

# AN INVESTIGATION OF THE TANZANIA REFUGEES' POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOMES TOWARDS THE IMPACTS OF REFUGEES IN THE HOST COMMUNITY: A CASE STUDY OF KIBONDO DISTRICT

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## Abstract

*The study focused on the investigation of the Tanzania refugees' policy implementation and outcomes towards the impacts of refugees in the host community of the Kibondo District. The study was based on two objectives which were; to examine of the implementation of the refugees' policy towards the refugees' impacts in the host community and; to explore the refugees' policy outcomes in relations to the refugees' impacts in the host community. The study employed a case study design with a qualitative approach. The purposively sampling technique was used to obtain the 14 respondents. The data were collected through interviews and documentary reviews. The findings showed that the implementation of the refugees' policy was not effective as the targets for maintaining the well-being of the refugees and host community were not attained. Apart from that the findings revealed that the Tanzania refugees' policy had both positive and negative impacts in the host community however the positive impacts were more than the negative impacts. It was concluded that the implementation of the Tanzania refugee's policy was not effective towards the impacts in the host community following the challenges that were raised in the policy implementations as well as its outcomes were in positive and negative to the host community. It was recommended that the government should review, improve and implement the refugees' policy in a way that it could not affect the host community negatively. Also, the international community should improve the well-being of the refugees in the camp so as to reduce the negative impacts in the host community.*

## INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Since 1960s Tanzania has been appraised as one of the significant welcoming countries for refugees in Africa. Tanzania hosted a large number of refugees from different South African countries who were running away because of wars of national liberalism and conflict that happened after colonial rule (Mendel, 1997). Chiasson (2015) argued that due to the increased refugees' wave soon after Tanzania's independence of 1961, Tanzania adopted the policy of open-door that replaced the Tanzania refugees' policy of the 1960s to 1980 as presidents Nyerere pan-African vision as well as specifically for refugees' management. The open-door policy addressed refugees' admissions and settlements planning. Ogude (2018) contended that the open-door policy was important for camps restriction on refugees and host community interaction, camps location and limiting refugees in agricultural production. However, the study undertaken by Nkonya (2010) found that Tanzania experienced more refugees in 1972 after the political violence in Burundi whereby Burundian refugees were forced to cross the border to Mishamo and Katumba in the Rukwa region and Ulyankulu in the Tabora region, in 1989 Tanzania experienced the second group of refugees from Rwanda whereby they crossed the border to Tanzania and settled in Ngara villages due to civil war in Rwanda.

Under the ongoing open-door policy Tanzania received thousands of refugees from Burundi in 1993 Rwanda in 1994 and the democratic republic of Congo in 1998 (Milner, 2009). Nkonya (2010) added that due to the influx of refugees with associated impacts in the 1990s Tanzania's government found itself in difficulties for hosting refugees without clear directional documents related to the refugees together with the continuing open-door policy by that time. In 2003, Tanzania adopted the first documented policy after the enactment of 1998 the refugee act which is currently the Tanzania refugees' policy for refugees' management and protection (Chimanda & Morris, 2020). The policy put into consideration of refugees' admission procedures, rights of refugees, treatments and state obligations, Tanzania's history in protecting refugees, national security, the public interest and climate of politics in Tanzania Nkonya (2010). Hence under the refugees' policy of 2003 Tanzania has been continually receiving and hosting the refugees largely from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo [DRC]. The Joint Education Needs Assessment Report Tanzania (2018) reported that from

April 2015 Tanzania experienced another new influx of refugees from Burundi added to the previous refugees' population from the democratic of Congo [DRC] of the 1990s. Recently, UNHCR (2021) reported that Tanzania hosts 264,475 refugees and asylum-seekers from Burundi (185,249) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (78,789) both live in three underfunded refugee camps Nyarugusu (132,711), Nduta (65,468) and Mtendeli (25,506) and other non-camp locations that includes the settlement of Kigoma villages (21,507), older settlement (19,100) as well as some urban refugees in Dar es salaam (183) known. According to Golden (2012) the word refugee was adopted and delivered directly from the French word *réfugié*, which had a unique meaning concerned the protestants who fled from France because of the 1685 revocations of the Edict of Nantes. After some decades the word refugee was used more generally in English to refer to any person who was forced to flee to a place of safety often because of danger or persecution religious or political beliefs conflicts. (Pathak & Sharmiladevi, 2018).

