

Burundi Situation

Emergency Response

Revised (10 August 2015)

SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL 2015

April – December 2015



Cover photograph:

Elderly Burundian refugee in Mahama camp, Rwanda.

UNHCR / K.Holt

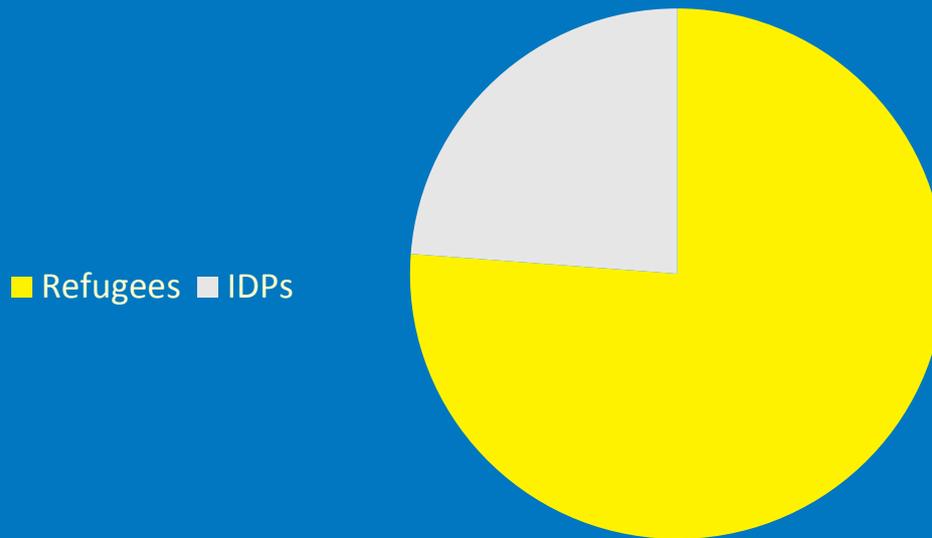
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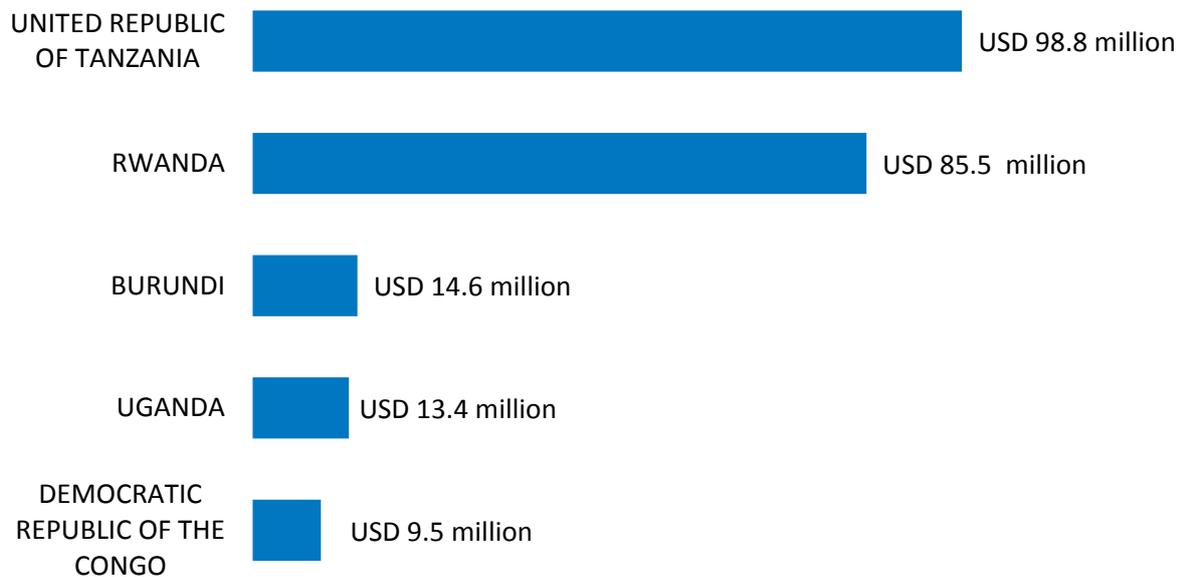
AT A GLANCE

PEOPLE OF CONCERN

A total of 420,000 people of concern



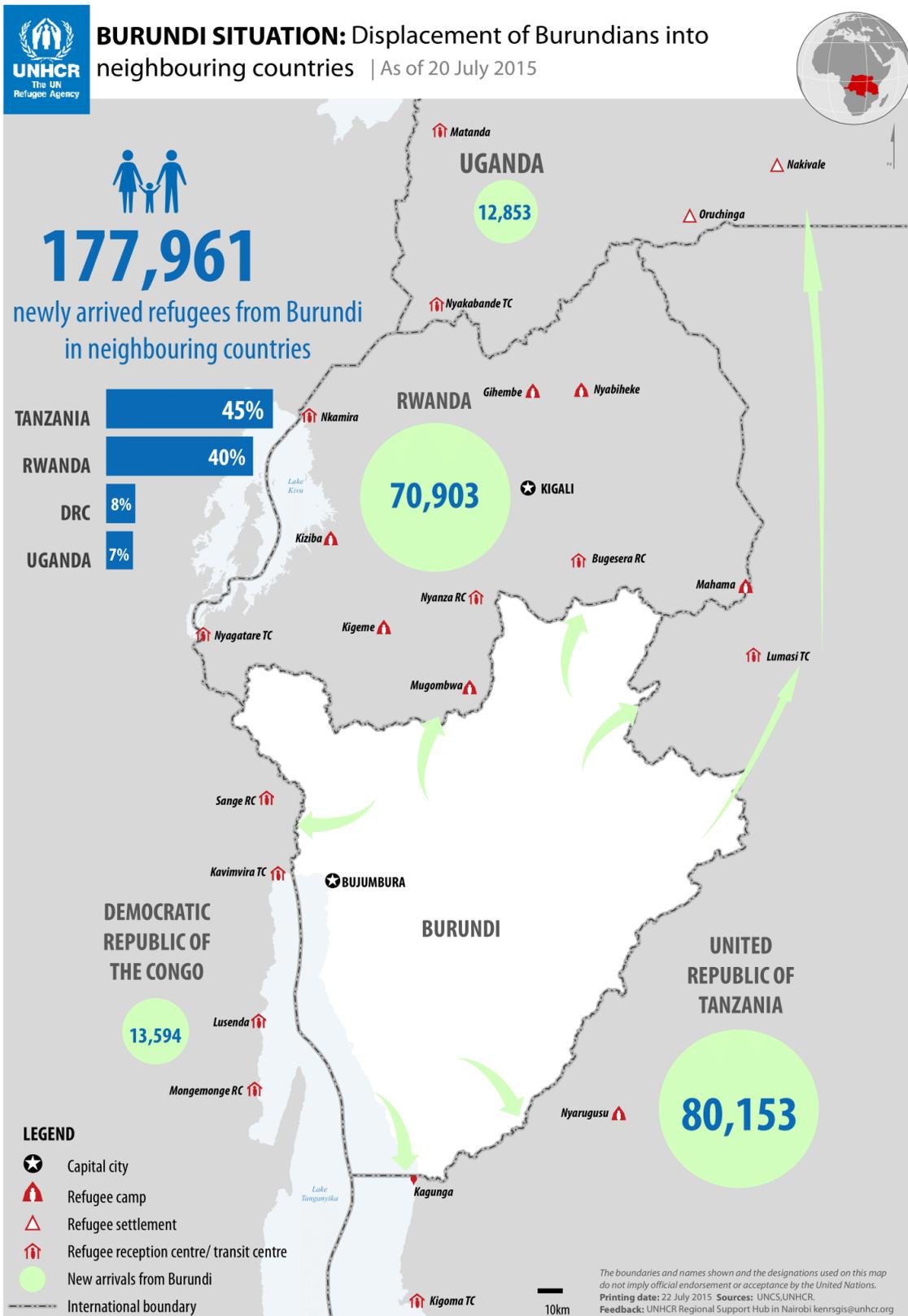
A total of **USD 221.8 million***, for the period April-December**:



* This total includes regional activities and support costs (7%).

** UNHCR has estimated its operational needs until the end of the year (also reflected in the revised RRP).

CONTEXT



Introduction

Since March 2015, socio-political tensions have been rising in Burundi ahead of various election processes. The Presidential elections, postponed several times and finally held on 21 July, were considered a critical milestone for the long-term peace and stability of the country. Although this election took place without major incidents, continuing tension between the Government and the opposition has marred the political landscape and polarized the limited political space. Protests between supporters of the opposing political parties became increasingly violent, initially in the capital Bujumbura, then quickly spreading to the rest of the country. In particular, intimidation by the *Imbonerakure* — the armed and increasingly violent youth wing of Burundi's ruling party, the National Council for the Defence of Democracy-Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) - has been cited as one of the main reasons for Burundians to have fled to neighbouring countries. Since the beginning of April, there has been a steady outflow of Burundians firstly into Rwanda and, from May onwards, increasingly into the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Uganda and, to a lesser extent, even as far away as Zambia.

