

## INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

### BURUNDI REFUGEE SITUATION

Reporting Period: 2 – 15 September 2016

## HIGHLIGHTS

On 10 September 2016, at about 16:15 local time, an earthquake measuring at 5.9 on the Richter Scale struck North-West Tanzania, with Kagera, Mwanza and Kigoma regions particularly affected by the tremors. The main epicenter of the earthquake was reportedly located in Kagera region. No UNHCR staff were injured from the earthquake; similarly, there has been no report of injuries from partner agencies. However, there were reports of civilians killed and infrastructure damaged in Bukoba town, Kagera region and the surrounding areas. Preliminary findings, according to the Kagera Regional Commissioner, revealed that there were 17 deaths, 253 injuries, 840 damaged structures and 1,254 multiple cracked structures. The urgent needs indicated include: 5,000 family tents, 5,000 mosquito nets and 2,000 blankets. An Inter-Agency Assessment Mission has been scheduled to the region in the week of 19 September 2016, to undertake a full assessment of the impact from the earthquake and determine the actual needs.

Meanwhile, the Regional Police Commissioner for Kigoma averred that apart from the shocks, there is no reported damage or any other significant impact of the earthquake in Kigoma region. However, the earthquake has cracked the walls of Mwisya Separation Facility, in Kigoma region, which reportedly led to injuries suffered by an inmate. Mwisya Facility has been used as a separation facility for the persons of concern who were separated from the refugee camps in Kigoma region on suspicion of their involvement as combatants or in military activities in Burundi. Mwisya Facility is located approximately 60 kilometers from the regional headquarters of Bukoba town.

## KEY FIGURES

As of 15 September 2016

**161,581**

Total Burundian population of concern

**158,863**

Total Burundian population post influx

**63,878**

Total Burundian population in Nyarugusu Camp (Pre-Influx + Influx)

**53,497**

Total population in Nduta Camp

**44,008**

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

**198**

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site



There has been an increase in the number of daily new arrivals from Burundi to Tanzania, from 250 in the previous two weeks to 325 during the reporting period, as verified by UNHCR.

UNHCR continues to monitor spontaneous return to Burundi through several measures which include: consultations with UNHCR colleagues in Burundi; registration of “no shows” at food distribution centres; and shelter sweeps. From the latest analysis, some 1,550 individuals across all three camps have been revealed to have returned spontaneously and subsequently removed from the food distribution list. Currently, UNHCR is neither facilitating nor promoting voluntary repatriation to Burundi due to the volatility and unpredictability of the security situation throughout the country. Meanwhile, UNHCR Kibondo Sub Office is engaging its colleagues at UNHCR Makamba Sub Office in Burundi to revive the earlier cross-border initiative.

### **Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)**

Two Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Sub-Sector Working Group (Sub-SWG) meetings were held during the reporting period. The key issues acted upon included the SGBV Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) roll-out and the tailored outreach activities/key messaging for all refugee camps. The Gender Based Violence (GBV) audit tools have also been presented to Nyarugusu refugee camp’s SGBV Sub-SWG meeting. The meeting has resulted to a way forward through multi-sectoral SGBV audit.

The results of the GBV safety audit conducted by the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Plan International and UNHCR in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps have been presented to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) Sector Working Group (SWG) meeting – held during the reporting period – for specific follow-up actions on highlighted areas of concern following the community consultations.

Across all camps, 13,537 (7,427 f/6,110 m) refugees have participated in the IRC-led awareness-raising activities on the issues related to alcohol abuse, the importance of early reporting for SGBV, child protection and available services. The child-specific sessions took place in collaboration with Plan International in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

The plans for the joint sectoral border entry assessment in all border entry locations have been agreed, during the reporting period, to be implemented from 27 to 28 September 2016.

Meanwhile, IRC have already conducted visits to a number of border entry points as part of their continued efforts to ensure clear communications and referral lines as well as to identify any gaps in capacity or service delivery.

There is a total of 237 women and girls who have been engaged in activities on cookery, knitting, pottery and tailoring during the reporting period in Nduta refugee camp. The engagement of all persons of concern in income-generating and other learning activities remain a critical need in all refugee camps.