The refugee's phenomenon existed since the time in memorial, but it gained momentum and taken seriously in the era of the First World War in 1914-1918 whereby more than 8 million people roughly fled their homes and during the Second World War in 1939-1918 whereby almost 60 million people were also transposed in Europe (Pathak & Sharmiladevi, 2018). Because of the displacement of people in the world United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] was formed under United Nations specifically for helping Europeans who fled and lost their homes (Bradley, 2016). In 1951 United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] signed refugees Conventions relating to the status of refugees, it was adopted and grounded in article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 which recognized the right of the people in the world to seek asylum from persecution war or conflict in other countries, (UNPC, 1951). The Conventions stated that any country of asylum should provide for the assistance to refugees within its territory without discrimination either based on race, religion or country of origin. Nkonya (2010) argued that the United Nations Convention relating to the status of refugees adopted in 1951 and its protocol of 1967 currently is the basis for global refugees' protections laws and policies. Chimanda and Morris (2020) argued that the refugee convention of 1951 was also adopted by the Organization of African Unity [OAU] in 1969 under the Convection Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problem in Africa. This convention expanded the definition of refugees whereby occupations and external aggressions were added to the characterisations of a refugees. The united republic of Tanzania as a member of the United Nations [UN] and African Organisation Unions [OAU] committed to both conventions, the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees and the OAU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of 1969 which acts as the basis for refugee policy and law in Tanzania without documented, Tanzania dedicated itself to several other principles including the rule of non-refoulment and the responsibilities to collaborate with the United nations High commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] in refugee matters (Chimanda & Morris, 2020).

However, the evidence from the literature has shown that the hosting of refugees is associated with desirable and undesirable impacts in the host community and Tanzania has been a victim since the 1960s. Miller (2018) argued that the presence of refugees populations in developing host countries including Tanzania resulted in a range of considering refugees as a burden as most of refugees in host countries are suffering from the influx of refugees impacts economically, socially, environmentally and in security context. Jacobsen (2001) suggested that accommodating of the refugees sometimes can bring positive and negative economic as well as social impacts to the host communities depending on the priorities put into the refugees' policy of the host nations. Therefore, critically planned refugees' policy by putting forward the refugees' benefits can bring out more positive than negative impacts in the host community.

Miller (2018) found out that the host of refugees stimulates the increase of markets, employment, innovations, entrepreneurship and sometimes it facilitated socio-economic infrastructure development. On the other side, the author argued that refugees sometimes are the source of terrorism and extreme violence, bringing tension to infrastructures such that schools, roads, bridges, warehousing facilities local resources and environmental destruction. Rutinwa and Kamanga (2003) commented that refugees are hand in hand with environmental degradation, intimidating peace and security, destroyed physical and social infrastructures, social tension, conflicts and sometimes violence could arise in the local hosts. The author added that refugees are connected with the growth of the business, income and agricultural production due to the availability of labour (though illegal in Tanzania), high demand for crops and access to employment from refugees' International Agencies and Non-Government Organization in the host community. Whitaker (2002) argued that the presence of refugees affects the host communities positively and negatively in positive host communities' benefit by increasing labourers and markets for local community goods and employment chances. Negatively, the author commented that refugees are access to environmental resources, deforestation and destruction of water sources in the host community.

In addition, Ogpin (2018) argued that refugees increased economic dimensions due to the improvement of infrastructures done because of refugees' presence, increase the trade interactions, generation of income due to the purchasing power and they create employment in the host community. Contrarily, the presence of refugees has created a scarcity of resources due to the increase in population and they stretch the government resources and funds when there was delay or inadequate assistance from the international authorities happens. Codjoe, Quatary, Tagoe and Reed (2013) argued that refugees caused social problems like alcoholism,

