

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE
BURUNDI REFUGEE SITUATION

Reporting Period: April 15-21, 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

BPRM mission

A mission by Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration Regional Refugee Coordinator Mr. Joshua Fischel, US Embassy, Kampala, accompanied by Ms. Annie Gacuzuki, Refugee Assistant, took place in the three refugee camps in Kigoma Region on April 20-22, 2016. In Nyarugusu camp, the mission met with UNHCR sector heads and visited a number of activities implemented by partners. In Kibondo, the mission paid a courtesy call to the District Commissioner and met with the Head of Sub Office Kibondo, key sector staff as well as partners including the Ministry of Home Affairs. In Nduta and Mtendeli camps the mission met with refugees and visited partner activities. The mission observed the achievements in response to the Burundian refugee emergency and had a better understanding of the outstanding gaps. The mission took keen interest in supporting the Burundian emergency operation in Tanzania.

Earth Day

The Government of Tanzania, at all levels, continues to highlight that environment remains a major priority in the Kigoma region. On 22 April 2016, UNHCR and partners Ministry of Home Affairs, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Relief to Development Society (REDESO), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) and members of the refugee community jointly organized an event to celebrate *Earth Day* in Nduta camp. The event started with the official opening of the first plant nursery by the Head of Sub Office Kibondo and the MHA Environmental Coordinator of the Kigoma region. This is one of many nurseries due to be opened across the camps and host communities in the region this year. The nurseries will produce seedlings and saplings to support nutrition and re-forestation. The draft Environmental Strategy prepared by the UNHCR Environmental Expert, was handed over to the MHA at the event. This document, which has been the culmination of discussions with the MHA and partners, will be finalized shortly. The Earth Day event further focused on sensitization of refugees to ensure safe access and collection of firewood, calling upon women and girls not to go alone when collecting firewood, but in groups and accompanied by men, and to further use fuel efficient stoves and energy saving cooking methods. IRC provided information about SGBV specific services and where to access those.

Relocation Movements and New Arrivals

As reported last week, the relocation movements to decongest Nyarugusu camp recommenced on 8 April 2016. During the reporting period, Mtendeli camp received two relocation convoys, including 724 individuals on 20 April 2016 and 760 individuals on 22 April 2016. Regular coordination meetings are being held and all Agencies and government counterparts coordinated well to receive the refugee community members. Nduta camp has been declared full at the capped number of approximately 55,000 refugees. New arrivals are now relocated to Mtendeli camp with two movements during the week, including 118 individuals registered on 19 April 2016 and the second of 58 individuals on 22 April 2016. Therefore, all convoys transporting refugees from the border points are now received in Mtendeli camp as well as the relocation movements from Nyarugusu camp. With relocations from Nyarugusu camp and new arrivals from the borders, Mtendeli camp will receive approximately 2,500 refugees per week.

KEY FIGURES

As at April 21, 2016

139,242

Total Burundian population of concern

136,267

Total Burundian population post influx

75,489

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

55,109

Total population in Nduta Camp

8,477

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

167

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site



- During the reporting period an average of **120** Burundian refugees arrived per day, mainly from Ruyigi, Bururi, Cankuzo, Burundi Rural Provinces and Makamba and Bujumbura Mairie provinces, into Tanzania through various entry points and transported by International Organization for Migration (IOM) to Mtendeli camp in Kakonko District. Total Burundian refugee new arrivals/ births recorded since April 2015 is **136,267** and the total number of all Burundian refugees in Northwest Tanzania is **139,242**. There are **75,489** Burundian refugees residing in Nyarugusu camp (2,975 pre April 2015 and 72,514 post April 2015), while **55,109** refugees are living in Nduta camp, **8,477** refugees are in Mtendeli camp and **167** are in Lumasi Transit Site in Ngara District as at 21 April 2016. The total percentage of children among new arrivals is **57.5%** and the total percentage of women and children combined is **78.0%**.
- The first new born baby registration in Mtendeli camp took place on 15 April 2016. A total of 42 babies were registered during the reporting week. This is the first birth registration since the camp opened on 14 January 2016. While in Nduta camp, 100 births have been registered between 1 and 14 April 2016; being an average of 7 babies born per day.
- Proof of registration documentation is being issued to refugees in zone three of Nduta camp. The exercise still has nine zones to complete for all 12 zones.

