IOM IN TANZANIA
Overview

A) The ACBC

B) IOM Tanzania
   – Context and operating framework
   – Migration crisis 2012: Mtabila closure
   – Mixed migration: business as usual
   – Migration crisis 2013: Operation Kimbunga
African Capacity Building Center
• Technical support to more than 47 countries in Africa
• Over 150 different trainings
• 3,500 migration officials trained
• 12 Border Control and Migration Management assessments
• Over 20 African Member States assisted with the IOM Migration Information and Data Analysis System
• 4 training manuals and Standard Operating Procedures
ACBC Africa Coverage
Based on requests from the African Members States to strengthen capacity building in Africa

- Tanzania Regional Immigration Training Academy-TRITA is partner and host

- In 2014, ACBC turned 5!
ACBC: next steps

- (Coordinated) Border Management
- One Stop Border Post
- MIDAS installation and training
- Counter Human Trafficking, Briefing and investigation
- Migrant Smuggling Investigation
- Identity Management
- Rescue at Sea
- Migration Health
- Labour Migration and Dvt
- Environment, Climate Change
- Migration Crisis
- Humanitarian Border Management

www.iom.int/acbc
B) IOM Tanzania

• **Context and operating framework**
• Migration crisis 2012: Mtabila closure
• Mixed migration: business as usual
• Migration crisis 2013: Operation Kimbunga
Population: 44.9 Million
Population Growth: 2.9%
Per Capita income: 584 USD
Economic Growth: 7%
Life Expectancy: 58
FDI: 1.9 Billion USD in 2013 (Kenya 514 million USD)

High economic growth has not translated into corresponding levels of poverty reduction, Tanzania ranks 151 on HDI

Mineral resources! FDI up to $30billion 2017-2020
Context and operating framework

Migration related:

- 8 land borders
- Regional integration: EAC and SADC

- Youth: 10-24 form nearly one third of the Tanzanian population
- Rapid Urbanization: in the past decade the rate has ranged between 4.7% and 10.8%
- Total internal migrant: 7,345,948

- Non-Tanzanian migrants (regular): 662,827
- Primary Source countries: Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Zambia and the DRC, India and Pakistan

⇒ Transit, destination, and origin country
IOM Tz: Context and operating framework

- Operates as part of the UNDAP and DaO
- 4 out of 10 Programme Working Group
- +/- 45 staff and USD 10 million/annually
- Not a crisis environment….yet crisis lens useful
• East African Community
• USRP : 33,000 DRC refugees
• Migration crisis
• Rescue at sea
• VSO/Client orientation for immigration
• African Capacity Building Center
• Climate change
• Women in the diaspora
• Mixed flows

• Migration Information and Data Analysis System
• Return Management
• Resident permits
• Migration policy
• Victim assistance
• Mtabila closure
• Post-2015
• European Development Fund

• Mixed flows
• Mainstreaming migration into the UNDAP (and development)
• One UN
• Operation Kimbunga
• CANVAC/UKTB
• Migration health
• SG Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework
B) IOM Tanzania

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Migration Crisis i) Mtabila camp closure
Migration Crisis i) Mtabila camp closure

- The story....
- Not just logistics (though per day up to 1,500 persons, 23 buses)
First movement on 31 October
• Harsh weather and road conditions
• Luggage as initial support to reintegration
Migration Crisis i) Mtabila camp closure

**Weekly movements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Movements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week one</td>
<td>2,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week two</td>
<td>5,184</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week three</td>
<td>6,579</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week four</td>
<td>4,787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week five</td>
<td>7,587</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 6</td>
<td>7,572</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What did we learn?

• Reputational risk for all involved
• Migration lens key for mind shift, Immigration Department involvement was trigger
• Support a mix of operational, policy and legislative coherence
What did we learn?

- Inter-agency collaboration is key and «Delivery as One» was crucial asset
- Lessons learned document available
MCOF sectors

- Sector 2: Shelter and Non-food Items:
- Sector 3: Transport Assistance for Affected Populations before and during
- Sector 4: Health Support
- Sector 6: (Re)integration Assistance
- Sector 9: Land and Property Support
- Sector 14: Migration Policy and Legislation Support
- Sector 15: Humanitarian Communications
B) IOM Tanzania

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Mixed Migration
Background

Mixed migration: smuggled migrants, victims of trafficking, economic migrants, asylum seekers and refugees stranded migrants, stateless migrants, cross border traders…

Regional Trends:
• 20,000 people migrating from Horn of Africa to South Africa /year
• Smuggling fees: from $3,000 USD to $3,500 USD
• Migration is like water

Total AVR of Ethiopian migrants from 2009 to 2014: 2962
IOM Response

Assistance for AVR:
- **Facilitating** documentation, logistics -pre-departure, medical screenings and onwards transportation;
- **Reintegration** assistance for most vulnerable:
  - Children: escort for children below age 15, a reintegration grant for their education needs, family tracing for unaccompanied children;

