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The Implications of Integrating Naturalised Refugees on National Security in Tanzania: Insights from Katumba Old Settlement

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Abstract

The threats of flight-related factors of the integrated refugees on Tanzania's national security have not been given serious attention. The article examined the effect of the 162,156 integrated refugee who fled their country of origin due to ethnic, economic, political, and religious conflicts. The study adopted a case study design mixing both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The data were collected through; a survey, in-depth interviews, direct observation, focus group discussion, and document review. It drew data from a sample of 397 involving both naturalised refugees (IRs) and native Tanzanians (NTs) who have been living in the study area and 31 key informants were purposely selected for qualitative data. Both naturalised refugees and Tanzania citizens who have been living in the study area were the source of data. The descriptive data was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software while content analysis was used for interview and FGDs data. The findings revealed that IRs are a threat to national security because those who fled due to ethnic conflicts are somewhat malintegrated as they have continued to organize along ethnic lines. Those who fled due to economic factors are more susceptible to criminality and those who fled due to political conflicts are a threat because they have divided loyalty. The paper concludes that ethnic malintegration, susceptibility to criminality and divided loyalty are key threats posed by IRs to national security. It recommends re-evaluating refugee integration, including long-term and sustainable strategies for mass naturalisation to promote resilience, refugee policy, security models, settlement plans, and civic education for both NTs and IRs.

Key words: *Refugee Integration, Naturalized refugees, Non-naturalized, Tanzanians Native citizens, National security threat, Katumba Old Settlement*

Introduction

The current history of refugee integration can be traced back to the post-World War II in Western European countries as millions of refugees were displaced, deported and kept in camps. Refugees experienced protracted problems including inadequate education, unemployment, restrictions and limited freedom of movement (UNHCR, 2003b).

Following this unpleasant experience, the Geneva Refugees Convention of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol, related to the status of refugees, introduced three durable solutions to solve problems that refugees were facing. These solutions are voluntary repatriation to the country of origin,

integration in local communities of the country of asylum, and resettlement arrangement to a third country (UNHCR, 2003b & UNHCR, 1951). The UNHCR ExCom recommended that governments accepting refugees integration into their local community should treat them with dignity and respect; avoid all forms of discrimination and encourage refugees' inclusion within the local communities (UNHCR, 2005b). The host government should provide integrated refugees with protection, naturalization, travelling documents, equal opportunities for education, health services, political participation, rights to movement and employment to mention a few (Coley, et al., 2019; Ager & Strang, 2004).

Adoption of refugee integration was expected to create economic and political benefits for them and their hosts (Gomez, et al., 2010). However, the global experience of integration suggests mixed reactions, practices, and outcomes. In some countries integration has been done without stringent conditions and regulations, other countries have put tough regulations and strict conditions for refugees to be integrated or naturalized. In the latter case, the justification for imposing tough conditions is based on the imminent security threats posed by integrated refugees to the host country, particularly those from conflict-ravaged nations (European Migration Network, 2006). This suggests that refugee integration is perceived as a threat and a source of risk to the host country.

European countries, for example, have been imposing tough conditions for refugees seeking to be integrated, while African countries have taken a softer approach. Greece is one of the countries that have been imposing tough restrictions on refugees' admission including integration. It claims that records related to refugees show the crime rate is higher among the refugees than among the Greek natives; thus, refugees regarded are as threats to the national security (European Migration Network, 2006). In the United Kingdom, immigrants and refugees are suspected of endangering RAF Scampton which is regarded as an important location in the protection of UK Royal Air Force Control Centre No. 1, among the reasons for the anti-migration movement protesting against refugees settling in their local communities (Cheshire & Mahmood, 2024). This means that refugees are associated with crimes. In some European countries, including the UK and Ireland, locals have resorted to burning hotels and houses hosting refugees. This has resulted in a significant portion of the Irish population, with 56% expressing dissatisfaction with their government, believing that the country has accepted too many refugees (Gannon, 2023). Countries such as France, Hungary, Poland, Austria, Turkey and Sweden have adopted strict conditions for refugee integration to curb any potential threats to national security, introducing the construction of electrical fences bordering their countries protecting asylum and immigrants entering their countries; as some refugees come from terrorist-hosting countries (Bryant 2024; Konle-Seidl, 2017; European Migration Network, 2006). Refugees, therefore, in these countries may not be integrated into their local communities, because are restricted from entering their countries at border areas. Bernstein and DuBois (2018) in their study on refugee integration in the USA concluded that refugee integration was chaotic with the possibility of bringing security threats. This suggests that in the USA refugees are not recommended for security purposes a reason for antirefugees sentiments increase; for the tragedy memory on September 11 2001 when a series of airlines

attacked the trade center in New York City, about 3000 people died and 6000 were injured (Bergen, 2024; Blinken, 2023).

African countries have continued to have soft policies for asylum seekers and refugees than anywhere in the world (Momodu, 2017; Fielden, 2008). Africa hosts approximately 30 million internally displaced persons, asylum seekers, and refugees, accounting for an estimated one-third of the global refugee population (UNHCR, 2023). However, some countries such as South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, and Guinea have imposed tough conditions on asylum seekers and refugees for security reasons and job competition (O'Callaghan & Sturge, 2018). In Guinea, IRs are associated with the rise in crimes, delinquency, street prostitution, poverty, drug proliferation and resource burden to the government (Fielden, 2008; Jacobson, 2001). However, some studies on refugee integration in Africa provide instances of the benefits of refugee integration. For instance, Angola hosted over 13,000 DR Congolese refugees who escaped the secessionist movement violence of 1977. The refugees were given land in rural areas to settle and cultivate and consequently attained a substantial degree of socio-economic integration. They were also largely self-sufficient (UNHCR, 2006).

East African countries have a long history of hosting refugees. Over the past decades, Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya have experienced a large number of asylum seekers and refugees from various conflict areas in the eastern and central African regions. In 2018, there were more than 2.2 million refugees in these countries with Uganda hosting about 1.4 million, followed by Kenya with just below 500,000 and Tanzania with over 350,000 refugees. (International Rescue Committee, 2018).

Despite the host country's security, Tanzania seems to be the most lenient and the softest in admission and processing refugee naturalization (Fielden, 2008). Since its independence in 1961, Tanzania has adopted the Refugee Open Door Policy. The policy encourages refugee temporary settlement and entitles refugees to equal opportunities as Tanzanian natives (NTs).

It also directs to provide them with land for self-reliance and free education (Mpangala, 2015; Mtui, 2013). However, the temporary hosting strategy has not been effectively implemented. This has resulted in refugees' overstaying in the country contrary to the intended sense and definition of temporary settlement. The fault in monitoring refugees' prolonged stay in the country led to refugees being granted permanent settlement in the Old Settlements and others' authorized citizenship (Obodoruku, 2017).

