

BURUNDI SITUATION 2017

Supplementary Appeal

January- December 2017

MAY 2017

COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Refugees receiving UNHCR assistance in Nduta Camp, Tanzania, 2016. © UNHCR/Benjamin Loyseau

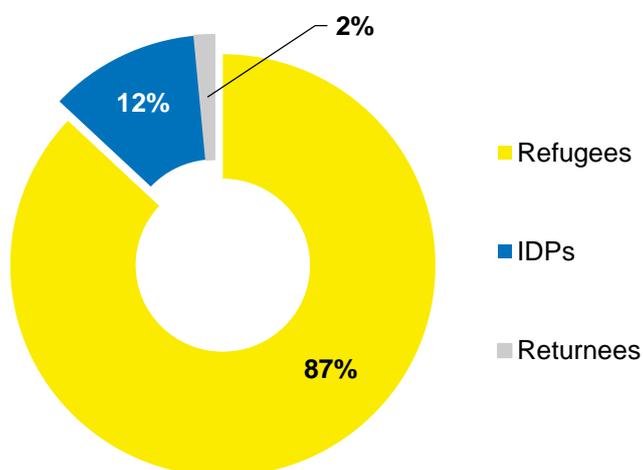
Contents

AT A GLANCE	4
INTRODUCTION	6
Populations of concern	7
Financial summary	8
Regional strategy and coordination	9
BURUNDI	13
Existing response	13
Strategy and coordination	13
Planned activities	15
Financial requirements	18
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	20
Existing response	20
Strategy and coordination	20
Planned activities	22
Financial requirements	24
RWANDA	26
Existing response	26
Strategy and coordination	27
Planned activities	28
Financial requirements	32
UGANDA	34
Existing response	34
Strategy and coordination	34
Planned activities	36
Financial requirements	41
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	43
Existing response	43
Strategy and coordination	44
Planned activities	45
Financial requirements	48

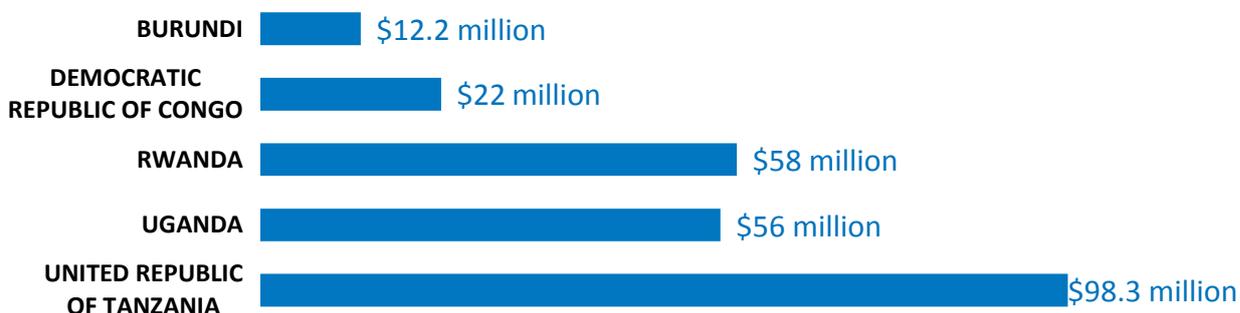
At a glance

483,257 people of concern as of April 2017

The Burundi crisis was categorized by UNHCR as a Level 2 emergency on 11 May 2015. Since April 2015, some 420,689 Burundians have fled to neighbouring countries, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Within Burundi, a further 55,293 people are displaced and 7,275 refugee returnees have been reported.



US\$250 million is needed in financial requirements for the Burundi situation for January until December 2017¹



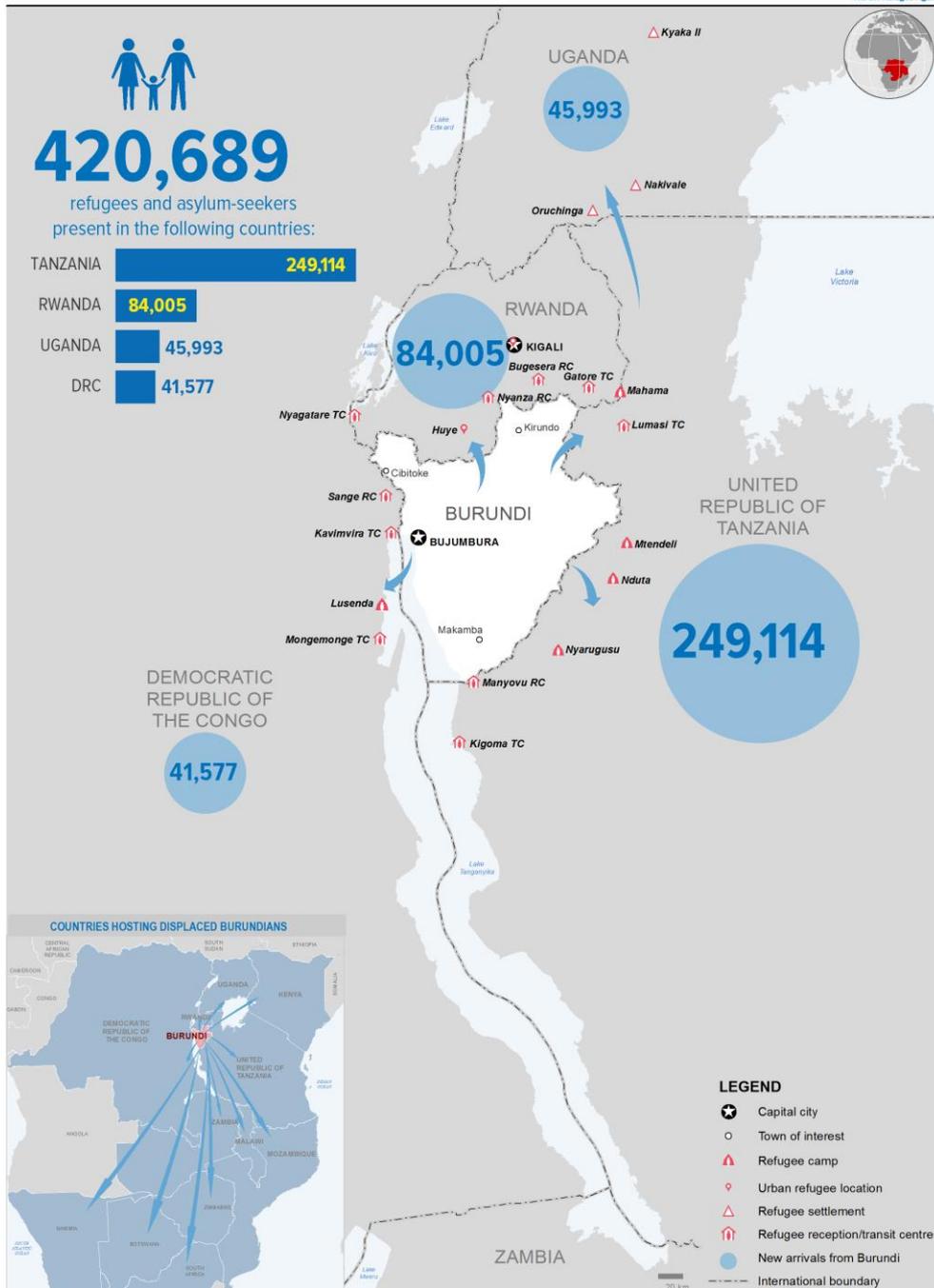
¹ All dollar signs denote US dollars. This total includes Zambia operation, regional activities and support costs (7 per cent).

