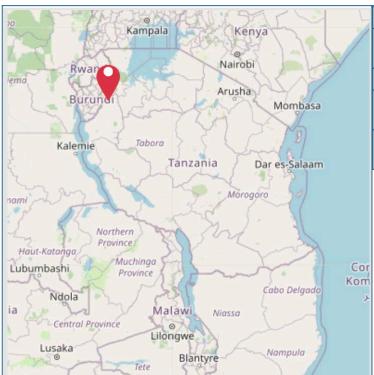
## **Tanzania Immigration Detention Data Profile**



**Global Detention Project Profile** 



Quick Facts				
Immigration detainees (2019)	Not Available			
Detained minors (2017)	Not Available			
International migrants (2019)	509,166			
New asylum applications (2019)	10			

## **NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE**

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <a href="https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/africa/tanzania">https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/africa/tanzania</a>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

© Global Detention Project 2020 1/5

STATISTICS					
Detention, expulsion, ar	nd incarceration st	atistics			
		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees	Not Available	2019	Total number of	Not Available	2017
by year			detained minors		
	31,382	2015		3.7	2009
	35,301	2013			
	38,353	2011			
	41,613	2008			
Criminal prison population	43,911	2006	Percentage of foreign prisoners		
	43,526	2004	·		
	45,286	2001			
	40,820	1998			
	41,893	1995			
	58	2015			
	73	2013			
	82	2011			
Drigon nonvilation rate	98	2008			
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national	109	2006			
population)	115	2004			
	131	2001			
	125	1998			
	138	1995			
Demographics and immi	gration-related st	atistics			
		Observation Date			Observation Date
	59,700,000	2020		509,166	2019
Domulation	53,470,000	2015	International migrants	261,200	2015
Population	53,470,000	2015		312,800	2013
	47,700,000	2012			
	0.5	2015		242,171	2019
	0.6	2013		278,322	2018
International migrants			Dafrina	308,528	2017
as a percentage of the population			Refugees	281,498	2016
				159,014	2015
				88,492	2014

© Global Detention Project 2020 2/5

	5.1	2016		10	2019
	1.71	2014		6,666	2016
Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants		1,025	2014		
	2.25	2012		445	2013
				202	2012
Refugee recognition	37.5	2014			
rate	90.4	2013			

DOMESTIC LAW						
LEGAL TRADITION						
	Name	Observation Date				
Legal tradition	Common law		2017			
	Customary law			2	2017	
LAWS AND REGULATIONS						
Core pieces of national legislation	Name	Year	dopted		Last Year Amended	
	Immigration Act 1995	1	1995		2015	
VULNERABLE PERSONS						
	Name	In Law	In Praction	ce	Observation Date	
Is the detention of	Victims of trafficking	Prohibited	No		2016	
vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?	Asylum seekers	Prohibited	No		2016	
	Refugees	Prohibited	No		2016	
	Accompanied minors	Prohibited	Yes		2015	
	Unaccompanied minors	Prohibited	Yes		2015	

© Global Detention Project 2020 3/5

COVID-19 UPDATES		
	Update Status	Observation Date
Latest Update	There are nearly 300,000 refugees and asylum seekers in Tanzania, 85 percent of whom live in refugee camps. Doctors Without Borders and other actors have warned about the potential spread of COVID-19 through these camps, especially in Nduta, where self-isolation and physical distancing is reportedly impossible. According to UNHCR, as of 30 September 2020, there were 134,963 people at the Nyarugusu camp; 69,851 people at the Nduta camp; and 28,585 people at the Mtendeli camp. Most asylum seekers and refugees in Tanzania come from Burundi (71.7 percent) and from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (28.2 percent). In an effort to prevent the spread of infection, the refugee agency said that it had distributed 685 personal protective equipment in the camps; provisioned isolation facilities in the camps; established several thousand handwashing stations; and distributed soap to more than 60,000 households. There is little information available about measures that may have been implemented to safeguard other noncitizen groups in Tanzania, including notably people in immigration enforcement procedures like detention or deportation. There do not appear to be any dedicated immigration detention centres in the country; undocumented migrants are held in police facilities and prison pending appearance in court or deportation. Previously, reports revealed that an immigration-related detention centre was opened in 1996 in Mwisa. In 2011, the GDP noted reports indicating that this facility was used to hold asylum seekers or refugees suspected of being combatants as part of a collaboration between the government and UNHCR. However, according to the refugee agency, "There have been incidences where the government has transferred refugees to Mwisa without involving the UNHCR." In May, 3,717 prisoners were pardoned in an effort to relieve overcrowding in prisons as part of a COVID-19 response. Although Human Rights Watch welcomed the move, the group said that that Tanzania's prison population had to be reduced even more, given t	2020

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification					
	Name	Ratification Year			
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2009			
International treaties	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2006			
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1991			
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1985			
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1977			
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1976			
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1976			
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1972			
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1968			
	CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1964			
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	10/19				

© Global Detention Project 2020 4/5

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification					
	Name	Acceptance Year			
Individual complaints	ICERD, declaration under artic	1972			
Individual complaints procedure	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on Women, 1	nination against	2006		
	CRPD, Optional Protocol to o the Convention o	n the Rights of Persons w	ith Disabilities	2009	
Relevant international tre	eaties and date of ratification				
Ratio of complaints	Number Observation Date				
procedures accepted	3/6		2017		
Regional treaties, regulat	ions, and directives				
	Name		Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)		
			(Regula	ation)	
Regional legal	ACRWC, African Charter on the Rights and We	lfare of the Child	(Regula		
Regional legal instruments	ACRWC, African Charter on the Rights and We			)3	
	-	oples Rights nd Peoples Rights on	200	14	
instruments	ACHPR, African Charter on Human and Pe	oples Rights nd Peoples Rights on	198	14	
instruments	ACHPR, African Charter on Human and Pe APRW, Protocol to the African Charter on Human a the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo	oples Rights nd Peoples Rights on	200 198 200	14	
instruments  Non treaty-based interna	ACHPR, African Charter on Human and Pe APRW, Protocol to the African Charter on Human a the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo	oples Rights  nd Peoples Rights on Protocol)	200 198 200 <b>Observa</b>	34	

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS					
Institutions responsible for immigration detention					
Custodial authority Agency Ministry Ministry Typology Observation Date					

More information about immigration detention in Tanzania is available at the website of the Global Detention Project (www.globaldetentionproject.org)

Global Detention Project | 1-3 rue de Varembé | T: +41 (0) 22 548 14 01 / +41 (0) 22 733 08 97 | E: admin@globaldetentionproject.org

© Global Detention Project 2020 5/5