In the 1980s, approximately 30,000 Rwandese refugees were naturalized and further integrated at Kimuli village in Karagwe district, Muyenzi and Kanyinya villages in Ngara district also at Mwese village in Tanganyika district (Gasarasi, 1990). Likewise, in 2003, more than 3,300 Somali Bantu refugees were granted citizenship and further integrated into Chogo village, Handeni District (UNHCR, 2003b). Furthermore, in 2009 approximately 1,300 Somali refugees were naturalized and 1,500 of their citizenship applications were in progress (Brendan & Evaline, 2009).

Tanzania is credited by the international community for its open-door policy on refugees (Chiasson, 2015). The policy has allowed a substantial number of refugees from war-torn and conflict-ridden countries of the Great Lakes region such as Burundi, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Mozambique to be hosted in the country. This has also made

Tanzania top of the list of world countries that have integrated a high number of refugees (Kuch, 2018; 2016). For instance, from the 1980s to 2009 about 34,514 refugees were naturalized and integrated, and in 2010, Tanzania granted naturalization to a total of 162,156 refugees (URT, 2019).

Despite the country's naturalization of refugees, the group of non-naturalized refugees are living in Katumba interacting with the naturalized citizens and native Tanzanians. Kuch (2018; 2016) asserts that there is scanty information on the issue related to naturalized refugees and hosting communities. In the Tanzanian case, Experience from elsewhere (i.e., Greece, Austria and France) shows that despite their refugees' being strict and accepted in small numbers, the refugees have led to an increase in crimes and insecurity (Bryant, 2024; European Migration Network-EMN, 2006). If the countries which have authorized a small number of refugees, with strict and gradual mechanisms of integration have experienced threats, a logical question remains to Tanzania which fast-tracked the naturalization of an unprecedentedly mass number of refugees, let alone mixing them with non-naturalized ones. However, UNHCR, (2013a; 2013b) reported that countries that endorse refugee integration, indeed require extra commitment and careful planning, in the realization of positive results to avert national security risks in the host community. This conundrum has remained unanswered for more than a decade. There has not been any systematic study that focused on the issue (Cilliers, 2018; Kuch, 2016; Ongpin, 2008). It is in the context of this lacuna that this study examined the effects of the citizens of the various status such as naturalized, native citizens and refugees living together in the same area on Tanzania's national security. The study also examined the remaining refugees who are not naturalized still living in the settlement interacting with naturalized and few local Tanzanians living in the same area are threatening national security.

However, in 2010, 162,156 Burundian refugees were naturalized (The United Republic of

Tanzania, 2019). This was a result of the tripartite agreement negotiation between the United

Republic of Tanzania (URT), Burundi government and UNHCR. The aim was to abide by UNHCR's refugees' long-term durable solutions (UNHCR, 2007). The negotiation led to the launching of the Tanzania Comprehensive Solutions Strategy (TANCOSS) of 2007. TANCOSS was a strategy aiming at providing lasting solutions to Burundian refugees who have been living in Tanzania since 1972 (World Bank-UNHCR Mapping, 2018; Obodoruku, 2017; Kuch, 2016). Still, not everyone was content with the naturalization or integration plan of 2010. Some of the NTs from Kasanda in Kigoma are good examples that opposed the government's decision for the naturalization of Burundi refugees in 1972 majority of Native Tanzanians were complaining about the process without consulting them (Danish Refugees

Council, 2017). Besides, the elder IRs emphasize on prevailing hostile relationship between NTs and the Burundi refugees before they were naturalized in their interaction. The coming of

refugees in Tanzania is regarded as the source of national security threats, community tension, and the formation of an insecure environment (Rwezaura, 2022). Nambuya et al., (2018) asserted that interaction with refugees can generate tensions and conflict.

With the increasing number of refugees being integrated and naturalised in Tanzania, along with the hasty manner in which the process was carried out, concerns began to emerge among the public and host communities, particularly regarding national security.Scholars such as Kuch (2018; 2016) reported that although the naturalization of such a large number of 162,156 refugees in Tanzania was a historical phenomenon, and it has never happened anywhere else in the world, it raises critical questions regarding national security. Moreover, Crisp (2004), cited in UNHCR 2013) maintains that refugee integration has remained "complex yet it lacks a formal definition in international refugee law". Also, Tanzania's refugee policy 2003 is silent on refugees' integration. The policy is confined to refugees after being accorded status while in the camps. Therefore, there are still unknown issues regarding refugee' integration and naturalization of refugees, particularly mass refugees. Specifically, little attention has been paid to the process of naturalization and its consequences to both the naturalized refugee's homeland and the host country's national security.

Flight-related factors of the IRs on national security

Flight-related factors are the reasons that pushed the naturalized citizens in Tanzania of Burundi origin, who fled to Tanzania in 1972. However, the reason for them to flee their country cannot be distinguished from the genesis of the 1972 conflicts. Scholars such as (Uvin, 2001; Hatungimana 2011; Haule, 2019), pointed out that the incidence is popularly known as the Burundi civil war, ethnic war, genocide, mass murder, or extremists of 1972. In this regard, Burundians were forced to flee their country and were refugees in Tanzania. It was reported that more than 200,000 people died in this war (Voice of America, 2009). The turmoil which started in April 1972 led approximately 160,000 Burundi refugees to arrive in Tanzania. The Government of Tanzania (GoT) regarded them as guests of the country and homeless people, expecting them to reside temporarily and provide them with plots of land in three old settlements, located in the Tabora and Rukwa regions.

The settlements were originally set up in the framework of the Ujamaa village system that was practised in Tanzania. These circumstances allowed the refugees to re-establish their rural livelihoods and live in a non-camp environment. The first settlement was Ulyankulu in 1972, Katumba was the second settlement in 1973 and the last was Mishamo launched in 1978. The first reason for the establishment of the second settlement was to expand settlement because refugees were still arriving from Burundi. Secondly, was to rescue refugees' lives with their properties from the heavy rain of late 1972 that ruined their homestead and properties (in-depth interview no. 28 & 31, 2nd February 2021). Over the years, naturalized by then refugees achieved economic self-sufficiency in the settlement (Njunde & Nilsen, 1984).