BURUNDI SITUATION | as of 30 April 2017

Burundi Situation

Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers in neighbouring countries

as of 30 April 2017



Introduction

Since the outbreak of civil conflict in April 2015, thousands of Burundians have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. As of the end of April 2017, more than 420,600 Burundian refugees had fled to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, with over 120,000 having fled to these countries in 2016.

While many seek refuge abroad, internal displacement remains relatively low despite a potentially explosive situation within the country, with worsening humanitarian and socio-economic indicators. The human rights situation inside Burundi is volatile. Refugees fleeing Burundi have reported human rights abuses, fear of persecution, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) as some of the reasons for their flight. International efforts at encouraging dialogue towards a resolution of the crisis have stalled.

As the overall political and economic situation remains fragile with no signs of improving in 2017, it is expected that people will continue to flee to neighbouring countries, mostly to the United Republic of Tanzania, where some 249,000 refugees are already accommodated in three camps, namely Mtendeli, Nduta and Nyarugusu. The Office expects that another estimated 124,500 people will likely seek refuge into neighbouring countries by the end of 2017, bringing the total to 534,000 refugees since April 2015.

The increased needs in 2017 for refugee protection and assistance, detailed in this Supplementary Appeal show that the refugee population is expected to increase by 26 per cent by the end of 2017. In the DRC, Rwanda and United Republic of Tanzania, camps have reached or are very close to their maximum capacity. Particularly, in the United Republic of Tanzania, the situation in Nduta camp is alarming. The population in the camp, originally designed to host some 50,000 people, has reached 123,000, and is very close to its maximum capacity of 127,000. The risks related to this serious congestion are imminent. For example, needs related to the prevention of and response to SGBV has exceeded the available capacity of UNHCR and partners, particularly given the living conditions in the overcrowded camps. UNHCR and partners have as well been pointing to the protection and health risks and the possibilities of having a new cholera outbreak.

Although this Supplementary Appeal focuses on the four largest host countries in addition to Burundi, smaller numbers of refugees have fled to countries including Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In parallel, the Government of Burundi has reported a number of spontaneous returns and it is expected that, although conditions are not entirely conducive, 50,000 people will return spontaneously by the end of 2017, and will require

assistance to reintegrate. Lastly, almost 148,490 internally displaced people (IDPs) have so far been registered in IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which covers nine provinces in the country. Some 55,293 IDPs are displaced due to the socio-political crisis, while the other 93,197 IDPs fled their homes due to natural disasters.

A coordinated response to the humanitarian situation has been developed since the beginning of the crisis. An interagency regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), as well as a UNHCR Supplementary Appeal, were launched in 2016 as planning, coordination and fundraising platforms for the emergency response. Since the refugee crisis grew quicker than expected, UNHCR's 2016 planning figures were surpassed in both the DRC (41,577 against 30,000 planned) and the United Republic of Tanzania (239,059 against 170,000).

Host countries where capacity is already overstretched, particularly in the United Republic of Tanzania, will require continuous support in 2017 to provide assistance to the growing needs of the refugee population. As the Burundi situation enters into its third year, the refugee response will continue providing emergency assistance to new arrivals, while improving conditions in the camps, which includes seeking avenues to improve livelihood for refugees and host communities.

Populations of concern

OPERATION	Population of concern	DISPLACED POPULATION	PLANNED POPULATION
		<i>as of 30 April 2017</i>	<i>as of 31 December 2017</i>
Burundi	Internally displaced	55,293	55,293
Burundi	Returnees	7,275	50,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Burundian refugees	41,577	50,000
Rwanda	Burundian refugees	84,005	115,000
Uganda	Burundian refugees ²	45,993	50,000
United Republic of Tanzania	Burundian refugees	249,114	319,000
	TOTAL	483,257	639,293

² Figure based on the Government of Uganda figures.

Financial summary

UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) budget for the Burundi Situation in 2017 was \$214 million. To address the increasing needs of people of concern who have been displaced, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented in this appeal, amounting to \$36 million. **The total revised 2017 requirements for the Burundi Situation, including additional requirements, now amount to \$250 million** (including \$2.3 million in support costs for the additional requirements).

OPERATION	ExCom- approved budget excluding the Burundi Situation	BURUNDI SITUATION			Total revised requirements
		ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Burundi Situation	Additional requirements	Total	
BURUNDI	21,521,725	9,515,202	2,778,609	12,293,811	33,815,537
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	212,589,481	18,723,418	3,000,000	21,723,418	234,312,899
RWANDA	46,613,227	55,760,307	2,004,647	57,764,954	104,378,181
UGANDA	432,025,543	55,455,865	550,000	56,005,865	488,031,408
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	38,763,586	73,769,517	24,539,041	98,308,558	137,072,143
REGIONAL ACTIVITIES*³	23,215,967	1,155,256	390,000	1,545,256	24,761,222
SUBTOTAL	774,729,529	214,379,564	33,262,297	247,641,861	1,022,371,390
Support costs (7 per cent)		-	2,328,361	2,328,361	2,328,361
GRAND TOTAL	774,729,529	214,379,565	35,590,658	249,970,223	1,023,699,751

³ This total includes Zambia operation and regional activities.

Regional strategy and coordination

Strategy overview

The fragile protection environment inside Burundi is generating a continuous outflow of refugees to neighbouring countries who, in addition to being generous hosts to those in need, are also dealing with other refugee influxes. As overall needs related to the Burundi situation are expected to grow further, this appeal is designed to support some 639,300 people of concern—refugees, returnees, internally displaced people, and host communities—by the end of 2017.

The preservation of asylum space and provision of international protection in hosting countries remain UNHCR's priority in responding to the Burundi situation. Refugees from Burundi have been granted *prima facie* refugee status by the Governments of the DRC, Rwanda, and Uganda. These countries continued to keep their borders open and demonstrated a strong commitment to refugee protection. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania lifted *prima facie* recognition for Burundians in January 2017, requiring Burundian asylum seekers to have access to refugee status determination procedures and to ensure those who flee for protection reasons have access to its territory.

Provision of protection and assistance in the region has not yet reached acceptable standards despite the efforts of UNHCR and partners since the beginning of the emergency. Reception capacity has been enhanced to cope with new arrivals, although camps are overcrowded. In the DRC and United Republic of Tanzania, camps have reached or are very close to their maximum capacity, and upgrades or new settlements are urgently needed to decongest them. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the average water consumption per person in the camps is still below the minimum standard of 15 litres. The lack of sufficient fuel energy for refugee families continues to pose a major protection concern, as women and girls are often tasked with looking for firewood outside camp context, exposing them to SGBV risks. With respect to education, new educational infrastructures are required across the three camps. In the DRC, the lack of funding resulted in overcrowding of transit centres without the ability to construct additional shelters.