theft, gambling, prostitution as well as crimes in the host community. Miller (2018) argued that finding a way for the increasingly active and responsibility-sharing that can mitigate the negative impacts on the refugees' host community was among the greatest ongoing challenges facing the international community. Refugees' policy of (2003) was developed primarily based on refugees' admission procedures, the welfare of refugees, treatment and state obligations, Tanzanian history in protecting refugees, National security, the public interest and the Climate of politics in Tanzania (Nkonya, 2018). In consideration of refugees' admissions procedures, the NRP (2003) para 8, defined who is a refugee according to the 195 refugees' convention and that of the 1994 OAU Convention, Tanzania committed itself that shall admit, take responsibility and obligations to all those people with refugee status under international refugee regulations. In the part of burden-sharing as a global responsibility NRP (2003) states that the availability of refugees should not only have negative impacts on the host community, therefore the development assistance should extend services to the refugees' host community in balancing the level of services in camps and the surrounding host community. In consideration of refugee welfare; rights on employment, NRP (2003) paragraph 17, states that refugees should not permitted to conduct economic activities outside of their camps but are only permitted to take small generating income activities within their camps. In management of the refugee's movement; according to Tanzanian law unchanged in this regard from the former Refugee (Control act of 1966), the law consents the government to limit refugees' movement in several different areas outside of the camp, government permits the ministry or relevant authority to direct refugees to enter, exit or travel within the country by stated routes (Act 10). The minister may also restrict asylum seekers and refugees to designated areas unless they apply for and receive a permit granted by a director for refugees or a settlement officer to live or travel elsewhere (Kamanga, 2015). Furthermore, NRP (2003) in paragraph 28, states that refugees will be accommodated in prepared areas whereby the international community will be required to provide material assistance. The NRP (2003) paragraph 11 in practice shows that freedom of movement is highly restricted and asylum seekers or refugees are restricted to the camps refugees also are not allowed to own land however they will be assigned a piece of land to build their accommodations if necessary and individual gardening, (Chimanda & Morris, 2020). In consideration of refugees' destruction of property and environment in host communities NRP (2003) in paragraph 19, states that the government is aware of the challenges associated with hosting refugees in host community and the host communities must tolerate the government procedures when in one way or another their property is destructed. Furthermore, NRP (2003) paragraph 19, states that in case of destruction of property and environment caused by refugees in the host community the government in collaboration with other stakeholders like UNHCR will try hard to find good alternatives to compensate for the affected people in the host community. Tanzania under the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken deliberate efforts on refugees matters to assure the stability of both refugees and the host community by adopting the refugees' policy that puts priorities on refugees' admission procedures, rights of refugees, treatments and state responsibilities, Tanzania's history in protecting refugees' security of the nation as well as public interest and climate of politics, under this policy of 2003 refugees have been hosted in Tanzania (Nkonya, 2010). Despite the efforts that have been done by the Tanzania government, there are some desirable and undesirable impacts that are related with the refugees' presence in the host community as demonstrated by some studies, that refugees are hand to hand with both benefits and cost in the host population, (Miller, 2018; Ogin, 2018; Rutinwa and Kamanga, 2003; Whitaker, 2002; Codjoe et al, 2013). Kibread, (2001) argued that policies in developing nations including Tanzania have been perceived as not strong due to the policy inability in sustaining of refugees' wellbeing as well as the associated benefits and cost impacts in the localhost. The author added that socio-economic and property rights for the refugees, freedom of employment, movement, speech assembly and engagement in wage labour are limited in most of the refugees' host developing countries including Tanzania. The implications of the presence of the refugees' policy towards the impacts in the host community seems indistinguishable in most of refugees' host developing countries, this is due to the influx of impacts affecting the localhost as argued by some scholars. This situation brings doubts even to Tanzania refugees' policy regarding the occurrence of some negative and positive impacts in the host population. Furthermore, most of the studies related to the refugees' put more efforts on the investigations of the refugees' impacts and other ranges of refugees rather than refugees' policy. Rarely studies that have been studied about the Tanzania refugees' policy and no study has centred on the investigation of the Tanzania refugees' policy implementation and its outcomes towards the impacts refugees in the host community. This situation led to the necessity of conducting an investigation about the implementation and outcomes of the Tanzania refugees' policy towards the refugees' impacts in the host community, a case study of Kibondo District.

## GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The study's general objective intended to investigate Tanzania refugees' policy implementation and outcomes towards the impacts of refugees in the host community. The two specific objectives were; to examine the implementation of the refugees' policy towards the refugees' impacts in the host community as well as; to

explore the outcomes of the refugees' policy in relation to the refugees' impacts in the host community. The research questions of the two specific objective were;

- How refugees' policy implemented towards the refugee's impact in the host community?
- What are the outcomes of the refugee's policy in relation to the refugees' impact on the host community?