Border monitoring

- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will address critical needs at border points after a recent monitoring visit with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and key partners. In light of available supplies, UNICEF is providing 100 relief kits, 500 blankets, 3,900 jerry cans and 330 boxes of 'plumpy nut' supplement for use at border entry points, as well as ensuring 170 relief kits that had been held in storage as a contingency measure. In addition, similar items are being supplied to the three camps.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- IRC in coordination with DRC and UNHCR conducted SGBV/Code of Conduct (CoC) training for the newly elected zone leaders in the Nduta camp. The agenda points included: basic concepts of SGBV, Prevention of Exploitation and Abuse and CoC, as well as access to specialized services. A central focus was the sensitization of a survivor-centered response, as zone leaders are often required to engage in mediation involving incidents of SGBV, in particular domestic violence. Concern is that these interventions are not supporting the survivor, but rather aim at discouraging the survivor from reporting such incidents further.
- UNHCR and IRC reviewed and discussed exit strategies for all current residents living at the safe shelter, at the Nduta IRC Support Centre. Out of the seven cases, two should be moved as soon as possible to Mtendeli camp, others are still receiving medical/psychosocial treatment and counseling and will stay until stabilized. It was agreed to review the status report and progress regarding individual cases regularly to ensure timely implementation of an individual care plan and exit strategy.
- To enhance youth engagement in SGBV prevention, Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TCRS), IRC and UNHCR agreed to work closely with the established youth associations with drama, art and sport for sensitization and awareness-raising regarding SGBV prevention. The first concrete step will be a meeting with the youth groups and hold discussions about how to engage, including to establish a network of 'youth champions/ambassadors' advocating for a violence/SGBV free environment.
- Medecins sans Frontiers (MSF) and UNHCR agreed on establishing an Inter-Agency (IA) case conference task force to ensure a coordinated IA response, including effective referral, to complex protection cases. A Terms of Reference

(ToR) has been drafted and will facilitate an IA approach, including assistance in terms of health, protection, persons with specific needs (PSN), shelter allocation, child protection (CP) and SGBV services.

- Implementation of a comprehensive programme on family planning (FP) to address education regarding sexual and reproductive health and FP is urgently needed to support services to adolescent and general communities. The rising birth rate in Nduta, which is currently at 50 births per week, also indicates that need.
- As reported repeatedly and with regard to all camps, in Nyarugusu it has been again highlighted that the entire population is in need of psychosocial support services. This is particularly relevant to men around the issues of disempowerment.
- A research project on informal justice mechanisms in Nyarugusu camp was initiated in order to improve access to justice for refugees.
- A safety mapping exercise was initiated in the Burundian new zones in Nyarugusu camp to determine the safe and unsafe areas, according to the community, in order to prioritise locations for community level solar lighting when funding can be secured. A similar exercise will be carried out in Nduta and Mtendeli camps shortly.
- The competition for natural resources and non-food items continues to put refugees at risk of SGBV in Nyarugusu camp. While the draft Environmental Strategy has been prepared for final discussion with partners, action to implement it will be urgently required.

