

## INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

### BURUNDI REFUGEE SITUATION

Reporting Period: 23 December 2016 – 5 January 2017

#### HIGHLIGHTS

**Growing population:** The population in Nduta refugee camp in Northwestern Tanzania has reached 86,819 individuals as of 5 January 2017. UNHCR and Partners continue to plan for the expansion of services in Nduta refugee camp to accommodate for a total population of up to 100,000 individuals. This follows a UNHCR site planning assessment finalized on 22 December 2016. Based on this assessment and the prevailing trend of new arrivals, Nduta camp will be full within the next two months. Meanwhile, collective advocacy efforts from UNHCR and the humanitarian community continues with the Government of Tanzania.

**Land dispute:** An issue over land acquisition of the extended areas of Nduta refugee camp was peacefully resolved with the support of the Kibondo District Commissioner. A spot assessment conducted jointly between the District Commissioner, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and other stakeholders for the expansion of the camp has found that farmers were cultivating into an area earlier allocated by the government for use by refugees. As a way forward, MHA was requested to lead the process of assessing and evaluating the size of the farms in close collaboration with village authorities under the overall supervision of the Kibondo District Administrative Secretary (DAS), to determine the estimated cost of each farm. This information will be used as the basis to provide a token allowance to the farmers, to plot and re-demarcate the boundaries with the support of UNHCR.

**Classroom construction:** The construction of school class rooms in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps is currently ongoing. During the reporting period, there were 72 class rooms across all three refugee camps which were at various stages of construction or equal to 75.7 percent of the targeted number of class rooms to be constructed. Earmarked resources for the construction of school class rooms stipulated the targets of 50 class rooms in Nyarugusu refugee camp, 27 class rooms in Nduta refugee camp and 18 class rooms in Mtendeli refugee camp.

#### KEY FIGURES

As of 5 January 2017

**202,197**

Total Burundian population of concern

**199,757**

Total Burundian population post influx

**63,951**

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

**86,819**

Total population in Nduta Camp

**50,736**

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

**691**

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site



## **Protection**

The establishment and roll out of the Community Watch Team (CWT) in Nduta refugee camp is now in its final stages. It is anticipated that following the roll out, the CWT will support the Police and other community based structures in Nduta refugee camp to improve the physical safety and security of all refugees in the camp.

The Communicating With Communities (CwC) activities for the Burundian refugee community in Nyarugusu refugee camp took place during the reporting period. The activities consisted of 34 CwC volunteers engaged in information sharing and delivering of key messages related to i) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH), (ii) Child Protection, (iii) Environmental Protection and (iv) HIV/AIDS.

The Individual Case Management's desk at the Reception Centre in Nyarugusu refugee camp has received a total of 46 Burundian cases during the reporting period out of which 25 cases were prioritized and scheduled for Protection interviewing/counselling. The remaining 21 cases were referred to relevant partners/units for subsequent follow ups.

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

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted a workshop on Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (EMAP) program from 28 to 31 December 2016. The workshop reviewed the behavioral change impact, lessons learned, key challenges and ways forward in 2017. Some 644 participants have now completed the curriculum across all three refugee camps, i.e. Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli. The pilot exercise of EMAP program was well received amongst the refugee communities. Additional resources will be mobilized to scale up the program.

IRC conducted an intensive training for a total of 31 (14 f/17 m) zone leaders and EMAP participants on the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) sensitive issues and Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) across the three refugee camps. IRC supported by UNHCR will continue to increase the number of community awareness campaigns on PSEA throughout 2017.

During the reporting period, IRC has reached approximately 8,777 (5,154 f/3,623 m) individuals across all three refugee camps through a series of community awareness campaigns. These campaigns focused on providing refugees with information on the importance of early reporting of SGBV cases and where to report these cases. Their increased capacity is anticipated to improve the number of reported SGBV cases. These outreach activities have also focused on the basic understanding of SGBV and the services offered by IRC and relevant partners. Specifically in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps, the outreach activities have also focused on the danger of leaving children unattended, safety during firewood collection and alcohol abuse. During these sessions, the refugees have also shared their feedback about the SGBV work priorities which will feed into the revised SGBV strategy for 2017 onwards.

