

ABSTRACT

National security is a condition where our most cherished values and beliefs; our democratic way of life, our institutions of governance and our welfare and well-being as a nation people are permanently protected continuously enhanced. The national security threats are economic sabotage, organized crimes, ethnic and religion conflict, cultural conflict, transnational terrorism, smuggling firearms, and severe calamities. In this study, the Refugees have been discussed as threat to the national security. The Refugee camps located close to the boundary of the country of origin can provide sanctuary to rebel organizations, and a base from which to carry out operations and fertile grounds for recruitment. Example is the rebel group made up of mainly Uganda-based Tutsi refugees from Rwanda, which in October 1990 formed the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) and invaded northern Rwanda, Facilitation of transnational spreading of arms, combatants, and ideologies conducive to conflict. Refugees can also serve as domestic opposition groups in the host country with material resources and motivation to wage their own armed battles. For instance, Somali refugees have often worked closely with ethnic Somali separatists in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia and Creation of bilateral tensions in which the refugees can pose a security and political threat to the host country. This study assessed the impact of refugees on national security in Tanzania specifically in Kibondo district in which on primary data, open ended questions applied in collecting data and generally the data type was qualitative. This study created awareness about the refugees as one of security threats in Tanzania. Generally, at the end of this research, it found that, refugee is among of the security threat in Tanzania especially in Kibondo district. And those security challenges caused by refugees are armed robbery, Conflict between native community and refugees.

