

Burundi Situation

Emergency Response

January – December 2016

SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL 2016



22 December 2015

Cover photograph

Burundian refugees wait on the shore of Lake Tanganyika on Kagunga Peninsula to be transferred by boat to Kigoma and then Nyaragusu refugee camp.

UNHCR / B. Loyseau

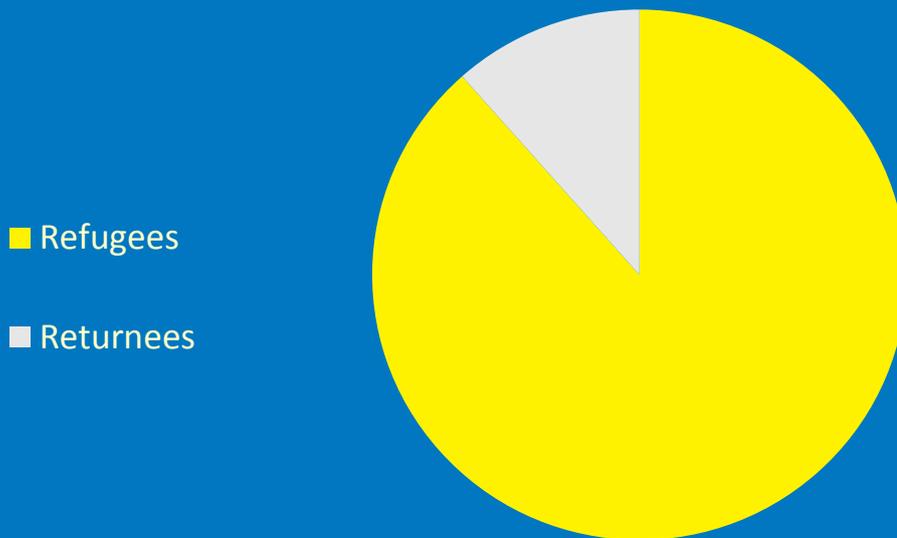
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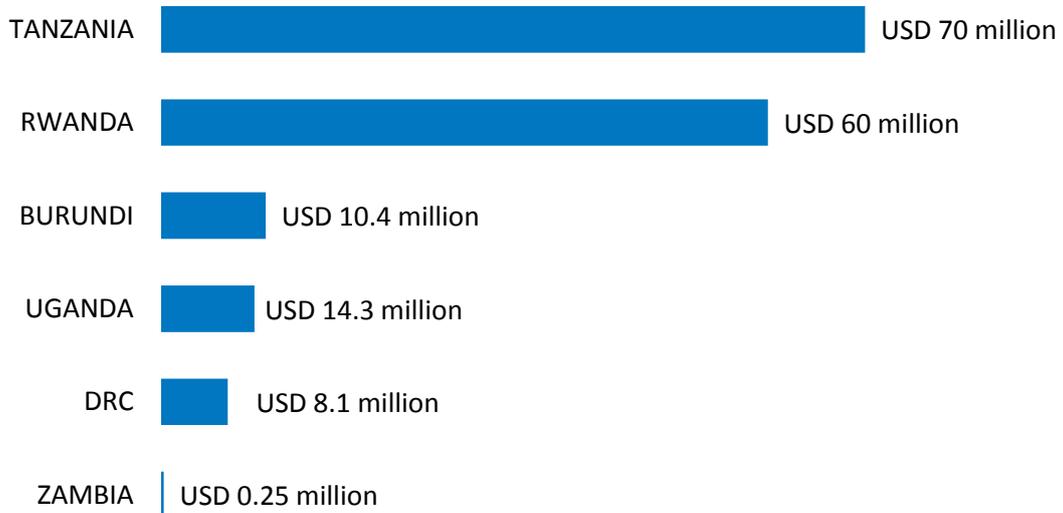
AT A GLANCE

PEOPLE OF CONCERN

A total of 383,000 people of concern



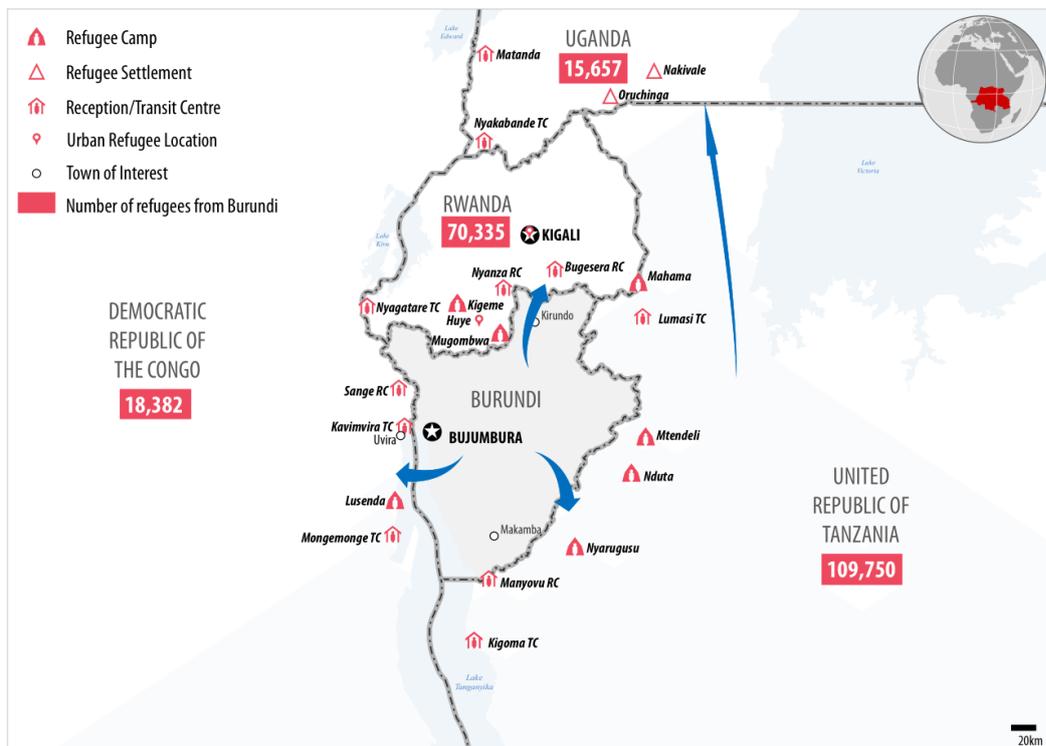
A total of **USD 175.1 million*** in financial requirements for the Burundi Situation for the period January-December 2016:



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

MAP

Situation map as of 31 October 2015



Introduction

In May 2015, Burundi’s Constitutional Court ruled in favour of President Nkurunziza’s third-term bid, sparking weeks of protests mainly in the capital, Bujumbura. Ahead of the elections, a spiral of violence forced thousands of fearful Burundians to flee their homes. President Nkurunziza’s electoral victory in July 2015 did not yield the needed calm but rather led to an escalation of clashes between protestors on the one hand, and supporters of the ruling party, as well as with police forces, on the other. Efforts to bring various parties to the table for dialogue have not borne fruit. In the meantime, there are increasing reports of violations of human rights. Since April 2015, humanitarian actors have reported the deaths of 288 persons, including UN staff. Tensions remain high in the capital, Bujumbura, as well as in the provinces of Makamba and Kirundo. Consequently, Burundians continue to seek asylum in neighbouring countries.

As at 31 October 2015, the crisis in Burundi had pushed over 214,000 people into neighbouring Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Uganda and Zambia. A multi-agency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) was prepared in April 2015 and a UNHCR Supplementary Budget Appeal launched in May 2015 to seek funding for the emergency response to the massive influx of new Burundian asylum-seekers. In light of the prevailing situation inside Burundi, in particular the lack of meaningful progress for the resolution of the crisis, it is projected that in addition to the 214,000 Burundian refugees in the four main countries of asylum, another 169,000 people will likely seek asylum in 2016. In parallel, it is expected that 50,000

refugees requiring assistance will return spontaneously to Burundi throughout this period, although conditions are not conducive to their return. The needs outlined in this appeal for the Burundi situation (January-December 2016) have not been taken into account in the 2016 annual budget for the various countries, and amount to a total amount of USD 175 million.

Population data

		<i>TOTAL DISPLACED POPULATION as of 31 October 2015</i>	<i>TOTAL PLANNED POPULATION by 31 December 2016</i>
Tanzania	Burundian refugees	109,750	170,000
Rwanda	Burundian refugees	70,335	100,000
Burundi	Burundian returnees	0	50,000
Uganda	Burundian refugees	15,657	30,000
DRC	Burundian refugees	18,382	30,000
Zambia	Burundian refugees	753	3,000
TOTAL		214,887	383,000

Financial summary (USD)

OPERATION	ExCom budget excluding the Burundi Situation	BURUNDI SITUATION			Total requirements for 2016
		ExCom budget related to the Burundi Situation	Additional requirements	Total	
Tanzania	38,852,798	1,160,000	68,899,800	70,059,800	108,912,598
Rwanda	41,306,465	680,000	59,386,820	60,066,820	101,373,285
Burundi	19,044,295	160,000	10,224,547	10,384,547	29,428,842
Uganda	237,635,014	5,196,143	9,150,246	14,346,389	251,981,403
DRC	189,437,766	1,601,673	6,541,733	8,143,406	197,581,172
Zambia	17,210,761	0	250,000	250,000	17,460,761
Regional activities	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal	543,487,099	8,797,816	155,453,146	164,250,962	707,738,061
Support costs (7%)			10,881,720	10,881,720	10,881,720
TOTAL	543,487,099	8,797,816	166,334,866	175,132,682	718,619,781

Overall strategy and coordination

In 2015, the worsening security situation in Burundi led UNHCR to declare a Level 1 (L1) emergency on 22 April and an L2 emergency on 11 May. A Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) was appointed in the same month, to coordinate the response. The RRC has established and maintained strategic, policy, planning, operational and funding consultations and information sharing with partners and stakeholders in the region. These discussions contributed to the production of the Regional Response Plan, which was first launched in May and revised in August and October due to the prevailing situation and despite the conclusion of the electoral process.