UNHCR's regional strategy to the Burundi crisis will focus on the following priorities:

Ensure access to territory for refugees seeking asylum

The protection space in the region is shrinking with new admission policies put in place in the United Republic of Tanzania, hosting the largest number of Burundian refugees. Against this backdrop, UNHCR will strengthen the capacity of government officials and institutions involved in the refugee response, as well as ensure that the principle of non-refoulement and the rights of asylum seekers are respected throughout the region. Furthermore, due to in particular the volatile security situation in some of the refugee hosting areas, UNHCR will advocate for the preservation of protection space and to safeguard the humanitarian and civilian character of asylum in hosting countries.

Increase reception capacity in refugee hosting countries

In the United Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR will continue its advocacy with the Government to identify and allocate an additional camp site to ease the pressure on Nduta camp, where the majority of refugees are currently accommodated. Similarly, Lusenda camp in the DRC already exceeds its maximum capacity of 18,000 people, hosting more than 27,000 Burundian refugees. UNHCR and local authorities have identified a new camp site, Mulongwe, but additional funding is urgently required to develop it as well as to provide shelter to refugees living in overcrowded reception centres and in informal housing. The gradual upgrading of emergency shelters to semi-durable structures will provide increased safety and privacy in hosting countries' camps.

Provide assistance and protection meeting acceptable standards in the region

UNHCR's response will focus primarily on the provision of protection, health and education services to Burundians who have been forcibly displaced, or who have decided to return spontaneously. Incidents of SGBV continue being reported by refugees and asylum seekers, making it important to build on structures in place in refugee settings to address these incidents. Continuous collaboration with local justice systems and further strengthening of referral pathways will sustain an environment where victims of SGBV can effectively report incidents and multi-sectoral assistance can be provided as well as appropriate legal action against perpetrators.

Access to and quality of health services needs to be expanded, including the establishment of new infrastructure, more trained staff, and procurement of equipment and medical supplies. Referral pathways to secondary health facilities will continue to be strengthened for refugees with serious illnesses, including pregnant women with obstetric complications. Reproductive health services will

continue to be provided to pregnant and lactating women. This also includes continued access to family planning methods and the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV.

Education of school-aged children remains a priority in all refugee sites but there is generally insufficient capacity and space available in the camps. This is particularly a problem in the United Republic of Tanzania where additional schools are needed for refugee children.

Strengthen resilience and increase access to livelihoods

With the crisis becoming more protracted, livelihood activities are being implemented to increase the level of self-sufficiency of refugees. Besides agricultural support, market structures have been constructed and refugees have received entrepreneurial training. Such activities will continue to provide perspective to the refugee population to be economically engaged, in close interaction with the local community. In refugee-hosting countries where access to work is restricted, advocacy will continue for policy and legal changes to allow refugees to contribute to the local economy. Cash-based food assistance will be implemented whenever appropriate, allowing refugees to receive dignified assistance and to buy the food they desire, while also having the ability to strengthen livelihood opportunities. Furthermore, UNHCR will reinforce its efforts to support hosting governments in integrating the needs of Burundian refugees into national development plans.

Coordination and partnerships

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR leads and coordinates a refugee response for the Burundi situation in each affected country which is inclusive and collaborative, and which enhances partnerships with host governments, UN agencies and NGO partners as well as host communities. Technical meetings are organized per sector at the capital and sub-national levels.

A revised 2017 regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) was launched in December 2016. The additional needs highlighted in this Supplementary Appeal are aligned with the UNHCR requirements presented in the RRP. The RRP continues to be used as a planning, coordination and fundraising platform for the emergency response, and national and international coordination structures will be further strengthened with the appointment of a new Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) in 2017.

UNHCR will step up its efforts to support hosting governments in integrating the needs of Burundian refugees into national development plans. The integration of refugee needs in existing development frameworks will allow local communities to become active agents in providing protection, while

increasing levels of self-reliance of the affected populations and reducing their vulnerabilities and overall dependence on external assistance. UNHCR aims to establish new partnerships with development partners and international financial institutions to ensure that the long-term needs of the affected populations can be addressed more effectively.

Furthermore, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania made significant commitments towards refugee and protection solutions at the at high-level summit of the United Nations General Assembly to address large movements of refugees and migrants, as well as the Leaders' Summit on Refugees, held in New York in September 2016. The two countries have started to apply the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in close coordination with an array of partners, including other UN agencies and stakeholders. The application of the CRRF will help to create a more predictable and sustainable approach to refugee management. That includes well-supported admission and reception of refugees; immediate and ongoing needs such as protection, health, education; assistance for local and national institutions and communities receiving refugees; and expanded opportunities for solutions.

Planned response

BURUNDI

Existing response

Due to the ongoing crisis within the country and because of serious protection concerns, conditions for safe and dignified return to Burundi are not yet. While more than 7,200 Burundians have returned from neighbouring asylum countries, UNHCR does not foresee large-scale returns in 2017. Nevertheless, UNHCR stands ready to support the Government of Burundi in engaging with hosting governments and in assessing the willingness of refugees to return. UNHCR is planning for 50,000 spontaneous returnees in 2017, who will require support in terms of relocation and reintegration.

Within Burundi, 148,490 IDPs have been identified by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), covering nine provinces, out of which 55,293 are displaced for socio-political reasons. Since the identification of IDPs within the communities is challenging, UNHCR will focus on the identification of vulnerable IDPs in communities with a high concentration of IDPs. Maintaining peaceful coexistence between IDPs and host communities remains a priority. Similarly, in urban areas, IDPs with special needs will receive protection and access to basic services. Since the outbreak of the crisis in April 2015, UNHCR has strengthened its collaboration with the Burundian Red Cross, CARITAS and other local protection networks, including mobile teams of community humanitarian monitors (CHMs), who will continue to be trained by UNHCR on protection monitoring.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR's response will focus on the identification of vulnerable IDPs in communities with a high concentration of IDPs. The Office will undertake protection monitoring activities and will assist vulnerable IDPs with special needs. This includes *inter alia* facilitating their access to basic services such as education and healthcare. Referral pathways and other mechanisms are being established and will be strengthened to prevent and assist SGBV survivors in a comprehensive manner, from the identification to the response by the relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, awareness-raising sessions are being conducted for security forces and local authorities to mitigate the potential protection risks associated with the involvement of military personnel. Targeted groups with specific needs such as unaccompanied and separated children, the elderly and women at risk, benefit from protection and assistance as well as shelter improvement and maintenance on an individual basis.

Finally, UNHCR is expecting to support 50,000 Burundian refugees to return in 2017, mainly from the United Republic of Tanzania with transportation and with basic assistance such as construction kits, shelter and non-food items.

UNHCR's interventions will include:

- Protection and border monitoring and enhanced data management: support national institutions to ensure issuance of civil status documentation to Burundian returnees, improve SGBV prevention and strengthen psychosocial counselling;
- Increase access to basic needs, essential services and livelihoods activities: distribute shelter kits to 6,000 people of concern as well as core relief items to 10,000 households. Implement 100 livelihoods projects; psychosocial assistance and distribution of non-food items and distribution of construction kits;
- Support 50,000 returnees with return packages and cash-based interventions, and assist them with transportation.

Partnerships and coordination

The UN Humanitarian Coordinator has activated the Humanitarian Country Team. At the country level, the National Platform for Disaster Prevention and Crisis Management (NPDPCM) is a government-led coordination mechanism, which humanitarian agencies respond to emergencies and disasters in Burundi. The NPDPCM meets with all development, humanitarian and state departments involved in the response and prevention of natural and man-made disasters or crises. The inter-agency contingency plan has been revised to address issues and challenges faced by host communities as well as returnees in the aftermath of the post-electoral tension and violence.