As a result of advocacy and close coordination between UNHCR and partner agencies, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has banned the preparation, sale and consumption of alcohol in Mtendeli refugee camp. Meanwhile, in Nyarugusu refugee camp, collaboration between MHA camp management, police and the SGBV Sub-SWG continues to address alcohol issues in the refugee camp.

### **Youth**

A total of 313 (143 f/170 m) youths and adolescents have benefited from the community mobilization and sensitization conducted by Plan International in Mtendeli refugee camp while another 894 (413 f/ 481 m) youths and adolescents have been benefited of the same activity in Nduta refugee camp. The community mobilization and sensitization mainly focused on raising awareness with regards to the effects of abortion, early pregnancy and marriage, HIV/AIDS, child abuse and exploitation, as well as substance abuse.

Plan International has registered approximately 438 (184 f/ 254 m) youths and adolescents to take part in the upcoming life-skills training in Mtendeli refugee camp. Meanwhile, about 147 (64 f/ 83 m) youths and adolescents have already been enrolled in Nduta refugee camp to be trained on the same subject.

During the reporting period, Plan International has engaged 36 youths and adolescents in Nduta refugee camp through a range of recreational activities like football, volleyball, basketball and other activities.

Meanwhile, Plan International has provided counselling to five (2 f/ 3 m) youths and adolescents between the ages of 15 to 25 years-old who are experiencing family problems in Mtendeli refugee camp. These youths and adolescents have also been referred for other services through the referral pathways.

The Child Protection Committees conducted a total number of eight meetings to raise awareness on the adverse effects of SGBV, alcoholism, and parental neglect throughout the different zones in Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps. The meetings have benefited a total of 624 (386 f/ 238 m) youths and adolescents.

During the reporting period, the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS) conducted a youth-based event in Mtendeli refugee camp with the theme, "Together We Can." Through this event, youths made use of their talents to pass different messages concerning peacebuilding to a total of 2,000 participants.

Below is a table with gender-disaggregated figures related to the number of youths and adolescents who have been provided with a range of vocational training programs by Plan International. These training programs include tailoring, soap making, bread making and carpentry:

Camp	Training Program	Total Number of Youths and Adolescents reached during the Reporting Period			Cumulative Total Number Reached		
		F	M	Total	F	M	M
Nduta	Life skills Training	96	104	<b>200</b>	437	474	<b>911</b>
Mtendeli	Life skills Training	23	27	<b>50</b>	260	273	<b>533</b>
Nduta	Vocational Training	76	94	<b>170</b>	76	94	<b>170</b>
Mtendeli	Vocational Training	58	75	<b>133</b>	58	75	<b>133</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>253</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1,747</b>

Below is a table with gender-disaggregated figures related to the number of youths and adolescents who have been provided with training programs which include peacebuilding and trust, as well as farming by TCRS:

Camp	Training Program	Total Number of Youths and Adolescents Reached during the Reporting Period			Cumulative Total Number Reached		
		F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Mtendeli camp	Focus Group Discussions on Peacebuilding and Trust	16	24	<b>40</b>	16	24	<b>40</b>
Nduta camp	How to Establish and Maintain Small Vegetables Garden	11	12	<b>23</b>	18	12	<b>30</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>70</b>

## Child Protection

During the reporting period, a total number of 1,029 (523 f/506 m) newly-arrived children have been registered in the Child Friendly Space (CFS) in Mtendeli refugee camp.

Meanwhile, approximately 35 (15/ 20 m) Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children (UAM and SC) in Mtendeli refugee camp have benefited from an interim care arrangement particularly fostering. The cumulative total figure of UAM and SC, in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps who have been fostered, stands at 1,247 (434 f/ 813 m) UAM and SC.

Plan International has conducted a total of 298 (88 f/ 210 m) Best Interest Assessments (BIA/s) during the past two weeks. The cumulative total of BIAs now stands at 2,447 BIAs.

During the reporting period, Plan International has registered a total of 5,282 (2,676 f/ 2,606 m) children who have attended the CFS. Amongst the CFS attendees, 40 (14 f/ 26 m) children were identified with disabilities, particularly physical disabilities whereas other children were affected by mental health issues, albinism and delayed milestones.