While the infrastructure provided by the Governments in the countries of asylum have been vital to ensuring an effective and immediate response to the emergency, humanitarian actors have had to react quickly and step up the provision of protection and services. UNHCR will continue to coordinate the refugee response in cooperation with government ministries and departments of the respective countries, UN agencies, NGOs and affected populations. Inter-agency collaboration will continue to be reinforced in Burundi and across the region.

In 2016, inter-agency meetings will be held on a regular basis at the national and regional level to review the planning assumptions and framework, reassess the needs and requirements and address the implementation challenges.

PLANNED RESPONSE

Burundi

Existing response

The overall situation in Burundi remains tense and unpredictable. In various areas of the country, the 2015 election process has left ongoing political and civil instability in its wake. There are continuous reports of Burundians (some former refugees) spontaneously returning home from countries of asylum, mainly from Tanzania and, to a lesser extent, from Rwanda. The Burundian Government has requested that UNHCR assist with spontaneous arrivals, although its contingency plan has not been activated. Conditions for safe and dignified return to Burundi are not yet met, but UNHCR is responsible for assisting those returning and in need of urgent assistance. The imperative of foreseeing durable solutions at the onset of the crisis underlies UNHCR's obligation to prepare for spontaneous returns that could reach 50,000 individuals in 2016.

Only a few entry points are currently monitored by the Red Cross. In order to assess the scale of returns and for purposes of deregistration, lists of returnee names are being shared. Furthermore, a monthly update highlighting return trends has been produced since November 2015 and protection risks that would potentially affect sustainable reintegration are identified. The capacity of authorities will be strengthened on a regular basis with workshops and trainings. In parallel, the human rights situation is being monitored; in the event of a major return influx, prevention and response activities will support both returnees and host communities. UNHCR has broadened its collaboration with the Burundian Red Cross to ensure that protection and border monitoring is carried out systematically, and that findings feed into development actors' programmatic design and planning. In so doing, UNHCR and its partners hope to gain as much information as possible on the profile of spontaneous returnees, as well as their needs and the challenges they face.

Strategy and coordination

Two main institutions coordinate humanitarian response in Burundi. Within the UN system, the Humanitarian Coordinator has activated the Humanitarian Country Team as well as various other sectors. Sectors meet on a weekly basis. At country level, the National Platform for Disasters Prevention and Crisis Management meets with all development, humanitarian and state departments involved in the response and prevention of natural and man-made disasters or crises. The former Inter-Agency Electoral Contingency Plan has been revised and now aims to address issues and challenges faced by host communities as well as returnees in the aftermath of the post electoral tension and violence. The National Platform also updated its Contingency Plan earlier this year.

In close partnership with the Government of Burundi, UN agencies as well as local and international NGOs, UNHCR will coordinate activities aimed at facilitating returns to Burundi. These will consist of

providing life-saving assistance, promoting peaceful coexistence between returning refugees and receiving communities, and carrying out protection monitoring and advocacy. UNHCR's strategic response consists of three main objectives, the first of which is to provide returnees with the logistical support required to reach their final destination. The second is to provide returnees with life-saving assistance. In this regard, monitoring their protection situation and ensuring that they are treated on the same footing as their fellow citizens is crucial, particularly for persons with specific needs (PWSN). The final objective lies in achieving sustainable reintegration through the reinforcement of local services and the promotion of livelihoods.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with Government partners such as the PAFE (<i>Police de l'Air, des Frontières et des Etrangers</i>) by providing administrative and technical support and other technical support. Undertake border and protection monitoring with relevant partners.
Public attitude towards people of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out awareness-raising campaigns
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure logistics are made available for the transport of returnees with priority given to unaccompanied minors (UAM) or separated children (SC) and other persons with specific needs (PWSN)
Civil registration and civil status documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide assistance to national institutions for the issuance of civil status documentation
Family reunification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake cross-border meetings for the identification of UAM/SC and liaise with relevant partners (IRC/ICRC) Ensure UAM and SC are identified in a timely manner and provided with the support needed
Security from violence and exploitation	
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent and respond to SGBV Establish a referral pathway for SGBV survivors
Freedom of movement & reduction of detention risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out awareness-raising campaigns and organise advocacy meetings
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake capacity building of the SGBV and child protection sub-sectors
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide basic urgent health assistance to PWSN
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and assist severely malnourished children
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide urgent support to PWSN
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure school-aged returnees have access to education in areas of return
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Coexistence with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote peaceful coexistence between returnees and receiving communities
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate that returnees be integrated into existing programmes and strategies
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Coordination and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct coordination meetings Implement coordination mechanisms involving all stakeholders including relevant Government institutions
Donor relations and resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise meetings with donors and regional bodies

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply

- Ensure adequate transportation means are made available for PWSN

Operation management, coordination and support

- Provide general project management services

Financial requirements (USD)

UNHCR's 2016 Executive Committee-approved budget for the Burundi operation amounts to USD 19.4 million. To address the evolving needs of Burundian refugees returning to Burundi who have sought asylum in the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, and in view of the fact that these needs were not included in the ExCom-approved budget, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for 2016 for the highlighted requirements. The total requirements, including the supplementary budget for the Burundi situation in 2016, amount to USD 11.1 million.

	EXCOM BUDGET EXCOM budget related to the Burundi Situation (USD)	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS as of 22 Dec 2015 (USD)	TOTAL (USD) as of 22 Dec 2015 (USD)
Favourable protection environment	3,204	204,727	207,931
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	2,136	136,485	138,621
Public attitude towards people of concern	1,068	68,242	69,310
Fair protection processes and documentation	17,086	1,091,878	1,108,964
Reception conditions	6,407	409,454	415,861
Civil registration and status determination	4,272	272,970	277,242
Family reunification	6,407	409,454	415,861
Security from violence and exploitation	19,222	1,228,364	1,247,586
Prevention of and response to SGBV	10,679	682,425	693,104
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	2,136	136,485	138,621
Protection of children	6,407	409,454	415,861
Basic needs and essential services	52,327	3,343,879	3,396,206
Health	19,222	1,228,363	1,247,585
Nutrition	4,272	272,970	277,242
Services for people with specific needs	17,086	1,091,879	1,108,965
Education	11,747	750,667	762,414
Community empowerment and self-reliance	20,290	1,296,606	1,316,896
Coexistence with local communities	6,407	409,455	415,862
Self-reliance and livelihoods	13,883	887,151	901,034
Leadership, coordination and partnership	4,913	313,915	318,828
Coordination and partnerships	2,777	177,430	180,207
Donor relations and resource mobilization	2,136	136,485	138,621
Logistics and operations support	42,958	2,745,178	2,788,136
Logistics and supply	25,872	1,653,299	1,679,171
Operation management, coordination and support	17,086	1,091,879	1,108,965
Subtotal	160,000	10,224,547	10,384,547
Support costs (7%)		715,718	715,718
Total	160,000	10,940,265	11,100,265

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

Existing response

UNHCR is working with the *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés* (CNR), NGO and UN agency partners as well as with other governmental counterparts to ensure the protection and assistance of new arrivals from Burundi. Protection monitoring has been reinforced allowing for the deployment of monitors along the border with Burundi, in the refugee-hosting areas and at 18 entry points, to ensure pre-registration of new Burundian asylum-seekers. Biometric registration is ongoing; 98 percent of identified refugees have been registered and provided with refugee cards.

To better manage the new group of Burundian refugees and for reasons of national security, the Lusenda camp was established on 1 June 2015. As of 31 October it hosted 10,190 refugees and has the capacity to receive an additional 2,810 refugees. UNHCR will advocate for the camp's expansion or for additional land to accommodate the arrival of some 30,000 refugees in 2016. It is foreseen that 90 percent of the new arrivals will be living in the camp, and the remaining 10 percent will opt to live with the host communities. Lusenda is located approximately 60 Km south of Uvira, a small town in the South Kivu province situated on the most northern point of Lake Tanganyika. In 2016, UNHCR will open an office in Mboko and maintain a small presence in Uvira, for administrative and logistical reasons. Mboko is situated 13 Km north of the Lusenda camp and poses less logistical constraints. In relocating most of its staff to Mboko, UNHCR will be able to better manage the Lusenda refugee camp and coordinate the overall response.