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

First, the study will offer a way for the Tanzanian Government to review the refugees' policy contents and the strategies for better improvements. Second, the study will influence the strong implementation of the Refugees Policy in mitigating refugees' impacts to the host community. Third, the study results will create a way for the Tanzania government in collaborations with other refugees' stakeholders to maintain and improve the refugee's policy in the direction of the impacts caused by the refugees' presence in the host community. Lastly, the outcomes of the study will add the knowledge on the pre-existing bank of knowledge about the refugees and the associated impacts in the host community which will be useful by other scholars in the future.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study employed a case study design with a qualitative approach. The purposive sampling technique was used to obtain the total of the 14 respondents from the host community and refugees' camp who were 1 camp director, 1 Ward Executive Officer, 6 host community as well as 6 refugees from the camp. The data were collected through interviews and documentary reviews. The thematic approach were used to analyse the data obtained whereby the researcher coded and arranged, carefully structured the themes by examining, comparing and combining the data. The researcher reviewed, modified and linked each other of the themes to the pieces of information of the study. The researcher defined and named the themes by describing what are they about and where should. The researcher formed the final descriptions and explanations of findings by assuring the suitable meaning and understandings encouraged by the textual description.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDING

The findings obtained from the host community and refugees in the camp ware based on the study objectives as follows;

### THE IMPLEMENTATIONS OF THE TANZANIA REFUGEES' POLICY TOWARDS THE REFUGEES' IMPACTS IN THE HOST COMMUNITY

In this objective, the researcher aimed to examine the implementation of refugee policy towards the refugee impacts in the host community. To understand the implementations of refugee policy the researcher put into consideration some parts of implementation which were; the admission process, controlling of refugee's movements, controlling of refugee's employment, destruction of property and environment as well as the burden-sharing as a global responsibility.

#### ***i. Admission process***

The aim of the researcher in this part was to understand how the admission of refugees is conducted when they arrive in Tanzania. To understand the admission, process the researcher conducted interviews with the camp director as well as refugees. During the interview with the refugees' camp director on the part of admission, the director argued that they conduct admission as per the camp guidelines which are extracted from the policy document such as investigating if they have the qualification of being refugees as well as providing them the document for getting health services as well as food, cloth and shelter. In addition to that, during the interview of refugees on admission all 6 refugees revealed that the admission process follows the same procedures as the camp director said and also added that once they arrive at the camp, they do place the arrival or temporary house while waiting for the full admission. On insisting on this, one of the refugees reported that:

*"... once we arrive at the camp the camp staffs receive us and give us the temporary place to stay as well as the basic needs for living while waiting to get the permanent registration documents which will identify us everywhere in the camp..."*

This quote implied that the admission process of refugees in the camp is well conducted and there were no complaints on admission by refugees. However, the government should improve the refugee's admission process from an analogy to a digital process as findings showed that the admission process is conducted manually.

#### ***ii. Controlling of refugees' movements***

The purpose of the researcher in this part was to explore the movements of the refugees and its control in the camp as the refugees are not allowed to go out of the camp without permission from camp management, the



researcher conducted an interview with the camp director, Ward executive officer and the host community. During the interview with the Camp director in controlling refugees' movements, the director responded that, the administration has been tried their level best to follow the laws and regulations of the camp management under the Ministry of Home Affairs. We have established by laws and principles and security within the camp and outside the camp. Additionally, we only allow the refugees with special permit only to go outside for a certain reason. The director added that, together with all efforts of providing security but still there are illegal movements of refugees outside of the camp. During the interview with Ward executive officer, the officer argued that the government established security in the camp and created the laws and principles that prohibit refugees from moving outside the camp. However, refugees have been observed in the community without any permit despite the presence of security in the camp. In addition to that, during interviews with refugees, 5 refugees out of 6 blamed the refugee's admins that they are highly restricted in the camp which led to inaccessibility of some important needs that are not available in the camp, apart from restrictions in the camp, some services like food and shelter are not effective as they are given the same food throughout the year which led to the illegal movement out of the camp for compensating the needs. While 1 refugee responded that, he has experienced such a situation of being restricted. During the interview with host community about whether they see refugees in their community, 4 out of 6 claimed that they have experienced refugees in their community looking for labour while 2 argued that refugees who were permitted were those with a special case like medical and court matters. To insist on this, the camp director argued that;

*"...laws and regulations of the country prohibits refugees' movements outside the camp without a special permission, therefore we have been implementing that and we have been providing permit only for refugees with special case like medical and court matters, however sometimes we get information that refugees are illegally moving outside the camp..."*

