committed to the SPLI should invest time in reaching out to these actors to 1) provide more information on the strategy and 2) provide a rationale for their engagement and the value that they can add to the process. In doing so, key messages should include:

- The government's decision to naturalize was a bold and unprecedented move. But naturalization is not in itself a durable solution, and further support is required to remove the remaining barriers to local integration..
- The government will lead and coordinate the implementation of the SPLI, and all interventions must be coordinated closely with them.
- This is a development challenge, and requires a strong engagement of development actors, donors and the private sector.

Expand existing development programs, initiatives and plans to the districts hosting the settlements

A number of donors highlighted that they do not have separate funds to support the SPLI- their funding supports national level programs and is not geographically earmarked. Moving forward, it will be important to understand the extent to which national level programs and initiatives in areas such as health, education and water reach/penetrate the districts hosting the settlements, and if not, what the potential is to expand these. One rationale for expanding existing programs is that the local integration process will result in the creation of new districts, within which there will be a requirement to invest in local government administration and service delivery. The SPLI should also be incorporated into regional and district-level development plans.

Initiate the process of normalizing the settlement land as a matter of priority

As highlighted above, the process of changing the designation of settlement land and bringing it under regular regional and local government administration is critical to advancing local integration. The normalization of settlement land should not wait for the completion of the naturalization process as some outstanding cases may take years to process. It will be a complex process, involving multiple government departments, and a number of steps including the registration of new villages, strengthening district and village level land administration capacities, and land use mapping. But the cost implication of moving forward with this is a relatively small part of the budget of the SPLI.

Develop one set of harmonized program management tools for the SPLI

As multiple actors become engaged in the implementation of the SPLI, it will be important to ensure a harmonized approach, and avoid a fragmented, "projectized" approach. Having one set of program management tools for the SPLI will help the government to coordinate multiple actors. The project management tools should include a set of common outcomes and indicators towards which all interventions under the SPLI should contribute. Outcomes should articulate the immediate, medium-term and long-term changes to be brought about in the districts hosting the settlements, and could relate to strengthened systems for local service delivery, increased economic opportunities, and increased local government capacity. A set of common outcomes and indicators (informed by the indicators in the ReDSS Solutions Framework) will enable progress to be measured over time, and would provide a common framework for funding the SPLI.

Conduct periodic local integration analyses

The SPLI is a long-term strategy, and its implementation should be informed by periodic local integration analyses, similar to the one that is the basis of this report. Such analyses will help actors to understand the extent to which advances are being made in local integration as the strategy is implemented, and will help to inform collective planning and programming. In doing so, efforts should also be made to fill existing gaps in data (see the indicators shaded "white" and "dotted white" in the ReDSS Solutions Framework).

Core elements to inform solutions planning and programming in Tanzania

- Strong government leadership of the process at both national and local level.
- An inclusive approach, which is not driven by mandate and engages a wide range of actors- government, UN, NGO, development donors, academics and the private sector.
- A shared accountability among the above mentioned actors for meeting joint outcomes under the SPLI.
- A multi-sectoral approach, recognizing that a diverse range of interventions and technical specialties contribute to local integration.
- Meaningful participation of host communities, naturalized Tanzanians and local institutions in implementing the SPLI, and adequate measures to ensure voice and accountability during their implementation.
- Support tailored to the specific skills, assets and vulnerabilities of naturalized Tanzanians and host communities, and based upon a strong understanding of local context (institutions, markets and income earning opportunities).
- Ongoing policy dialogue to widen the “solutions space” for other refugees in Tanzania, with particular emphasis on freedom of movement, the right to work and greater flexibility in where refugees can live.
- Investment in generating evidence of what works in terms of advancing local integration, thereby advancing learning that can be applied in other contexts.

ANNEX I- 1972 BURUNDIANS LIVING IN URBAN AREAS

There is very little information in the existing literature on the experiences of 1972 Burundians living in urban areas. Their numbers are unknown- UNHCR estimates that there are 10-15,000 living outside of the settlements that have not yet registered for naturalization. It is not, however, clear how many people who have obtained citizenship certificates now live outside of the settlements.

Everybody who participated in the focus group discussions in Ulyankulu and Katumba said that they had at least one family member living outside of the settlements. They highlighted that an increasing number of people have left the settlements since 2014, however, they were also quick to point out that the majority of people want to stay in the settlements. A number of personal and economic factors influence people's decisions and ability to move out of the settlements. These include having education/qualifications, capital, and connections in other parts of Tanzania⁶⁹. Unsurprisingly, the strongest trend is for young men to move outside of settlements first to urban areas- it is unusual for families to move out of the settlements to urban areas together⁷⁰. Several of the young 1972 Burundians the analysis team met with in Dar es Salaam had started families in the city after leaving the settlements.