Through registration, refugees are able to enjoy their rights and gain access to basic essential services. In the Lusenda camp, they are provided with core relief items upon arrival and shelter for their households, and they receive food on a monthly basis. However, this does not guarantee safety from abuse such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) or protect against the risk of forced recruitment. Since the opening of Lusenda camp, child-friendly spaces have been established; existing structures, response and referral mechanisms have been reinforced, and a community-based protection strategy put into place. Awareness-raising activities on personal hygiene, and prevention as well as response to SGBV and HIV/AIDS, are organised in the Kavimvira transit centre, Sange assembly point and in the Lusenda camp. Persons with specific needs such as unaccompanied children are assisted, and since the beginning of the year, 379 separated children and 31 unaccompanied children have been identified in the camp. A community network for child protection or *Réseau Communautaire de Protection de l'Enfance* (RE-COPE) has been established and awareness-raising on child protection is carried out. ICRC has started to register and initiate family tracing for unaccompanied children. In order to prevent statelessness, awareness-raising campaigns are carried out, and 47 birth certificates have been issued this year.

Strategy and coordination

In accordance with the 2015 South Kivu contingency plan relative to the Burundian refugee influx, UNHCR will continue to carry out the biometric registration of all refugees and facilitate their relocation to the Lusenda camp. Protection monitoring will continue in collaboration with the CNR and the *Direction Générale de Migration (DGM)* in host villages and at the border. An agreement will be signed with the CNR to assist the Government in its efforts to strengthen its monitoring capacity at each entry point. UNHCR will support and assist national, provincial and local structures to improve refugees' access to protection, SGBV, shelter, health, HIV/AIDS, WASH and food security facilities. The agency will also continue to advocate that self-reliance initiatives be reinforced in the host communities and in the sites to prevent tension with the host community and encourage sustained and peaceful coexistence. At the same time, UNHCR and the respective ministries have included refugees in the existing education and health systems at the national level.

UNHCR will work to reduce the risk of SGBV, particularly for persons with specific needs, by promoting safe access to fuel and energy initiatives. Regarding shelter, emergency dwellings will gradually be replaced by semi-durable structures (made of corrugated iron sheets for roofing and sun-baked bricks for walls). These measures will mitigate the protection risks faced by those with specific needs, such as female-headed households, who live in emergency shelters.

Maintaining the civilian character of asylum will remain key to ensuring refugees are able to fully enjoy their rights. UNHCR will continue to support the Government in this endeavour. In particular, armed elements will continue to be separated from civilians with the support of MONUSCO. Efforts will be made to ensure the engagement of youth in constructive activities to reduce the risk of abuse and forced recruitment. The refugee protection working group will be reinforced to address the wide-ranging protection concerns and will pay added attention to children's specific needs and family monitoring to ensure that alternative care arrangements are established. Protection interventions will be implemented through existing community-based structures.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen protection monitoring at the borders to ensure adherence to the principle of <i>non-refoulement</i> ▪ Train protection/community services monitoring focal points ▪ Conduct joint protection assessments
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the upkeep of reception/transit centre infrastructures ▪ Monitor the situation of persons of concern at the transit centres
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct biometric registration for newly arrived asylum seekers.
Individual documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Issue identity documentation for persons of concern (PoC) ▪ Issue travel documents for PoC

Civil registration and civil status documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the <i>Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés</i> (CNR) in issuing civil status documentation (birth certificates) to newborn Burundian refugee children
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train CNR security personnel and local security staff in the camp Facilitate the presence of police in camps and host communities
Protection from effects of armed conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement enhanced policing security package Advocate that authorities maintain the civilian character of asylum in the camp Put mechanisms in place for the identification of suspected fighters and armed elements Conduct and record monitoring missions Strengthen protection monitoring Strengthen partner capacity
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise awareness-raising for SGBV prevention Build the capacity of and support community-based committees/groups working on SGBV prevention and response Train UNHCR, partner staff and PoC on SGBV prevention, protection and response Establish pathways for the immediate clinical assistance of rape survivors (including ensuring the availability of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits) Provide psychosocial support and legal aid Provide socioeconomic support to survivors Promote mental health and psychosocial well-being through community-based structures and referrals to clinics
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and provide alternative care arrangements Facilitate family tracing and reunification to promote family unity UNHCR and partner staff to conduct Best Interest Assessment/Determination (BIA/D) case management, and monitoring Provide targeted assistance for UASC according to their specific needs to mitigate protection risks. Conduct awareness-raising on forced recruitment Increase the scope of recreational activities and expand child-friendly spaces Support and strengthen community-based child support structures Support interventions targeting youth (under school-going age) Conduct participatory assessments according to age, gender and diversity (AGD) to understand children's needs Strengthen registration services and ensure the delivery of birth certificates within the legal timeframe
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support existing primary health care provision systems Control the spread of diseases and provide immunization (such as measles and poliomyelitis vaccination) Train health workers on the clinical management of rape for SGBV survivors Provide access to essential drugs Ensure that women can deliver safely by providing clean delivery kits if far from facilities. Ensure optimal functioning of referral system to facilities with

Reproductive health and HIV services	<p>emergency obstetric and new-born care (EmONC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide reproductive health care services ▪ Ensure PoC have the same access to services for preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) as the local community ▪ Ensure PoC receive antiretroviral treatment in national health structures ▪ Ensure PoC have same access to ART services as the local community ▪ Ensure PoC have access to male and female condoms provided by UNFPA or the Ministry of Health ▪ Carry out post-test counselling and PMTCT testing for women ▪ Ensure PoC have the same access to PMTCT services as the local community
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out the nutritional screening of children and pregnant and lactating women ▪ Provide blanket supplementary feeding to all children aged 6-59 months and to pregnant and lactating women ▪ Facilitate and monitor community management of acute malnutrition programmes ▪ Provide food supplements to moderately malnourished refugees
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute food rations of adequate quality and quantity ▪ Provide cash assistance for vulnerable families ▪ Establish supplementary feeding programmes for malnourished children, pregnant women and other PWSN
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct and rehabilitate water points (boreholes, wells, springs) for new refugees to provide 20L/person/day
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct a permanent water distribution system ▪ Support the construction of family latrines and wash basins for PWSN ▪ Undertake community awareness-raising and hygiene promotion activities ▪ Purchase awareness-raising materials ▪ Construct sanitary facilities in health centres and educational facilities ▪ Organize vector control and waste management campaigns
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct emergency shelters for PWSN ▪ Distribute shelter kits and material tool kits for refugee households ▪ Construct community infrastructures (registration centre, reception centre, latrine blocks, community kitchen, meeting area, medical screening hangar) ▪ Undertake gender-sensitive site planning and construct infrastructure accordingly
Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct, repair and maintain roads ▪ Implement SAFE (Safe Access to Fuel and Energy) strategy ▪ Provide solar street lights for priority public facilities/areas ▪ Distribute firewood on a monthly basis ▪ Ensure households have access to energy saving equipment ▪ Provide households with sustainable sources of lighting energy, such as solar lanterns ▪ Support community members in constructing improved cooking stoves ▪ Conduct risk-mapping sessions in the regrouping site and host community and spread awareness of associated

<p>Basic and domestic items</p> <p>Services for people with specific needs</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>environmental risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide alternative and/or renewable energy sources to refugee households ▪ Provide basic CRI package (jerry cans, plastic sheets, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, water buckets and mosquito nets) to newly arrived refugees ▪ Provide sanitary materials (sanitary pads, underwear, soap) for girls and women of reproductive age on a monthly basis ▪ Identify and register 100% of PWSN ▪ Identify appropriate response to PoC ▪ Supply hot meals and cold food to new arrivals and PWSN ▪ Provide access to primary education for children in the existing Congolese educational system ▪ Support the schools in the host community ▪ Distribute educational and recreational materials in the sites and hosting communities for refugee children ▪ Construct gender-sensitive latrines in the schools
<p>Community empowerment and self-reliance</p>	
<p>Community mobilization</p> <p>Coexistence with local communities</p> <p>Natural resources and shared environment</p> <p>Self-reliance and livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide training to the camp management committee; support the committee with materials (torches and boots) and organise monthly meetings with camp leaders ▪ Carry out 40 community awareness-raising campaigns to promote peaceful co-existence with local communities ▪ Promote environmental education in the camp schools, and support tree planting activities ▪ Implement income generating projects ▪ Empower women and girls by providing training in entrepreneurial skills and start-up capital for the promotion of income generating activities within the refugee camp as a preventive measure against potential exploitation and abuse ▪ Provide training to communities on agricultural techniques and distribute agricultural seeds and tools ▪ Establish livelihoods initiatives, particularly for women at risk and other PWSN living in the camp and in the host communities
<p>Leadership, coordination and partnership</p>	
<p>Coordination and partnerships</p> <p>Camp management and coordination</p> <p>Donor relations and resource mobilization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support capacity development ▪ Establish and effectively manage partnerships ▪ Define and provide camp services ▪ Prepare camp site and expansion zones plan ▪ Raise awareness of the emergency needs of Burundian refugees in the UNCT and with donor representatives in Kinshasa and mobilize CERF funding for camp-based refugees and host communities
<p>Logistics and operations support</p>	
<p>Logistics and supply</p> <p>Operation management, coordination and support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport refugees from the transit centre to the camp ▪ Procure fuel for operational vehicles and generators ▪ Procure spare parts (light vehicles, trucks, generators, etc.) ▪ Repair and maintain fleet ▪ Rent warehouses or install Rubb halls ▪ Provide assets to partners ▪ Support, establish, maintain and/or provide general project management services

Financial requirements (USD)

UNHCR's 2016 ExCom-approved budget for the DRC operation amounts to USD 191 million.