In close partnership with the Government of Burundi, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, UNHCR coordinates activities aimed at facilitating returns to and within Burundi and continues to co-lead the Protection, NFI and Shelter sectoral working groups with IOM, The Office will focus on providing protection and assistance, promoting peaceful coexistence between returnees and hosting communities, as well as protection monitoring and advocacy.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Law and policy	Work with Government partners such as the PAFE (<i>Police de l'Air, des Frontières et des Etrangers</i>) by providing administrative and other technical support and by organizing three workshops and seminars
Public attitude towards persons of concern	Carry-out four awareness-raising campaigns Work with local authorities to identify IDPs and other people of concern to ensure their rights are recognized
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	Ensure logistics are made available for the transport of returnees with priority given to unaccompanied minors or separated children (UAM/ UASC) and other people with specific needs (PWSN) Provide four trainings on protection monitoring to community humanitarian monitors Conduct monitoring with a focus on human rights abuses and violations Conduct general monitoring activities with a focus on fundamental rights such as education and freedom of movement Provide statistical data using the findings from monitoring activities to highlight the needs of people of concern in the affected areas
Registration and profiling	Collect and register data on 50,000 Burundian returnees using mobile phones and transmit automatically to UNHCR Bujumbura for disaggregation by age and sex for 50,000 Define and implement profiling methodology
Civil registration and civil status documentation	Provide assistance to national institutions for the issuance of civil status documentation to some 23,000 Burundian returnees aged 16 and above
Family reunification	Undertake cross-border meetings for the family reunification and liaison with relevant partners (IRC/ICRC) Identify and support unaccompanied and separated children in a timely manner
Security from violence and exploitation	
Prevention of and response to SGBV	Establish a referral pathway for SGBV survivors Provide psychosocial counselling to SGBV survivors Support the reintegration of SGBV survivors with material assistance and economic empowerment initiatives and intensive awareness-raising in communities Enrol some 500 SGBV survivors in income generating and occupational activities Support 500 SGBV survivors with psychosocial counselling Conduct four awareness-raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response
Detention and freedom of movement	Carry out awareness-raising campaigns and organize advocacy meetings Undertake four advocacy interventions to promote alternatives to detention or prevent arbitrary detention
Protection of children	Undertake capacity-building of SGBV and child protection sub-sectors

	Support 100 per cent of identified children with disabilities
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	Provide basic urgent health assistance to people with specific needs
	Distribute 5000 of long-lasting insecticide treated bed nets to people with specific needs, especially to pregnant women and children under 5 years
	Ensure access of people of concern to national/government primary health care facilities
Shelter and infrastructure	Distribute shelter kits to some 6,000 household Burundian returnees, IDPs and host population
	Support an estimated to 30,000 people of concern with shelter
Basic and domestic items	Distribute basic domestic items, including soap, kitchen sets, domestic items buckets, jerry cans, mosquito nets and wrappers to people of concern
	Distribute hygiene kits to women and girls aged between 10 to 49 years
	Purchase and distribute core relief items to 10,000 households
Services for people with specific needs	Identify and assist people with specific needs in a safe and protection- sensitive manner with core relief items
	Provide psychosocial support to people with specific needs
	Support some 300 disable people
Education	Ensure school-aged returnees have access to education in areas of return
Durable solutions	
Voluntary return	Facilitate the repatriation of Burundian refugees from mainly the United Republic of Tanzania and other neighbouring countries
	Conclude one tripartite agreement
	Establish and sustain two tripartite commissions
	Organize three cross-border coordination meetings
	Verify the voluntariness of return of refugees
	Support 50,000 returnees with return packages
	Ensure safe and dignified return for 50,000 returnees with transport
	Assist 500 people with specific needs
	Accommodate daily 1,000 of refugee returnees daily in the transit centre
	Support 50,000 returnees with cash-based interventions
	Complete and analyze 10,000 monitoring forms
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	Organize community awareness and sensitization campaigns as well as support community groups
Self-reliance and livelihoods	Advocate for the inclusion of returnees into existing national programmes and strategies
	Provide support for livelihood activities to cooperatives/associations of people of concern
	Define and implement 100 projects supporting livelihood capacities of people of concern. 30 per cent of participants in livelihood-support projects will be from host communities

Leadership, coordination and partnerships
Coordination and partnerships

Conduct coordination meetings at national and local level

Implement coordination mechanisms involving all stakeholders, including relevant Government institutions

Organize joint field mission to follow up on implementation

Donor relations and resource mobilization

Organize meetings with donors and regional bodies

Organize two joint field missions with donors

Logistics and operations support
Logistics and supply

Ensure adequate transportation means are made available for people with specific needs

Ensure maintenance of vehicles fleet are in adequate condition

Ensure all core relief items (CRIs) are received in timely manner, delivered and stocked in a maintained warehouse

Operations management, coordination and support

Provide general project management services

Ensure assets are provided to partners and evaluations conducted

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-approved budget for the Burundi operation is \$9,515,202. To address the evolving needs of people displaced by the situation in Burundi and who have returned to Burundi from the DRC, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, **UNHCR has established a supplementary budget of \$2,973,112, bringing revised requirements for the activities presented above to \$12,488,314.**

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Burundi situation	Additional requirements	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	99,643	43,280	142,922
Law and policy	99,643	14,699	114,341
Public attitude towards persons of concern	-	28,581	28,581
Fair protection processes and documentation	1,022,997	411,021	1,434,018
Reception conditions	1,022,997	108,880	1,131,877
Registration and profiling	-	149,710	149,710
Civil registration and civil status documentation	-	43,552	43,552
Family reunification	-	108,880	108,880
Security from violence and exploitation	625,755	477,710	1,103,465
Prevention of and response to SGBV	-	204,149	204,149
Detention and freedom of movement	-	28,581	28,581
Protection from effect of armed conflict	625,755	-	625,755
Protection of children	-	244,979	244,979
Basic needs and services	5,201,343	746,796	5,948,138
Health	644,355	163,319	807,675
Shelter and infrastructure	3,062,349	149,710	3,212,059
Basic and domestic items	787,841	163,319	951,160
People with specific needs	-	108,880	108,880
Education	706,798	161,568	868,366
Durable solutions	875,526	326,639	1,202,165
Voluntary return	875,526	326,369	1,202,165
Community empowerment and self-reliance	1,684,624	228,647	1,913,271
Community mobilization	470,313	24,498	494,811
Peaceful coexistence	1,214,311	54,440	1,268,751

Self-reliance and livelihoods	-	149,710	149,710
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	5,314	57,162	62,476
Coordination and partnerships	5,314	24,498	29,812
Donor relations and resource mobilization	-	32,664	32,664
Logistics and operations support	-	487,355	487,355
Logistics and supply	-	351,256	351,256
Operations management, coordination and support	-	136,100	136,100
SUBTOTAL	9,515,202	2,778,609	12,293,811
Support costs (7 per cent)		194,503	194,503
TOTAL	9,515,202	2,973,112	12,488,314

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Existing response

Since 2015, some 41,500 Burundian refugees have fled to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). They continue to benefit from *prima facie* recognition by the Government. The majority of the Burundian refugees live in South Kivu, in the Uvira and Fizi Territories, while smaller numbers are living in Katanga, Maniema and North Kivu Provinces. Between January and February 2017, over 3,000 Burundian refugees were registered biometrically, showing an increase in new arrivals compared to 2016. Violence, human rights violations and fear of persecution are the main reasons for their departure to the DRC. In light of the presence of armed groups and the volatile security situation in Eastern DRC, the Government established Lusenda camp for Burundian refugees, located approximately 60 Km south of Uvira. The camp has already exceeded its maximum capacity of 18,000 people. More than 27,000 Burundian refugees are now accommodated in the camp; others live within host communities.