In addition, Plan International has also provided a series of psychosocial supports which ranges from counselling to psychosocial group education, and sessions related to child marriage, physical abuse and parental neglect. The support has benefited a total of 709 (358 f/ 351 m) children.

Below is a table that shows the gender-disaggregated figures of UAM and SC registered in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps:

Camp	Cumulative Total Number Registered			Total Number of UAM Registered for the biweekly period			Cumulative Total Number Registered			Total Number of SC Registered for the biweekly period		
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Nyarugusu	531	924	<b>1,455</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	975	1,081	<b>2,056</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
Nduta	624	1389	<b>2,013</b>	0	1	<b>1</b>	636	712	<b>1,348</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
Mtendeli	332	446	<b>778</b>	8	10	<b>18</b>	330	474	<b>804</b>	6	18	<b>24</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>4,246</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>

UNHCR, in collaboration with its child protection and related partners, rolled out the Best Interest Determination (BID) Panel for both Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps. The Panel deliberated on the first set of cases during the reporting period. Prior to that, the BID Panel was operational only in Nyarugusu refugee camp. With this initiative, the panels are now operationalized at all three refugee camps in Kigoma region.

## Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

HelpAge has shared the data of the Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) to other partner agencies such as the World Food Programme (WFP) for specific support especially linked to WFP's food distribution programs. The database will also help to prioritize PSNs in the provision of firewood. During the reporting period, a total of 3,258 PSNs have been prioritized at the food distribution centres and 1,300 PSNs have benefited from the provision of firewood in both Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps. In addition, 14 PSNs have been referred to the Medecins Sans Frontieres-Switzerland (MSF-CH) health facility in Nduta refugee camp for specialized care.

During the reporting period, HelpAge has facilitated the transportation of extremely vulnerable individuals in Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps to obtain essential services including health services and food aid. A total of 383 (230 f/ 153 m) children and 421 (212 f/ 209 m) adults have been able to benefit from the transportation services.

The rehabilitation services are ongoing in both Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps. A total of 142 (60 f/ 82 m) adults have received functional rehabilitation at the Community Based Rehabilitation Centre (CBR). The team is adopting a new method where the CBR centres will be used as functional areas that provide care for children with delayed milestones and cerebral palsy to enable participation and inclusion of children with disabilities particularly in schools. HelpAge will continue to collaborate with other agencies in Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps to support children with disabilities to join inclusive/integrated schools where possible and strengthen community structure to support these children.

During the reporting period, UNHCR, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and HelpAge have been able to jointly inspect and monitor the construction of adapted latrines for children with disabilities in schools.

Below is a table that shows the gender-disaggregated figures of PSNs registered in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps:

Camp	Total Number of PSNs Registered during the biweekly reporting period			Cumulative Total Number Registered		
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Nyarugusu	0	0	0	3,718	1,209	4,927
Nduta	39	49	88	4,397	1,926	6,323
Mtendeli	173	64	237	1,902	935	2,837
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>10,017</b>	<b>4,070</b>	<b>14,087</b>

Below is a table that shows the gender-disaggregated figures of PSN's caregivers who have received a range of training programs, which include identification of club foot condition and management, introduction to WHO wheelchair, as well as Case Management and Basic Protection Skills:

Camp	Training Program	Total Number of PSN Caregivers Trained		
		F	M	Total
Mtendeli	Identification of Club Foot Condition and Management and Introduction to WHO Wheelchair	3	5	8
Nduta	Case Management and Basic Protection Skills	14	47	61
<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>69</b>



## Health and Nutrition

The expansion of the fourth health facility is ongoing in Nyarugusu refugee camp; the expansion will include the construction of four admission wards, i.e. pediatric, male, female, and maternity wards, with the total capacity of 80 beds. The wards will be replacing the tents or temporary structures that were set up during the emergency. Upon completion, the fourth health facility will have the overall capacity of 100 beds in the Burundian zones for in-patient services and admission, as well as out-patient department services.