To address the evolving needs of refugees from Burundi who have sought asylum in the DRC, and in view of the fact that these needs were not included in the ExCom-approved budget for 2016, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the highlighted requirements. The total requirements, including the supplementary budget for the Burundi situation in 2016, amount to USD 8.6 million.

	EXCOM BUDGET EXCOM budget related to the Burundi Situation (USD)	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS as of 22 Dec 2015 (USD)	TOTAL (USD) as of 22 Dec 2015 (USD)
Favourable protection environment	7,848	32,055	39,903
Access to territory and risk of refoulement reduced	7,848	32,055	39,903
Fair protection processes and documentation	124,988	510,491	635,479
Reception conditions	52,508	214,461	266,969
Registration and profiling	28,187	115,123	143,310
Individual documentation	21,140	86,342	107,482
Civil registration and status documentation	23,153	94,565	117,718
Security from violence and exploitation	122,813	501,607	624,420
Protection from crime	40,267	164,461	204,728
Protection from the effects of armed conflict	35,233	143,904	179,137
Prevention of and response to SGBV	30,200	123,346	153,546
Protection of children	17,113	69,896	87,009
Basic needs and essential services	869,324	3,550,591	4,419,915
Health	96,784	395,298	492,082
Reproductive health and HIV services	37,248	152,127	189,374
Nutrition	47,637	194,565	242,202
Food security	30,200	123,346	153,546
Water	65,433	267,250	332,683
Sanitation and hygiene	70,466	287,807	358,273
Shelter and infrastructure	261,154	1,066,633	1,327,787
Access to energy	45,300	185,019	230,319
Basic and domestic items	80,533	328,923	409,456
Services for people with specific needs	53,353	217,912	271,265
Education	81,216	331,711	412,927
Community empowerment and self-reliance	167,365	683,570	850,935
Community mobilization	12,080	49,338	61,418
Coexistence with local communities	10,570	43,171	53,741
Natural resources and shared environment	90,858	371,094	461,952
Self-reliance and livelihoods	53,857	219,967	273,824
Leadership, coordination and partnership	148,969	608,436	757,405
Coordination and partnerships	35,395	144,565	179,960
Camp management and coordination	83,374	340,525	423,899
Donor relations and resource mobilization	30,200	123,346	153,546
Logistics and operations support	160,366	654,983	815,349
Logistics and supply	77,083	314,828	391,910
Operation management, coordination and support	83,283	340,155	423,438
Subtotal	1,601,673	6,541,733	8,143,406
Support costs		457,921	457,921
Total	1,601,673	6,999,654	8,601,327

RWANDA

Existing response

At the end of March 2015, Rwanda witnessed a sudden mass influx of refugees following elections-related violence in neighbouring Burundi. The Government's open border policy enabled refugees fleeing Burundi to gain unfettered access to asylum, on a *prima facie* basis. Under the leadership and coordination of the Government of Rwanda's Ministry for Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) and UNHCR, an interagency multi-sectoral response supported by UN agencies as well as national and international NGOs was initiated at the outset of the crisis. The Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) which was co-led by UNHCR and MIDIMAR was rolled out and continues to be implemented.

Newly-arriving Burundi refugees are transported from entry points at the border to two reception centres in the south in Bugesera and Nyanza Districts and onward to a transit centre in the south-west Ruzizi District. All refugees from Burundi who are received at the border undergo initial registration. UNHCR then conducts biometric registration for refugees who are relocated to the Mahama camp and to urban settings of Kigali and Huye. In parallel, MIDIMAR also conducts registration upon arrival, in consultation with UNHCR. Humanitarian actors have constructed additional communal structures and rehabilitated existing ones at the reception sites and in the Mahama camp. At the end of October 2015, Mahama hosted 45,000 refugees. The camp can be expanded to a maximum capacity of 60,000. Multisectoral protection and assistance services are provided in all locations, and the inclusion of the refugees in the local public system (e.g. education, health) is promoted by the Government, whenever possible.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR aims to ensure a coordinated response to the emergency through the systematic implementation of the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM). Activities are carried out in a timely manner, and accountability mechanisms are in place to ensure that all actors involved play their part in the process. Government, UN and NGO entities in Rwanda work to achieve results and avoid duplication. Biweekly coordination meetings are held with various Government ministries, UN agencies and NGO partners to identify and bridge gaps, discuss challenges, and agree on priorities and interventions that require urgent attention. UNHCR leads or co-leads the sector level refugee response with various UN agencies where appropriate.

UNHCR's strategy is driven by three main priorities, the first of which is to ensure access to territory. The second is to ensure that standards for safe and dignified accommodation are met through the maintenance of basic infrastructure in the reception centres and the camp. Finally, the third priority is to ensure that protection needs are met through the provision of life-saving multisectoral assistance to refugees in and out of the camp. In this regard, the inclusion of refugees in the national health and education system is being pursued.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment

Access to legal assistance and remedies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training to Government officials on human rights and international refugee protection, and the civilian character of asylum
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	<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
Public attitude towards people of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for the humanitarian and civilian character of asylum Organise donor events to advocate on behalf of persons of concern (PoC) Maintain contact with local and international journalists to build a rapport and flow of information Monitor media to ensure accuracy of information and provide correct information to journalists Respond to media queries and disseminate fact sheets to ensure quality and accuracy of reporting on the refugee response

Fair protection processes and documentation

Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preposition emergency shelter in case of new influx Ensure that refugees are received in conditions of safety and dignity in reception/transit centres Develop a strategy and detailed project design in the context of the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) framework to focus on enhanced integration, livelihoods and service delivery
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register and document all new arriving refugees and ensure persons with specific needs (PWSN) are identified and referred to the appropriate services
Refugee status determination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a tailored capacity-building scheme for the eligibility officer (MIDIMAR) and members of the National Eligibility Commission Advocate that asylum seekers benefit from a wider and more systematic access to the asylum procedure, to inform the establishment of standard operating procedures (SoPs) framing the interaction between MIDIMAR and the General Directorate for Immigration and Emigration, with support of UNHCR. Continue to ensure UNHCR's observer role at the level of the National Eligibility Commission in accordance with article 35 of the 1951 Refugee Convention
Individual documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue refugee documentation (Permits of Residence (PoR) and ID cards) to refugees in cooperation with MIDIMAR and relevant national institutions
Civil registration and civil status documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure access to birth registration including provision of birth certificates to all new born PoC within the administrative delay
Family reunification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up on birth registration backlog Ensure the Best Interest Determination (BID) procedure is carried out for all unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) who expressed the desire to be reunited with their families outside Rwanda, in close cooperation with ICRC and other relevant partners

Security from violence and exploitation

Protection from crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop efficient law enforcement measures, including building the capacity of local authorities, in particular as
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Prevention of and response to SGBV

regards camp management, as well as partners delivering services to persons and communities of concern to UNHCR

- Develop and enhance activities aiming at ending a dynamic of perceived impunity among communities of concern to UNHCR in order to ensure proper follow-up on criminal offences, adequate protection of victims, including access to justice and legal support
- Address violence against women, men and children in emergency sites through clear social and behaviour-change communication and community engagement strategies, as well as community policing
- Empower service providers and refugees to identify and refer SGBV survivors to the appropriate services
- Undertake appropriate case-management for SGBV survivors including providing medical assistance, psychosocial counselling, legal services and tending to security needs

Protection of children

- Facilitate the development of youth-led organizations to empower youth and reduce protection risks for adolescents
- Establish a helpline for protection cases
- Identify and improve interagency support of UASC at risk by undertaking regular monitoring and reporting
- Carry out Best Interest Assessment and Determination (BIA/BID) for all UASC and children at risk in order to provide appropriate protection and assistance and whenever needed, identify and implement solutions such as family reunification or alternative care
- Work against a comprehensive child protection structure which includes undertaking case management, providing psychosocial support, alternative and/or community-based care and Age, Gender, and Diversity informed protection
- Establish and strengthen community-based child protection structures
- Provide child protection training to partners, staff and key stakeholders

Basic needs and essential services

Health

- Ensure the upkeep of and expand the health post and nutrition centre in the Mahama camp
- Install WASH facilities and a cholera treatment unit in the Mahama health post
- Provide constant supplies of medicine, equipment, test and reagents, vaccines, beds, nets and medical devices to the emergency health centre and pharmaceutical staff to support the provision of medicines to refugees
- Maintain and expand the Health Information System to cover new sites, reception centres and camps for health data management
- Train health staff and mobilize and train community health care workers among refugees including on CBHFA (community-based health & first aid)
- Effectively manage referral mechanisms to make primary, secondary and tertiary referrals for life saving emergencies and maternal and child health (MCH) cases
- Ensure HIV and Tuberculosis prevention and promote infection control and hygiene practices to fight cholera and diarrheal diseases. Train health care service providers in integrated sexual and reproductive health, family planning, and HIV prevention
- Establish comprehensive services to effectively increase neonatal and child survival, with particular attention