As a result of this ongoing climate of confrontation, recent months have seen population outflows into these countries of over 170,000 people. A regional contingency plan was prepared leading to the issuance of a Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for the Burundi situation in May. In light of the prevailing situation of insecurity, this plan has been reviewed, and a revised RRP has been issued based on the anticipation that by the end of September, some 320,000 people could be affected by the crisis. It is expected that 100,000 persons may be displaced within Burundi and that the rest will have fled to neighbouring countries. This has also necessitated the revision of UNHCR's Supplementary Appeal (April-September 2015) published on 28 May 2015. This revised appeal for the Burundi Situation (April-December 2015) is being issued for a total amount of USD 235.7 million.

The situation in Burundi and in the surrounding countries remains highly fluid. UNHCR, in collaboration with its key partners, has led the RRP process that developed a response to the refugee emergency through to the end of September. The overall needs and requirements will be reassessed at that time and either extended or revalidated. Given the demands of its response programme, particularly for activities requiring staff and infrastructure, UNHCR has estimated its own operational needs through to the end of the year. Similarly, UNHCR will reassess those requirements at the same time as the RRP, in late September.

Population data

	TOTAL DISPLACED POPULATION as of 20 July 2015	TOTAL PLANNED POPULATION by 31 December 2015
RWANDA		
Burundian refugees	70,903	120,000
TANZANIA		
Burundian refugees	80,153	150,000
DRC		
Burundian refugees	13,594	30,000
UGANDA		
Burundian refugees	12,853	20,000
BURUNDI		
Internally displaced (IDPs)	-	100,000

Financial summary (USD)

OPERATION	Revised ExCom budget without the Burundi Situation component	Burundi Situation			Total revised requirements (USD)
		Portion of the revised ExCom budget dedicated to the Burundi Situation	Additional requirements (July 2015)	<i>Total</i>	
RWANDA	43,170,345	0	79,869,658	79,869,658	123,040,003
TANZANIA	41,836,410	0	92,318,755	92,318,755	134,155,165
DRC	199,106,689	0	8,885,710	8,885,710	207,992,399
UGANDA	208,843,164	0	12,564,009	12,564,009	221,407,173
BURUNDI	19,389,064	0	13,632,729	13,632,729	33,021,793
SUBTOTAL	512,345,672	0	207,270,861	207,270,861	719,616,533
Support costs (7%)	35,864,197	0	14,508,960	14,508,960	50,373,157
GRAND TOTAL (USD)	548,209,869	0	221,779,821	221,779,821	767,989,691

OVERALL STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

Many of the countries that form the Great Lakes region have hosted refugees from neighbouring countries, in some cases for several decades. In this regard the necessary national and local public structures for ensuring an effective response to refugee emergencies are largely already in place, and continue to be strengthened. Shortly after UNHCR declared the Burundi Situation as an emergency in April 2015, the inter-agency refugee response was set in motion in close coordination with the Government and under the leadership of UNHCR, as mandate holder for refugee protection and in line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM).

Initially, due to the lower number of refugees in other neighbouring countries, the process was started in Rwanda, which already coordinates jointly under the 'One-UN' model. As the crisis unfolded and violence escalated, more refugees left Burundi to enter neighbouring countries. In May, with the appointment of the Regional Refugee Coordinator, a regional approach to the refugee response was adopted. Inter-agency consultations with relevant Government counterparts commenced in all neighbouring countries and the Regional Refugee Response Plan was the result of these discussions. Partners are also now closely monitoring the situation in Zambia, and remain ready to update the plan if needed.

Inter-agency meetings were held on a regular basis, to revalidate the planning assumptions and framework, address any challenges in provisions and most importantly reassess the needs. The revision of the initial appeal has become necessary in view of the significant increase in the numbers of refugees who have fled into the neighbouring countries and the need to adequately provide them with protection and assistance.

PLANNED RESPONSE

BURUNDI

Existing response

The National Platform for Emergencies and Disaster Response is a government-led coordination mechanism through which humanitarian agencies respond to emergencies and disasters in Burundi. UNHCR and other UN agencies have participated in the planning of responses, including those relating to humanitarian needs caused by violence linked to the general elections.

In tandem with the national platform, the UN Resident Coordinator is coordinating the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). OCHA and the HCT have developed a Contingency Plan related to the unrest around the elections in Burundi. Emergency response and protection activities are oriented towards IDPs, vulnerable groups and people affected by the crisis. The HCT response plan will be activated by the Resident Coordinator after consultations with the Government and the HCT. The plan foresees the activation of clusters coordinated individually or jointly by UN agencies and the cluster formation has been adapted to the needs on the ground by the UNCT. UNHCR will be co-leading the Shelter

and NFI cluster jointly with IOM, while the CCCM and Protection clusters will be led by UNHCR. Presently, sectors and sub-sectors have been formed, strategic responses updated and sector leads designated. All relevant sectors (Protection; including Child Protection and SGBV, Shelter-NFI and CCCM) hold strategic meetings in order to be able to respond if needed.

On 22 July, military and human rights experts from the African Union (AU) were deployed and mandated by the AU Peace and Security Council to verify and ensure the disarmament of militia groups and to investigate human rights violations. Foot traffic and commerce have resumed and the overall security situation in the capital is relatively calm. However, worrying amounts of arbitrary arrests of individuals suspected to be rebelling against the State continue to take place. Cases of torture have been reported, and individuals attempting to cross into neighbouring countries have been harassed. Furthermore, a number of local government and opposition party leaders have been killed; in this light, the situation is still not conducive for returns.

Although no major incidents took place during the elections, they have been widely criticized for a lack of transparency and credibility. There remains a risk that in this climate of uncertainty, the violence which has threatened the country's stability since April may continue and further displacement into countries of asylum is likely. While internal displacement remains limited for the time being, growing discontent over the circumstances surrounding the elections, compounded by severe food shortages in many regions, are raising the levels of tension even higher.

Strategy and Coordination

UNHCR provides transportation, construction kits, and voluntary return kits, and undertakes protection monitoring activities and peace-building activities for existing IDP populations, in close coordination with the Government and NGO partners. In the context of an emergency, a national contingency plan has been updated by local authorities and members of the HCT. New IDPs will be registered and profiled for both protection and assistance purposes. Response for new IDPs will consist, for the first six weeks, in providing emergency shelter and other life-saving services such as food, basic health care and undertaking protection monitoring activities. This Supplementary Appeal plans for a possible 100,000 IDPs in Burundi by the end of December 2015.

In the urban areas, UNHCR's strategy for refugees and asylum-seekers includes assuring protection and providing for basic needs and specific life-saving and resilience activities for the most vulnerable individuals and households. New beneficiaries will be registered and profiled in order to accurately address their needs, and foresee durable solutions if applicable. UNHCR is also providing protection and assistance to camp-based refugees in four locations.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor situation of people of concern ▪ Strengthen community conflict resolution mechanisms ▪ Conduct efficient and systematic protection monitoring ▪ Sensitize population in sites and urban areas on pacific cohabitation together with local authorities ▪ Establish governance and community participation/mobilization mechanisms
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct profiling on displacement sites for newly displaced people ▪ Ensure inclusion of indicators related to protection in multisectoral assessments and monitoring
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish special arrangements for protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) ▪ Ensure birth registration and provide of birth certificates ▪ Conduct Child Protection Rapid Assessment ▪ Identify, document, trace and reunify all separated and unaccompanied children ▪ Identify and provide adequate support services to all distressed children and children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation ▪ Create safe community spaces, playgrounds and recreational areas for children and youth ▪ Monitor and report on grave violations and other serious protection concerns for children and women, including arbitrary detention and child recruitment
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish multisectoral SGBV prevention and response working groups ▪ Provide holistic SGBV support to victims ▪ Disseminate messages on prevention of violence against women and children, prevention of use of illicit weapons/arms and prevention of family separation ▪ Coordinate SGBV response through the subcluster
Basic needs and essential services	
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procure shelter kits for most vulnerable populations; ▪ Design, adopt and implement standard operating procedures ▪ Distribute temporary shelter kits ▪ Distribute shelter and NFI kits in the event of an emergency ▪ Monitor the implementation of the distribution against set timeline and quality standards
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide core relief and sanitary materials ▪ Distribute NFI kits in the event of an emergency

Leadership, coordination and partnership

Camp management and coordination

- Coordinate CCCM activities with all relevant stakeholders
- Set up a monitoring and information management system for partners to have access to operational data at camp and inter-camp levels to identify gaps and duplication of efforts
- Provide appropriate support to national authorities (including capacity building), and encourage government ownership of the protection and assistance strategy for camps and communal settlements
- Monitor the service delivery of other providers in accordance with agreed standards and ensure the maintenance of camp infrastructure

Coordination and partnerships strengthened

- Participate in existing coordination mechanisms

Emergency management strengthened

- Set up Emergency Management system for the Branch Office to enable adequate response in case of emergency.
- Set up CCCM system; trainings, monitoring and meetings
- Finalize shelter plan and put a monitoring and coordination system of shelter activities in place.