The concept of national security has been changing in a way that it has distorted its meaning (Baldwin, 1997). In line with Baldwin, traditionally the term national security meant external military threats including protection of people in a nation-state. Thus the word is taken for

granted, with different meanings to different people and occasions. Currently, national security built in non-military from a narrow concept to a large one embracing cyber-security, environmental security, economic security, food security, security averse to crime, health security, water security, energy security and human rights security (Sengoz, 2022; Fusiek, 2020; Baldwin 1997). Other scholars such as (Paleri, 2008; Romm, 1993) have regarded the word as freedom from military threats and political intimidation. Brown (1983) in his conception holds that national security the country can preserve its physical integrity; uphold its economic relations with the rest of the world and prevent the territory from external enemies, protect its nature, institution and, governance from external distraction and control its boundaries. However, if a nation is only half secure, it is not secure at all (General Jacob L Devers n.d cited in Baldwin, 1997: 14).

However, the Tanzania National Security Act, No. 3 of 1970 and Tanzania Defence Act, No. 24 of 1966 regard national security as the protection of national interest, state, citizens, critical infrastructures including military bases, airports, entry points like borders and vital national values against espionage, subversion, and sabotage. Any actions or practices of the mentioned behaviour by a foreign government, group, or individual that may endanger or escalate the situation are regarded as threats to national security. Besides, Alperen (2017) and Baldwin (1967), put a mark on national security that; is the protection of vital national values which is relevant to the context of this article. In this regard, for the focus of this article, the term national security is drawn from the Tanzania National Security Act, Tanzania Defence Act, Alperen and Baldwin. From these point of views, this article used a modified narrowed term of national security perceiving it as the flight-related factors of the integrated refugees' which risks national security in Tanzania (Laurent & Ndumbaro 2024).

Refugee integration is viewed as a dynamic and complex process to implement, lacking a formal definition under international refugee law (UNHCR, 2013). Effective refugee integration requires extra commitment from the country that opts the integration (UNHCR, 2013). Refugee integration is a complex and multi-dimensional construct, referring to the integration of economic, educational, health and social systems of a host country (Robila, 2018). Ontop of that, refugee integration is defined as a dynamic and difficult procedure to implement that requires efforts from parties including refugees themselves to adapt the host community's values without losing their cultural identity and obeying some values of host communities (UNHCR, 2005a). However, the main principle of integration is that refugees are to integrate themselves while the host government and communities make it easier to adapt to the host country's socio-economic environment (UNHC Integration Principles Handbook, 2002). In the context of Tanzania, refugee integration is synonymous with naturalization. While, in consideration of accessibility of privileges including rights, responsibilities and socio-economic, certainly by IRs (In-depth interview, no. 5, 19 November 2020). In regard to the Tanzania Citizenship Act of 1995, part 111 sections 8 to 12 provides information for naturalization. From that standpoint of view, the complicity of the term usage contextual differences among various states. In some instances, refugee integration and naturalization are used interchangeably, but in some circumstances, the terms do not mean the same (Laurent,

2023). Regarding this article, and analytical variances between Tanzanian's local natives, naturalized citizens, and integrated. The former Burundian refugees will be referred to as Integrated Refugees (IRs) and the latter as Native Tanzanians (NTs) (Laurent & Ndumbaro, 2023).

National Security Threats

The study examined the national security threats posed by the interaction of naturalized citizens, refugees and native Tanzanians living in the same area. National security threats may constitute untold issues, some of which may be out of focus to this study. The Regional Security Complex Theory served as a guiding framework to identify the most relevant security threats. The study examined the likelihood of the borrowed proximity from the theory as a main stand point. This study assumes that refugees fleeing their country of origin due to insecurity rooted in ethnic, economic, political, or, in some cases, religious conflicts are likely to destabilise the security of both the host and home countries. This risk arises from their engagement in inhumane behaviours to survive or prosper, such as poaching, armed robbery, and harbouring, hatred or seeking revenge. The threats become more significant when the refugees' country of origin and the host country are in close geographical proximity, as this facilitates their continued participation in the political activities of their homeland. Some IRs owning two identities is of risk to both Burundi and Tanzania's national security: mistrust between governments can also merge and diplomatic relations may be fragile. So far, Tanzania does not endorse dual nationality. The naturalized and non-naturalized who are refugees may live and create social isolation networks in the communities they live in Katumba a tribal kind of acculturation interaction among the community in the host country and vice versa.

Theoretical Framework

This article is guided by the Regional Security Complex Theory. The theory addresses the post-War security situation and autonomy of regional security relations (Buzan & Waever, 2003). It asserts that the security of a particular country is determined by its neighbouring countries. This means that there is a degree of insecurity in countries when their neighbour countries are in insecure situations. The basic assumption of the theory is proximity and security interdependence. The theory emphasizes that security threats move more easily across neighbouring states certainly in a short period of their country's geographical proximity. The theory emphasises that military threats are more likely to occur and have a greater impact over short distances than long ones, with insecurity often being linked to geographical proximity.Thus, naturalised citizens living in the same area as non-naturalised individuals of the same origin, along with local citizens, may pose a risk to the host country's national security due to such interactions and the proximity of the countries, or vice versa in Burundi.

In explaining international and national security, Buzan et al., (1998), hold that insecurity is linked with proximity. For the increased interdependence among neighbouring countries, conflicts first affect their neighbours' countries and later other regions (Miall et al., 2001). Moreover, refugees who flee their states of origin because of insecurity sometimes become a source of insecurity in the host country as they carry with them practices and behaviours for

their experience like discrimination sentiments regarding others as their enemy. This becomes more serious when the naturalized citizens and non-naturalized country of origin and destination country are within the vicinity as it facilitates their continuous participation in the political activities of their country of origin or vice versa. The idea is that; Some naturalized and non-naturalized from the URT continue visiting their blood-related relatives and friends in their country of origin increasing the bond for their interaction. Some naturalised and nonnaturalised individuals in a host country may engage in the practice of sending remittances to support illegal activities or political candidates in their country of origin. This can pose a source of insecurity for both the naturalised citizens' homeland and the host communities, thereby threatening national security.

While the Regional Security Complex Theory provides valuable insights into the complexities of security dynamics, it may have limitations in fully explaining national security threats in Africa and Tanzania in particular. Walsh (2021) pinpoints five potential inadequacies including: First, Diverse Security Challenges: Africa is a vast and diverse continent with a wide range of security challenges, including interstate conflicts, civil wars, terrorism, transnational crime, and resource-related conflicts. The Regional Security Complex Theory may struggle to encompass the breadth and complexity of these diverse security threats adequately; Second, Weak Regional Institutions: In many African regions, regional institutions and mechanisms for conflict resolution and security cooperation are often weak or insufficiently developed. The theory's assumptions about regional integration and cooperation may not fully align with the realities on the ground, limiting its explanatory power; Third, Power Asymmetries: African states often exhibit significant power asymmetries, with some states exerting more influence and control over regional dynamics than others. The Regional Security Complex Theory may not adequately address the power imbalances and how they shape and threat security and responses in the region; Fourth, Historical and Colonial Legacies: Africa's security challenges are every so often rooted in historical and colonial legacies, including artificial borders, ethno linguistic divisions, and resource exploitation. These factors may not receive sufficient attention within the framework of the Regional Security Complex Theory; Fifth, External Actors: The theory primarily focuses on regional dynamics among states, but it may not fully capture the influence of external actors in shaping national security threats in Africa. Factors such as foreign interventions, arms trafficking, and economic exploitation by external actors can significantly have an effect and been a source of security dynamics in the region.