Reproductive health and HIV services	<p>paid to the management of pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish mental care/psychosocial medical services (incl. recruitment of a psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse and social worker) ▪ Ensure reproductive health services such as delivery and emergency obstetric care as well as post-rape treatment are easily accessible ▪ Provide assistance to the Ministry of Health to distribute anti-retroviral treatment and to undertake activities towards the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission for refugees
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Screen refugees for malnutrition ▪ Provide curative supplementary feeding to children under five years of age with moderate acute malnutrition and to persons living with HIV on antiretroviral treatment and tuberculosis patients
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to ensure access to safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene services to refugees to minimize the risk of outbreak of WASH related diseases ▪ Construct a permanent surface water treatment system; ensure maintenance and cover operating costs ▪ Ensure the availability of minimum safe drinking water supply through the water treatment system
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct semi-permanent, dischargeable male/female latrines to replace emergency pit latrines ▪ Clean latrines to ensure proper hygiene in the camp ▪ Ensure vectors/pests control services are provided to reduce the risk of malaria and other insect-borne illnesses ▪ Maintain/repair existing male/female showers ▪ Set up one mobile garbage bin per block of 8 family shelters ▪ Conduct hygiene and environmental awareness-raising campaigns in the camps ▪ Maintain basic hygiene and sanitation facilities at entry points (mobile latrines, hand-washing facilities, waste bins)
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrade refugee families living in Mahama from emergency tents to semi-permanent shelters ▪ Provide tents as a contingency measure in the case of a mass influx ▪ Maintain and/or construct communal shelters in transit centres and reception centres ▪ Improve access roads, in-camp roads and security parameter roads ▪ Construct semi-permanent administrative infrastructures currently based in tents, to ensure refugees enjoy basic human rights including physical safety and rights to services
Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the SAFE (Safe Access to Fuel and Energy) strategy ▪ Distribute firewood to refugees on monthly basis ▪ Ensure that households have access to energy saving equipment ▪ Provide households with sustainable sources of lighting energy, such as solar lanterns
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procure and distribute standard basic core-relief items (CRI) kits for all new arrivals, including jerry cans, soap, mosquito net, mats, synthetic sleeping bags, kitchen sets, tarpaulins, stoves, blankets, sanitary pads and plastic buckets
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure community follow-up and support mechanisms

Education

for PWSN are set up in the refugee community to ensure they have equal access to basic services

- 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 early childhood development (ECD) services
- Provide home-based ECD services for children aged 0-3 years, which are adapted to the refugee camp context and construct permanent ECD facilities/centres
- Provide recreation, communication and learning materials for ECD facilities
- Recruit and train caregivers (teachers) and mother leaders
- Monitor, mentor and supervise caregivers
- Conduct Rapid Educational Needs Assessments to inform the response
- Identify and engage educators/facilitators to manage the education programme
- Conduct orientation programmes for primary and secondary students
- Recruit Burundian and Rwandan teachers for orientation programmes
- Construct educational facilities in the camp to hold orientation classes
- Identify and support local schools, capable of hosting affected children
- Provide teaching and scholastic materials (e.g. School in-a-box)
- Mentor refugee teachers
- Construct/Rehabilitate inclusive educational facilities (24 school blocks)
- Provide teaching, academic materials and equipment (desks, tables and 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 assessments to identify out of school children (OOSC)
- Provide literacy, numeracy and life skills classes for OOSC
- Provide technical and vocational education and training to youth and strengthen the capacity of local schools that are hosting upper primary and lower secondary level refugee students
- Provide academic and teaching equipment (desks, tables and benches) to the schools in the camp
- Establish temporary child-friendly learning spaces for the local schools hosting refugee students as well as for learning spaces in the camp
- Train and monitor teachers in the local school next to the camp and in the camp based school
- Construct permanent classrooms in the local school for pre-primary and lower primary students
- Provide classes to lower primary students in the camp
- Provide educational support for school going children (scholastic materials, uniforms, school feeding and school-related costs) in the camp and in the local school next to the camp, as well as for refugees in urban areas (Kigali and Huye)
- Construct a permanent structure for child-friendly spaces (CFS) and provide CFS activities
- Identify children with special education needs and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support their access to inclusive education Provide an accelerated learning programme for literacy, numeracy, and life skills training for OOSC Provide technical and vocational training to youth
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase community mobilization in order to strengthen the community response to GBV, create community based mechanisms enhancing child protection and ensuring community awareness, access to justice, law enforcement mechanisms and civil character of asylum Strengthen the functioning of refugee committees Increase women's participation in refugee committees and at the decision-making level Strengthen and implement community outreach activities Mobilize active members of the refugee community to engage in livelihood activities
Coexistence with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve social cohesion between refugees and the host community by organizing community activities and projects in the camp and host community
Natural resources and shared environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct risk-mapping sessions in all camps and in the host community and encourage community awareness of environmental risks
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a market assessment to determine the best programming interventions and possible value chain analysis Carry out technical and vocational training Partner with local and international social enterprises Establish operational partnerships with private sector stakeholders Explore possibilities to include refugees into existing livelihoods and development programmes
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Coordination and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue joint UNHCR-MIDIMAR refugee coordination meetings in Kigali as well as coordination meetings at the field level Ensure interagency sectoral meetings are held on a regular basis Conduct interagency sectoral assessments as necessary (e.g. nutrition surveys, protection assessments etc.) Employ the Age, Gender, Diversity (AGD) approach to ensure the refugee perspective and feedback is taken into account when formulating response mechanisms
Camp management and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage reception centres and refugee camps jointly with the Government and supporting inclusive refugee leadership structures
Donor relations and resource mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold joint donor briefings and present funding gaps to potential donors Continue organising bilateral meetings with ambassadors and other representatives of diplomatic missions Disseminate information to donors (e.g. fact sheets) to update them on operational developments Organise press releases and social media announcements on donor contributions
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport newly arriving refugees from the border to transit centres (TCs) and subsequently to the camp Provide medical screening for refugees at TCs before their departure to the camp Hire trucks, buses and luggage trucks for refugee transfers and make provisions to provide special

Operation management, coordination and support

transport for PWSN

- Procure light vehicles, pickups, motorcycles, cargo and tipper trucks, as well as spare parts
- Install fuel storage and dispensing facilities
- Ensure programme management mechanisms are working smoothly by holding field office and branch office level coordination meetings with all stakeholders
- Conduct quarterly monitoring and reporting of project activities with Multifunctional Teams (MFT)

Financial requirements (USD)

UNHCR's 2016 ExCom-approved budget for the Rwanda operation amounts to USD 41.9 million. To address the evolving needs of refugees from Burundi who have sought asylum in Rwanda, and in view of the fact that these needs were not included in the ExCom-approved budget for 2016, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the highlighted requirements. The total requirements, including the supplementary budget for the Burundi situation in 2016, amount to USD 64.2 million.

	EXCOM BUDGET EXCOM budget related to the Burundi Situation (USD)	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS as of 22 Dec 2015 (USD)	TOTAL as of 22 Dec 2015 (USD)
Favourable protection environment	23,409	2,044,358	2,067,767
Access to legal assistance and remedies	8,781	766,828	775,609
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	8,487	741,213	749,700
Public attitude towards people of concern	6,141	536,317	542,458
Fair protection processes and documentation	57,098	4,986,580	5,043,678
Reception conditions	11,029	963,165	974,194
Registration and profiling	7,706	673,025	680,731
Status determination procedures	12,282	1,072,635	1,084,917
Individual documentation	6,141	536,317	542,458
Civil registration and status documentation	12,282	1,072,635	1,084,917
Family reunification	7,658	668,803	676,461
Security from violence and exploitation	11,945	1,043,184	1,055,129
Protection from crime	2,987	260,873	263,860
Prevention of and response to SGBV	3,917	342,059	345,976
Protection of children	5,041	440,252	445,293
Basic needs and essential services	397,473	34,712,716	35,110,189
Health	41,381	3,613,953	3,655,334
Reproductive health and HIV services	4,130	360,703	364,833
Nutrition	3,669	320,405	324,074
Water	32,207	2,812,685	2,844,892
Sanitation and hygiene	76,795	6,706,761	6,783,556
Shelter and infrastructure	121,615	10,621,081	10,742,696
Access to energy	13,108	1,144,807	1,157,915
Basic and domestic items	37,907	3,310,596	3,348,503
Services for people with specific needs	23,185	2,024,831	2,048,016
Education	43,476	3,796,894	3,840,370
Community empowerment and self-reliance	53,107	4,638,024	4,691,131
Community mobilization	11,166	975,146	986,312
Coexistence with local communities	10,052	877,865	887,917

Natural resources and shared environment	13,402	1,170,486	1,183,888
Self-reliance and livelihoods	18,487	1,614,527	1,633,014
Leadership, coordination and partnership	32,956	2,878,223	2,911,179
Coordination and partnerships	16,518	1,442,587	1,459,105
Camp management and coordination	10,292	898,869	909,161
Donor relations and resource mobilization	6,146	536,767	542,913
Logistics and operations support	104,012	9,083,735	9,187,747
Logistics and supply	52,220	4,560,522	4,612,742
Operation management, coordination and support	51,792	4,523,213	4,575,005
Subtotal	680,000	59,386,820	60,066,820
Support Costs (7%)		4,157,077	4,157,077
Total		63,543,897	64,223,897

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Existing response

The crisis in Burundi has continued to force people to flee from Burundi across the border into Tanzania, although the arrival rate has dropped from an average high of 500 persons per day in early October 2015 to 170 persons per day as of 30 November 2015. As of 31 October, a total of 109,750 refugees and asylum-seekers from Burundi had been registered. A continued influx into Tanzania is expected to result in the arrival of an additional 60,000 Burundian refugees in 2016, bringing the total number of new Burundian refugees to 170,000 by December 2016. To accommodate the new arrivals and to decongest Nyarugusu camp, the Government allocated three new camp sites, namely Nduta, Mtendeli and Karago. Relocations of new arrivals from border points and from Nyarugusu camp to Nduta started in October 2015 and, as of 31 October, the camp hosted 14,335 refugees. UNHCR is also establishing infrastructures and facilities to support the operation and provide adequate shelter to new arrivals and to those already settled in Nyarugusu who will be relocated.