This quote was also supported by one of the host communities who argued that;

*"... we see many refugees in our community looking for a labour and sometimes are being given those labours although is illegal..."*

This quote indicated that the control of refugee movements is not satisfactory as refugees have been going illegally into the host community although refugees' movement laws and regulations exist. These illegal movements are the ones that influenced some of the negative impacts in the host community like theft, armed robbery, murders and tensions in the host community Hence the government should encourage the international community who are responsible for taking care of refugees to improve refugees' services like food, accommodation, and shelter as it has been found that refugees are illegal moving outside of the camp to find the alternative to the inaccessible needs in the camp. In addition to that, the government and other refugees' stakeholders should create good order which will allow refugees to move in and out of the camp where this will create a way for refugees to have access to some needs which are not available in the camp and hence the crimes which have been reported in the host community will be reduced.

### **iii. Controlling of refugee's employment**

In this part the researcher intended to understand how the employment issue is controlled in the refugee camp as per the policy they are only allowed to perform the small income generating activities within the camp. To achieve this, the researcher interviewed the Camp director and refugees in the camp. During the interview with the camp director on refugees' employment, the director contended that refugees' administrators have been enforcing the laws and regulations for managing the refugees in the camp such as restricting refugees' employment as per the policy, The director added that refugees tend to perform some works where they earn some of money and those with different professions have been assisting some staffs' responsibilities in the camp. During the interview with refugees, 5 out of 6 said that employment for refugees is difficult as they are not allowed to perform any income generating activities in and out of the camp, only those with skills like tailoring, haircuts, carpentry just to mention few are permitted. While 1 refugee said that he has been employed as a teacher in the camp. On insisting on this, one of the refugees claimed that:

*"... we are not allowed to perform income-generating activities in the camp, only those with certain professional skills like haircuts, carpentry, tailoring few to mention are allowed to work, sometimes when we start a small businesses like small shops and cafeterias, they are destroyed by refugees' policy officers..."*

This quote implied that the controlling of refugees' employment is not favourable for refugees as they are highly limited whereby even small-income generating activities are not allowed as argued by refugees that when they establish any economic activities it gets destroyed by the police officers.

Hence government in collaboration with the international community should seat on one table to solve the challenges of employment in the camp as the study found that the restrictions on work and employment creates side effects to the host community such as theft, armed robbery and murders as the most of jobless refugees who are unable to get some requirements are illegally going out of the camp for searching for the alternative job in the host community. In addition, the government should find a friendly way on how they can permit refugees to conduct small income-generating activities. It could be better if the government could establish a common market between refugees and the host community whereby both the host community and refugees could benefit by buying and selling where this could minimize some of the negative impacts caused by refugees in the host community.

#### **iv. Destruction of property and environment**

In this part the researcher was interested to understand the management of the destruction of property and environment that have been caused by the refugees inside and outside of the camp. During the interview with the Camp director, the camp director claimed that there is destruction of properties caused by the presence of refugees that have been reported by host community but no one has compensated for the destruction of the property committed by refugees. The director added that those who always found are penalized or taken to the jail for some months. On the destruction of the environment, the camp director argued that there are destructions of the environment whereby refugees have been cutting trees for firewood and accommodation constructions in the forest surround the camp. However, some NGOs like REDESO have been replanting the trees in the most affected area. During the interview with Ward's executive officer, the ward officer supported the camp refugee's director that the destruction of property has been done and those who were found were taken to the management according to the law for the desired punishment. During the interview with the host community, all 6-respondent argued that there were destructions of properties caused by the presence of refugees including theft, robbery, rape, interference of host community marriages few to mention but no compensation has been done. On insisting on this, one of the host communities blamed that:  
*"...despite the presence of destructions in our community caused by the presence of refugees no compensation considered rather than taking those criminals to the court..."*

This quote implied that the management of property and environmental destruction is not effective as the criminals have been only taken to court or penalized while the affected community have not been compensated. However, on the destruction of the environment, some NGOs have been replanting the trees for the affected environment. Hence the government should establish a good regulation that can practical oriented such as compensating the affected host community as well as ensuring the safety of host community properties and environment.