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply optimized to serve the operational needs

- Distribute goods
- Rent light vehicles (GFM) to deploy for supervision and monitoring
- Provide fuel for vehicles and generators
- Transport of IDPs from reception centres to newly established sites/camps

Operation management, coordination and support

- Provided general project management services

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for the Burundi operation amounts to USD 19.4 million.

To address the evolving needs of people of concern who have been displaced by the situation in Burundi, UNHCR has revised its supplementary budget for the requirements presented above. This revised budget amounts to USD 14.6 million as shown in the table below.

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET RELATED TO THE BURUNDI SITUATION	REVISED ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (USD)
Basic Needs and Essential Services	0	8,630,974	8,630,974
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	0	4,030,181	4,030,181
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	0	4,000,793	4,000,793
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	0	600,000	600,000

Logistics and Operations Support	0	2,676,494	2,676,494
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	0	2,032,836	2,032,836
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	0	643,658	643,658
Security from Violence and Exploitation	0	1,003,622	1,003,622
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	0	494,184	494,184
Protection of children strengthened	0	509,438	509,438
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation	0	711,820	711,820
Reception conditions improved	0	237,274	237,274
Quality of Registration and profiling improved	0	474,546	474,546
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships	0	609,820	609,820
Camp management and coordination refined and improved	0	70,000	70,000
Emergency management strengthened	0	128,000	128,000
Coordination and Partnership Strengthened	0	411,820	411,820
Subtotal	0	13,632,730	13,632,730
Support costs (7 per cent)	0	954,291	954,291
TOTAL	0	14,587,021	14,587,021

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Existing response

Arrivals from Burundi have settled in various locations in the Uvira and Fizi territories, where they have been registered. Some are located close to the Burundian border in the Ruzizi Plain.

The most vulnerable have been installed at the Kavimvira transit centre, the Sange regrouping point and the Mongemonge transit centre, where they are assisted with food, shelter and healthcare. In Kavimvira transit centre, the current daily consumption of water is estimated at 12,000 litres, which falls below the minimum standard in an emergency (15 litres of water per person per day). In the transit centres, refugees have access to medical consultations and additional facilities such as dormitories, latrines and common spaces have been built to adequately accommodate the increasing arrivals.

To better manage the Burundian caseload and for reasons of national security, the refugees are being relocated to the Lusenda regrouping site approximately 60 km from Uvira. Around 7,000 people have been already relocated, following a pre-established relocation plan, while around 6,000 still live with hosting families. The site is far from the border, and refugees benefit from a comprehensive assistance programme through a community-based approach: no new dedicated infrastructure will be set up, but the capacity of existing local structures and facilities is being strengthened in order to benefit both the refugees and the local population.

Burundian nationals have unlimited access to the territory of the DRC. Furthermore, UNHCR has successfully appealed to the authorities to grant *prima facie* refugee status to the newly arrived Burundians. Since 9 May 2015, a biometric registration exercise (level 2) has been launched and 12,695 Burundians have been registered. Biometric registration is taking place at the Kavimvira transit centre, Sange regrouping point, Ruzizi Plain and in the Fizi territory for refugees living in host communities.

Strategy and Coordination

The priority for humanitarian actors is to ensure that Burundian refugees have access to asylum and thus benefit from protection, including against *refoulement*. This also includes access to registration procedures and adequate documentation. This will be achieved through regular consultations with the government authorities with whom UNHCR has put mechanisms in place. The use of biometric registration to issue identity documents is ongoing, thus ensuring that an effective basis for protection is established. This facilitates refugees' access to basic and essential services and enables them to enjoy their rights.

Good working relationships exist with the authorities present at the border, and population movements are being closely monitored. This allows refugees to share information on the conditions of flight and enables UNHCR to get a better grasp on the situation in the country of origin, as well as any border crossing difficulties that might arise. Frequent border monitoring verification exercises are undertaken so that protection issues in connection with the admission or treatment of refugees at the borders are immediately reported to the competent authorities for action. Refugees are being relocated at a sufficient distance from the border to avoid incursion and security threats at assembly points and transit centres. In line with UNHCR's policy on alternatives to camps, efforts are being made to encourage the settlement of refugees into host families where this is possible, while taking the local operational context into account.

People with specific needs (PWSNs) such as victims of SGBV, the disabled, those suffering from chronic illness, pregnant mothers and the elderly, are identified and assisted upon arrival. Through ongoing community services support, PWSNs are referred to service providers and given legal protection. The identification of unaccompanied or separated children (UASCs), special temporary arrangements for the protection of UASCs, and family research organization and reunification is being organized. Pending the results of family research, identification and support for foster families will be prioritized.

Awareness-raising about forced recruitment by armed groups is being strengthened, and recreational and educational activities are being organized on the site, as well as the establishment of a child-friendly space which is under construction. A multisectoral approach, building on existing structures, response mechanisms, and referral pathways will ensure that SGBV prevention and response services will be provided. In addition, partners are focusing on the reintegration of victims of SGBV in refugee communities through economic empowerment initiatives and community awareness-raising on SGBV prevention. This plays a key role in reducing the risk of SGBV and improving the quality of the response. An overall strategy for community-based protection will be put in place to identify, respond to and assist vulnerable groups.

UNHCR has established a framework for exchange and discussion with the humanitarian actors working in the South Kivu Province, in order to coordinate response in line with the refugee coordination model. Weekly coordination meetings are conducted with humanitarian actors, namely UN Agencies, international and national NGOs as well as relevant national institutions. The protection working group coordinates cluster-related issues for refugees under UNHCR's leadership.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish and maintain 4 reception/transit centre infrastructures ▪ Monitor the situation of persons of concern ▪ Conduct registration including biometric registration on an individual basis with the minimum set of data required ▪ Manage information relating to protection and ensure relevant dissemination ▪ Carry out biometric registration for 30,000 new Burundian asylum-seekers.
Registration and profiling quality improved or maintained	
Favourable protection environment	
Public attitude towards persons of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out sensitisation campaigns ▪ Make radio broadcastings ▪ Manage information relating to protection and ensure relevant dissemination ▪ Develop tools for joint protection assessments ▪ Strengthen protection monitoring ▪ Coordinate protection activities ▪ Train protection/community services monitoring focal points
Access to the territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced	
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from effects of armed conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct and record 400 protection monitoring missions ▪ Strengthen protection monitoring ▪ Identify separated and unaccompanied children (UASC) and ensure special temporary arrangement for protection of UASCs ▪ Organize family tracing and reunification ▪ Train UNHCR and partner staff in best interest determination ▪ Conduct awareness-raising sessions on forced recruitment ▪ Conduct awareness-raising sessions on children's rights and protection ▪ Develop social and recreational activities and establish child-friendly spaces ▪ Establish and train community SGBV focal points ▪ Organize awareness-raising and sensitization activities for SGBV prevention ▪ Organize 8 community-based committees/groups and work on SGBV prevention and response ▪ Train UNHCR, partner staff and people of concern in SGBV prevention, protection and response
Protection of children	
Prevention of and response to SGBV	
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide access to essential drugs ▪ Provide identified people of concern with ART in national structures ▪ Ensure access of people of concern and local community to ART services ▪ Ensure people of concern have access to male and female condoms provided by UNFPA or Ministry of Health ▪ Conduct post-test counselling and testing in preventing mother –to-child transmission (PMTCT) for women ▪ Ensure people of concern have the same access to PMTCT services as the local community
Reproductive health and HIV services	
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement and monitor community management of acute malnutrition programmes

Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase and distribute agricultural inputs (seeds and tools) for 3,000 households (2,700 refugees and 300 in host communities) ▪ Conduct 8 training sessions and carry out sensitization of 3,000 vulnerable households on agricultural, technical, and good nutritional practices
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct and rehabilitate of 10 boreholes for 30,000 new refugees to provide 10 litres/person/day
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the construction of 4,000 household sanitary latrines and 4,000 wash basins for persons with specific needs ▪ Ensure sensitization of communities ▪ Purchase sensitization materials ▪ Purchase 4,500 hygienic kits for women in and outside sites
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support/Rehabilitation of 18 classes in existing community schools ▪ Provide school materials and uniforms
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct 2,000 emergency shelters for 2,000 new vulnerable refugees ▪ Distribution 5,000 shelter kits and material tool kits for 5,000 households ▪ Construct community infrastructure (1 registration structure, 2 restoration hangars, 4 sanitary latrines blocks, 4 community kitchens, 4 meeting areas, 4 medical screening hangars) ▪ Construct, repair and maintain roads constructed, repaired and maintained
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide 30,000 newly arrived refugees with basic NFI packages ▪ Provide 5,000 women of reproductive age with sanitary materials
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and register 100% of people of concern with specific needs ▪ Identify response to people of concern ▪ Supply hot meals and cold food to 2,000 new arrivals and persons with specific needs
Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve stoves in camps ▪ Obtain and provide domestic energy ▪ Implement SAFE (Safe Access to Fuel and Energy) activities in camps
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate income generation and livelihood activities in and outside camps to foster alternatives to camps
Co-existence with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct 40 community sensitization campaigns to promote peaceful co-existence with local communities
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Camp management and coordination refined and improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure security and safety in camps ▪ Carry out site and infrastructure planning in the camps
Coordination and partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support capacity development ▪ Effectively establish and manage partnerships
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport 30,000 refugees from transit centre to camp ▪ Procure 65,000 litres of fuel for operational vehicles and generators ▪ Procure spare parts (light vehicles, trucks, generators) ▪ Maintain and repair fleet

- Install rub halls or rent warehouses
- Provide assets to partners
- Establish, maintain or provide general project management services
- Conduct and record monitoring visits

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for the DRC operation amounts to USD 199.1 million.

To address the evolving needs of people of concern who have been displaced by the situation in Burundi, UNHCR has revised its supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for the DRC. This revised budget amounts to USD 9.5 million as shown in the table below.

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET RELATED TO THE BURUNDI SITUATION	REVISED ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (USD)
Basic Needs and Essential Services	0	4,038,449	4,038,449
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	0	562,271	562,271
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	0	1,397,248	1,397,248
Health status of the population improved	0	476,328	476,328
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	0	183,898	183,898
Population has optimal access to education	0	192,071	192,071
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	0	303,108	303,108
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	0	122,598	122,598
Food security improved	0	187,985	187,985
Population has sufficient access to energy	0	169,164	169,164
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	0	116,664	116,664
Nutritional well-being improved	0	327,114	327,114
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance	0	331,994	331,994
Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted	0	113,666	113,666
Self-reliance and livelihood improved	0	218,328	218,328
Logistics and Operations Support	0	1,977,854	1,977,854
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	0	1,068,885	1,068,885
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	0	908,969	908,969
Security from Violence and Exploitation	0	768,860	768,860
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened	0	419,443	419,443
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	0	143,032	143,032
Protection of children strengthened	0	206,385	206,385
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation	0	983,663	983,663
Reception conditions improved	0	564,220	564,220
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	0	419,443	419,443
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships	0	608,097	608,097
Coordination and Partnership Strengthened	0	92,000	92,000
Camp management and coordination refined and improved	0	516,097	516,097
Favourable Protection Environment	0	176,793	176,793
Access to the territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced	0	102,350	102,350
Public attitude towards persons of concern improved	0	74,443	74,443
Subtotal	0	8,885,710	8,885,710
Support Cost (7 per cent)	0	622,000	622,000
Total	0	9,507,710	9,507,710

RWANDA

Existing response

At the time of the influx from Burundi, the Rwanda operation's contingency planning and ongoing response for Congolese refugees enabled it to engage immediately with the issue at hand. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) is UNHCR's main governmental counterpart and the contingency plan was jointly developed in December 2014, to prepare for an eventual influx. The contingency plan was tested by UNHCR, governmental entities and other UN and NGO partners in January 2015, during a four day simulation exercise. As a result, UNHCR was prepared for the emergency and began carrying out multisectoral response interventions from the very beginning of the crisis.

The Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) is being applied, with UNHCR and MIDIMAR both leading the coordination for the Burundian refugee response. Key achievements since the beginning of the emergency include:

- **Access to territory:** As a result of the Government's open border policies, refugees fleeing Burundi have had unfettered access to asylum, on a *prima facie* basis, and benefit from unrestricted access to host country territory. Newly arriving Burundi refugees are initially transported from the border entry points to two reception centres designated by the Government in Bugesera and Nyanza districts, in southern Rwanda and one transit centre Nyagatare in the Ruzizi Province. Following the dramatic increase in arrivals in the second and third weeks of April, the Government announced the opening of a refugee camp, and allocated land in the Eastern Province.
- **Establishment of refugee reception centres and camps:** After the Government designated two reception sites, humanitarian actors immediately began the rehabilitation of existing structures and the construction of additional communal hangars, registration facilities, communal cooking facilities for distribution of hot meals, WASH facilities, health posts, etc. for both sites. Once land was allocated for a new camp, an inter-agency assessment of the new site, Mahama, was conducted on 17 April, and UNHCR began relocating refugees there on 22 April. Mahama camp was accommodating almost 30,000 refugees as of 10 July 2015, and will be able to host up to 59,000. Approximately 1,000 refugees per day are currently being relocated from the Nyanza and Bugesera transit centres to Mahama camp.
- **Protection and registration:** All Burundian refugees declaring themselves at the border undergo regular registration procedures. Initially all new arrivals in transit centres were registered at Level 2, including biometric data, however due to the surge in arrivals, UNHCR reverted to conducting Level 1 registration in both reception centres, and resumed Level 2 biometric registration at Mahama Camp as of 1 May and in the urban settings of Kigali and Huye in June 2015. MIDIMAR is also conducting registration upon arrival. Thus far, a large number of unaccompanied and separated children have been identified, so humanitarian agencies are conducting family tracing and reunification. Child protection and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response mechanisms are already

established in both reception sites and in Mahama camp. The Government has reported that there are undetermined numbers of Burundian refugees who spontaneously arrived in the country and travelled directly to urban areas. Registration for these urban refugees was started in June 2015.

- **Ongoing multisectoral response:** MIDIMAR and UNHCR are responsible for coordination of the refugee response and camp management in the two reception centres and Mahama Camp. Agencies are engaged in rehabilitation and construction of basic infrastructure, site planning, and emergency shelter, and provision of basic WASH facilities. Emergency food response with provision of hot meals in the two reception centres and general food distribution in Mahama camp is ongoing. A kit of basic core relief items (CRIs) is distributed upon arrival in the reception centres, and firewood is distributed to all households for cooking in Mahama. Basic health care facilities have been established in all sites including vaccinations and reproductive health, with referral to local health facilities for secondary and tertiary referrals. Although Mahama refugee camp is about 25 km from the District's centre, the Government has agreed that refugees can access local public services such as schools and health centres and provisions to encourage the use of these facilities are being put in place. Meanwhile, Early Childhood Development (ECD) services are being provided to children in the camp.

Strategy and Coordination

UNHCR's main strategy in Rwanda involves ensuring a coordinated, accountable, and timely response to the Burundi refugee emergency according to the Refugee Coordination Model. It aims to ensure that the capacities and strengths of all Government, UN and NGO entities in Rwanda complement one another and avoid duplication. To this end, UNHCR and MIDIMAR hold weekly coordination meetings with Government ministries, UN agencies, and NGO partners to discuss challenges and gaps, and to agree upon priorities and urgent interventions. UNHCR also leads sector-level coordination, with UN agencies co-chairing where appropriate. The priority strategy is:

- a) Ensure access to territory;
- b) Establish basic infrastructures in two border reception centres and two refugee camps, to meet emergency standards for safe and dignified reception and accommodation;
- c) Ensure protection and provide life-saving multisectoral assistance in the new Mahama camp, and eventually in the second camp, and to refugees living in urban areas with a view to integrating refugees into national health and education systems as much as possible.

UNHCR's strategy takes into account that Burundian refugees are not likely to be able to return to Burundi before the end of 2015 at the earliest.

Additional requirements in the sectors of child protection, SGBV, nutritional health, WASH, shelter, access to energy, basic domestic items, education, logistics as well as new requirements for persons with specific needs (PSWNs) have been itemized below.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and respond through participatory assessments to the specific protection and assistance needs of people with specific needs, including people with disabilities.
Quality of Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure Individual biometric registration and documentation.
Favourable protection environment	
Access to legal assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training to Government officials on human rights and international refugee protection.
Access to territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct regular border monitoring. Facilitate emergency resettlement for new arrivals with urgent legal and physical protection needs, serious medical cases, survivors of violence and torture or women/children at risk. Advocate for the humanitarian and civilian character of asylum.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from the effects of armed violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the empowerment and participation of refugee women and girls. Prevent violence against women, men and children in emergency sites through clear social and behaviour-change communication and community engagement strategies.
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop mechanisms for restorative justice accessible to children. Establish and implement emergency inter-agency SOPs for children protection Identify unaccompanied, separated, and other children at risk (UASC) and improve interagency coordination through regular monitoring and reporting. Carry out Best Interest Assessment and Determination (BIA/BID) for all unaccompanied and separated children and children at risk within a larger case management system. Provide a comprehensive child protection services including case management, psychosocial support, alternative and/or community-based care and protection in an age and gender sensitive manner. Establish and strengthen community based community child protection structures. Develop youth-led organizations able to find solutions to protection risks for adolescent youth. Provide child protection training for partners, staff and key stakeholders. Conduct a joint needs assessment child abuse. Provide psychosocial support to female and children headed households.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a joint needs assessment on SGBV Establish and implement emergency inter-agency SOPs for SGBV Address violence against women, men and children with social and behaviour-change communication and community engagement strategies. Procure PEP and post-rape kits for SGBV survivors; provide clinical management and essential medicine.