These measures aim to improve the physical security of refugees and address the other protection concerns they face such as gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse. In response, the office is implementing a comprehensive solutions strategy which includes the distribution of solar lanterns to all families, the provision of fuel efficient stoves as well as training and awareness-raising campaigns aimed at refugees, authorities and other service providers in the camp. Furthermore, core relief item (CRI) distributions prioritize persons with specific needs.

Strategy and coordination

The Government of Tanzania and the UN Country Team (UNCT) have compiled a contingency plan for mass population influx. This appeal is based on the existing contingency plan to maximise the synergies among UN agencies and NGO partners in the response, based on functional inter-agency and inter-governmental coordination mechanisms already in place, such as the coordination structure provided through the Delivering as One initiative.

In addition, UNHCR leads the inter-agency response for the Burundian refugee influx into Tanzania, in close coordination with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator. Similarly, partners in the response closely collaborate and coordinate with the Government of Tanzania through its Refugee Service Department and the Border Management and Control Unit of the Immigration Department in the Ministry of Home Affairs. UN field offices collaborate and coordinate with the Regional Commissioner's Office. The Refugee Programme Working Group manages coordination and information sharing, and incorporates members from the Emergency Coordination Group (ECG).

Interagency meetings on appropriate sectorial interventions are held regularly in the field and in the capital. Emergency response centres have been established at UNHCR offices in Dar es Salaam, Kigoma, Kasulu and Kibondo, and make use of coordination fora to disseminate information on new arrivals, demographics, gaps and progress made. Weekly briefing notes for circulation to main actors, other UN agencies and donors have been developed. An Interagency Refugee Information Management Working Group for the purposes of coordinating information management products and sharing interagency information has been established to coordinate the refugee response with partners and UNHCR sectors. UNHCR and partners will ensure that mass information campaigns are carried out with the newly arriving population within the reception facilities. They will work with central and regional government departments to establish a community outreach information campaign, and thus ensure that key messages are disseminated and understood by the refugee community.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
<p>Access to legal assistance and remedies</p> <p>Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide or establish legal services and clinics in all camps ▪ UNHCR and relevant government officials to conduct joint monitoring at least twice a month ▪ Provide technical and financial support to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) refugee department. The enhanced capacity of the MHA will contribute to improving protection and assistance of refugees.
Fair protection processes and documentation	
<p>Reception conditions</p> <p>Individual documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct a reception/transit centre in the new camp site and Karago camp to improve reception conditions for persons of concern (PoC) ▪ Provide hot meals to new arrivals and relocate individuals from Nyarugusu camp to Nduta, Mtendeli and Karago camps and a fourth new site yet to be approved by the Government (hereon referred to as "camp n°5"). ▪ Conduct population fixing and household-level registration ▪ Conduct individual-level registration and validation of family compositions for new arrivals in Nduta, Mtendeli, Karago and camp n°5 and update the population database accordingly ▪ Provide individual documentation
Security from violence and exploitation	
<p>Protection from effects of armed conflict</p> <p>Prevention of and response to SGBV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deploy police officers to enhance security and maintain peace and order in the new camp sites and surrounding areas ▪ Provide psychosocial counselling and distribute dignity kits

Protection of children	<p>to SGBV survivors in Nyarugusu, Nduta, Mtendeli, Karago, and camp n°5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct awareness-raising activities (training sessions, meetings, seminars and workshops) for the refugee community on prevention and response to SGBV ▪ Carry out the 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 (psychosocial, medical and legal aspects) ▪ Update Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), including reference tracks ▪ Regularly organise case management and coordination by respecting survivors' confidentiality and protection guidelines ▪ Construct child-friendly spaces in the new camp sites ▪ Identify and register unaccompanied/separated children (UASC) and other children at risk ▪ Undertake fast Best Interest assessments and Determination (BIA/D) for all UASC ▪ Organise case management meetings ▪ Initiate an individualized assistance process (case management) for all UASC ▪ Establish and build the capacity of child protection structures such as child protection committees ▪ Conduct awareness-raising sessions for the refugee community on child protection
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide primary health care services to refugees in Nyarugusu, Nduta, Mtendeli, Karago and camp n°5 ▪ Purchase essential drugs to 12 camp-based health centres and posts ▪ Construct/rehabilitate and equip health centres and clinics in all new camp sites to ensure refugees have access to adequate health services ▪ Rent ambulances through UNHCR's Global Fleet Management (GFM) rental scheme
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procure and distribute therapeutic milk to severely malnourished persons of concern ▪ Establish nutrition screening and set up supplementary and therapeutic feeding programme ▪ Establish programme for infant and young child feeding practices
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct/upgrade water supply system to ensure all refugees receive at least 20 L/person/day ▪ Ensure water treatment, surveillance and quality control ▪ Procure water treatment chemicals ▪ Ensure borehole maintenance, rehabilitation/drilling and/or the establishment of an alternative water source ▪ Explore alternative long-term low-cost water supply solutions, e.g. solar powered pumps
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish water management committees ▪ Construct community latrine blocks in the Nduta, Mtendeli and Karago camps ▪ Support families with constructing family latrines and bathing cubicles in the Nduta, Mtendeli and Karago camps to reduce the risk of disease ▪ Distribute soap every month to improve hygiene conditions ▪ Distribute sanitary materials to women and girls in all the camps
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide transitional shelter packages to families to improve their physical security and address other

Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protection issues including GBV Procure and distribute tarpaulins and plastic sheet rolls to enhance refugees' living conditions Provide firewood to persons with specific needs (PWSN) to increase their safety and prevent incidences of SGBV Procure and distribute fuel efficient stoves to families Provide training to women on energy efficient cooking Provide emergency core relief items (CRI) to newly arrived families
Basic and domestic items	
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide material assistance and psychosocial support to PWSN to decrease their vulnerability, and address potential protection risks
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide emergency primary education services to pupils in the camps Construct classrooms in the Nduta, Mtendeli and Karago camps to enhance the learning environment and reduce idleness
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Coordination and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover monitoring, reporting and support staff costs
Camp management and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcate and allocate plots for all refugees in all new camp sites Distribute CRIs in all the camps Coordinate with all partners operating in the camps
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent vehicles through the GFM. Rent vehicles/trucks for 3 months pending arrival of GFM vehicles to ensure operational continuity Procure and distribute fuel for water pumps, generators and operation vehicles Procure trucks and generators for the Nduta camp Contribute to the air charter operations

Financial requirements (USD)

UNHCR's 2016 ExCom-approved budget for UNHCR's operations in Tanzania amounts to USD 40 million. To address the evolving needs of refugees from Burundi who have sought asylum in Tanzania and in view of the fact that these needs were not included in the ExCom-approved budget for 2016, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the highlighted requirements. The total requirements, including the supplementary budget for the Burundi situation in 2016, amount to USD 74.8 million.

	EXCOM BUDGET	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
	EXCOM budget related to the Burundi Situation (USD)	as of 22 Dec 2015 (USD)	as of 22 Dec 2015 (USD)
Favourable protection environment	25,894	1,538,023	1,563,917
Access to legal assistance and remedies	9,885	587,135	597,020
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	16,009	950,888	966,897
Fair protection processes and documentation	72,480	4,305,031	4,377,511
Reception conditions	29,885	1,775,060	1,804,945
Individual documentation	42,595	2,529,971	2,572,566
Security from violence and exploitation	82,733	4,914,036	4,996,769

Protection from effects arm conflict strengthened	13,193	783,609	796,802
Prevention of and response to SGBV	40,230	2,389,503	2,429,733
Protection of children	29,310	1,740,924	1,770,234
Basic needs and essential services	815,396	48,431,579	49,246,975
Health	146,554	8,704,789	8,851,343
Nutrition	1,916	113,786	115,702
Water	106,322	6,315,116	6,421,438
Sanitation and hygiene	109,680	6,514,604	6,624,284
Shelter and infrastructure	140,981	8,373,748	8,514,729
Access to energy	48,725	2,894,100	2,942,825
Basic and domestic items	66,872	3,971,984	4,038,856
Services for people with specific needs	16,283	967,180	983,463
Education	178,063	10,576,272	10,754,335
Leadership, coordination and partnership	82,183	4,881,372	4,963,555
Coordination and partnerships	53,256	3,163,205	3,216,461
Camp management and coordination	28,927	1,718,167	1,747,094
Logistics and operations support	81,314	4,829,759	4,911,073
Logistics and supply	81,314	4,829,759	4,911,073
Subtotal	1,160,000	68,899,800	70,059,800
Support costs (7%)		4,822,986	4,822,986
Total		73,722,786	74,882,786

UGANDA

Existing response

The crisis in Burundi has continued to force people to flee from Burundi and onwards to Uganda. As of 31 October, 15,657 refugees were settled in the Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements. It is projected that an additional 15,000 refugees will seek asylum in Uganda from Burundi and will bring the total number of new refugees from Burundi to 30,000 by the end of 2016. Newly-arriving refugees are registered by the Government's refugee information management system, which constitutes a major shift towards strengthened Government capacity in managing protection and assistance.