UNHCR and Tanzania Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (TRCS) are planning to construct two additional health facilities in Mtendeli refugee camp to increase the accessibility of health services for the growing population in

Mtendeli refugee camp. The current access to health services is limited due to long walking distances to seek services at the main health facility. The main health facility is currently overwhelmed with a high number of patients.

There has been a slight increase in the neonatal death as a potential result of an increase number of home deliveries. This issue has been discussed in the Reproductive Health (RH) Sub-SWG meeting and the Health and Nutrition SWG meeting. As a follow-up action, the joint team is currently working on strategies to decrease the number of home deliveries and neonatal deaths. They are also engaging the community to raise awareness on the exposure of risks for home deliveries and working through traditional birth attendants for referrals to the health facilities. In addition, a neonatal death review will be conducted for every case to determine and attribute factors and propose future preventive measures.

The Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) and its data collection for Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps have been completed while the data collection for Mtendeli refugee camp is ongoing and anticipated for completion in the week of 12 September 2016. The preliminary results and findings will be presented to the Health and Nutrition partners on 30 September 2016 for review and discussion.

Meanwhile, the yellow fever vaccination campaign is expected to start at the reception centres in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli refugee camps in the week of 19 September 2016. A discussion on yellow fever cards has taken place with the Regional Medical Officer (RMO) where it was agreed that UNHCR will communicate to the Ministry of Health (MoH) through the RMO to request the newly-developed yellow fever vaccination cards with serial numbers. It was agreed with the RMO that vaccination will need to start in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli refugee camps while waiting for the issuance of the official yellow fever cards.

During the reporting period, a task force was established and a meeting held with the RMO on Cholera preparedness and response. However, there have been no reported cases of cholera among refugees in Tanzania. Nevertheless, preparedness measures at all of the border entry points and throughout the three refugee camps are being made available.

## Education

The month of September 2016 marked the official schools opening for the 2016/2017 academic year. The schools for the Congolese students opened on 5 September 2016, and the Burundian schools will open on 19 September 2016, in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. The anticipated number of Burundian children to be enrolled in the new academic year is about 47,178 students.

During the reporting period, the team has facilitated a series of teacher training programs in preparation for the schools' opening. The training programs focused on various aspects of pedagogical skills, as well as soft skills aimed at enhancing safe learning environments, including training on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Prevention and Response to SGBV amongst other programs. One of the programs consisted of a two-week training exercise organized by the French Embassy, which involved teachers from various schools in Kigoma region. There were 10 Burundian teachers from Nyarugusu refugee camp who attended the training. The training program was finalized on 16 September 2016 and focused on teaching French language, as well as various other teaching skills.

The gap in classroom availability remains in schools throughout the refugee camps. There are over 1,500 students who ought to transition to the next level, but still occupying classroom spaces due to the lack of opportunity to take their examinations. There is an ongoing consultative discussion in Dar es Salaam to address the issue.

The following table illustrates the number of Burundian refugee students enrolled against the number of actual attendance in the three refugee camps:

Description	Camp	Students Enrolled in Schools			Students Attending Schools*		
		F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Pre-school	Nyarugusu	1,081	1,777	2,858	814	779	1,593
	Nduta	607	373	980	607	373	980

Description	Camp	Students Enrolled in Schools			Students Attending Schools*		
		F	M	Total	F	M	Total
	Mtendeli	175	181	356	98	73	171
Primary school	Nyarugusu	13,385	12,734	26,119	8,589	8,717	17,306
	Nduta	7,867	9,036	16,903	7,301	8,809	16,110
	Mtendeli	2,717	3,153	5,870	2,317	2,759	5,076
Secondary School	Nyarugusu	2,775	3,070	5,845	1,731	2,254	3,985
	Nduta	155	780	935	155	780	935
	Mtendeli	424	966	1,390	332	690	1,022
<b>Total</b>		<b>29,186</b>	<b>32,070</b>	<b>61,256</b>	<b>21,944</b>	<b>25,234</b>	<b>47,178</b>

\*Please note that the attendance figures were reflected as per the latest figures collected prior to the school's holiday.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), as an operational partner, has firmly expressed interest in the construction of two schools which include one primary and one secondary schools in Mtendeli refugee camp. UNHCR is waiting for the formalization of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the partner.