The SGBV screening activities in Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps, as well as SGBV information sessions for the new arrivals continue to be conducted by IRC throughout the reporting period.

An additional four women's groups have received business start up materials as part of their engagements on a range of activities related to economic and social empowerment in Nduta refugee camp.

Approximately 70 women participated in the community mapping exercise to decide where to place the newly supplied solar lamps in Mtendeli refugee camp. These solar lamps are anticipated to curb the prevalence of security incidents particularly putting women and children at risk in the camp.

## **Youth**

There were 123 (30 f/93 m) youths and adolescents screened to be included in a range of youth-based programs by Plan International in Nduta refugee camp.

Plan International distributed start-up kits for about 30 (16 f/14 m) youths and adolescents included in its vocational training program on tailoring in Nduta refugee camp.

The vocational training programs are progressing well in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps with a total of 314 (155 f/159 m) youths and adolescents enrolled by Plan International.

Community awareness and mobilization, through community-based meetings and home-visits, have been implemented by Plan International throughout the reporting period reaching approximately 478 (274 f/204 m) youths and adolescents in both Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

The table below shows the gender-disaggregated figures related to the number of youth refugees who have been provided with a range of vocational training programs by Plan International in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps:

Camp	Training Program	Total Number of Youths and Adolescents Reached during the Reporting Period			Cumulative Total Number Reached		
		F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Nduta	Life skills training	0	0	0	966	1,095	2,061
Mtendeli	Life skills training	0	0	0	957	976	1,933
Nduta	Vocational training	118	106	224	252	257	509
Mtendeli	Vocational training	45	75	120	118	178	296
Nduta	Peer Education	0	0	0	2,666	2,552	5,218
Mtendeli	Peer Education	0	0	0	1,346	1,519	2,865
<b>Total</b>		<b>163</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>6,305</b>	<b>6,577</b>	<b>12,882</b>

### Child Protection

There are a total of 1,842 (967 f/875 m) children who attended the stationary and mobile Child Friendly Spaces (CFS/s) to access psychosocial care and support provided by Save the Children in Nyarugusu refugee camp during the reporting period. Meanwhile, there were 391 (157 f/234 m) children who attended mobile CFS/s in Nduta refugee camp to access similar services during the reporting period.

A Child Protection Committee (CPC) meeting in Nyarugusu refugee camp was facilitated by Save the Children involving the CPC members from zone 9 to discuss the roles and responsibilities of the CPC as a community structure.

Save the Children referred eight (3 f/5 m) children in Nduta refugee camp who were identified with health issues to Medecins Sans Frontieres-Switzerland (MSF-CH). In addition, children with basic needs and neglect cases were referred to Plan International.

The mobile CFS related activities conducted by Save the Children in Nyarugusu refugee camp during the reporting period benefitted some 394 (158 f/236 m) children. These activities not only include psychosocial support, but also recreational activities such as dancing and storytelling whereby community elders were invited to narrate educative stories to the children, sports and games, as well as awareness raising on hygiene promotion.

The cumulative figure of children in foster care families facilitated by Plan International in both Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps now stands at 1,457 (510 f/947 m) children.

Plan International has conducted a series of Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) covering for nine (5 f/4 m) children in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps during the reporting period. This brings the cumulative total of BIAs to 3,029 (1,198 f/1,831 m) children for both camps.

During the reporting period, there were six (4 f/2 m) children in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps who benefitted from the provision of one-to-one counselling sessions provided by Plan International. These sessions were provided to cater for their emotional problems and to influence behavioral change particularly for children with post psycho-trauma caused by sexual abuse.

During the reporting period, there were 4,699 (2,049 f/2650 m) children who attended the stationary CFS/s managed by Plan International in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

A total of five (3 f/2 m) children in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps with various cases of Child Protection were followed up by the CPC during the reporting period. These cases include issues of abandonment, early marriage and school drop-out.

The table below shows the gender-disaggregated figures of UAMs 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	333	751	<b>1,084</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	419	452	<b>871</b>	2	3	<b>5</b>
Mtendeli	223	306	<b>529</b>	3	0	<b>3</b>	247	338	<b>585</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>

### Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

There were 14 (9 f/5 m) additional Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) newly assessed in Nyarugusu refugee camp for the provision of physiotherapy treatment by IRC. These PSNs were identified with cases of mental illness, genu valgum, mild hypertension, joints dislocation, blindness, cerebral palsy, asthma, type 2 diabetes and epilepsy.