As part of this local integration analysis the analysis team met with twelve 1972 Burundians living in Dar es Salaam (11 males, one female). Several were studying in the city, some were working in public service, and others were involved in small businesses. One thing that was striking about those that the analysis team met with is that they still live their lives like they did as refugees, even though most of them are in possession of a citizenship certificate. They continue to hide their identity. Unlike those of other nationalities, Burundians are able to pass themselves off as people from the north of Tanzania. People still hide their identity as they fear discrimination- in the workplace, socially from their neighbors and also within educational institutions where they are studying. Respondents also felt like there is generally a negative attitude towards Burundians. Even though those who have citizenship certificates are now able to apply for any job they want, a number of focus group participants said that they avoid showing their citizenship certificate as they fear discrimination in the hiring process.

People continue to hide their identity to avoid some of the discrimination outlined above, but also because they have lived under another identity for years. For many, their current employers do not know their real identity. One respondent even said that his wife, whom he met in Dar es Salaam, does not know his real identity- she believes he is from the north of Tanzania. Others said that many of their friends do not know their real identity. Those who met with the analysis team were initially wary about doing so, fearing that it might attract attention to their real identity.

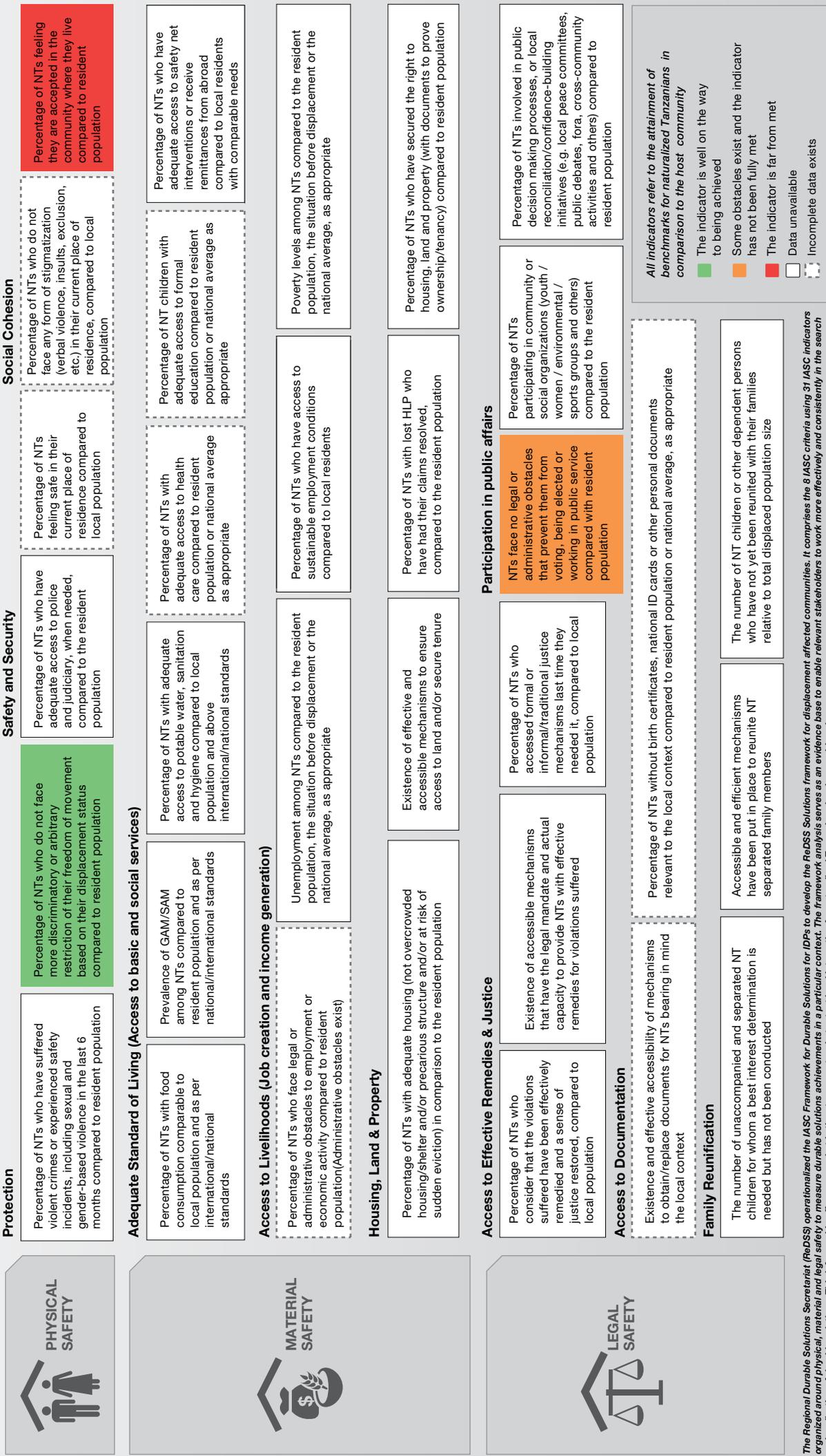
On a positive note, no respondents reported any challenges faced in terms of accessing health and education services (beyond what is faced by other Tanzanians). Respondents also said they face no problems with the police now that they have citizenship certificates.