It is important to note that the chosen theory Regional Security Complex Theory is not meant to explain all contexts or problems on national security issues, their theoretical limitations do not make them entirely inadequate. Some aspects of a particular theory of proximity and regional grouping interdependency have useful insight in explaining Tanzania’s national security regarding the integrated refugees, keeping in mind that Tanzania and Burundi are in the regional intergovernmental organisation, this is the East African Community (EAC). Other specific issues can be used in a different problem or situation. It is in this respect that this study finds the indicator of proximity as conceived in the regional security theory to be useful in explaining flight-related factors of the integrated refugees including; ethnic, economic,

political and religious conflicts the studded variables for the context of this article these may threatening Tanzania's national security or vice versa.

Methodology

This study was conducted in Katumba Old Settlement, Mpanda District, Katavi Region. The settlement was established in 1973. It comprised of three administrative blocks namely, A, B and C, each block containing various villages (Figure 1). Katumba Old Settlement was selected randomly from the three old settlements existing in the country. Three pieces of paper were written K, M, and U, folded and placed in the cup and one of the pieces marked "K" was picked. Despite random selection, the area is relevant to the diversity of the required data for the study.

Katumba Old Settlement includes members with unique population characteristics. These are the naturalised citizens the former Burundi refugees of 1972, who possess their citizenship certificates. Second is a group of former refugees' authorised citizenship but have not picked their certificates. Approximately 5000 certificates are still in the hands of GoT (Key Informant, 2021). Third are persons who opted to continue with refugee status 1%. The fourth group is a group of youths refugees who were not born during the three provided options in 2007 and before the naturalization of their parents. The fifth category consists of refugees with an undecided status: those who did not choose any of the three alternatives offered, which included opting for voluntary repatriation to their country of origin, applying for Tanzanian citizenship through naturalisation, or maintaining their refugee status. Lastly, there is the category of native Tanzanians (Laurent & Ndumbaro, 2023).

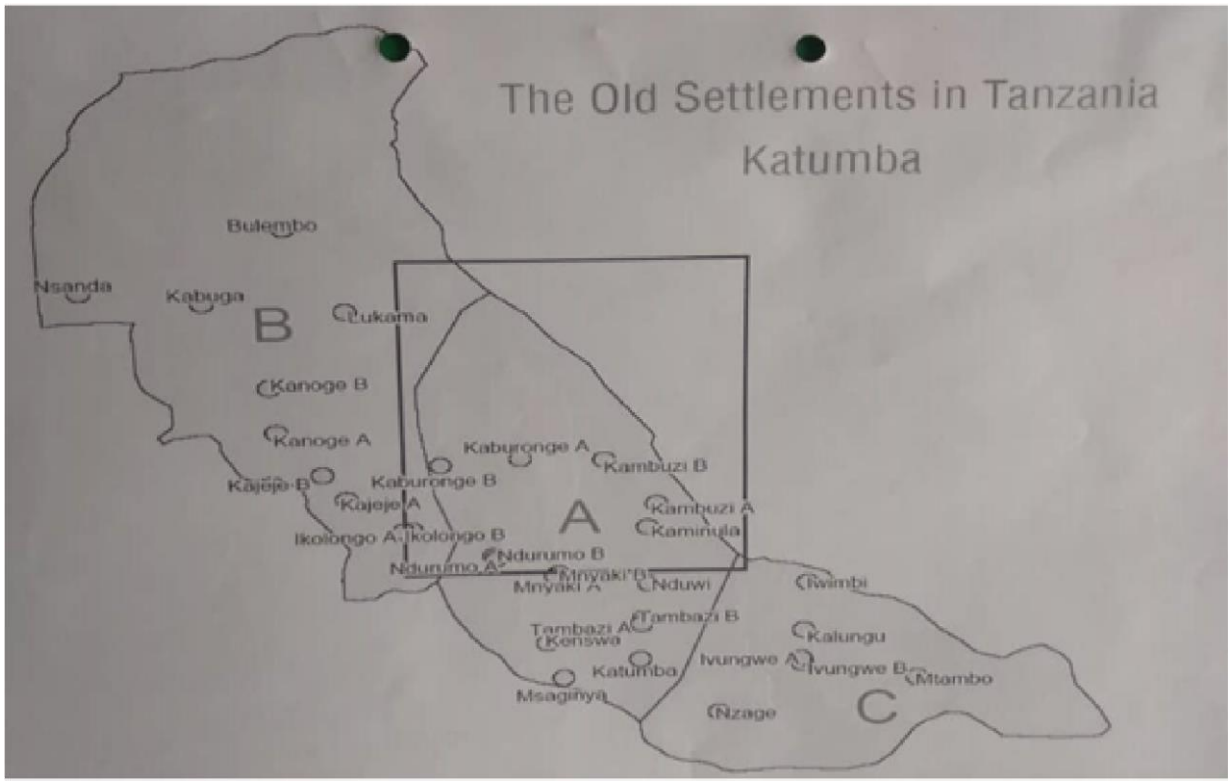


Figure 1: A map showing Katumba Old Settlement's three administrative blocks **Source**: Katavi Regional Immigration Office (Sep, 2020).

The population size of the study was 70,955. Who were living in Katumba Old Settlement (URT, 2015-2020). The study adopted a pragmatic approach, mixing both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data collection methods involved in-depth interviews with key informants, direct observation, a survey through a questionnaire, focus group discussion (FGD), and documentary review. The sample included 344 integrated/ naturalized citizens of Burundi refugee origin and 53 native Tanzanian local citizens among the respondents surveyed. The survey sample size was determined by Cochran's formula (1953) based on the population of the study in Katumba Old Settlement.