- Provide psychosocial counselling for survivors of SGV incidents.
- For Urban refugees: Provide case management services for survivors, including referrals to the One Stop Centres for a legal, medical and psychosocial counselling.
- Strengthen capacity of health providers and refugee women camp managers to identify, support and refer survivors of SGBV for appropriate services.
- Ensure health providers coordinate with case managers in survivors' best interests, wishes and as per the confidentiality and do not harm principles.
- Enable access to legal assistance to take SGBV cases to court on behalf of survivors.
- Provide access to safe houses to SGBV survivors.
- Conduct training on SGBV prevention and responses to refugees and host communities.
- Conduct technical training for stakeholders on SGBV at district and sector/camp-levels, including refugee women camp managers.
- Establish safe spaces for survivors.

Basic needs and essential services

Health

- Establish one Health Centre, one Health post and one nutrition centre in the refugee camp staffed with three medical doctors.
- Hire 20 nurses, 5 midwives, 2 nutrition officers, two clinical psychologists, one sexual and reproductive health (SRH).
- Procure three ambulances for medical emergency transport.
- Provide regular supplies of medicines, equipment, test and reagents, vaccines, bed nets and medical devices for emergency health centre.
- Establish Health Information System in reception centres and camps for health data management.
- Train refugees on Community-based Health & First Aid (CBHFA).
- Carry out standard on arrival health screening of refugees at reception centre.
- Continue on arrival measles and Polio vaccination.
- Establish primary, secondary and tertiary referrals mechanism for life saving emergencies and MCH cases.
- Mobilize and train community health care workers for community health and nutrition activities.
- Conduct training on HIV and Tuberculosis prevention, infection control good hygiene practices, vector borne disease-cholera and diarrheal diseases.
- Train health service providers in integrated SRH/FP and HIV prevention.
- Procure reproductive health kits for women and dignity kits for expecting mothers and hygienic accessories for adolescent girls.
- Provide reproductive health services for pregnant women and ante-natal services.
- Establish three adolescents and youth friendly health corners.
- Recruit youth and VCT counsellors in camps.
- Recruit additional midwives, nurses and lab technician.
- Ensure availability of VCT materials and reagents.
- Ensure availability of basic equipment's for CHWs to facilitate their day by day work.
- Provide additional equipment to increase health centres

Nutritional well-being

- capacity.
- Assist Ministry of Health to distribute Anti-retroviral treatment and PMTCT to refugees.
- Avail access to ART.
- Establish comprehensive services for children.
- Ensure case management of conditions related to neonatal and child survival.
- Disseminate health education and sensitization messages and behaviour-change communication to affected populations, focussing on breastfeeding, health-seeking behaviour, safe motherhood, hand washing, hygiene and sanitation, IEC/BCC materials.
- Reinforce timely nutritional assessment and surveillance systems, and provide children and women with acute malnutrition responses.
- Provide micronutrients to children and women, through fortified foods, supplements or multiple-micronutrient preparations
- Support infant and young child feeding (IYCF) for affected women and children.
- Disseminate information about nutrition programme activities to the refugee population.
- Establish breastfeeding spaces to facilitate exclusive and continuous breastfeeding.
- Provide anthropometric equipment and supplies for screening and treatment of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.
- Recruit and train community nutrition workers to follow up on SAM and MAM cases, provide key messages on Mother, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) including breastfeeding promotion and conduct growth monitoring promotion - 1 community nutrition workers for 500 refugee population.
- Provide curative supplementary feeding to 3,300 children under five years with MAM and to 600 PLHIV in ART and TB patients.
- Provide blanket preventive supplementary feeding to 24,000 children under five years and to 6000 pregnant and lactating women.
- Medical screening at TCs before departure to camp.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

- Ensure access to safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene services to the affected people to minimize the risk of outbreak of WASH related disease, including through water quality testing/ PH & chlorine.
- Ensure availability of minimum safe drinking water supply and sanitation facilities amongst refugees in camps and host communities.
- Provision of sustainable water supply solution in Mahama camp (Kirehe district).
- Provide two sterile household containers per family of 10 litres capacity each.
- Construct male/female latrines according to SPHERE standards with a clear separation of female and male facilities and keep latrines clean.
- Spraying pesticides and insecticides.
- Construct male/female showers with a clear separation of female and male facilities.
- Set up one mobile garbage bin per block of 8 family shelters.
- Conduct drainage system in the camp.
- Train refugees in CBEHPP (Community Based Environmental Promotion Programme) methodology combined with other hygiene promotion activities. Reinforce and train Hygiene Clubs for WASH activities through the use of existing WASH facilities.
- Reinforce WASH activities in all camps: use of community awareness on waste collection, cleaning tents areas, latrines.
- Purchase, setting up and maintenance of hygiene and sanitation basic facilities at entry point (mobile latrines, hand-washing facilities, waste bins).
- Set up solid waste management mechanism.
- Ensure cleanness and maintenance of all WASH structure.
- Provide specific equipment and WASH supplies (pumps, generators, bladders, testing kits water, jerry cans, buckets, soap, water, treatment products, garbage, etc.).

Services for people with specific needs

- Support People with Special Needs (PWSN) including the elderly, people living with disabilities, pregnant mothers, and people living with chronic illnesses to have equal access to basic services.
- Identify PWSN at the point of entry, ensure community follow up and support mechanism for PWSN is set up amongst the refugee community.

Urban refugees:

- Conduct protection and vulnerability assessment to determine where exceptional financial assistance is justifiable.
- Provide exceptional financial assistance where protection risks justify an intervention.
- Establish refugee camp according to SPHERE standards.
- Distribute 5,050 family tents to vulnerable families.
- Construct communal shelters in transit centres and reception centres.
- Set up 12,000 back to back semi-permanent shelters.
- Construct additional way stations and reception centres.
- Construct access roads, in-camp roads and security parameter roads.
- Construct administrative infrastructures to ensure refugees

Shelter and infrastructure

Access to energy

enjoy basic human rights including physical safety and rights to services.

- Establish refugee committees to increase their participation in decision-making process on infrastructure building.
- Implement SAFE (Safe Access to Fuel and Energy) strategy.
- Distribute 5,236 steres of firewood on a monthly basis.
- Ensure that 24,000 households have access to energy saving equipment.
- Provide 24,000 households with sustainable source of lighting energy, such as solar lanterns.
- Support fabrication of improved cooking stoves through community members' participation.
- Conduct risk-mapping sessions in all camps and host community and provide community awareness on associated camp environmental risks.

Basic and domestic items

- Distribute standard non-food item kits for all new arrivals. The kit will include: jerry can, soap, mosquito net, mat, synthetic sleeping, kitchen set, plastic, tarpaulins, stove, blanket, sanitary pads and plastic buckets.

Education

- Identify children of pre-primary, primary and secondary school age and with special education needs.
- Provide psychosocial support to refugee learners.
- Identify young children and families in need of childhood development (ECD) services.
- Implement home-based early ECD for children aged 0-3 adapted to refugee camp context and establish ECD facilities/centres.
- Provide recreation, communication and learning materials for ECD facilities.
- Recruit and train caregivers (teachers) and mother leaders.
- Monitor, mentoring and supervision of caregivers.
- Conduct Rapid Educational Needs Assessment to inform the action of response.
- Identify and engage educators/facilitators to manage the education programme.
- Conduct orientation programme for primary and secondary students.
- Recruit Burundian and Rwandan teachers for orientation programme.
- Construction of educational facilities in the camp to hold orientation classes.
- Identify and support local schools, that can host the affected children.
- Provision of teaching and scholastic materials (e.g.: School in-a-box).
- Mentoring for refugee teachers.
- Construction/Rehabilitation of inclusive educational facilities (24 school blocks).
- Provide teaching, academic materials and equipment (desks, tables & benches) for schools in the camp.
- Establish temporary child-friendly learning spaces for school-going children in collaboration with camp management and site planners.
- Conduct assessment to identify out of school children (OOSC).

- Provide literacy, numeracy and life skills classes for OOSC.
- Provide Technical and Vocational Education and Training for Youth.