Child Protection

- The total number of registered unaccompanied minors and separated children (UASC) by Plan International in Nduta and Mtendeli camps is 1,733 with 1,550 (576f/974m) in Nduta camp and 183 (75f/108m) in Mtendeli camp.
- During the reporting period, Plan International conducted 30 (12f/18m) Best Interest Assessments (BIA) to UASC and other vulnerable children in Nduta camp, for a cumulative total of 596 (261f/335m) BIAs since the opening of Nduta camp. In Mtendeli camp, 12 (8f/4m) BIA's were conducted for a cumulative total of 155 (54f/101m) since the camp opened in January 2016. The total cumulative for both camps is 751 BIAs and a total % of BIA's completed for all registration of UASCs being 43%.
- A total of 24 newly arrived UAMs (11f/13m) and three males previously existing in teenage shelters were placed by Plan International in foster care arrangements in Nduta camp this week for a total of 691 UAMs (203f/488m). While in Mtendeli camp, 6 (4f/2m) UAMS were placed in foster care for a total of 83 UAMS (27f/56m). The total in both camps in foster camp is now 774 (230f/544m). With the goal of discouraging and reducing the number of teenagers living in group shelters and providing them with foster care families, the number has decreased to 218 (92f/126m) from 221 (92f/139m) reported last week.
- In Mtendeli camp 13 children (5f/8m) were reunified with families in Nduta camp bringing the total number of children re-unified to 103 (52m/51f) since the opening of Nduta and Mtendeli camps.
- In Nduta camp many children are finding themselves lost and cannot remember the location of their homes, including the zone. Plan International is working with children themselves to determine which picture labels for zones they prefer to represent their zones. Some of the suggestions were labels including animals and sports pictures.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In light of the recent security issues for Albino members of the refugee community, a building located near the main Police post in Nduta camp is being renovated by UNHCR through partner AIRD. This is in order to provide a proper and relatively strong shelter for the two families with albino children.

- HelpAge continued to provide Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) services to children and adults experiencing challenges. During the weekly clinics, 43 children (26f/17m) with delayed milestones underwent functional assessment and were recommended for physiotherapy services at the CBR. Additionally, their caregivers/parents were oriented on basic care to ensure they continue providing physiotherapy at home. HelpAge social workers will continue to provide services through home-visits and further support. 36 adults (20 females and 16 males) continued with weekly physiotherapy services at the CBR.
- In addition, 4 adults (1f/3m) were provided with mobility assistive devices to ensure they reach services. These included walking frames and crutches. Besides, 117 PSN (65f/52m) mostly PSN who are homebound, frail and with chronic medical conditions were provided with transportation services through tri-cycles deployed by HelpAge in Nduta camp. 27 were supported with transportation to access medical services, 90 were supported to reach and transport their supplies from distribution points within the camp.
- HelpAge also supported 200 PSN (125f/75m) with a one off cash assistance worth 30,000 TZ Shillings. These included the families of those living with Albinos in Mtendeli camp. Those also prioritized were frail and home bound older men and women; persons with serious chronic health conditions and persons with severe disability. The one off cash assistance is to supplement the purchase of nutritious foods and other essential non-food items, including pharmaceuticals.
- During the reporting week, 1,284 PSN households were supported with access to food by being prioritized at the food distribution sites. 10 PSN (6f/4m) with chronic medical conditions and frail older persons were supported to relocate from various zones to be closer to most social services in order to access such services with support from HelpAge social workers. Additionally, a list of PSN who require enhanced and appropriate hygiene and sanitation facilities was shared with the WASH working group for improved facilities to be constructed near their residences.

Education

- In Mtendeli camp, where the school opened on 29 February 2016, the number of students registered in the different classes is now 2342 up from 1939 as at the previous week. Different levels are enrolled as follows; Pre-Primary is 242 (127f/115m); Primary 1,764 (890f/874m); and Secondary 336 (150f/186m).
- The current pupil to desk ratio in Mtendeli camp is 1:7. All pupils have now received required scholastic materials. Main challenge raised remains the absence of office space and latrines for teachers. There is still a need for assistance from other partners to cut down dead trees threatening the pupil's safety at school.
- In Nduta camp, Caritas reported 17,124 children enrolled in schools up from 16,318 children registered in the different classes as at the previous reporting week. Enrollment is as follows: Pre-Primary is 936 (F 556, M 380); Primary 15,359 (7841f/7518m); and Secondary 829 (144f/672m). There remains a huge enrolment disparity between girls and boys in secondary school where the ratio is one girl for every five boys while primary school ratios are one to one.
- The main activity in Nduta camp was marking of exams and results are expected to be available by 22 April 2016. The schools in Nduta camp classrooms remain severely congested with a classroom to pupil ratio of 1: 560 and an average teacher to pupil ratio of 1:88. Desk to pupil ratio is 1:14 although the ratio for indicator for the secondary school is much lower; for instance the pupil to classroom ratio is 1:29.