In-depth interview with key informants was used to explore in-depth information for the worthy understanding of the data, from a total of 31 key informants that were interviewed. These were from the Tanzania Department of Refugees Services, Tanzania Immigration

Department, Tanzania People's Defence Force, Regional Reserve Forces Advisors, Regional Security Committee, Tanzania Police Force, Tanzania Forest Services Agency, Regional Patrol Task Force, Village Executive Officers, UNHCR–Protection Section, and IRs elders. Additionally, two FGDs were conducted. The groups were made up of eight participants. The size of the groups was in adherence to Kothari & Gaurav's (2015) accession that the group should not be very large to avoid an exhaustive contribution by most members and not very small which makes no substantial difference with an interview in terms of coverage. To avoid bias, each group had one member representing NGOs, two members were native Tanzanians,

three members were integrated refugees and two were experts in refugees and security issues in the studded area. This is because most of the key informants are experts in their careers. Others witnessed IRs fleeing from Burundi in April 1972. Some key informants were among them during the establishment of Katumba Old Settlement. In-depth interviews for data collection elder IRs were obtained through snowball sampling. The participants in the FGD and in-depth interview had detailed information which helped to acquire views in complementing the collected data on how and why the flight-related factors of the integrated refugees have threatened Tanzania's national security. The two methods had vast understanding, experience and knowledge of IRs in the studded area. Thus, they contributed more knowledge to the study.

Quantitative data obtained were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software to establish if variables are threatening national security in Tanzania. Data was descriptively analyzed at a 95% level of significance. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were used to describe the sample and characteristics of the respondents. A multiple linear regression model was carried out to measure the independent variables; because the measurable variables were more than one specifically: ethnic conflict (Genocide, looking down on others, feeling of pride over others and subordinate/superiority phobia); economic conflicts (struggle for ownership of resources, need to dominate businesses, employment opportunities, need capital for investment); political conflicts (treason, guerrilla fighter, attempt to overthrow the government, underground political activists, espionage) and religious conflict (differences in faith, struggle for religious dominance, destruction of shrines). The respondents were provided with four sets of flight-related factors and asked to respond to all of them, identifying those that they believed threatened security. They were also given space to write in any other threats not listed, based on their knowledge. Additionally, respondents were asked to explain why they fled to Tanzania rather than to other neighbouring countries of Burundi.Variables were assessed on a scale of 1 to 5 with a mid-value of 3. A mean value of 3 and above means that the respondents highly agree precisely. However, qualitative data was used to supplement the information from the survey (questionnaires) and vice versa. Content analysis: quotations are used to report qualitative data. The gathered data from different sources were used to triangulate for the understanding of the problem under the study. The subsequent sections present and discuss findings on each of the variables identified above.

Findings and Discussion

Regarding respondents' knowledge of the threats posed by integrated refugees to Tanzania's national security, ethnic conflict was identified as the leading factor, cited by 349 respondents (88%), followed by economic conflicts, noted by 221 respondents (55.6%). Political and religious conflicts were the least reported threats, mentioned by 88 respondents (22.2%) and 8 respondents (2%) reported religious conflicts, respectively.

Ethnic conflicts	Frequency	percentage

Ethnic conflicts	349	87.91 %
Economic conflicts	221	55.67 %
Political conflicts	88	22.17 %
Religious conflicts	8	2.02 %

Ethnic Conflict

The findings show that ethnicity and economic conflicts were the top two flight-related factors threatening Tanzania's national security. Relatively political and religious conflicts were also selected by respondents. The article focuses on these four variables to examine the threats that risk national security in Tanzania. However, political and religious factors are not underestimated.

The findings in Table 1 show the opinions of the IRs and NTs on the threats of IRs who fled their country due to ethnic conflicts posing a threat to Tanzania's national security. On one hand, 98.25% of the IRs generally agreed that IRs who fled their country of origin due to ethnic conflicts are likely to threat Tanzania's national security. On the other hand, about 64.15% of the NTs were neutral they neither agreed nor disagreed. While 30.19% of NTs affirmed the statement.

Table 1: IRs' Ethnic Conflict

Whether IRs who fled their country of origin for ethnic conflicts are likely to threaten Tanzania's national security	Affiliation				Total	
	IRs Freq.	Per cent	NTs Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent
Strongly disagree	2	0.58	1	1.89	3	0.76
Disagree	2	0.58	2	3.77	4	1.01
Neutral	2	0.58	34	64.15	36	9.07
Agree	4	1.16	12	22.64	16	4.03
Strongly agree 334	97.09	4	7.55	338	85.14	
Total 344	100	53	100	397	100.00	

Source: Field Data (Sep 2020 - Feb 2021)

The findings from the interview data reveal that national security in Katumba may be influenced by IRs who fled their homeland because of ethnic conflicts. The key informant said, that some IRs still hold ethnic feelings and extend them to the local communities in Tanzania. An interviewee added:

> *In Katumba, individuals from different ethnic groups are often unable to engage in transactions with one another. At times, it becomes difficult for members of these two groups to even exchange greetings (In-depth interview no. 6, 12nd, October 2020).*

The study observed a kind of ethnic representation in the marketplace. This is, before customer purchases goods one communicates via the Kirundi language. If a seller notices a non-Kirundi speaker, the buyer leaves it to another seller. For observation, the researcher requested some elders' IR on the observable facts. Two elders had similar views and explained the reason:

> *Despite the good help from baba wa Taifa Mwalimu Nyerere who welcomed us from the bad situation we were facing in our country. It is sorrowful, for some of us because we do not know the meaning of naturalization, and a few of us do not appreciate and embrace the assistance from the government of Tanzania. Some of us still live in the line of ethnicity like we are in Burundi …added that; you know in Burundi; people born in the lowlands near the lake were educated and viewed as rich people. Lowlanders regard themselves with high ability to lead others and those born in the highlands are considered poor and non-educated. …we are still practicing differences forgetting that we have been Tanzanians since 1970s (In-depth interview no. 25 and 28, 12th January 2021).*

The findings obtained during the focus group discussion on ethnicity were:

> *IRs cannot disclose wrongdoers when are from the same ethnic; it was a big problem during the twenty days 'Operation Safisha Katumba and Mishamo, February 2020', it is taboo to disclose* related *origin who were involved in crimes, …during operation, all 17 suspects were new Tanzanians (IRs) of Burundi origin owning firearms and military weapons, their nature of secretive and networking living on ethnicity, made us use extra intelligence to seize dangerous weapons owned by them illegally, and murder for revenge and hatred are rooted on ethnicity in Katumba (Focus Group Discussion, 19th January 2021).*

The interviewee revealed:

> *Once in a while, I remember sometimes back one IR a preacher was caught engaging in illegal trade. Another one was keeping firearms for his ethnic group. Being a preacher "a man of God", concealed the possibility of being easily suspected. He was captured after conflict broke out among members of his group and one of them informed the police about the activities of that supposedly "man of God" (In-depth interview no.11, October 2020).*

The responses above signify that; on one hand, some individuals can use their religious denominations to threat the national security of the host country and some religious leaders can misuse their leadership positions by involving themselves in bad deeds.