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply

- Transport refugees from border to transit centres (TCs) to camp.
- Provide initial accommodation for refugees coming from Nyagatare TC.
- Hire trucks, buses and luggage trucks for refugee transfers with provisions for special transport for persons with specific needs.
- Procure light vehicles, pickups, motorcycles, cargo and tipper trucks, as well as spare parts.
- Install fuel storage and dispensing facilities.
- Procure and distribute standard basic core-relief items (CRI) kits in the camp.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for the Rwanda operation amounts to USD 41 million.

To address the evolving needs of people of concern who have been displaced by the situation in Burundi, UNHCR has revised its supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Rwanda¹. This revised budget amounts to USD 85.5 million as shown in the table below.

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET RELATED TO THE BURUNDI SITUATION	REVISED ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (USD)
Favourable protection environment	0	1,966,407	1,966,407
Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	953,203	953,203
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	0	1,013,203	1,013,203
Fair protection processes and documentation	0	2,153,203	2,153,203
Reception conditions	0	1,316,602	1,316,602
Quality of Registration and profiling	0	836,602	836,602
Security from violence and exploitation	0	1,425,985	1,425,985
Prevention of and response to SGBV	0	467,578	467,578
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened	0	356,602	356,602
Protection of children	0	601,805	601,805
Basic needs and essential services	0	59,185,823	59,185,823
Shelter and infrastructure	0	24,933,891	24,933,891
Basic and domestic items	0	7,447,554	7,447,554
Health	0	5,781,703	5,781,703
Sanitation and hygiene	0	5,116,602	5,116,602
Education	0	6,356,602	6,356,602
Water	0	5,326,289	5,326,289
Services for people with specific needs	0	2,516,602	2,516,602

¹ There are additional requirements in the sectors of child protection, SGBV, nutritional health, WASH, shelter, access to energy, basic domestic items, education, logistics as well as new requirements for persons with specific needs (PSWNs).

Access to energy	0	1,268,602	1,268,602
Nutrition	0	437,979	437,979
Leadership, coordination and partnership	0	3,021,914	3,021,914
Camp management and coordination	0	1,228,711	1,228,711
Emergency management strengthened	0	1,793,203	1,793,203
Logistics and operations support	0	12,116,326	12,116,326
Logistics and supply	0	6,132,144	6,132,144
Operation management, coordination and support	0	5,984,182	5,984,182
Subtotal	0	79,869,658	79,869,658
Support costs (7 per cent)	0	5,590,876	5,590,876
TOTAL	0	85,460,534	85,460,534

UGANDA

New arrivals from Burundi are registered by the Office of the Prime Minister's Refugee Department (OPM) as asylum-seekers, and go through the refugee status determination (RSD) process. However, between June and August 2015, the Government of Uganda (GoU) granted Burundian asylum seekers *prima facie* status. This status determination will be reviewed depending on the numbers of new arrivals and the situation in Burundi. As at 30 June 2015, 11,165 Burundi refugees had been registered, provided with NFIs & settled. Although Uganda does not share a border with Burundi, the number of arrivals started increasing between December 2014 and January 2015. New refugee arrivals from Burundi have indicated that they have suffered harassment by armed youth militias loyal to Burundi's ruling party. The situation in the country of origin is still uncertain.

Asylum-seekers are accommodated at the reception centres in Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements. They are provided with food, NFIs and basic services while. Upon being granted refugee status, arrivals are provided with plots of land within the settlement and provided with household items (Core Relief Items – CRI) and shelter kits, which include farming implements. Currently, an assessment is ongoing in the settlements with a view to carrying out infrastructural extensions for water, health, education and site facilities in order to accommodate new arrivals.

Strategy and Coordination

New arrivals go through government registration on a *prima facie* basis. Protection screening, including for child protection and SGBV, constitute critical needs at the initial stage of arrival to enable UNHCR to have an accurate profile of the population for planning purposes. The OPM has recently launched its own Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) internet-based and customised registration software, and with the increase in population, technical and material support will be required for OPM individual registration. During this period, basic needs and services are covered in the reception centre.

UNHCR will, together with the Government, NGO partners, refugees and other stakeholders, provide a conducive environment wherein refugees and nationals can co-habit in peace and share natural resources with minimal risk of conflict. Refugee communities will be mobilised and sensitised on

protection of good cultural practices of peaceful existence. The response will aim at ensuring that all new arrivals are provided with fair and environmental sensitive interventions geared towards protection and rehabilitation of the environment. In addition, new refugee families are provided with start-up livelihood interventions based on individual household profiles in the form of non-farm support, vocational skills training and agricultural inputs once settled on the plots and will be encouraged to plant tree/fruit tree seedlings to encourage environmental protection habits from the onset. Provide vocational training and quick impact income generation activity (IGA) to refugees inclined to business rather than agriculture to ensure steps towards self-reliance of individuals and community resilience.

Although no new financial requirements are reflected in this new appeal, the operational planning figure for Uganda has been revised upwards to 20,000 refugees (5,000 households) and there is no foreseen challenge in accommodating this caseload in either Nakivale or Oruchinga, as there is sufficient space. Should the number be surpassed, the Government and UNHCR will strive to identify adequate land settlements including plots for agriculture.

However, settling the refugees in Nakivale or Oruchinga requires development of new areas with the requisite services within the settlements. With the increase in the population, service delivery and especially water availability, health care and education will require expansion of existing infrastructure and/or new construction improvement. Initially, water trucking will be needed. In the longer run, health and education facilities will also require improvement in order to manage a larger number of refugees. The development of infrastructure, including road networks will be required while the reception centres in Nakivale and Oruchinga refugee settlements will need substantial renovations.

Depending on the flight route and the profile of arrivals, there may be a need to establish a transit centre in the Rakai District for those arriving via Tanzania and in the Kabale District for those arriving via Rwanda. Currently, there is a transit centre in Kisoro District (Nyakabande) which is being used for the new refugee arrivals from the DRC. However, this centre can also be used to receive newly arriving Burundians if they arrive via Rwanda.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Individual documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per the agreed standards with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), ensure the provision of 5,000 household attestation letters and ID documents to all refugees over the age of 16.
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure individual registration of 20,000 new arrivals and maintain family unity.
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all new arrivals are received and provided with basic reception facilities. Improve Kabazana and Juru reception centres in Nakivale refugee settlements with better facilities to support the new arrivals. Establish provisional reception facilities in Oruchinga refugee settlement.
Favourable protection environment	

<p>Legal assistance</p> <p>Access to territory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the Government, including the judiciary and the police, to ensure that refugees have equal access to legal services as per international standards and in line with Uganda’s legal system. ▪ Improve partners’ staffing to enhance protection functions. ▪ Work closely with the OPM to ensure unhindered access to asylum for all new arrivals. ▪ Coordinate with relevant border authorities at the entry points and conduct refresher training. ▪ Closely monitor border points and keep close contact with border authorities.
<p>Security from violence and exploitation</p>	
<p>Protection from crime</p> <p>Protection of children</p> <p>Prevention of and response to SGBV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the physical protection of refugees and asylum-seekers through deployment of police in the Transit and Reception Centres and settlements. ▪ Provide 3 light vehicles to the police for their mobility. ▪ Prioritise 500 unaccompanied minors, separated children and children at risk to ensure that their specific needs are addressed and that they have foster care and/ or other protection arrangements in place. ▪ Conduct child tracing and reunification in partnership with other child protection agencies. ▪ Provide services to all persons of concern exposed to SGBV in the country of origin and as well as in Uganda. ▪ Strengthen existing mechanisms, including the referral system, and ensure that a proactive approach is taken towards SGBV issues from the start. ▪ Provide support services to survivors of SGBV, particularly with regards to clinical management, and to their families.
<p>Basic needs and essential services</p>	
<p>Health</p> <p>Nutrition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure access to primary health care (medicine and medical supplies), including mental health, referrals and epidemic preparedness and response to 20,000 new arrivals. ▪ Increase staffing of existing health facilities to meet the needs of new arrivals and establish outreach services to newly settled refugees. ▪ Renovate and expand existing health facilities. ▪ Provide immunization services and long-lasting insecticide treated nets. ▪ Provide comprehensive reproductive health and HIV services. ▪ Procure and distribute sanitary materials to women/girls of reproductive age. ▪ Extend malnutrition prevention through proper screening upon arrival and even after wards and provide treatment services in Nakivale and Oruchinga refugee settlements. ▪ Initiate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices among the new arrival mothers.

Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide cooked food in Transit and Reception centres. Provide basic seeds to complement WFP food ration for those who have been granted refugee status as well as agricultural land.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide water trucking (estimated 225,000 litres per day). Drill 30 boreholes in the newly opened refugee villages.
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 300 communal latrines. Empower 5,000 households of refugees to establish household latrines. Construct 100 stances of institutional latrines to supplement existing facilities.
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute 5,000 shelter kits. Carry out site planning and plot demarcation for 5,000 households. Construct base camp infrastructure (10 units of partner office space, 15 units of staff accommodation and 8 units of police accommodation); and conduct road opening and maintenance.
Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote energy-saving stoves to 5,000 households. Purchase at a subsidised rate briquettes for approximately 25% of the population's energy needs. Reduce fuel use by connecting the national power grid to water facilities and institutions where feasible. Enhance briquette production as alternative to firewood.
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute 5,000 household item kits as per the agreed interagency scale.
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and support 3,000 persons with specific needs (PSNs), estimated at 20% of the expected new arrivals.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 2 schools and/or improve the Infrastructure of existing schools to receive new pupils. Provide teachers, as well as desks, text books and other support. Provide support to 3,900 primary school age children.
Community Empowerment and Self-management	
Community mobilisation strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two refugee leadership structures established and strengthened. Twelve sector-specific refugee committees established and strengthened.
Peaceful Co-existence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness-raising on peaceful co-existence created targeting 20,000 Burundian refugees and members of their host communities. Information, education and communication materials for 30,000 youth and adult refugees and host communities disseminated. Vocational skills training for 500 youth refugees and host communities given.
Self-reliance and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational skills trainees supported with start-up

<p>Natural Resources and Shared Environment</p>	<p>capital or kits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farming refugees provided with seeds. ▪ Awareness-raising campaigns on environmental protection amongst 10,000 new arrival refugees and host communities conducted. ▪ Refugees and host communities are provided with assorted 50,000 trees, fruit-tree seedlings at household level. ▪ One fuel efficient and energy saving stove each is distributed for 5000 refugee and 2,000 host community households.
<p>Leadership, coordination and partnership</p>	
<p>Coordination and partnerships</p> <p>Camp management and coordination</p> <p>Donor Relations & Resource mobilization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate the emergency response with OPM at Kampala level as well as at District/Settlement level as well as with other UN agencies and NGOs. ▪ Support the Government for the administration of the refugee settlements and the transit centres. ▪ Promote community mobilization and leadership structures to restore social support and protection. ▪ Facilitate donor missions to Nakivale and Orunchinga. ▪ Ensure adequate fundraising efforts to address the immediate needs of 20,000 refugees.
<p>Logistics and operations support</p>	
<p>Logistics and supply</p> <p>Operation management, coordination and support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure transportation services for 20,000 new arrivals (from the border to the reception centre and from the reception centre to the refugee settlement). ▪ Ensure effective procurement and transportation of various kits (household items, shelter, sanitation, etc.). ▪ Provide and maintain vehicles and motorbikes to access newly opened refugee villages.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for the Uganda operation amounts to USD 208.8 million.

To address the ongoing needs of people of concern who have been displaced by the situation in Burundi, UNHCR has revised its supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Uganda². This revised budget amounts to USD 13.4 million as shown in the table below.

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET RELATED TO THE BURUNDI SITUATION	REVISED ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (USD)
Favourable protection environment	0	236,942	236,942
Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	177,620	177,620
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	0	59,322	59,322
Fair protection processes and documentation	0	795,975	795,975
Reception conditions	0	107,932	107,932
Level of individual documentation	0	321,125	321,125
Civil Status Documentation	0	97,845	97,845
Registration and profiling	0	269,073	269,073
Security from violence and exploitation	0	638,566	638,566
Prevention of and response to SGBV	0	45,009	45,009
Protection from crime	0	528,998	528,998
Protection of children	0	64,559	64,559
Basic needs and essential services	0	8,666,225	8,666,225
Shelter and infrastructure	0	3,224,626	3,224,626
Basic and domestic items	0	566,089	566,089
Health	0	618,549	618,549
Sanitation and hygiene	0	1,122,508	1,122,508
Education	0	554,346	554,346
Water	0	1,760,165	1,760,165
Services for people with specific needs	0	194,335	194,335
Food security	0	205,456	205,456
Access to energy	0	286,064	286,064
Nutrition	0	134,087	134,087
Community Empowerment and Self-management	0	1,082,632	1,082,632
Community mobilisation strengthened	0	33,523	33,523
Peaceful Co-existence	0	324,089	324,089
Self-reliance and livelihood	0	586,437	586,437
Natural Resources and Shared environment	0	138,583	138,583
Leadership, coordination and partnership	0	267,044	267,044
Partnership	0	82,759	82,759
Camp management and coordination	0	40,098	40,098
Emergency management strengthened	0	20,048	20,048
Donor relations and resources mobilisation strengthened	0	124,139	124,139
Logistics and operations support	0	876,625	876,625
Logistics and supply	0	255,931	255,931
Operation management, coordination and support	0	620,694	620,694
Subtotal	0	12,564,009	12,564,009

² While no additional financial requirements are included in this revised supplementary appeal for Uganda, the planned activities have been adjusted to prioritize support for self-reliance livelihoods, community empowerment and peaceful coexistence.

Support costs (7 per cent)	0	879,481	879,481
Total	0	13,443,490	13,443,490

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Existing response

Refugee movements into Tanzania have dramatically increased in recent months. As of 20 July, some 80,150 Burundian refugees had been registered. However, following the recent parliamentary elections, the rate of arrival increased from an average of 200-300 individuals per day to 2,000 per day.

Contingency plans have been drafted, simulation exercises have been conducted and essential life-saving supplies for providing initial relief to refugees as outlined in the plan are being implemented. Partners are closely coordinating with the Government, particularly the Refugee Services Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and ensure required liaison is undertaken with other Government departments, including Immigration, Border Management and Control and the Office of the Prime Minister at the national level, as well as the Offices of the involved Regional Commissioners and the attendant executive structures.

The Government had agreed that the first 50,000 people would be accommodated in the existing Nyarugusu refugee camp and that should the number of new arrivals exceed 50,000, a new camp would be opened and developed in a different location. However, the number of new arrivals has now exceeded 76,000 and a new site is yet to be identified and approved by the Government. Nyarugusu is currently over-crowded and has exceeded its carrying capacity (over 135,000 people are hosted there). Tensions between the Congolese and Burundian communities are already emerging. It is expected that the new site will be approved shortly to enable partners to relocate new arrivals from Nyarugusu to the new site. Depending on the infrastructure available at the new site and its distance from existing ones, the cost of establishing it could vary considerably.

All new arrivals undergo regular registration procedures: Level 1 household registration is being carried out in the transit centres, while Level 2 biometric registration, which is more detailed and includes fingerprinting, takes place at the refugee camp.

Ready-to-eat food items are provided to refugees that are in transit. Once having passed screening at the reception centre and at the refugee camp, refugees are provided a hot meal. Upon camp placement, refugees are provided a 2-week dry ration and thereafter are included in monthly General Food Distributions. Some refugees are sheltered in churches and schools; they receive non-food items (NFIs) kits including plastic sheets, jerry cans, soap, mats and mosquito nets; dignity kits for expecting mothers; basic health care provisions including vaccinations and access to WASH services. Health/Nutrition screening has started, and refugees with chronic diseases and malnourished children are being treated.

Over 35,000 Burundian refugees who had initially amassed in Kagunga lakeshore village on Lake Tanganyika, where there were no adequate water, sanitation or health facilities, have been successfully evacuated by boat to Nyarugusu Camp. The outbreak of cholera that claimed 31 lives was eventually contained. A potential major health catastrophe, with a massive loss of life, was thus averted by the concerted and intense response of all stakeholders.

Strategy and Coordination

UNHCR leads the inter-agency assistance efforts for the Burundian refugee influx into Tanzania, in close coordination with the office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Tanzania. Similarly, partners in the response closely collaborate and coordinate with the Government of Tanzania through its Refugee Service Department (RSD) and the Border Management and Control Unit of the Immigration Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs. UN field offices where the refugees are located are collaborating and coordinating with the Regional Commissioner's Office.

Coordination and information sharing to address the response to the population influx is being managed under the existing Refugee Programme Working Group, which incorporates members from the Emergency Coordination Group (ECG). Furthermore, inter-agency meetings on appropriate sectorial interventions are held regularly both in the field and in the capital. At field level, UNHCR Field Office Kasulu and Field Unit Kigoma manage refugee protection and assistance and are at the forefront for any new population influx from Burundi.