## Food

WFP has experienced a shortfall in funding as a result of the increasing influx of refugees. Hence, a reduction of food rations will commence in October 2016. WFP has issued a funding appeal to avoid the pipeline break and ensure the availability of sufficient resources.

The food distribution activities have been carried out in Nyarugusu, Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps. The distribution in Nyarugusu refugee camp had covered for 28-day's ration while the ration in Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps covered 14 days. Through the process of beneficiary verification using proof of registration, a total of 3,726 individuals have been identified as "no shows" across all three refugee camps. This is almost the same number of individuals, who did not show up during the previous food distribution activities.

The supplementary feeding activities have been carried out in Nyarugusu, Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps for children in the age range of six to 23 month-old and 24 to 59 month-old, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PWLM), and moderate acute malnourished children to prevent and/or treat malnutrition, stunting and micronutrient deficiency.

The construction of food distributions centres in Mtendeli refugee camp has been finalized. Meanwhile, the construction of the food distribution centres in Nduta refugee camp is ongoing.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

### Water

The water distribution rate in Nduta refugee camp currently stands at 27 liters per person per day. Meanwhile, the water distribution rate in Mtendeli refugee camp currently stands at 19 liters per person per day and is anticipated to reduce given the increase in daily new arrivals. UNHCR and TCRS are working to expedite the drilling process alongside the sub-contracted drilling company with a capacity to drill beyond 200 meters. In addition, the water production rate in Nyarugusu refugee camp stands at 20 liters per person per day. The differences of the water distribution rate are influenced by the water sources in each camp location. Nduta refugee camp, for instance, has benefited from the availability of water streams while Mtendeli refugee camp sourced water from boreholes, which has posed significant challenges in increasing the water distribution volume.

### Sanitation

The latrine coverage in Nduta refugee camp stands at 19 persons per latrine. Meanwhile, the latrine coverage in Mtendeli refugee camp stands at 24 persons per latrine. In addition, the latrine coverage rate in Nyarugusu refugee



camp stands at nine persons per latrine. The latrine coverage rate varies from one camp to another depending on the size of the plots available in each camp.

During the reporting period, there were 1,390 individual household latrine slabs which have been produced, out of which 174 latrines have been constructed in Nduta refugee camp. Another 260 latrine super structures are anticipated to be completed soon. In Mtendeli refugee camp, a total of 560 individual latrine slabs have been produced while 45 individual latrine super structures are in the process of being constructed.

The latrine construction and hygiene promotion activities have been ongoing in both Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps. The Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) and Oxfam have been mobilizing their supervisors and community hygiene volunteers to carry out the hygiene promotion activities.

## Shelter and Site Planning

Following the recent earthquake in Kagera region, UNHCR and partners have re-assessed the design for school construction in areas of seismic activity such as Kigoma region. Subsequently, the shelter sector has proceeded to significantly improve the design and construction of all permanent school buildings being constructed in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. All of the drawings and Bill of Quantity (BoQ) for the earthquake resistant school buildings have been shared with partners for implementation.

Meanwhile, transitional shelters continue to be constructed at pace across all refugee camps, with 1,400 shelters now under various stages of construction. A shortage of plastic sheeting has caused a severe slowdown in emergency shelter construction in Mtendeli refugee camp.

## Access to Energy / the Environment

The UNHCR Environmental Consultant's mission to the refugee camps in Kigoma region took place from 7 to 16 September 2016. The mission focused on: identifying and developing potential programmes for alternative fuels to firewood for cooking, obtaining an overview of the environmental status of the refugee camps, including a tour of the camps with UNHCR's Environmental Implementing Partners; and meeting with key stakeholders, including the MHA Environmental Coordinator, Natural Resources Officers and NGOs.

The UNHCR Environmental Consultant met with the MHA Environmental Coordinator to discuss the Draft Outline of the Environment and Wellbeing Strategy and to agree on the next steps to develop it into a working document.