New arrivals are provided with food, core relief items and basic services before they are allocated plots of land within a settlement, where they receive household items, shelter kits and farming implements. Since the start of the current influx, various partners have contributed to implementing the protection response through family tracing services; alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied children; increasing the capacity of primary schools; and improving the ability of community structures to provide protection, prevention and response activities. Local government bodies have been involved in the design of community-based protection structures and trainings, thus ensuring that the arrangements within the settlements mirror those in the host communities.

The response to the influx includes both life-saving emergency operations as well as efforts to stabilise the situation of the existing refugee population. In this environment, UNHCR continues to provide access to asylum and life-saving emergency support at borders and reception centres.

Furthermore, protection and SGBV referral systems have been strengthened. In the health and education sectors, integrated service delivery with District Local Government systems has been established to avoid duplication. On a wider scale, the integration of refugee management and protection into the National Development Plan has taken place. This is exemplified in the area of livelihoods, where support is provided from the onset in the form of gradual economic assistance for refugees staying in the country for extended periods of time.

Strategy and coordination

Together with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR supports planning, implementation and coordination of the overall response for the refugee emergencies in Uganda, in consultation with UN and NGO partners. The integration of national and external capacities is particularly important in view of the non-camp settlement policy in Uganda. In Kampala, the interagency coordination meeting takes place on a monthly basis, and is co-chaired by the OPM and UNHCR, in addition to regular sector coordination meetings. At the regional level and at the settlement level, interagency coordination meetings and sectoral meetings take place on a regular basis. At field level, District Local Governments are at the forefront of the emergency response, working closely with UN and NGO partners and supplementing Government efforts. The Burundi refugee response in Uganda involves some 22 partners, including 16 NGOs, 6 UN agencies and international organisations.

In 2016, UNHCR will further develop its delivery capacity, with particular focus on the health and education sectors. Programmatic planning will be informed by gender-sensitive criteria to address inequalities and ensure all beneficiaries have equal access to protection interventions that cater to specific needs and vulnerabilities. Three main goals will be pursued: emergency service provision in line with SPHERE standards; ensuring the transition from care and maintenance to solutions in light of the non-camp context; and strengthening the resilience of refugees and host communities by supporting basic needs with increased interventions aimed at promoting livelihoods.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation

Reception conditions

Registration and profiling

- Improve reception conditions in transit and reception centres (TC/RC): provide communal shelter and sanitation, cooked food and access to safe water
- Ensure Burundian refugees continue to be granted *prima facie* status
- Review the current government Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) coverage to ensure it becomes protection-friendly and that data access is provided to UNHCR
- Undertake early screening at first point of arrival to identify SGBV survivors and other individuals requiring urgent attention
- Support the OPM with individually documenting all refugees and providing them with identity cards
- Strengthen the individual case management and filing system
- Enhance access to civil documentation including birth,

Nutrition

Water

Sanitation and hygiene

Shelter and infrastructure

- Support the provision of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health including access to HIV/AIDS services
- Build the capacity of health workers and village health teams in the area of family planning
- Establish and train emergency health workers on the functioning of nutrition screening centres and set up the supplementary treatment and community management of acute malnutrition
- Support social mobilization for micronutrient supplementation and immunization services for women and children
- Construct adequate WASH facilities at ECD centres and primary schools
- Carry out water trucking and water tank installation in new settlements
- Maintain boreholes and rehabilitate or establish alternative water sources
- Explore other alternative long-term low-cost water supply solutions, e.g. spring-fed gravity flow systems
- Ensure the motorization of high yield boreholes (using solar/generator hybrid systems) in settlements with high population density, at health centres, and in public structures in high population density areas
- Construct valley tanks/earth dams for catchment of rain water, to be used in harvesting and for other water supply needs beyond domestic use
- Establish water management committees
- Procure and provide hygiene materials, including soap, water storage containers, hand washing containers, children's potties and scoops
- Produce and disseminate materials for hygiene education
- Procure and provide sanitation kits and communal latrine excavation tool kits
- Promote the modified Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) methodology
- Construct drainable latrines and temporary latrines in TC/RC and public buildings
- Construct emergency communal temporary latrines in the new refugee villages within the settlements according to SPHERE standards
- Decommission temporary communal latrines in older settlements, following the construction of household latrines
- Control vector-borne diseases and undertake prevention activities.
- Establish a waste management system at household and institutional level
- Set up emergency shelters
- Construct a reception centre, partner operating offices and staff accommodation at base camp, as well as police posts and offices
- Rehabilitate base camp facilities
- Distribute family tents to vulnerable families
- Procure and distribute standard shelter (housing) kits
- Plan new refugee villages within settlements; carry out plot verification, demarcation and allocation
- Build and maintain 50 Km of roads in and around the refugee settlements
- Construct schools, latrines, classrooms and teacher accommodation to meet the required standards in relation to population numbers

Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the secondary school through the rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure, including dormitories ▪ Promote alternative energy sources, e.g. briquettes, solar and bio-gas as pilot projects ▪ Provide training on energy efficient cooking practices for women ▪ Set up energy-saving device for communal lighting – schools, streets, health centres and staff accommodation
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scale up the safe access to fuel energy (SAFE) project ▪ Procure and distribute standard basic core relief items (CRI) kits in transit centres ▪ Procure and distribute standard CRI packages in the settlements
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify PWSN and the appropriate assistance services ▪ Provide comprehensive support to persons with specific needs (PWSN) in the settlement including with mental health and psychosocial support
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide education materials to children aged 6-17 ▪ Construct accelerated learning centres for English language teaching ▪ Recruit the adequate number of teachers ▪ Sensitize new arrivals on the Ugandan education system in and go-back-to-school campaigns ▪ Build the capacity of ECD and CFS caregivers/teachers and school management committees ▪ Provide learning materials including a laboratory and library to all schools ▪ Provide scholarships for children with disabilities to attend special needs schools, as well as orphaned and vulnerable children
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure continued support to community self-governance structures ▪ Strengthen protection from crime and enhance peaceful coexistence in the settlements through the establishment of community policing mechanisms ▪ Facilitate dialogue between host communities and refugees. Include the host community representatives in training activities organised in the settlements
Natural resources and shared environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a community-based environmental action plan and engage in networking with stakeholders ▪ Facilitate quarterly environment and livelihoods meeting among different stakeholders ▪ Establish and maintain tree nurseries and demarcate protected areas in/near the settlements ▪ Establish community, agency and institutional woodlots with SOPs developed to ensure sustainable use ▪ Create woodlots on institutional lands (school, health facilities)
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake fruit tree planting at household level ▪ Establish school gardens and junior farmer schools ▪ Provide business start-up and accountancy training ▪ Provide livestock, maize, bean, sweet potato seeds to beneficiaries ▪ Design cash transfer mechanism to encourage income generating activities and arrange for cash for work ▪ Form and provide resources to village savings and loans (VSLA) groups ▪ Provide entrepreneurship skills building (e.g. training, leadership and organization development skills, formation of association, business plan, basic numeracy, literacy, accounting and life skills training)

- Provide value chain additions (e.g. equipment and materials including maize milling machine, maize sheller, rice thresher, packaging materials)
- Conduct rapid market assessments
- Construct communal crop storage construction to minimize post-harvest losses
- Facilitate exchange visits among farmer groups
- Establish a market space for income-generating activities

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply

- Ensure timely and dignified transport of refugees from reception centres to their allocated plots
- Ensure effective warehouse management with harmonised systems and controls
- Procure light vehicles, motorcycles, 4-wheel drive trucks and tippers and one 30-person bus and ensure maintenance

Operation management, coordination and support

- Install and manage fuel storage and dispensing facilities
- Lead and facilitate coordination and information management in a way that is inclusive of all partners at Kampala and field levels
- Engage with government and private donors, including through funding submissions and reporting
- Carry out fleet management
- Transport relief items
- Provide support to transit centre and refugee settlement management

Financial requirements (USD)

UNHCR's 2016 ExCom-approved budget for UNHCR's operations in Uganda amounts to USD 242.8 million. To address the evolving needs of refugees from Burundi who have sought asylum in Uganda and in view of the fact that these needs were not included in the ExCom-approved budget for 2016, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the highlighted requirements. The total requirements, including the supplementary budget for the Burundi situation in 2016, amount to USD 14.9 million.