UNHCR and the local authorities identified a new refugee site, named Mulongwe, located in Fizi Territory to decongest Lusenda camp and accommodate new refugees. Additional funding is required to develop the site as well as to provide shelter to the refugees living in overcrowded reception centres and in informal housing. Since refugees with limited resources put pressure on livelihoods of host communities, it is vital that the response also benefits to local communities in order to avoid rising of tensions overstretched resources.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR continues to carry out the biometric registration of all Burundian refugees. New arrivals will receive food and health care in the transit centres. They will undergo a screening to identify vulnerable and people with specific needs. Protection activities will also include border monitoring at formal and informal entry points and screening to separate armed elements from the civilian population. UNHCR will advocate with the local authorities to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum.

Community-based initiatives will remain the core of UNHCR's response. The Office, together with partners, will strengthen their efforts to reduce the risk of SGBV, particularly for people with special needs, by providing access to firewood and energy-saving initiatives, and ensuring referral pathways for survivors of SGBV are kept operational. Child protection activities will be further enhanced focusing on the identification and monitoring of unaccompanied and separated children.

Furthermore, education will be used as a protection tool for children and youth. Fifty additional classrooms, nearly 900 desks and school kits are needed to support refugee children education.

Emergency shelters in the camp will be gradually replaced by semi-durable structures. Improvements will be made to the water distribution system in Lusenda camp, to ensure that the population has access to clean drinking water. Additional latrines and showers are urgently needed.

For those living in urban, peri-urban and rural settings, UNHCR will promote community-based programmes in order to support peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities, targeting core public infrastructures such as schools, health facilities. Livelihood projects for both camp and urban, peri-urban and rural refugees and most vulnerable people within the host community will help to reduce the dependency on humanitarian assistance, if necessary funding are received. Finally, the Office will support the production of diversified food by people of concern around Lusenda camp (Katungulu II and III) by providing technical training and supporting cash for work activities.

UNHCR's response will focus on:

- Providing life-saving assistance for the newly arrived refugees. The main areas of assistance will encompass water and sanitation, shelter, the provision of core relief items, food assistance and provision of firewood;
- Strengthening reception conditions and camp-based assistance with specific attention to access to health services;
- Increasing access to basic and essential services, such as SGBV prevention and response, health care, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment.
- The education system's capacity requires upgrading to cope with the increased demand.

Coordination and partnership

UNHCR coordinates the overall humanitarian refugee response for camp-based as well urban, peri-urban and rural refugees in close cooperation with Congolese government authorities, UN agencies and NGOs.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Legal assistance and remedies	UNHCR will provide legal and judicial support to 500 cases
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	Provide border and protection monitoring to ensure the principle of non-refoulement is respected
Public attitude towards persons of concern	Conduct advocacy in host communities to maintain peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	Provide adequate reception capacity given the population exceeded the camp capacity
	Conduct biometric registration for 18,000 refugees
Registration and profiling	Strengthen civil registration and civil status documentation for 5,000 refugees
Individual documentation	
Civil registration and civil status documentation	Ensure refugees have access to birth registration and marriage certificates, as well as death certificates
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime	Support the deployment of 250 security officers
Protection from effects of armed conflict	Ensure protection by presence by deploying 55 protection staff and undertaking 24 border monitoring missions
Prevention of and response to SGBV	Organize 10 awareness-raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response.
	Support at least 6 community based committees working on SGBV prevention and response
Protection of children	Carry out 650 best interest assessments for unaccompanied and separated children
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	Facilitate access to primary health care and ensure a referral mechanism is in place
	Provide access to essential drugs
Reproductive health and HIV services	Ensure people of concern have access to reproductive health kits. At least 2,000 reproductive health kits will be available at health facilities
	Support 50 SGBV survivors with adequate medical care
	Provide PEP kits within 72 hours to 40 SGBV survivors
	1,600 births will be carried out with the support of skilled staff
	300 women will receive emergency obstetrical care
	Ensure people of concern access to services for preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) for 4,000 persons
Nutrition	Implement a community based management of acute malnutrition and ensure nutrition surveillance through two nutrition surveys
	Ensure that 2,000 among children and women will receive moderate accurate malnutrition treatment
Food security	Provide food assistance on basis of vulnerability

Water	Upgrade and expand water system to serve 50,000 people of concern
Sanitation and hygiene	Conduct environmental health and hygiene campaigns to promote satisfactory conditions by targeting 50,000 people
	Construct 1,600 sanitary facilities and latrines
Shelter and infrastructure	Provide 6,000 emergency shelters and support the construction of 3,000 transitional shelters
Energy	Procure 12,000 improved stoves and procure dead firewood
Basic and domestic items	Provide core relief items to 12,500 refugee households and sanitary materials for 17,000 women
People with specific needs	Provide support services to 500 people with specific needs
Education	Ensure access to primary education to 13,000 children
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Peaceful coexistence with local communities	Support four peaceful co-existence projects
Natural resources and shared environment	Undertake a forest development project by planting 100,000 seedlings
Self-reliance and livelihoods	Promote access to income generating activities to 2,500 households
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	
Coordination and partnerships	Continue to lead the coordination of the refugee crisis with the CNR and partners
Camp management and coordination	Manage Lusenda camp
Donor relations and resource mobilization	Carry out regular briefings and meetings with donor countries, as well as produce external updates
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	Maintain 22 vehicles and 3 warehouses
Operations management, coordination and support	Provide general project management support to its partners

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-approved budget for the operation is \$18,723,418. To address the evolving needs of refugees from Burundi who have sought asylum in the DRC, **UNHCR has established a supplementary budget of \$3,210,000, bringing revised requirements for the activities presented above to \$21,933,418.**

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Burundi situation	Additional requirements	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	466,083	4,000	470,083
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	175,133	4,000	179,133
Public attitude towards persons of concern	290,950	-	290,950
Fair protection processes and documentation	1,063,469	277,500	1,340,969
Reception conditions	272,796	112,800	385,596
Registration and profiling	462,227	118,500	580,727
Individual documentation	100,317	2,800	103,117
Civil registration and civil status documentation	228,129	43,400	271,529
Security from violence and exploitation	2,072,837	315,800	2,388,637
Protection from crime	546,937	18,700	565,637
Protection from effect of armed conflict	367,367	4,000	371,367
Prevention of and response to SGBV	877,900	239,100	1,117,000
Protection of children	280,633	54,000	334,633
Basic needs and services	8,706,368	1,296,010	10,002,378
Health	1,161,013	89,255	1,250,268
Reproductive health and HIV services	410,030	57,600	467,630
Nutrition well-being	222,209	10,000	232,209
Food security	334,917	36,200	371,117
Water	705,277	205,500	910,777
Sanitation and hygiene	694,822	160,000	854,822
Shelter and infrastructure	1,608,998	121,100	1,730,098
Energy	1,092,282	161,100	1,253,282