#### **v. Burden sharing as a Global Responsibility**

The purpose of the researcher on this part was to understand the burden-sharing between the government and international organization in the protection of refugees in the poorest countries like Tanzania. Tanzanian refugees' policy directs on how the international organizations should participate in assisting the socio-economic development of the host community surrounding the refugees' camps for balancing of the burden of refugees' presence in the poor country like Tanzania. During the interview with the camp director, the director argued that refugees' administrators and refugees' NGOs have been putting into consideration in providing permanent and temporary employment to the host community. Also, in collaboration with the host community they have improved socio-economic infrastructures like health, schools, water and women empowering of the community surrounding refugee's camp. During interview with the ward executive, the officer claimed that there is a contribution that has been done by UN agencies and refugee NGOs to the host community whereby employment, improvement of social services and developmental support have been given to the host community. In addition to that, during the interview with host community, all 6 respondents from the host community revealed that they have been supported and taken into consideration in terms of employment, social services and development matters by different refugee management organizations. On insisting on this, one of the host communities revealed that:

*"... we thank the UN agencies and NGOs for supporting us as they have been considering the host community first in the provision of some temporary and permanent employment, improving schools, water services and empowering of women by giving developments skills and grating us some tools such as tailoring machine..."*

This quote implied that the government in collaboration with the international organization on this part has been done effectively whereby it revealed that the government and the international organization corroborate to assure the welfare of both refugees and surrounding community. The government should enact a good policy that reinforce international organization to increase socio-economic support for the refugee's host community. The poor nation like Tanzania is still in need of more supportive efforts from the international organization to the host community as the presence of refugees adds to the national population which led to the high competition on the available resources.

### **OUTCOMES OF THE REFUGEES' POLICY IN RELATION TO THE REFUGEES' IMPACTS IN THE HOST COMMUNITY.**

In this objective researcher intended to explore the outcomes of the refugee policy in relation to the refugee impacts on the host community. During interview with ward executive officer on the outcome of the refugee's policy in relation to the refugees' impacts on the host community, the ward officer argued that the presence of refugees' camp has created employment opportunities as the host community are mostly taken into consideration. Also, there are improvement of social services like schools' classrooms, water supply, health services as well as empowering of women of the host community. He added that the host community has been given the priorities in different opportunities that happen in and out of the camp.

On other hand, Ward executive officer argued that there are some negative impacts like theft on host community's crops and properties, armed robbery, murders and marriage interferences that have been happening in the host community. The refugees' crimes have been influenced by highly restriction and life hardship of the refugees in the camp. During of interview with the host communities, 4 respondents out of 6 supported the arguments of the Ward executive officer that they have been benefiting from the presence of refugees' camp however they have experienced some crimes done by the refugees. While 2 respondents from the host communities responded that some opportunities are for few people who have certain professional skills. On insisting this, one of the host communities said that:

"...we benefit from the presence of refugees as some host community people have been employed by UN agencies and refugees NGOs in the camp, some staffs have rented our houses. We are taken into considerations in the temporary and permanent employment that happens, some women have been empowered by given the tailoring machines, and some of them were taken to different development courses as well as improvement of some social services like water wells, school classrooms and health services. However, we experience some negative impacts from refugees such as theft, armed robbery, murder and interference of marriage..."

This quote indicated that the refugee policy has created some beneficial opportunities as well as negative impacts on the host community. The government should put more efforts regarding the rules and regulations stated in the refugee policy to reduce the negative impacts of refugees in the host community.

## CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

Basing on the findings of the study revealed that the implementation of the Tanzania refugee's policy and outcomes were not effective towards the impacts in the host community following the challenges that raised in its implementations and the outcomes.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The study findings comprised two sets of recommendations which were the recommendations for actions and for the further studies.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTIONS

The following recommendations were proposed for improvements of the Tanzanian refugee's policy;

1. The international community should improve refugees' services like food, accommodation and shelter as refugees were illegal moving outside of the camp to find the alternative means of living in the camp.
2. The government and other refugees' stakeholders should create friendly orders which will allow refugees to move in and out of the camp as it will create a way for refugees to have access to some needs which are not available in the camp, hence crimes will be reduced in the host community.
3. The government should ensure effective implementation and lifting up some employment restrictions for the refugees as well as allowing them to participate in small income-generating activities within the camp.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

1. Similar study should be conducted to other refugees' camps to determine whether the findings are unique as this study was based only on one refugees' camp.
2. More researches should be carried on the contributions and participations of host community and refugees in the policy formulations.

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