This indicates that ethnicity has strong bonds among IRs and hence can be against anyone from outside their ethnic group to mess up with their ties. The findings are in line with; Haule, (2019) who established that victims of ethnic conflicts carry with them their hatred and revenge sentiments if not well managed by the host country, may risk the security of both the host and the IRs country of origin. Ethnicity may be a reason for IRs to continue to support conflicts in their country of origin through the sending of remittances. Scholars such as Fransen & Ong'ayo (2010) in their overview of migration patterns and development implications in Burundi throughout the country's history. Their findings pointed out that; minority Tutsi Burundians living in the Netherlands have been supporting their ethnic group in Burundi to fight the Hutu majority through the provision of remittances. Thus, IRs supporting illegal activities built on ethnic affiliation can be covertly done; particularly when the host country is not monitoring IR's doings. It is explained that Nyerere, the father of the Tanzania nation rejected tribalism including other racial behaviours (Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica (n.d)). This is because Nyerere was aware that the country that praises tribalism lives in hatred views, nepotism, discrimination, and revenge toward others. Thus, a sense of belonging becomes limited in the community that honours tribal to some unrelated ethnic groups. These are subjective behaviours that may threaten and risk the security of a state.

Economic conflict due to IRs' susceptibility to criminality

Findings of the survey data display economic conflicts ranked as the second flight-related factor threatening Tanzania's national security. IRs who fled their country of origin are associated with losing their properties in their homeland country. This implies that refugee who run away from their country leave everything behind and in most cases, properties may be confiscated or used by those who are in power remaining in the country. In that sense, the victims of property destruction or confiscation can be looking to obtain wealth by any means in the destination country. By so doing, they deteriorate the national security of the host country.

Table 2: IRs' Economic Conflict

Whether IRs who fled their country of origin for economic conflicts are likely to threaten Tanzania's national security	Affiliation IRs		NTs		Total	
	Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent
Strongly disagree	67	19.48	0	0.00	67	16.88
Disagree	25	7.27	1	1.89	26	6.55
Neutral	18	5.23	5	9.43	83	20.91
Agree	136	39.53	29	54.72	165	41.56
Strongly agree	38	11.05	18	33.96	56	14.11

Total	344	100	53	100	397	100.00

Source: Field Data (Sep, 2020-Feb, 2021)

Besides, one of the interviewee regretted IRs threatening Tanzania's national security for their economic gain:

> *They do not choose activities to perform, to them prosperity is their only motivation; that is why are involved in criminal acts such as poaching, illegal lumbering, illegal fishing, car hijacking, human trafficking, and firearm and ammunition selling, IRs facilitate undocumented relatives from Burundi to enter URT and host them illegally before they network them in economic activities like; in the mining areas, plantations for cultivation, bodaboda activities, selling of unripe coconuts (madafu) in cities and towns, in financial transactions, maids, shoe repair, grill meat in cities and town's bars, hawkers and street sellers, in construction, charcoal preparations in the forest, possessing and smuggling of national trophies, …, a result of increasing temporary that turns into a permanent home in forests (In-depth interview no.9, 18th February 2021)*

Based on the data presented above, IR's economic prosperity and their eagerness to fulfil ambitions to gain an advantage over their perceived enemies in their country of origin highlight the existence of inhumanity driven by selfishness. The security of both the host country and the country of origin may be at risk, as their presence and activities are carried out covertly. Similarly, 72.09% of respondents are still aggrieved about those who caused them to run away from their country of origin; grumbling that, they caused them poorer. So, the mentioned possible criminal acts may deteriorate the international relations between Tanzania and Burundi. Also, this resonates that; Economic diplomacy adopted in 2001, and good neighbouring policies stipulated by the government of Tanzania URT (2020) may become ineffective. Thus, the mentioned are detrimental to national security because such economic activities done, go unnoticed as such IRs with their economic undertakings lack legality.

On the other hand, during the focus group discussion, one member testified:

> *…for IRs their historical experience, their secrecy, creating and living in social exclusion networks of their tribal, high rate birth are,…despite of hard-working people are; their plan is for long years coming, I predict a socalled Burundi inside Tanzania,…because they change their names to relate native Tanzanians and they fix their relatives in various employment positions even those decided to return in their county: I think they are strategically planning for their future. One key informant insisted that; IRs are the tolerant people on what they intend to do (Focus Group Discussion, 18th January 2021).*

However, the focus group members elaborated on IRs hosting illegal migrants relating to economic and national security threats:

> *Sometimes IRs link their visitors not only to stay in the URT, but others go to various countries regarding their plans. Katumba is a temporary meeting place to handle their economic and social issues which is why illegal immigrants are a challenging issue in Katumba and Tanzania in general. Educating IRs on hosting illegal immigrants and movements; without passports and visas is like wasting time; because visa validity is only for three months; to them, three months is like a single day because most illegal immigrants stay for months or years; moving around and returning to Katumba like their home. Therefore, undercover activities that endanger national security can be engaged in; because the aim of their illegal entry and stay is undocumented. (Focus Group Discussion, 19th January, 2021).*

The above statement was supported in an interview with an elder IR Key informant who contended:

> *For us, it is a good practice to help our fellow, just as Mwalimu Nyerere helped us to find refuge and live freely in Tanzania. Here, we have access to land, in Burundi, land ownership is primarily in the hands of Tutsi. Welcoming our family members to reside with us here is a way of maintaining family bonds. Without these family ties, if I ever faced difficulties, who would be there to help me? …it is not good observing my related family members die of hunger in Burundi while I have food here (Indepth interview, no.25, 26th November 2020).*

These imply that a refugee fleeing the country of origin due to economic conflicts may pose a threat to a host county's security. For instance, the special task force operation popularly known as "Safisha Katumba and Mishamo" was done for 20 days, from 7th-27th to February 2020, led to the seizure of 53 military weapons and 11 ammunitions in Katumba (The Daily News, 27th February 2020; AZAM TV News of 29th February 2020) (Laurent, 2024). The seized weapons were used for economic wealth. Furthermore, other sources such as; Katavi's Region Police Investigation Crime Reports, show that in seven years, from 2013-2020 in Katumba Old Settlement, 34 IRs were arrested for possession of 42 military weapons and 13 ammunition (URT, 2021). Whereas, from 2015-August 2020, 724 illegal immigrants were hosted illegally by IRs in Katumba (Katavi Regional Immigration Reports 2015-2020). Weapons and hosted illegal immigrants were basically for illegal economic activities explained above.