Health and Nutrition

- UNHCR in collaboration with IFRC carried out 6 days of training for dispensers and drug store keepers on the importance of drug management and control in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps. Approximately 40 persons were

trained in two different sections. New reporting tools were introduced for use in all health posts to account and report for drugs received.

- IFRC through the Tanzanian Red Cross (TRCS) is currently doing extension and renovation of health post #4 in Nyarugusu camp from temporary to semi-permanent structure.
- UNHCR in collaboration with TRCS conducted a Balance Scorecard assessment at Mtendeli Health centre taking into account the growth in the camp population. The main objective was to assess health services and programs at the health facility and strategies on the way forward. The assessment focused on services provided, staffing and coverage, equipment and supplies, quality of care and health worker and patient satisfaction.
- Malaria remains the main cause of morbidity in all camps representing more than 25-35% of total consultations. To help control and prevent the increase in cases, various mechanisms have been put in place including distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) in all camps, mass awareness and education on prevention and control methods. The distribution of mosquito nets for Nduta camp has been completed and the distribution for Nyarugusu and Mtendeli is expected to start the week of 25 April 2016.
- The assessment on the malaria situation in Nduta and Nyarugusu has been completed by the entomologist from MSF-CH. The objective of the mission was to collect data and describe the transmission of malaria by running the polymerase chain reaction to find the species, doing resistant testing, and mapping of breeding sites and determine the infectiousness. The findings will be presented on Monday, 25 April 2016 and shared in subsequent updates.
- The outcomes from the joint visit to Mugando Medical Centre (BMC) on issues surrounding referrals from the camps included agreed action points to be taken by both referring partner, UNHCR and BMC. The administration also agreed to the need for a specialist visit to the various camps. The team is expected to do a first visit (come and see) by next month to assess and do preliminary review of medical cases. The purpose will be: to determine and agree on possible sites for surgeries, identify the equipment and supplies needed and, lastly, to determine the cadre of specialist that will conduct subsequent visits.
- UNHCR conducted training on reporting and follow up of Supplementary Feeding Programmes for all partner nutrition officers in Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The routine distribution for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), patients who are positive for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) on anti-retroviral therapy, Pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 and 5 years continue in all camps with zero death rates. The Out Patient Therapeutic (OTP) programmes and management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) also continue in all camps.
- The Crude and under five mortality (CMR and U5MR) remains below the emergency threshold in all camps. To improve on management of neonatal cases in Nduta, a neonatal ward has been established for management of neonatal cases.

Food

- The World Food Programme (WFP) has received a request to continue to supply food and high energy biscuits at the Lumasi Transit Centre. This should resume on the morning of 25 April 2016.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

- In Nduta camp, the average per capita water supply is slightly lower at 20.43 litres per person per day, through a water distribution network with 173 people per tap, which is below the standard of 250. The taps are located at an average of 185 metres walking distance from the furthest dwelling within the neighborhoods, which is within the standard of 500 metres. All water testing samples recorded chlorine concentrations at the standard concentration of 0.2 mg/l. The sanitation, crude latrine coverage is at 20 persons per latrine, against a standard of 50 persons per latrine.