Basic and domestic items	785,033	136,855	921,888
People with specific needs	377,054	68,500	445,554
Education	1,314,733	250,000	1,564,733
Durable solutions	190,633	-	190,633
Resettlement	190,633	-	190,633
Community empowerment and self-reliance	1,957,830	496,400	2,454,230
Community mobilization	110,317	-	110,317
Peaceful coexistence	292,790	117,000	409,790
Natural resources shared environment	223,773	54,000	278,173
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,330,950	325,000	1,655,950
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	806,719	59,400	866,119
Coordination and partnerships	166,633	14,100	180,733
Camp management and coordination	381,853	21,200	403,053
Donor relations and resource mobilization	258,233	24,100	282,333
Logistics and operations support	3,459,479	550,890	866,119
Logistics and supply	1,352,657	214,900	1,567,557
Operations management, coordination and support	2,106,822	335,990	2,442,812
SUBTOTAL	18,723,418	3,000,000	21,723,418
Support costs (7 per cent)		210,000	210,000
TOTAL	18,723,418	3,210,000	21,933,418

RWANDA

Existing response

The Government of Rwanda hosts 84,000 Burundian refugees who continue to be recognized on a *prima facie* basis in 2017. 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. UNHCR built two new reception centers and a new refugee camp, named Mahama, in south-eastern Rwanda. Around 63 percent of the Burundian refugees are hosted in Mahama camp or awaiting transfer to the camp, while the remaining 37 percent live in urban areas.

UNHCR continues to support the transportation of refugees from border entry points to Mahama camp. UNHCR conducts biometric registration for all refugees in Mahama camp as well as for those located in urban settings who live in Kigali and Huye. In parallel, MIDIMAR also conducts registration upon arrival in Rwanda, in consultation with UNHCR. Multisector protection and assistance is provided to refugees living in camp settings, while the Government is encouraged by UNHCR to promote the inclusion of the refugees into national systems whenever and wherever possible, such as in education, health, documentation and employment.

UNHCR has managed to deliver services in Mahama camp ensuring that emergency humanitarian standards are met; and has also made substantial progress towards transitioning from degraded emergency shelters to more durable facilities. However, significant gaps remain that require sustained attention. Mahama camp hosts 53,876 refugees and can be expanded to a maximum capacity of 60,000. UNHCR is expecting that Rwanda will host 115,000 Burundian refugees by the end of 2017. With new arrivals, there will also be a continuing need to increase capacity of Mahama camp and to continue ensuring access to basic services for new arrivals and constructing semi-permanent WASH facilities and shelters for those refugees who are still living in overcrowded communal hangars.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR continue to work closely with the Government of Rwanda to ensure that Burundian refugees have access to the territory and prevent refoulement. The Office and partners will continue to provide protection and assistance to refugees, by ensuring that standards for safe and dignified access to basic needs are met, and by establishing a community-based protection structure for urban refugees. Finally, UNHCR will continue to promote the inclusion of refugees into national systems and development programs with a specific focus on education, health, documentation and livelihood sectors.

UNHCR's response strategy in 2017 will focus on the three following main priorities:

- Ensuring access to territory for all new arrivals and protection for all Burundian refugees, including establishing a community based protection structure for urban refugees;
- Ensuring that standards for safe and dignified access to basic needs are met through the maintenance of basic infrastructure in the reception centres and the camp, as well as the upgrading of temporary emergency structures and services to semi-permanent facilities in the camp;
- Promoting the inclusion of refugees into national support systems, in line with the commitments made by the Government at the 2016 Leaders' Summit on Refugees, particularly with regards to education, health, documentation and self-reliance.

Coordination and partnership

The implementation of the Refugee Coordination Model co-led by UNHCR and MIDIMAR was rolled out in April 2015 and continues to be in place as overall coordination framework. Under this approach, UNHCR and MIDIMAR co-coordinate the refugee response, with mechanisms at both national and field level, which include Government, UN agencies and NGO partners.

Through this approach, the Government, UN agencies and NGO stakeholders in Rwanda work to achieve results and also to avoid duplication. Monthly coordination meetings are held with all actors to identify and bridge gaps, discuss challenges and agree on priority issues that require urgent attention.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Legal assistance and remedies	Provide legal assistance to 500 people of concern to ensure access to justice, adequate legal assistance such as legal representation and reparations of violations for victims
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	Train 100 border guards and government officials
	Advocate for the right of all asylum seekers to access asylum procedure combined with intensive coaching of key stakeholders and targeted capacity building
	Conduct regular border monitoring
Public attitude towards persons of concern	Facilitate emergency resettlement for new arrivals with urgent legal and physical protection needs, serious medical cases, survivors of violence and torture or women/children at risk
	Advocate for the humanitarian and civilian character of asylum
	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, 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	Manage five reception centres and one refugee camp hosting Burundian refugees jointly with the Government including supporting inclusive refugee leadership structures
	Preposition of emergency shelter in case of new influx
	Ensure that refugees are received in conditions of safety and dignity in reception/transit centres
Quality of registration and profiling	Register and document all new arriving refugees and ensure persons with specific needs (245 PWSN) are identified and referred to the appropriate services
Quality of status determination procedures	Advocate that asylum seekers benefit from a wider and more systematic access to the asylum procedure, to inform the establishment of standard operating procedures framing the interaction between MIDIMAR and the General Directorate for Immigration and Emigration, with UNHCR's support
	Continue to ensure UNHCR's observer role at the level of the National Eligibility Commission in accordance with article 35 of the 1951 Refugee
Individual documentation	Issue refugee documentation (proof of registration, ID card) to 34,000 urban refugee population in cooperation with the Government of Rwanda
Civil registration and civil status documentation	Ensure access to birth registration including provision of birth certificates to all new born people of concern
	Follow-up on birth registration backlog
Family reunification	Carry out best interest determination (BID) procedure for all unaccompanied and separated children who expressed the desire to be reunited with their families outside Rwanda, in close cooperation with ICRC and other relevant stakeholders

Security from violence and exploitation	
Prevention of and response to SGBV	Address violence against women, men, girls and boys in emergency sites through clear social and behaviour-change communication and community engagement strategies and community protection mechanisms
	Provide support (training, equipment) to SGBV groups in Mahama Camp and urban areas
	Strengthen the capacity of Government officials, partners and refugee women, men, girls and boys to identify and refer cases of SGBV and child protection (monthly training)
	Provide appropriate assistance to 100 per cent of SGBV survivors including medical assistance, psychosocial counselling, legal aid and other services in accordance with relevant SGBV guidelines and key principles
Protection of children	Strengthen the child protection case management system (psycho-social support, medical assistance, legal aid, etc.) in an age and gender sensitive manner including by identifying and carrying out best interests assessments and determinations for unaccompanied and separated children and other at risk children, starting with the most vulnerable, with the aim to provide them with appropriate protection and assistance and, when appropriate, family tracing and reunification
	Develop and provide appropriate alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied children and other children in need of alternative care
	Develop activities specifically targeting and engaging youth and adolescent to empower them and reduce protection risks
	Establish and strengthen community-based child protection structures to support child protection prevention and response activities
	Strengthen community services and community follow-up and support mechanism (including specific services such as provision of assistive devices) for people of concern amongst the refugee community, including for elderly, persons with disabilities, single mothers, pregnant women, people living with chronic illnesses, etc
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	Procure essential medicines, medical items and equipment clinics and health posts in the camp and 3 reception centres
	Support referral services to secondary and tertiary health centres for up to 7,000 refugees
Reproductive health and HIV services	Support the Ministry of Health to supply anti-retroviral medications for refugees living with HIV to 750 HIV patients (Burundian refugees)
Nutrition	Ensure provision of technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation of health and nutrition service activities implemented 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	Upgrade WASH facilities to meet humanitarian standard
Sanitation and hygiene	Provide 20 litres of potable water per person per day in Mahama Camp
	Operate and maintain WASH facilities and hygiene promotion activities
Shelter and infrastructure	Provide semi-permanent shelter construction (Mahama I and II)