However, the findings are contrary to what was observed by Sayakkarage (2016), who established that; some refugees with entrepreneurial spirit may steer the economy in the development of the host country. On the other side, Sayakkarage cautioned that; other refugees in the host communities are involved in various illegal activities such as extremist activities, sectarian violence, terrorism and ethnic tensions. Thus, the above contradictions have been cleared by the findings of this article which identified some of the IRs engaging in trading

animal trophies; these are the government's treasure and armed robbery. These are illegal economic activities and likely to threat national security in Tanzania.

Regarding the noticed wave of world migration movements particularly youths from least, developed countries to developed countries seeking asylum. The move started in the late 1990s to date (Azeng, 2013; Boswell 2005). The push move was rooted in the economy as a result of poverty, whereas poor political leaders led to domestic security instability. Ethnicity and economic play a big role in fueling conflicts. The mentioned are threats to the destination countries; for the reason that; the pull reason sourced on economic in European; the migrants are claimed to threaten the national security of European countries same as Tanzania and Kenya (Laurent & Ndumbaro, 2023; 2024; Grindheim 2013; Grytsenko, 2010; EMN, 2006). This might be a reason for IRs, refugees and migrants to engage in every opportunity for them to prosper. Therefore economic, and political rooted in ethnicity cannot be separated. As such they can easily risk the host country and certainly when refugees are from the same flame of proximity; let alone to integrated mass of refugees.

Political conflict due to divided loyalty

The finding reveals that 87.21% of the IRs disagree with the statement. On the contrary, 92.45% of the NTs agreed that; fleeing their country of origin for political conflicts is likely to threat Tanzania's national security. However, the shocking response' is of one interviewee': some IRs send remittances in Burundi to assist politically affiliated parties, relatives or friends in their choices to be in power. To them supporting political parties in their country of origin while being citizens in another country did not consider a threat that may endanger both countries. IRs perceive the act to be good as they support their blood related to be in power. IR respondents identified 11.34% agreeing on the contrary NTs 1.89% disagree while 5.66% remain neutral. Such practices of supporting political parties are likely to endanger relations between Tanzania and Burundi. The Burundi government may mistrust GoT regarding Rutinwa (2003) on a claim by the government of Burundi that Tanzania was assisting rebels to overthrow the regime. Besides, Tutsi living in the Netherlands finance Tutsi in Burundi for them to remain in power (Fransen & Ong'ayo, 2010). Thus, regardless of how few IRs agreed on the statement; political conflicts led to Afghan and Syrian refugees escaping persecution in their country-of-origin destabilised Germany's national security by involving themselves with a wish to establish their political parties in the hosting country while organizing a revolution to their homeland government (Ragab, 2018). Such acts may deteriorate diplomatic relations between Germany a refugee hosting country, Afghanistan and Syria governments.

Table 3: IRs' Political Conflicts

Whether IRs who fled the country of origin for political conflicts are	Affiliation Per cent	Per cent	Total Per cent

likely to threat national security	Tanzania's	IRs Freq.		TCs Freq.		Freq.	
Strongly disagree		274	79.65	1	1.89	275	69.27
Disagree		26	7.56	0	0	26	6.55
Neutral		5	1.45	3	5.66	8	2.02
Agree		27	7.85	14	26.41	41	10.33
Strongly agree		12	3.49	35	66.04	47	11.84
Total		344	100	53	100	397	100.00

Pearson chi2 (4) = 215.288, p = .000

Source: Field Data (Sep, 2020-Feb, 2021).

An interviewee asserted:

> *IRs' participation in political issues in their country of origin is inevitable, and the act remains concealed. Adding that: …most IRs in Katumba own two voting Identity cards one of Tanzania and one of Burundi (Karanga Muntu), probably this is why for unlimited to and from movements for IRs to Burundi (In-depth interview, no.25, 19th February 2021).*

Regarding the above findings, supporting political activities by sending money to assist candidates, while naturalized as a citizen of another nation itself is a threat; let alone owning two identities. It is a violation of the Tanzania Citizenship Act of 1995; part (11) and (111) CAP 357, a Tanzania citizen is recognized: as a citizen by birth, by descent and by naturalization. So far, dual citizenship has not yet endorsed. In this regard, possessing two identity cards of two nations is against the law. This may viewed as a crime by voting political leaders in their country of origin because they do not own documents that legalize such acts. It is a kind of supporting conflict in their homeland. In a nutshell, owning two IDs and financing political parties may create political instability in both countries; keeping in mind of proximity

indicator taken from the Regional Security Complex Theory. However, sending money to the country of the homeland could have a positive impact provided that the money is controlled and suitable for development. Contrary to that sending remittances during the election for supporting political contestants while not a citizen of the country may trigger diplomatic misery for both countries.

Henry (2023) views elections as a key to democracy and that consolidation is democratic as one as a whole. Adding that, elections issues require a peaceful environment that allows voters to express their choices for winners to be in office. However, illegal financing of elections may show violence that can turn to war, which may infringe on democracy in general. Elections are the way democracy operates Makulilo & Henry (2017: 103), with this notion, indirect sending of remittances while supporting political candidates on the ground to solidify family bonds etc; may destabilize domestic security to both homelands as well as neighbour countries let alone the hosting country. The regional security theory underlined: that conflict first threatens neighbors and later spreads to far regions. The host country may regarded as a base to infringe peace and security of IRs former homeland. A result of diplomatic intimidation between the two countries. Furthermore, Aid agencies have been complaining about Burundi refugees from rebel groups for posing insecurity in the camps. The situation intensifies tensions and treats to security within camps and in the two countries.

However, successful efforts made by the governments of Tanzania and Burundi; also UHNCR to separate civilian refugees (ReliefWeb, 2001). Rutinwa & Kamanga (2003: 3) their findings indicate that Tanzania's relations with some of its neighbouring countries strained-in certain, Burundi has made the oft-repeated and of-refuted claim that Tanzania was harbouring, training and arming rebels. Which, internal peace and security are threatened by the increase in criminal activities such as murder, illegal possession of arms and ammunition also armed robbery.

The study pinpoints the devastating threats to security tension in the local population. These may be facilitated by the proximity between Tanzania and Burundi. Researchers Loescher & Milner (2005) and Miletzk (2014) reported in January 2002 three Tanzanian villages close to the Burundi border were attacked by the Burundian army. Back in 1997, CNN reported that Burundi accused Tanzania of supporting rebel groups launching cross-border attacks. Such accusations emanated from refugees in camps, these triggered a serious security crisis (Laurent & Ndumbaro, 2023). Notwithstanding, the difference in response views between IRs and NTs is based largely on their distinct orientations. Some IRs and NTs fail to distinguish between political conflicts and national security; with the logic that through political conflicts in the homeland country because of proximity sabotage and espionage in the host country may easily occur. These are threats to national security. This call emphasizes the provision of civic education before, during and after integration to minimize or avert national security risks.