- In Mtendeli camp, the average water supply is currently 29.2 litres per person per day, through a water distribution network with 85 persons per tap, which is below the standard of 250 and all are constructed within the 500m walking distance to the furthest dwelling. All water testing samples recorded chlorine concentrations at the standard concentration of 0.2 mg/l. Crude latrine coverage is at 20 persons per latrine, against a standard of 50 persons per latrine.
- To date 29 tap stand water drainage channels have been constructed in Nduta camp to assist with management of wastewater. The community water point committees are also taking up the responsibility of fencing their water points and using the waste water to irrigate kitchen gardens that are already established.
- The three WASH partners have supplied an average of 3,550,333 litres per day in Nyarugusu camp during the reporting week. This shows slight decrease per capita water consumption to 25.3 litres per capita per day considering a total registered refugee population of 139,916. There are 1,132 water collection points operational in the camp (660 and 472 taps in Congolese sites and Burundian sites respectively). Significant efforts are required to increase the number of water collection points in the camp in order to meet UNHCR standard of 1 tap for 80 refugees.
- The regular monitoring of Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) at different locations has been carried out. 158 and 469 water samples were tested for FRC at water points and at the household level. All tested samples at water points have found FRC level more than 0.1 mg/litres whereas at the household level, 14 samples were found below FRC level 0.1mg/litres out of 469 tested. UNHCR has recommended all partners to maintain a minimum FRC level of 0.5 mg/litres at the water point level during the rainy season, however, only 133 tested samples have been found with a FRC level of more than 0.5 mg/litres.
- 222 family shared household latrines have been constructed and 360 family latrines have been decommissioned by OXFAM GB during the reporting week. There are a total of 15,278 household latrines functional in the camp. 5,498 functional latrines are in the Burundian sites and 9,780 functional latrines in the Congolese site respectively. The crude latrine coverage in the overall camp stands at 1:9.13; however the segregated data for Burundian and Congolese sites are 1:13.6 and 1:6.6 respectively.
- UNICEF's support for the provision of water connections at the IRC schools and child friendly spaces (CFS) in Nyarugusu camp is in the final stages, while water connection at the Save the Children schools and CFS has just commenced. There were delays in implementation of these activities. To expedite the implementation, UNHCR has requested TWESA and OXFAM to assist with the outstanding works. In Nduta and Mtendeli camps, the school connections have been completed, except for the water storage tanks, which await transportation from Ngaraganza warehouse.
- UNICEF held discussions with OXFAM and TCRS in relation to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) proposal for Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps respectively. Water Mission will be a new WASH partner for construction of school latrines for Nduta and Mtendeli camps under UNICEF funds from the CERF.

Shelter and Site Planning

- In Nduta camp, shelter partner AIRD, is now constructing tents to accommodate the remaining shelters across the camp for a total of 4,776 tents and 6,614 family shelters now occupied totaling 11,390. There is a need for camp management to refine the numbers of people living in the camp.
- Shelter partner TWESA, is moving ahead with shelter construction in Mtendeli camp. A total of 1,951 shelters are now occupied and 392 are available for the coming week. AIRD will join TWESA in Mtendeli in the coming week to

ensure all new arrivals from the borders and relocations from Nyarugusu camp are quickly moved directly into emergency family shelters.

- The draft Environmental Strategy was released on Friday 22 April 2016 at Earth Day together with the opening of the first plant nursery initiative by REDESO. The nursery was opened by the Head of Sub-office Kibondo, Mr. Dost Yousafzi and the MHA Environmental Coordinator, Mr. Thobias Sijabaje.
- To reduce the number of poles required from community managed forests, the emergency family shelter has been redesigned. UNHCR in conjunction with the MHA are assessing the impact of refugees on the surrounding game reserves over the coming week.
- In Nyarugusu camp, several kilometers of road rehabilitation is in progress on the most impassible areas to ensure access to the camp.
- In Nyarugusu camp, 72 out of 126 blocks of four families (mini-mass shelters) have been demolished. 54 blocks mini-mass shelters remain. This after relocation of the Burundian refugees to Mtendeli camp to ease congestion in Nyarugusu camp. The materials have been stockpiled for other rehabilitation works in the camp. Some of the refugees are moving from their shelters in different zones to some of the remaining 54 blocks of four families (mini-mass shelters) so that they may be prioritized for relocation to Mtendeli camp. UNHCR are taking action to ensure that only the prioritized families are relocated and the subsequent mini-mass shelters demolished.
- Twenty-one tents were dismantled and stored in Nyarugusu camp after relocation of Burundian refugees to Mtendeli camp. Although these tents do not have the inner parts of the tent, these are still in good condition to replace tents that are torn by the inclement weather, particularly given the deteriorating conditions of shelter in Nyarugusu camp.
- During the reporting week, the Burundian families who were relocated to Mtendeli camp demolished their emergency family shelters and took all the materials with them when leaving.