In addition, IRC attended to 64 (29 f/35 m) PSNs in Nyarugusu refugee camp through the provision of physiotherapy treatments including those with identified cases of flaccid paraperisis, hemiperisis, club foot, chronic neck pain, cerebral palsy, down syndrome and soft tissue injuries.

During the reporting period, there were 123 (61 f/62 m) PSNs with various functional and rehabilitation needs in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps who were supported by HelpAge. These PSNs include some 64 (42 f/22 m) children with physical impairments.

Separately, IRC has provided some 578 (441 f/137 m) PSNs in Nyarugusu refugee camp with Non Food Items (NFIs) which include soap bars, towels, body lotion and adult diapers. In addition, IRC has also distributed food items to diversify their food basket.

IRC referred four (2 f/2 m) PSNs in Nyarugusu refugee camp to the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) for further medical interventions.

IRC held an awareness raising meeting in Nyarugusu refugee camp at the community level to increase PSNs' knowledge on their rights. The meeting focused on various services accessible for PSNs in the camp. There were 39 (21 f/18 m) PSNs including People with Disabilities (PWDs) and community members who attended this meeting.

IRC conducted a training to develop the capacity of its 50 (27 f/23 m) Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Centre staff in Nyarugusu refugee camp. The training sought to enhance the knowledge of the incentive staff on medical ethics during service provision. In addition, the other objective of the training was to ensure that incentive staff are aware of the precautions to take in serious medical cases with regards to physiotherapy procedures.

In an effort to improve communications with frail older persons, some 48 (16 f/32 m) CBR Centre's committee members and Out-Patient Care (OPC) members completed a one-day training on communications with older persons. Topics covered include cultural and moral issues when communicating with older people; engaging with young people; confidentiality and conducting Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with older men and women; sensitivity in selecting locations and issues to discuss with older men and women.

There were 30 (13 f/17 m) PSNs including 10 (3 f/7 m) PSNs from the host community who participated in the cash-based intervention provided by IRC in Nyarugusu refugee camp. The cash-based intervention in Nyarugusu refugee camp included 11 groups with about 50 members in total from the refugee community and nine groups from the host community. The amount disbursed totaled 200,000 Tanzanian Shillings per group for the groups from the refugee community and 100,000 Tanzanian Shillings per group for the groups from the host community. The cash-based intervention is aimed at empowering the PSNs in diversifying their food basket and providing them additional support for their daily lives. A monitoring and evaluation exercise will be undertaken throughout the implementation to identify the effectiveness of the intervention.

During the reporting period, HelpAge provided the cash based intervention to over 1,753 (1,277 f/476 m) PSNs in Mtendeli refugee camp. Through the inter-agency approach, selection was made to include frail older persons, people with severe disabilities, persons with chronic illness and UAMs' foster parents, as well as single women with high protection risks. The activity is designed to support the most vulnerable groups of PSNs with 30,000 Tanzanian Shillings a month as an unconditional cash transfer to provide assistance in the diversification of their food basket and any other immediate family needs.

The below table shows the gender-disaggregated figures of PSNs registered in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps:

Camp	Total Number of PSNs Registered during the reporting period			Cumulative Total Number of PSNs Registered		
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Nyarugusu	9	5	14	3,725	1,209	4,934
Nduta	72	53	125	4,802	2,170	6,972
Mtendeli	66	47	113	2,368	1,239	3,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>10,895</b>	<b>4,618</b>	<b>15,513</b>



## Health and Nutrition

The Crude Mortality Rate and Under-Five Mortality Rate stands at 0.4 death per 1,000 persons per month and 1.2 death per 1,000 persons per month respectively. These rates remain within the stipulated minimum standards.

Meanwhile, there were 80,907 refugees who benefitted from the health services provided across the three refugee camps during the reporting period which included 4,157 in-patient treatments.

Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity representing 19 percent of Crude Proportional Morbidity followed by Respiratory Tract Diseases at 16 percent and Diarrheal related diseases at six percent.

There were 840 babies who were born in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps' health facilities during the reporting period with a 96 percent institutional delivery rate.