The shelter, education, logistics and water supply sectors are being prioritized in order to decongest the Nyarugusu camp and effectively assist relocated refugees in the additional camp. Firstly, in order for classes to start in Nyarugusu and reduce the many protection risks related to refugees living in large numbers in classrooms and hangars, shelters will need to be constructed in the new camp. Secondly, new classrooms will have to be constructed and uniforms provided for the large population (60%) of young school-aged refugees. Thirdly, the water supply is well under the 20 litres per person per day standard, with only 8 litres per person per day available for the time being. As the numbers of arrivals increase, new water points or boreholes will be required to avoid or reduce that the need to truck water. Finally, the terrain in Tanzania presents logistical challenges, and the cost of relocating refugees and transporting relief items to the new camp will be significant. With the continued depreciation of the Tanzanian shilling, the market for necessary services and goods, including the hiring of trucks and procurement of fuel, has become unstable and costs have risen as a result.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation

Reception/transit centre infrastructure established and maintained

- Reception centres constructed and up and running

Registration and profiling

- Population fixing and household-level registration (Level 1)
- Individual-level (Level 2) registration and validation of family compositions

Civil registration and civil status documentation

- Identify separated children and unaccompanied minors

Favourable protection environment

Administrative Institutions and practice

- Support the Ministry of Home Affairs in screening of new arrivals
- Monitor borders (surveillance of official entry points and identification of new possible entry points)
- Encourage involvement of the local authorities

<p>International and regional instruments</p> <p>Law and policy</p>	<p>(Governors, Administrators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct advocacy ▪ Reduce risk of statelessness ▪ Conduct advocacy for compliance ▪ Ensure legal representation on behalf of refugees ▪ Train legal staff
<p>Security from violence and exploitation</p>	
<p>Freedom of movement & reduction of detention risk</p> <p>Protection from effects of armed conflict</p> <p>Protection of children</p> <p>Prevention of and response to SGBV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out advocacy to ease encampment policy ▪ Support government security enhancement for population ▪ Ensure civilian character of asylum ▪ Provide child friendly spaces in transit centres/camps ▪ Identify and register unaccompanied/separated children and other children at risk ▪ Undertake fast best interest assessments (BIA) for all unaccompanied /separated children ▪ Organise case management meetings ▪ Initiate individualized assistance process (case management) for all unaccompanied children and separated children ▪ Carry out identification, reception and counselling of SGBV cases to detect apparent and non-apparent signs ▪ Refer urgent cases (survivors of rape or physical violence) immediately to the medical services ▪ Monitor cases (psycho-social, medical, legal, etc.) ▪ Build capacity ▪ Update Standard Operating Procedures, including the reference tracks ▪ Regularly organise case management and coordination by respecting survivors' confidentiality and protection guidelines ▪ Distribute dignity kits to survivors
<p>Basic needs and essential services</p>	
<p>Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct joint rapid assessments for new sites ▪ Reinforce support to existing UNHCR and government facilities, including service delivery competency and capacities ▪ Provide essential drugs, medical supplies and equipment to health centres including RH emergency kits ▪ Provide mosquito nets ▪ Support staffing to health centres to include midwives ▪ Construct new health outposts/centres ▪ Procure and distribute sanitary material for girls and women of reproductive age ▪ Establish/strengthen mental health programmes ▪ Establish nutrition screening and set up supplementary and therapeutic feeding programme (10 % of the population)

Reproductive health and HIV services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish programme for infant and young child feeding practices ▪ Provide systematic vaccination in transit and reception centres for under 5 year olds ▪ Review and increase reproductive health services capacity in the health centres serving the refugees including Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health ▪ Review and increase HIV/AIDS services in the health centres serving the refugees ▪ Strengthen HIV prevention activities in the communities
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish nutritional surveillance and effective malnutrition prevention response capabilities ▪ Implement community management of acute malnutrition programmes ▪ Establish supplementary feeding programme ▪ Ensure satisfactory nutrition of refugees through nutrition screening and provision of supplementary and therapeutic feeding to at-risk and malnourished cases
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide for water and snack/ energy saving biscuits/ hot meals during convoy movement
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish clean water source in the transit and reception centres ▪ Carry out water trucking and water tank installation in new camp sites ▪ Ensure water treatment, surveillance and quality control ▪ Procure water treatment chemicals ▪ Ensure borehole maintenance, rehabilitation/ drilling and/or establishing of alternative water source ▪ Explore other alternative long term low cost water supply solutions, e.g. solar powered pumps ▪ Establish water committees
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procure and provide household sanitation kit and communal latrine excavation tool kit ▪ Promote the Community Participatory approaches to Hygiene Promotion. ▪ Construct drainable latrines and temporary latrines in transit and reception centres and institutions. ▪ Carry out vector-borne diseases control and prevention activities ▪ Construct bathing shelter at transit and reception centres ▪ Construct refuse pit at the transit and reception centres ▪ Carry out community sensitisation and hygiene promotion activities ▪ Procure and provide hygiene materials, including soap, water storage ▪ Distribute sanitary napkins to women and girls of reproductive age
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute family tents

<p>Access to energy</p> <p>Basic and domestic items</p> <p>Services for people with specific needs</p> <p>Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute shelter kits (plastic sheets, poles, tool kits, etc.) ▪ Establish and maintain communal structures ▪ Ensure site preparation and development ▪ Construct/maintain access roads to camps and within camps ▪ Repair and maintain infrastructure ▪ Provide fuel and wood to vulnerable families ▪ Provide training on energy efficient cooking practices for women ▪ Establish energy saving device for communal lighting – schools, streets, health centres and staff accommodation ▪ Distribute core relief items for individual families ▪ Identify, support and assist persons with special needs ▪ Provide psycho-social care to the persons with specific needs and ensure referrals to appropriate services or to individuals and families ▪ Provide material support to the people with specific needs ▪ Provide school materials, procure school furniture and supplies ▪ Extend existing schools – construct new temporary and permanent classrooms in the new camp site ▪ Establish child friendly spaces and early childhood development in the camps well as child friendly spaces at the transit and reception centres to provide recreational activities while in transit
<p>Community empowerment and self-reliance</p>	
<p>Community mobilization</p> <p>Co-existence with local communities</p> <p>Natural resources and shared environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure identification is carried out with age/gender/diversity approach ▪ Ensure involvement in planning ▪ Initiate peace-building activities ▪ Undertake assessments on capacity ▪ Facilitate access to support resources (e.g. capital, skills building, market access) to start income generating activities ▪ Promote sustainable access to building materials, firewood and promote energy-saving devices ▪ Enhance environmental protection ▪ Promote alternate energy sources for communal kitchens ▪ Carry out community sensitization on environmental protection ▪ Establish and maintain tree nurseries and demarcate protected areas
<p>Leadership, coordination and partnership</p>	
<p>Coordination and partnerships</p> <p>Camp management and coordination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create awareness of the refugee coordination model ▪ Enhance coordination structures ▪ Undertake capacity building

Donor relations and resource mobilization

- Identify and enhance positive community structures
- Ensure refugee participation
- Enhance and strengthen involvement of women and youth
- Organise donor briefings and missions

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply

- Established and maintained reception and transit centres
- Assist new arrivals with transportation (from reception/transit areas to camp sites)
- Maintain and operate vehicle fleets
- Provide fuel supply and logistical support to partner vehicles and provide generators
- Manage and maintain warehouses
- Provide air operation support
- Distribute relief items, including non-food items

Operation management, coordination and support

- Conduct regular coordination meetings
- Organize workshops/seminars
- Provide agency overhead costs
- Conduct project audits
- Conduct regular project monitoring

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for the Tanzania operation amounts to USD 41.8 million.

To address the evolving needs of people of concern who have been displaced by the situation in Burundi, UNHCR has revised its supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Tanzania³. This revised budget amounts to USD 98.7 million as shown in the table below.

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET RELATED TO BURUNDI SITUATION	REVISED ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (USD)
Basic Needs and Essential Services	0	73,436,347	73,436,347
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	0	22,663,322	22,663,322
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	0	5,010,600	5,010,600
Health status of the population improved	0	9,935,132	9,935,132
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	0	6,046,933	6,046,933
Population has optimal access to education	0	13,646,114	23,396,114
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	0	14,331,627	14,331,627
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	0	629,400	629,400
Food security improved	0	218,005	397,124
Population has sufficient access to energy	0	724,064	724,064
Nutritional well-being improved	0	231,150	52,031
Logistics and Operations Support	0	13,556,616	13,556,616
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	0	9,260,717	9,260,717
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	0	4,295,899	4,295,899
Security from Violence and Exploitation	0	1,389,354	1,389,354
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	0	374,171	374,171
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened	0	201,187	201,187
Protection from crime	0	273,954	273,954
Protection of children strengthened	0	540,042	540,042
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation	0	2,856,208	2,856,208
Reception conditions improved	0	968,079	968,079
Level of individual documentation increased	0	1,888,129	1,888,129
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships	0	454,239	454,239
Camp management and coordination refined and improved	0	72,668	72,668
Emergency management strengthened	0	118,393	118,393
Coordination and partnership strengthened	0	263,178	263,178
Favourable Protection Environment	0	335,319	335,319
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	0	444,064	444,064
Law and policy developed	0	109,259	109,259
Access to the territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced	0	72,668	72,668
Subtotal	0	92,318,756	92,318,756
Support Cost (7%)	0	6,462,313	6,462,313
TOTAL	0	98,781,069	98,781,069

³ The shelter, education, logistics and water supply sectors are being prioritized in order to decongest the Nyarugusu camp and effectively assist relocated refugees in the additional camp.