Access to Energy / the Environment

- See also 'Highlights' section – Earth Day and Environmental Strategy on page 1.
- A joint Community Environmental Management and Development Organisation (CEMDO) and IRC outreach campaign was initiated in Nyarugusu camp to bring more information to the community on fuel efficient cooking practices and safety tips. Information was also shared on the importance of using a mud stove and demonstrations on how to make one. There were 875 participants, where by 277 men/391 women /117 boys and 90 girls.
- CEMDO undertook an assessment of the dead trees in Nyarugusu camp, indicating that there are approximately 2,000 trees to be cut. The assessment has been provided to the MHA for confirmation on the trees to be cut and when.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- During the months of February and March 2016, DRC worked with the community to set up a refugee governance structure in Nduta camp. The structure is based on community consultation and includes male and female leaders at niyumbakumi level, in all 155 villages, and female and male leaders in the 12 different zones. Leaders were elected by the population, and the zone level elections were overseen by MHA, UNHCR and DRC to guarantee an open and transparent process, as well as give legitimacy to the leaders from the beginning. The leaders will be supported by Camp Management partner DRC, through trainings, as well as the provision of material to facilitate their activities. The leadership structure should facilitate strengthened communication with the population, as well as allow the

refugee population to play a bigger role in decision making and service provision provided by all organisations in the camp. The zone leaders hold weekly meetings at the DRC community centre and have commenced meetings at the zonal level with their village and niyumbakumi leaders. In order to further facilitate and increase the role of the community, the leaders will support the community action planning process which is expected to be rolled out in the coming weeks. During this process, the community will lead to identify problems and threats they are facing, and design an action plan to address these issues.

Logistics and Core Relief Items (CRIs) / Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- Plan International is in the process of finalizing plans to distribute dignity kits to both boys and girls. Focus group discussions were held with small groups of teenagers to determine what constitutes an ideal dignity kit for boys. The items included underpants, vest, towel, shorts, tooth paste, tooth brush, soap, comb, body lotion, shaving equipment, nail cutter and leather belt as ideal. Plan International will triangulate this information through a larger consultation and will also include the opinions of girls.
- There has only been one distribution of soap at the current standard of 500gms of soap per month in Nduta camp since 2015. UNHCR are following up to ensure that sufficient quantities are available to cover an urgent wider distribution.

External Relations, Events and Coordination

- UNICEF hosted Philip Wilson, Chief of Operations, from 13 to 17 April 2016. Mr. Wilson visited UNICEF's field team to better understand logistical and administrative needs including: vehicle maintenance, road conditions, office needs, staff welfare, and to identify a staff office facility for the field team in Kibondo. He met with government, UN partners (including UNHCR's Head of Sub-Office) and implementing partners to round out his trip. UNICEF now has successfully identified an office next to UNCHR's Sub-Office and is expected to move in June 2016, after refurbishment has been completed.
- The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) visited the Kigoma Region refugee camps to assess the potential to establish programs for the Burundian refugees. The team included a Senior Program Adviser, Regional Program Director and Regional Core Competency Specialist Shelter from NRC Nairobi and Oslo. NRC met with UNHCR, as well as a variety of partners. Depending on the funding available, NRC would be keen to initiate activities in WASH and transitional shelters for the Burundian refugees in Tanzania. To this end, NRC will be working closely with its traditional partner, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS).

Administration and Staffing

The following are the new arrivals and departures during the reporting period:

Arrivals:

- Mr. Osman Sarwur, UNHCR Associate Resettlement Officer (IUNV), Kasulu Field Office
- Mr. Elisha Ayoo, UNHCR Fleet Manager (IUNV), Kasulu Field Office
- Ms. Grace Mosha, UNHCR Human Resource Associate, Kibondo Sub Office
- Mr. Wilfred Shamir, UNHCR Supply Assistant, Kibondo Sub Office
- Mr. Mukawa Magina, Security Officer, World Vision Tanzania, Kibondo
- Ms. Ally Mnali, Project Officer, Good Neighbours Tanzania, Kibondo
- Ms. Romy Rehfele, LOC Administrator, MSF, Kibondo
- Mr. Almachius Mukyanuzi, Technical Team Leader, TWESA

Departures:

None to report

WORKING IN PARTNERS



WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

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**), Alima Soigner Ensemble (**ALIMA**), 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** Belgium, 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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