On arrival medical and nutritional screening, as well as vaccinations have been continuously conducted in Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps throughout the reporting period. The Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) acute malnutrition rate amongst the newly arriving Burundian refugee children in Nduta refugee camp remains at 9.5

percent during the month of December 2017, well within the emergency threshold.

## Education

IRC conducted a training on the fabrication and use of teaching aids for students in the camp context during the reporting period in Nyarugusu refugee camp. The training engaged 150 (45 f/105 m) teachers. During the training, these teachers were taught about the theory of different teaching aids which can assist teaching activities and help increase lesson's effectiveness.

In order to ensure the provision of quality education to children both in primary and secondary schools in Nyarugusu refugee camp, IRC provided a training on the teaching methodologies, administration and management to head teachers, headmasters, school inspectors and school coordinators for all schools in the camp. The aim of this training was to build teachers' capacity on various issues in the field of Education particularly in teaching methodologies, accountability and school rules and regulations. The training benefitted some 46 (9 f/37 m) teachers from Nyarugusu and Mtendeli refugee camps. The training has also provided the participants with exposure to the Tanzania Curriculum to prepare them with a potential switch of curriculum planned to take effect in 2018.

During the school recess, the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) held a Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) meeting in Nyarugusu refugee camp to discuss the progress of the Education program during the first term and its associated challenges, as well as to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and provide an opportunity for parents to share their suggestions for improvement. During the meeting, the Education Coordinator presented on the major activities conducted during the school's first term with some focus areas on the enrolment of students, distribution of scholastic materials, first term's examinations and number of drop-outs. On the latter, it was reported that there were 41 (16 f/25 m) students who dropped out. The most prominent reason of these cases is linked to poor school infrastructure. However, no girls have been reported to drop-out due to early pregnancy. Both parents and teachers agreed to make follow ups on the issue of school drop-outs.

In an effort to motivate teachers, IRC provided teachers in both Nyarugusu and Mtendeli refugee camps with bags and clothing items.

After identifying girls who did not complete their secondary education, a total of 65 adolescent girls in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli refugee camps were closely followed up by IRC for counselling whereby, as a result, 29 of them have committed to enroll back to school in 2017.

A series of community awareness sessions were conducted jointly by CARITAS and Plan International for approximately 400 refugee community members in Nduta refugee camp on the importance of girls' enrolment in secondary education.

The Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) classes facilitated by Save the Children are ongoing in Nduta refugee camp. During the reporting period, some 1,019 (502 f/517 m) children attended these classes where a range of topics such as mouth hygiene, counting numbers, songs and family relations were taught in Kiswahili, French and Kirundi.

Save the Children has started the implementation of its catch-up programs, Accelerated Education Program (AEP) and ECCD in Nyarugusu refugee camp, as well as the accelerated education and formal basic education in Nduta refugee camp.

The below table shows the number of Burundian refugee students enrolled against the number of actual attendance throughout the three refugee camps:

Description	Camp	Students Enrolled in Schools			Students Attending Schools*		
		F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Pre-school	Nyarugusu	2,821	2,819	5,640	0	0	0
	Nduta	911	792	1,703	0	0	0
	Mtendeli	303	310	613	0	0	0

Description	Camp	Students Enrolled in Schools			Students Attending Schools*		
		F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Primary schools	Nyarugusu	24,611	23,313	47,924	0	0	0
	Nduta	8,959	8,691	17,650	0	0	0
	Mtendeli	6,358	6,883	13,241	0	0	0
Secondary Schools	Nyarugusu	4,517	6,316	10,833	0	0	0
	Nduta	207	539	746	0	0	0
	Mtendeli	361	809	1,170	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>49,048</b>	<b>50,472</b>	<b>99,520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* The schools are on recess until 9 January 2017

## Food

Post Distribution Monitoring for the World Food Programme's (WFP) Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) has been completed across all three refugee camps. Analysis is currently ongoing with the report expected to be released in late January 2017.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

### Water

The water distribution rate in Nduta refugee camp has increased to 22 liters per person per day or at about 1,800,000 liters per day. UNHCR and Oxfam are currently working together to increase the daily water production yield to approximately 2,400,000 liters per day to anticipate for a further increase of the total population earlier estimated to reach 100,000 individuals. This involves the installation of more pumps, storage tanks, transmission mains and distribution networks.