![Graph showing Returned Population per Nationality in 2014]

Assistance for VOT:
- Health issues both medical and physiological
- Physical protection from traffickers
- Guidance and legal advice
- Language issues
- Shelter
Objectives:
1. Identify challenges related to managing mixed migration flows in Tanzania
2. Understand how to approach irregular migrants and their vulnerability
3. Migration dialogue

Addressed to: immigration officers, media personnel, civil societies organizations, law enforcement agencies, local government authorities, social welfares, social workers officers and health practitioners.
MCOF: Mixed flows

- Sector 3: Transport Assistance for Affected Populations
- Sector 4: Health Support
- Sector 5: Psychosocial Support
- Sector 6: (Re)integration Assistance
- Sector 10: Counter-trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants
- Sector 12: Emergency Consular Assistance
- Sector 14: Migration Policy and Legislation Support
B) IOM Tanzania

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Migration Crisis 2013 Kimbunga
29th July 2013 President Kikwete issues public directive for irregular immigrants in the western regions to leave the country by 11th August or else be forcibly removed

Tanzania can decide who is on her territory

BUT

- No due process or respect of humanitarian principles
- Capacity gap for immigration department

Confusion: All migrants? Rwandan initially? Malawi? Teachers too?
Return Statistics

Numbers of Expelled Migrants per Country
(25 July – 30th September 2013)

- Rwanda: 10,965
- Uganda: 4,803
- Burundi: 33,076
- Totals: 48,844

Arriving Migrants
Michael C.

- Born Burundi in 1923
- In Tanzania since 1927
- Expelled October 2013
- No official document except *sans papier*

- Wife and children in Tanzania

- Returned after 4 months
Snapshots

Mtabila Camp Closure Former Refugees Return Home
Expelled Migrants Leaving Tanzania
Claims of Human Rights violations

- Separation from family members
- Loss of property
- Forcible eviction
Standard Humanitarian Response

- IOM presence in Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda.
- Emergency assistance to migrants. Food, emergency/permanent shelter, documentation, water sanitation, medical assistance and household utensils;
- Transportation (onwards or from camps to local hospitals);
- Post crisis reintegration support.

⇒ One step further in Tanzania: prevention of migration crisis
Why prevention?

- Tanzania example
  - good (Mtabila)
  - bad (Kibunga: 65,000 returnees, no outcry)

- Replication: Congo/DRC
- Maybe Kenya/Somalia?
Addressing the crisis: the plan

**Lobbying**: technical and political to promote return management in line with due process and humanitarian principles; 3 prongs.

1) **Provision of migration management support**: west then rest
   - Information campaign
   - Registration: with biometric and biographic data
   - Issuance of PVC card: for protection from forced removal
   - Socio economic profiling to facilitate policy decisions
Addressing the crisis: the plan

II) Provision of emergency voluntary return assistance
   - Estimated 15,000 pax

III) Humanitarian border management (HBM)
   - Strengthen cross border cooperation and harmonized approach to migration crises management
   - Reinforce existing border management, and coordinated cross border response to mass influx
   - Coordinated SoPs for cross border migration crises situations, and capacity building for long term results
   - UNHCR involvement re non-refoulement & referral systems
Addressing the crisis: **the reality**

- **Success**: no more expulsions
- **Frustration**: capacity building in an emergency setting
- **Success**: strong government ownership: COMMIST
  - Not refugees and associated caseload
  - Free for applicants
- Up to November: focus on HBM and assessment, SOP, training, procurement
- November 2014: roll out
Figures (17 Feb. 2015)
Figures (21 Feb. 2015)

Individuals
Male and Female population

- Female 47%
- Male 53%

Head of Households
Male and Female population

- Female 32%
- Male 68%
COMMIST so far

- As of today: 21,000 pax, and closing tomorrow
- 17 AVR requests…. 

- Next steps:
  - more capacity building
  - evaluation
  - planning for national coverage (fundraising)
COMMIST so far

Initial lessons

⇒ Confusing environment: NNT, Elections Tanzania
⇒ Link to elections Burundi (2015), DRC next year
⇒ Credit where credit is due: listen to the Regional Immigration Officer….
⇒ GoT leading in Africa, again.
MCOF: Kimbunga

- Sector 3: Transport Assistance for Affected Populations
- Sector 8: Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building
- Sector 10: Counter-trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants
- Sector 11: Technical Assistance to Humanitarian Border Management
- Sector 14: Migration Policy and Legislation Support
Conclusion

• Tanzania of strategic importance for migratory flows. Horn of Africa/EAC/SADC

• Though not crisis setting or crisis prone, MCOF framework useful and applicable

• Opportunity to link crisis to governance (registration tools)

• Expectations and demand for migration expertise and tools is growing, capacity needs to follow suit