	Construct drainage (third phase Mahama I & II), camp infrastructure construction/maintenance, roads and drainage rehabilitation, installation of water harvesting system in all shelters to decrease the quantity of run-off, hence mitigate erosion issues
	Maintain and/or construct communal shelter in transit centres and reception centres for new arrivals
	Upgrade from emergency tents to semi-permanent shelter through construction of additional family shelters
	Improve access roads, in-camp roads and security parameter roads
	Upgrade administrative infrastructures currently based in tents to more durable materials to ensure refugees enjoy basic human rights including physical safety and rights to basic services
Energy	Supply of firewood for refugee household cooking needs
Basic and domestic items	Procure and distribute standard basic core relief items (CRI) for 18,000 refugee households including new arrivals (the kit is composed of jerry cans, soap, mosquito net, mat, synthetic sleeping, kitchen set, plastic, tarpaulins, stove, blanket, sanitary pads and plastic buckets)
	Distribute sanitary pads to 34,500 women refugees of reproductive age
People with specific needs	Strengthen community services and community follow-up and support mechanisms (including specific services such as provision of assistive devices to persons with disabilities and specific support for the elderly, single mothers, pregnant women, people living with chronic illnesses, etc.)
Education	Ensure access to early childhood development services (ECD) and pre-primary education for nearly 12,000 children aged 2-6
	Implement home-based and centre-based early childhood development (ECD) adapted to refugee camp context
	Provide recreation, communication and learning materials for ECD facilities
	Maintain and train caregivers and mother leaders, transition from temporary to permanent structure for 4 ECD centres (30 classrooms for 3-4 year old children)
	Construct three permanent ECD centres in Mahama camp (3-6 year old children)
	Ensure continuous access to primary and secondary education for 53,000 children and youth aged 6-20 years
	Strengthen capacity of local schools that are providing education for refugee students, including classrooms construction, education facilities, academic material, equipment and teacher training
	Integrate lower primary to the site local school nearby the camp for the continuity of providing quality education
	Ensure integration of upper primary and secondary students into local school
	Provide educational support for school going children (materials and uniforms) to 53,000 school aged children
	Identify children with special education needs and support their access to inclusive education
	Provide psychosocial support to refugee learners
	Sensitize parents and communities on inclusive education and ECD

	<p>Improve the quality of education for 16,500 refugee and host community children in Mahama camp and local schools</p> <hr/> <p>Training and monitoring of 350 teachers in local school</p> <hr/> <p>Training of teachers, parents and communities on special needs education</p> <hr/> <p>Payment of teacher's salaries and Incentives</p> <hr/> <p>Establish two Community Study Centres in Mahama, in order to provide a safe environment, where refugee students will have the possibility to study in the evening, would be coached by volunteer teachers and could access internet, libraries and connected learning opportunities</p>
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	Ensure that refugee adolescents and youth are mobilized and engaged in activities that enhance community cohesion, positive coping mechanism and conflict resolution in Mahama
Peaceful coexistence with local communities	Increase social cohesion between refugees and host community
Natural resources and shared environment	<p>Pilot alternative energy sourcing</p> <hr/> <p>Implement environmental management plan (such as trees planting, awareness activities, protection of Akagera & Mirayi lakes)</p>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<p>Implement refugee socio-economic inclusion strategy</p> <hr/> <p>Support livelihoods activities for refugees in camps and urban locations</p>
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	
Coordination and partnerships	<p>Ensure camp, field and sector coordination</p> <hr/> <p>Expand partnerships and advocate with development stakeholders for inclusion of refugees into national systems</p>
Camp management and coordination	<p>Camp management (including one camp, two reception centres, one transit centre): Bi-weekly refugee coordination Meeting, Monthly Sectorial coordination meetings (WASH, Protection, Health)</p> <hr/> <p>Internal and external reporting for operations management</p>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	Hold donor briefings and disseminate information to them on operational developments
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	<p>Ensure transportation of refugees from entry points to reception centres</p> <hr/> <p>Purchase of and maintenance for light vehicles, trucks, generators and provision of services</p> <hr/> <p>Provision of fuel for fleet and generators for project partners and UNHCR offices/centres in camp</p> <hr/> <p>Training sessions for emergency logistics staff</p>
Operations management, coordination and support	<p>Project partners capacity building (quarterly training sessions for staff of 10 Project Partners operating in Mahama, transit centres and urban areas)</p> <hr/> <p>Conduct quarterly projects management coordination meetings</p>

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-approved budget for the operation is \$55,905,279. To address the evolving needs of refugees from Burundi who have sought asylum in Rwanda, **UNHCR has established a supplementary budget of \$2,144,972, bringing revised requirements for the activities above to \$57,905,279.**

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Burundi situation	Additional requirements	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	1,316,487	215,188	1,567,675
Legal assistance and legal remedies	877,658	167,459	1,045,117
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	219,414	83,729	303,144
Public attitude towards persons of concern	219,414	-	219,414
Fair protection processes and documentation	4,192,112	329,336	4,521,448
Reception conditions	900,895	55,820	956,658
Registration and profiling	877,658	-	877,658
Status determination	329,122	72,566	401,687
Individual documentation	1,097,072	44,656	1,141,728
Civil registration and civil status documentation	767,951	72,566	840,516
Family reunification	219,414	83,729	303,144
Security from violence and exploitation	2,194,144	150,713	2,344,857
Prevention of and response to SGBV	1,097,072	-	1,097,072
Protection of children	1,097,072	150,173	1,247,785
Basic needs and services	34,257,496	1,161,771	35,419,267
Health	4,810,446	173,041	4,983,487
Reproductive health and HIV services	2,194,144	-	2,194,144
Nutrition well-being	548,536	-	548,536
Food security	183,738	69,149	252,887
Water	2,369,676	167,459	2,537,135
Sanitation and hygiene	4,780,179	111,639	2,537,135
Shelter and infrastructure	5,037,423	83,729	5,120,898
Energy	1,852,990	-	1,852,990

Basic and domestic items	6,501,644	267,934	6,769,578
People with specific needs	1,062,910	83,729	1,146,640
Education	4,915,809	205,089	5,120,898
Community empowerment and self-reliance	3,203,543	-	3,203,543
Community mobilization	548,536	-	548,536
Natural resources shared environment	1,768,515	-	1,768,515
Self-reliance and livelihoods	886,491	-	886,491
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	1,996,191	-	1,996,191
Coordination and partnerships	679,704	-	679,704
Camp management and coordination	1,097,072	-	1,097,072
Donor relations and resource mobilization	886,491	-	886,491
Logistics and operations support	8,600,334	111,636	8,711,973
Logistics and supply	4,315,094	55,820	4,370,914
Operations management, coordination and support	4,285,240	55,820	4,341,059
SUBTOTAL	55,760,307	2,004,647	57,764,954
Support costs (7 per cent)		140,325	140,325
TOTAL	55,760,307	2,144,972	57,905,279

UGANDA

Existing response

The Government of Uganda hosts almost 46,000 Burundian refugees, of which 67 per cent are women and children, who continue to be recognized on a *prima facie* basis in 2017. Uganda has seen a steady arrival of Burundian refugees despite not directly bordering the country and during 2016 the rate of arrival was higher than initially anticipated. Since the United Republic of Tanzania has recently taken a decision to lift *prima facie* recognition of Burundian refugees, it is expecting that an additional 5,000 refugees will seek asylum in Uganda, bringing the total population to 50,000 refugees by the end of 2017.