The first Environment Working Group (EWG) meeting took place during the reporting period, which provided a presentation on the long term aims of UNHCR's environmental interventions, i.e. the development and implementation of the Environment and Wellbeing Strategy and key priority areas, e.g. alternative cooking fuels, energy efficient cooking programme and ensuring gully repairs are made prior to the rainy season. The EWG meeting will meet on a monthly basis and will be co-chaired by the MHA Environmental Coordinator and UNHCR Environmental Consultant.

## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

The number of Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) groups continues to grow in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

The Good Neighbors Tanzania (GNT) has conducted a needs assessment of vocational training with refugees from all three refugee camps and host community members in neighboring villages. Tailoring has been identified as the number one priority followed by soap making, hair cutting and carpentry as the second, third and fourth priorities.

During the reporting period, the construction of a Vocational Training Centre in Nduta refugee camp has started.





## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

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On 14 September 2016, a discussion was held in Nduta refugee camp in relation to Nduta refugee camp's boundaries. The meeting concluded that Nduta refugee camp's boundaries generally start about four kilometers from the last structures surrounding the perimeters of the camp. The discussion is anticipated to address the challenges faced in having host community members who continue to reside within the camp areas.

## Administration and Staffing

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The following new arrivals and departures were reported:

### New Arrivals:

1. Ms. Constantine Ishengoma, WFP Business Support Assistant has arrived in Kibondo district during the reporting period.
2. Ms. Ayo Degett, DRC Livelihoods Manager has arrived in Kibondo district on 7 September 2016.
3. Ms. Stefania Rigotto, DRC Protection Manager has arrived in Kibondo district on 7 September 2016.
4. Mr. Predrag Nedeljkovic, DRC Program Manager for Nyarugusu refugee camp has arrived in Kasulu district on 14 September 2016.
5. Mr. Jens Pake, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) interim Shelter/Construction Manager has arrived in Kibondo district on 15 September 2016 for a two-month assignment.
6. Mr. Waweru Ndungu, DRC WASH Expert has arrived in Kibondo district on 15 September 2016 for a 6-week assignment.

### Departure:

1. Mr. Michael Pierson, DRC Transitional Shelter Support has ended his mission on 2 September 2016.

# WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP



## WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

UNHCR, sister UN agencies and partners are grateful for the generous contributions of donors in support of the Burundian refugees in 2015-2016.

UNHCR works closely with other UN agencies through the UN Reform, Delivering as One initiative and participates in the -UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2016, providing leadership for the Refugee Programme Working Group comprised of WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and IOM. UNHCR also works with the Ministry of Home Affairs, its direct counterpart in Tanzania, while maintaining excellent and productive relations with other Government agencies.

Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR leads and coordinates the response to the Burundi refugee emergency in Tanzania. The RCM is intended to provide an inclusive platform for planning and coordinating refugee response in order to ensure that refugees and other persons of concern receive the protection and assistance they require through the collective efforts and capacities of all partners involved.

Partners working on the humanitarian response in Tanzania are as follows: the Government of Tanzania's Ministry of Home Affairs (**MHA**), Refugee Services Department (**RSD**), Ministry of Health (**MOH**), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (**ADRA**), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (**AIRD**), CARITAS, Community Environmental Management and Development Organisation (**CEMDO**), Church World Service (**CWS**), Danish Refugee Council (**DRC**), Good Neighbours Tanzania (**GNT**), Help Age International, International Committee of the Red Cross (**ICRC**), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (**IFRC**), International Organisation for Migration (**IOM**), International Rescue Committee (**IRC**), Medecins Sans Frontieres (**MSF**) (Switzerland and Holland), Oxfam Great Britain (**Oxfam GB**), Plan International, Relief to Development Society (**REDESO**), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (**TRCS**), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (**TCRS**), Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (**TWESA**), the United Nations Population Fund (**UNFPA**), the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (**UNICEF**), the World Health Organisation (**WHO**), Women's Legal Aid Centre (**WLAC**), the World Food Programme (**WFP**) and World Vision.

*UNHCR and partners are grateful to the Government and people of Tanzania for their generosity and long standing commitment to hosting refugees.*

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