The water distribution rate in Mtendeli refugee camp is being maintained at 15 liters per person per day with ongoing efforts to better manage the scarce water resources. This includes repairs and/or replacements of several tap-stands and the continuation of borehole drilling in the following week.

Nyarugusu refugee camp's water distribution rate stands at 21.8 liters per person per day.

A borehole drilling is currently ongoing in Nyarugusu refugee camp with the drilling rig now reaching 50 meters depth and an estimated yield of 60 meter<sup>3</sup> per hour. There are plans to continue the drilling to 80 meters depth and obtain an even better yield.

### Sanitation

The construction of some 3,100 targeted number of household latrines in Nduta refugee camp has been fully completed in December 2016.

The repairing and decommissioning of emergency shared latrines across Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps have now resumed upon arrival of an additional consignment of plastic sheets during the reporting period.

Hygiene Promotion activities across all three refugee camps continue to focus on handwashing as a key barrier to diarrheal related diseases.

The construction of the targeted number of 2,390 latrines in Mtendeli refugee camp has reached 82 percent completion rate.

The construction of the targeted number of 2,700 latrines in Nyarugusu refugee camp by Oxfam has now reached 93 percent completion rate. Meanwhile, the construction of the targeted number of 3,000 household by The Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) in Nyarugusu refugee camp has reached 47 percent completion rate.

## Shelter and Site Planning

There are 5,117 transitional shelters which have been fully constructed across all three refugee camps with another 2,093 transitional shelters at various stages of completion. The table below shows the progression of the transitional shelter project across all three camps:

Camp	Pop.	T - Shelter Needs (Shelters/HH)	Ongoing 24 Nov 2016	Completed 24 Nov 2016	UNHCR funded 2016	% Completed UNHCR Funded	Current T-Shelter % Coverage
Nyarugusu	61,455	12,918	1,625	2,100	5,700	37	16
Mtendeli	50,736	10,721	336	948	2,200	43	9
Nduta	85,045	17,009	132	2,069	3,169	65	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,236</b>	<b>40,648</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>5,117</b>	<b>11,069</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>13%</b>

\*There are another 5,000 transitional shelters funded from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) directly to the Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

TWESA has successfully installed 48 solar lamps throughout Nyarugusu refugee camp. The installation locations were identified through consultations with the refugees, UNHCR, MHA and relevant partners.

The distribution of clothes planned from the donation made by UNIQLO, a clothing line company, will be completed as soon as all items have been received across demographics. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the distribution have been shared with all relevant partners.

The limited quantity of plastic sheets and UNHCR tents have posed significant challenges to move the new arrivals from the mass shelters in Nduta refugee camp. A solution is being sought in collaboration with relevant partners.

UNHCR and DRC are currently coordinating efforts to accommodate the growing population in Nduta refugee camp. These efforts include the proper allocation of service areas and a new reception area closer to the new zones.

DRC and UNHCR continue to work on the implementation of the permanent addressing system in Mtendeli refugee camp.

## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

The drainage system at the Common Market of Nyarugusu refugee camp has now been finalized. The drainage system is expected to solve the problem of flooding in the area during the rainy season. In addition, along with the drainage system, butchery and storage facilities have also been constructed. These facilities are aimed at attracting more traders to engage in the market activities during the market days.

## Energy and Environment

The first round of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distribution was concluded on 23 December 2016 for some 1,478 Burundian households in Nyarugusu refugee camp. The project is targeting a total of 1,631 households to assess whether LPG is a viable alternative energy source to firewood. The Community Environmental Management and Development Organisation (CEMDO) and UNHCR have conducted regular monitoring visits to the beneficiaries to ensure that the LPG is being used safely. The feedback gathered, for the most part, is fairly positive.

## Administration and Staffing

The following new arrival and departure were reported:

New Arrival:

Zeynep Sanduvac, Plan International Education in Emergency Specialist, arrived in Kibondo during the reporting period.

Departure:

Ms. Naima Chohan, Plan International Child Protection in Emergency Specialist, completed her mission on 30 December 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**) Belgium and Switzerland, and Norwegian Refugee Council (**NRC**), 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**), Water Missions, 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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