Most of those the analysis team spoke to had already obtained citizenship certificates. However, they pointed out that there were still many living in Dar es Salaam who do not have certificates. Last year, UNHCR held consultations with leaders of the 1972 Burundian community from urban areas during which participants were briefed on the plans for a further registration and verification exercise. Despite this, several 1972 Burundians the analysis team spoke to said they had heard rumors that there would be no further opportunities to register for naturalization and that "the door was now closed". This underscores the need for an expansive information campaign once the dates for the new registration and verification exercise are determined. A few other respondents highlighted the issue of cost as a prohibitive factor for the registration and verification exercise. Former refugees will have to travel back to the settlements around 3 times before they obtain their citizenship certificate. Although most of those living outside of the settlements tend to have more means than those living in the settlements, a number of respondents highlighted that there are some vulnerable individuals for whom the costs of travel might be prohibitive.

⁶⁹ Kuch (2016b)

⁷⁰ Discussion with 1972 Burundians living in Dar es Salaam

A ReDSS Solutions Framework for 1972 Burundians living in Dar es Salaam is displayed on the next page. The vast majority of the indicators are shaded white, as the assessment team found very little specific data on this group both in the literature and in discussions with key stakeholders. This is not hugely surprising, given the deficit of data on urban displaced communities worldwide. The prevalence of “white” rated indicators underscores the need for further data and analysis to be conducted to better understand the situation and needs of those living in urban centers, especially given that an increasing number of 1972 Burundians have moved away from the settlements since the naturalization process began.



LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS/ACTORS CONSULTED

Organization/networks/consortia/coordination	Type of organization
Asylum Access	Non-governmental Organization (NGO)
Canadian Embassy	Government Agency
Caritas Tabora	NGO
Centre for the Study of Forced Migration, University of Dar es Salaam	Academic Institution
Church World Service	NGO
Danish Refugee Council	NGO
Delegation of the European Union to Tanzania	Government Agency
Help Age International	NGO
International Organization for Migration	Related Organization of the UN
International Rescue Committee	NGO
Irish Aid	Government Agency
Ministry of Home Affairs, Refugee Services Department, Dar es Salaam	National Government Department
Ministry of Home Affairs Settlement Office, Katumba	Settlement Management and Administration
Ministry of Home Affairs Settlement Office, Ulyankulu	Settlement Management and Administration
Nsimbo District Primary Court	District-level Court
OeFD-CEMDO	NGO
Plan International	NGO
President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government	National Government Department
Regional Government Office- Katavi	Regional Government
Regional Government Officer- Tabora	Regional Government
Royal Danish Embassy	Government Agency
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services	NGO
UK Department for International Development	Government Agency
UNDP	UN Agency
UNHCR	UN Agency
Water Mission	NGO
World Bank	Multilateral Organization
World Food Programme	UN Agency

THEORY OF CHANGE: REDSS SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK TOOL

GOAL

DISPLACEMENT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES LIVE IN SAFETY AND DIGNITY WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION

IMPACT

COLLABORATIVE STRATEGY

Actors have agreed on key elements; gaps and responsibility sharing in terms of support durable solutions

COLLECTIVE ACCOUNTABILITY

Actors have agreed to collectively amass and share data according to agreed solutions framework thus increasing collective accountability and aiming to catalyze a wider change

INCLUSIVE APPROACH

Actors have agreed to ensure solutions are

- Anchored in an understanding of the situation of the host environment
- Based on input of priorities and perceptions of the displacement affected communities

KEY DOMAINS OF CHANGE

KNOWLEDGE AND EVIDENCE ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS

- Holistic overview of solutions and solutions environment
- Progress of solutions
- Contributions to solutions

PRACTICE IN SUPPORT OF SOLUTIONS

- Data collection / monitoring / involvement
- Joint programming
- Policy and decision making based on evidence

SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK TOOL DEVELOPED

- Guidance
- Standard data collection protocol to support disaggregation of data
- Online tutorial

DISSEMINATION OF LEARNING

- Practitioners and policy makers learning events
- Quarterly update including challenges

APPLICATION OF THE FRAMEWORK

- Publications and reports
- External evaluation
- Lessons learnt on participatory and consensus building process involving multi stakeholders and sectors

OUTPUTS

Appropriateness: Solutions work is people centered - a community lens approach is used

- Availability of beneficiary 'inputted' data
- Stakeholders confirm usage of beneficiary data
- Participatory process and displacement affected communities surveys
- Framework owned by stakeholders

Coverage: Focus is on displacement affected communities so to ensure involvement of host communities and support a do no harm approach

- Different context and target groups to pilot and test it and to build a database of lessons learnt

Effectiveness: Solution work is holistic approach addressing physical, material and legal safety

- Data is collected on the three safety elements (physical, material and legal safety)
- Implementers consider programming in all three areas
- Policy makers (government and donors) address all the areas

Efficiency: a standard data protocol to support disaggregation of data for better analysis, targeting, coordination and accountability

- Level of input / over time
- Depth of analysis that can be made from aggregated data
- Coordination and connectedness with other initiatives and groups (IASC durable solutions working group, Solution Alliance)
- Standard data protocol and guidance note available
- Framework adopted/ used in different regions

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