Religious conflicts

Religious conflicts were studied their threats to Tanzania's national security. The findings in Table 4 show views of IRs and NTs ($\varkappa 2$ (4) = 105.9616, p< .05). As such, (96.8%) of the IRs disagree that IRs who fled their country of origin due to religious conflicts are likely to threat

Tanzania's national security. Also, (71.7%) of NTs disagreed with the statement. However, (1.16%) IRs affirmed as well as NTs identified (7.55%) in agreement with the statement.

Table 4: IRs' Religious Conflict

Whether IRs who fled their country of origin for religious conflicts are likely to pose a threat to Tanzania's national security	Affiliation					
	IRs		NTs		Total	
	Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent
Strongly disagree	305	88.66	16	30.19	321	80.86
Disagree	28	8.14	22	41.51	50	12.59
Neutral	7	2.03	11	20.75	18	4.53
Agree	2	0.58	3	5.66	5	1.26
Strongly agree	2	0.58	1	1.89	3	0.76
Total	344	100	53	100	397	100.00

Pearson chi2 (4) = 105.9616, p = .000

Source: Field Data (Sep, 2020-Feb, 2021)

From the survey data religious conflicts, it is not the main factor for IRs fleeing their country of origin threatening security. This observation was different from the findings in studies by (UNHCR 2022 & Ragab 2018), that the minority Islamic Rohingya in Myanmar was forced to flee the majority of Buddhist creed; Afghan and Syrian refugees found in Germany are on religious conflicts and Bosnian in Switzerland. Christians in Iraq fled their ancestor's land because of insecurity in the environment of the majority Islamic (Mayer, 2007). Threats to hosting countries including refugees after arriving at the country of destination become too religious hence extremism. They call for urgent fundraising for the construction of a worshipping place. The place goes beyond worship. Ragab (2018) exposed that Afghans and Syrians in Germany were organizing revolutions in their homeland. Mayer (2007:8) pinpoints that; it may also be a message sent to the host society. Thus, revolution is a revenge of its kind. Of such national security is endangered.

Yet, mistrust experiences between IRs and NTs reported by interviewers when it comes to religious events in Katumba Old Settlement. Interviewees affirmed that: when worshipers are asked to form groups comprising both IRs and NTs for religious activities, very few, if any, people would appear for the activities. However, if the group comprises only NTs or only IRs, they almost all attend. The situation is the same even when leaders of various religious groups

conduct meetings. Three interviewees who were also religious leaders one NT and two of them are IRs, asserted the existence of mistrust between IRs themselves let alone with NTs; IRs are opposing other IRs in Katumba and that:

> *…working here in Katumba is not easy, because every word spoken by a religious leader becomes interpreted differently, because of high mistrust mostly by IRs and of course IRs are many compared to NTs. … working here we use a lot of brains". (In-depth interview, no. 24, 28, 31 January, 2021).*

Another interviewee asserted:

> *During our religious services, IRs cannot sit near the NTs, this is a normal routine for IRs to remain far from NTs, and indeed they escape NTs. …currently, even NTs do the same, a kind of revenge sentiment! (In-depth interview, no. 9, January 2021).*

From the above observation, security can easily threatened by both IRs and NTs. Also, mistrust may lead dishonesty in the country between them. These indicate; moral decay among the social groups, revenge, and hostile relationships. On top of that, mistrust between NTs and IR religious leaders can be in place. These can also be manifested in respective groups of members of the same congregation. Therefore, the mentioned could happen in other areas in Tanzania because of the socio-cultural interactions of IRs and NTs. The identified would not be underestimated and require considerations for better tomorrow's national security in both countries.

Variable	**Count**	**Percent**
Discrimination	44	11.1 %
Hatred	67	16.88 %
Greatly aggrieved	85	24.71 %%
Revenge	46	11.59 %
Moderate	118	34.3 %
Minimally aggrieved	141	40.99 %
Ready to forgive	259	75.3 %
Proximal reason to flee to Tanzania		97.67 %

Respondents IRs were also requested to mention, the reasons why they fled to Tanzania rather than going to other neighbouring countries.

Proximity	97.67
Presence of few Tutsi in Tanzania	16.86
Prior relatives	29.36
Availability of land	17.44

The variables were assessed on a scale of 1 to 5 with a mid-value of 3 as per table 5. The two variables: ethnicity and economic conflicts were above 3 signifying that these two factors are practiced by IRs in Katumba Old Settlement. Thus, these are threatening to national security in Tanzania keeping in mind that proximity is a borrowed indicator from regional security complex theory confirmed. However, political and religious conflict variables are required not to abscond as they value some significant views of the respondents.

Table 5: Flight–Related Factors of the IRs at Katumba

Flight-related factors (Variables)	Obs	Mean	SD	Min	Max
IRs who fled their country of origin due to Ethnic conflict	397	4.717884	.7323737	1	5
IRs who fled their country of origin due to economic conflicts	397	3.29471	1.279716	1	5
IRs who fled their country of origin due to political conflicts	397	1.889169	.6794908	1	5
IRs who fled their country of origin due to Religious conflicts	397	1.284635	.6794908	1	5

Source: Field Data (Sep, 2020-Feb, 2021)

Conclusion and recommendations

The article concludes that worldwide Tanzania is appreciated for refugees' massification naturalization because 2010 it was remarkable in the history of refugees. Equally, Tanzania is required to continue its historical legacy of Pan-Africanist's essence for sheltering and protecting African human dignity. However, Tanzania and Burundi's national security is in upshot threatened by IRs living in Katumba Old Settlement. The majority of IRs and NTs affirmed that the naturalized citizens who fled their country of ancestors due to ethnicity and economic conflicts may highly threaten the national security of a host country. On the other hand, findings discover that IRs lead to mistrust, revenge, hatred, inhuman behaviours for them to prosper, moral decay, hostility relationships among social members, and strong enculturation and spread of ethnicity among social groups. The mentioned acts are highly practised in Katumba. These are significant threats to national security as they risk national unity. This observation might be a large and serious threat to Tanzania's national security. Regarding Regional Security Complex Theory: proximity between Katumba a naturalized citizen settlement and their homeland influences national security risks in Tanzania.

The study recommended that GoT requires long-term and sustainable strategies for mass naturalization to promote resilience strategies; including re-evaluating refugee policy, and security models, implementing settlement plans, particularly for mass refugees and integration,

and civic education for both NTs and IRs. Also, to avoid widening the gap between NTs and IRs in social interaction for national security threats, it is not too late to revisit IR's status in Tanzania. These may help to avert or minimize Tanzania's national security threats.

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