	EXCOM BUDGET EXCOM budget related to the Burundi Situation (USD)	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS as of 22 Dec 2015 (USD)	TOTAL as of 22 Dec 2015 (USD)
Fair protection processes and documentation	415,086	730,953	1,146,039
Reception conditions	124,526	219,286	343,812
Registration and profiling	290,560	511,667	802,227
Security from violence and exploitation	331,239	583,301	914,540
Prevention of and response to SGBV	207,543	365,477	573,020
Protection of children	123,696	217,824	341,520
Basic needs and essential services	3,298,982	5,809,404	9,108,386
Health	166,034	292,381	458,415
Reproductive health and HIV services	83,019	146,191	229,210
Nutrition	93,166	164,062	257,228
Water	403,092	709,833	1,112,925
Sanitation and hygiene	569,128	1,002,218	1,571,346

Shelter and infrastructure	505,254	889,737	1,394,991
Access to energy	166,034	292,381	458,415
Basic and domestic items	480,859	846,777	1,327,636
Services for people with specific needs	578,074	1,017,970	1,596,044
Education	254,322	447,854	702,176
Community empowerment and self-reliance	444,836	783,343	1,228,179
Community mobilization	83,528	147,090	230,618
Natural resources and shared environment	178,670	314,633	493,303
Self-reliance and livelihoods	182,638	321,620	504,258
Logistics and operations support	706,000	1,243,245	1,949,245
Logistics and supply	111,545	196,428	307,973
Operation management, coordination and support	594,455	1,046,817	1,641,272
Subtotal	5,196,143	9,150,246	14,346,389
Support costs		640,517	640,517
Total		9,790,763	14,986,906

ZAMBIA

Existing response

Asylum-seekers from Burundi arrive by boat in Mpulungu and Nakonde, two localities on Lake Tanganyika, in the far north of the country. New arrivals who report to immigration officials and request asylum are screened by a District Joint Operational Committee (DJOC) composed of immigration, police, army, and intelligence officials. The DJOC verifies the identity of asylum-seekers and examines their reasons for fleeing their country of origin. Screenings are carried out with a view to separating armed elements, combatants and other individuals considered a threat to national security. The DJOC also determines whether new arrivals should be recognized as refugees pursuant to the 1969 OAU Convention criteria. Asylum-seekers who are not granted refugee status are referred to the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) in Lusaka for individual status determination and may appear in front of the national eligibility committee. Upon recognition, refugees are transferred to settlements in Meheba (North-Western Province) or Mayukwayukwa (Western Province) in line with Zambia's encampment policy. Pending status determination by the DJOC, Burundian asylum-seekers are temporarily hosted in the Meheba transit centre. The COR is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs and works closely with UNHCR. It is currently carrying out the majority of registrations in the capital, Lusaka. However, a few cases have been transferred directly from the border area to the Meheba settlement and registered by COR registration officers. In Lusaka, new arrivals are hosted at the Makeni transit centre. If they are found to be vulnerable, they are transferred by bus to the Meheba settlement after registration.

Since April 2015, the Office of the COR has registered over 800 new arrivals. Some 219 households (375 persons) have been relocated to the Meheba settlement, and another 322 households (434 persons) have settled in Lusaka or await relocation to Meheba. The majority of the refugees come from the provinces of Bujumbura, Rumonge and Cibitoke. Upon arrival, they receive family tents and, after three months, simple building materials (e.g. thatch, sun-baked bricks), which are purchased locally and distributed. These materials enable refugees to construct their own dwellings in the allocated settlement areas. They also receive cash assistance for a period of 12 months and are then expected to grow crops on the plots that the Government has allocated.

Strategy and coordination

Refugee matters are dealt with by the Office of the COR, under the purview of the Ministry for Home Affairs. The COR is responsible for the reception, accommodation and onward transportation of new arrivals. It is predominantly funded by UNHCR and partly under Zambia's national budget. The governmental response to a potential refugee influx would be coordinated by COR at all levels.

New arrivals will continue to be accommodated among refugee communities in the Meheba or Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements, to the greatest degree possible. The planning figure for 2016 is

relatively low (3,000 persons), and the strategy is therefore to include these new arrivals into existing systems and structures. Should the number of arrivals exceed 5,000, the UN country team will be mobilized. In all sectors, and as far as possible, the provision of basic services will be ensured through existing local government bodies. UNHCR will provide additional monetary and material support through its Government partners, the Ministries of Health and Education and of Community Development and Child Health. Services for persons with specific needs, including response for survivors of SGBV and child protection services for unaccompanied and separated children, will be strengthened to account for a potential increase in beneficiaries.

Should the number of arrivals by boat increase, services at the reception centre at the border will have to be enhanced, and Government partners will require support to ensure that basic food and shelter needs are met and that the timely transfer to refugee settlements takes place. For the time being, limited amounts of core relief items (e.g. tents, kitchen sets and blankets) have been prepositioned at entry points. Finally, given the importance of ensuring access to asylum and protection from *refoulement*, the capacity of UNHCR's Government counterparts will be further reinforced with refresher training sessions and joint border monitoring missions.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Access to legal assistance and remedies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the government of Zambia, including the judiciary and the Police, to ensure that refugees have equal access to legal services as per international standards and in line with the Zambian legal system
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly coordinate and maintain close contact with relevant border Districts authorities Carry out joint border monitoring missions with the COR Organise protection trainings/refresher sessions in the first semester of 2016 for border officials and DJOC members in border districts
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all new arrivals are provided with access to basic reception facilities in border areas or in Lusaka Ensure the timely transfer of arrivals from border areas or from Lusaka to the settlements
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all new arrivals are registered individually upon lodging an asylum request
Refugee status determination procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure individual status determination is conducted in a fair and timely manner by the DJOC or the COR
Individual documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all asylum-seekers and refugees are issued proper documentation
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise assistance for unaccompanied minors, separated children (UASC) and children at risk to ensure that their specific needs are addressed and that they benefit from foster care and/or other protection arrangements Conduct child tracing and reunification in partnership with other child protection agencies
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide services to all persons of concern (PoC) exposed to acts of SGBV in their country of origin as well as in

	Zambia
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the existing SGBV response mechanism, including the referral system, and ensure that a proactive approach is taken towards SGBV issues Provide support services to the survivors, particularly with the clinical management, and to their families
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the rate of morbidity and mortality among PoC through the provision of adequate health services Provide basic health care services through local clinics Provide material and financial support, through the COR and the Ministry of Health to rapidly boost capacity Implement preventive public health measures in displacement areas as needed Establish referral services and means of transport to referral facilities Educate PoC about key public health hazards such as diarrhoea, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, GBV and mental health
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to improving the resilience of refugees and host communities by providing access to agricultural and other livelihood opportunities
Water, sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure availability of minimum safe drinking water supply and sanitation facilities Monitor and survey WASH related issues Provide support to the DWA (Department of Water) with the drilling of new boreholes where necessary
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase and distribute basic shelter kits Provide cash assistance to all new arrivals Distribute basic CRI kits to all new arrivals (jerry cans, kitchen sets, tarpaulins, blankets, mosquito nets, sanitary napkins and recycled family tents)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate access to quality pre-school, primary and secondary education for all refugee children with a specific focus on girls and children with disabilities and other vulnerable children by enabling them to resume school within the national educational system, with as little delay as possible Provide financial support for the education of UASC
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide income-generating activity support for vulnerable individuals
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Coordination and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to the COR to ensure it has the capacity to respond to and coordinate the response for a refugee influx of 3,000 persons, at Lusaka level and at settlement level
Camp management and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Government with managing the refugee settlements and transit centres Reinforce/establish community mobilisation and leadership structures to restore social support and cohesion

Financial requirements (USD)

UNHCR's 2016 ExCom-approved budget for UNHCR's operations in Zambia amounts to USD 17.2 million. To address the evolving needs of refugees from Burundi who have sought asylum in Zambia and in view of the fact that these needs were not included in the ExCom-approved budget for 2016, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the highlighted requirements. The total requirements, including the supplementary budget for the Burundi situation in 2016, amount to USD 267,500.

	EXCOM BUDGET	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (USD)
	EXCOM budget related to the Burundi Situation	as of 22 Dec 2015	as of 22 Dec 2015
	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)
Favourable protection environment	-	16,500	16,500
Access to legal assistance and remedies	-	1,500	1,500
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	-	15,000	15,000
Fair protection processes and documentation	-	37,000	37,000
Reception conditions	-	14,000	14,000
Registration and profiling	-	5,000	5,000
Status determination procedures	-	12,000	12,000
Individual documentation	-	6,000	6,000
Security from violence and exploitation	-	16,000	16,000
Prevention of and response to SGBV	-	4,000	4,000
Protection of children	-	12,000	12,000
Basic needs and essential services	-	124,000	124,000
Health	-	5,500	5,500
Food security	-	105,000	105,000
Water	-	1,500	1,500
Sanitation and hygiene	-	1,000	1,000
Basic and domestic items	-	7,500	7,500
Education	-	3,500	3,500
Community empowerment and self-reliance	-	53,500	53,500
Self-reliance and livelihoods	-	53,500	53,500
Leadership, coordination and partnership	-	3,000	3,000
Camp management and coordination	-	3,000	3,000
Subtotal		250,000	250,000
Support costs (7%)		17,500	17,500
Total		267,500	267,500