While the majority of Burundian refugees are hosted in gazetted refugee settlements in south-west Uganda, about 21 per cent of all new arrivals decided to settle in urban areas. Most of the Burundian refugees live in Nakivale settlement, which is a rather isolated and under-development area. As other refugee populations also live in the area, additional pressure is put on the reception facilities and basic service delivery. New plots are assigned far from existing service infrastructure, requiring UNHCR and partners to increase capacity of services.

UNHCR's response is focused on supporting the rural settlement areas, where the most vulnerable refugees live. Refugees are free to settle in urban areas, if they have the resources to do so, and can access governmental services and targeted support for people with special needs. Since April 2015, the registration of refugees continues to be directly carried out by the Government of Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) through the Refugee Information Management System (RIMS). Asylum seekers are temporarily accommodated at the reception centre in Nakivale settlement. They are provided with food, core relief items (CRIs) and access to basic services. After registration they are provided with plots of land within the settlement, household items, shelter kits and farming implements.

Strategy and coordination

Since the beginning of the influx of Burundian refugees, UNHCR and partners strengthened protection responses by identifying people with special needs through initial screening at the reception centre. Child protection services are reinforced, such as family tracing, alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children, and increasing access to early childhood development, primary and secondary education. Additionally, community based protection

structures have been created by UNHCR and partners, who are engaged in training of staff to improve their capacity to undertake prevention and response activities.

Refugee children are supported in adjusting to their new school curriculum. Language classes are held during holiday periods to facilitate the children's integration in school and society. The Ministry of Education is involved in the design of both school facilities and teacher trainings, ensuring that the arrangements within the settlement are in line with national educational policies and standards.

The Government of Uganda has made refugee hosting areas a priority through the inclusion of the Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA) in the National Development Plan (NDP II), which will also be supported through the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) approach, initiated by the UN Country Team and the World Bank. ReHoPE focuses on progressively enhancing social service delivery in refugee hosting areas, with a view to integrating services with local government systems, and on economic empowerment of refugee hosting areas.

UNHCR's strategy response in Uganda will focus on the following interventions;

- Provide immediate life-saving humanitarian assistance;
- Ensure that standards for safe and dignified access to basic needs and essential services are met;
- Promote refugee self-reliance and a development-based approach to support refugees;
- Promote the inclusion of refugees into national systems, with a view to increase refugee self-reliance and support a development-based approach.

Coordination and partnership

The refugee response in Uganda is co-led and coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, in close consultation with UN agencies and NGO partners. This coordination arrangement is geared towards achieving an effective and integrated response mechanism involving members of the refugee and host communities, government, UN agencies, national and international NGOs. Coordination takes place at national level, sector level and regional/settlement level. Inter-agency coordination meetings take place on a weekly (emergency) or monthly (non-critical emergencies) basis, and are co-chaired by OPM and UNHCR, in Kampala and in the operational regions. Similarly, at the district and settlement level, regular inter-agency coordination and sector-based meetings take place with the District Local Governments (DLGs), UN, NGOs and refugee committees. Together with the OPM, UNHCR facilitates inter-agency planning, implementation, and coordination of the overall response for the refugee emergencies in Uganda. At the field level, the DLGs are at the forefront of the emergency response, working closely with UN and NGO partners

supplementing governmental efforts. The Burundi refugee response in Uganda involves some 27 partners, including OPM, seven UN agencies organizations and 19 NGOs.

The CRRF, as a new approach in Uganda, will enhance the ReHoPE strategic framework designed to support the Government's implementation of the STA by bringing together UN agencies, the World Bank, donors, development actors and the private sector within a joint strategy enabling a comprehensive approach to protection and solutions. ReHoPE is also fully part of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Its implementation through a multi-stakeholder approach at national and district levels will form a key part of applying the CRRF.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Legal assistance and remedies	Conduct awareness-raising campaign about the laws of Uganda and existing referral pathways upon arrival
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	Organize regular mobile court sessions in the settlement to ensure timely access to legal assistance
	Conduct regular border monitoring missions to identify individual cases at risk of refoulement
	Train border officials
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	Build additional infrastructure at the reception centre, including larger kitchens, health outposts, child friendly spaces, additional latrines and bathing shelters
Registration and profiling	Process with screening of new arrivals upon registration
	Support OPM to conduct registration activities using the RIMS system
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime	Build capacity for community structures about crime prevention and reporting of incidents
	Construct additional police posts in the new settlement areas
	Provide material support to police
	Establish community policing in new villages
	Build capacity of police (staffing, posts, training) and establish a refugee settlement police protection unit
	Conduct awareness-raising sessions on the laws of Uganda to new arrivals
	Organize awareness-raising campaigns for refugees upon arrival
Prevention of and response to SGBV	Establish SGBV prevention and response structures in the new settlement villages
	Ensure that SGBV survivors receiving post-exposure prophylaxis and medical assistance within the required timeline of 72 hours
	Strengthen prevention and response including identification, counselling, training, sensitization, information about referral systems in place

Protection of children	Train health staff, other key stakeholders and SGBV case management workers
	Train health personnel about the attention to SGBV survivors
	Process with screening for children at risk upon arrival
	Identify and place unaccompanied and separated children into appropriate care arrangements
	Establish child protection committees in new settlement areas
	Complete best interest assessments for all children at risk
	Provide specialized trauma counselling for children
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	Strengthen and support community based structures (VHT) in the promotion and prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases including mental health
	Ensure access to primary health services by recruiting and training more health workers, constructing new health centres, accrediting remaining health centres and supporting district and regional facilities
Reproductive health and HIV services	Ensure access to essential drugs and medical supplies
	Provide comprehensive safe motherhood and reproductive health services
	Provide HIV/AIDS preventive, care and management services
Nutrition	Promote appropriate Infant and young child feeding practices and anaemia prevention
Water	Strengthen community management of acute malnutrition programmes and nutrition surveys
	Ensure integration with government/national water, sanitation, hygiene and solid waste management systems
	Ensure sustainable WASH infrastructure development in refugee hosting areas, including institutions (schools, ECD centres, health facilities, food distribution points)
Sanitation and hygiene	Upgrade or maintain WASH community based management facilities
	Strengthen hygiene promotion and sanitation awareness raising campaigns through the VHT community based structure
	Build temporary emergency communal latrines initially
Shelter and infrastructure	Provide household sanitation kits for construction of household family latrines
	Transitional shelter solutions oriented measures, such as an improvement of the shelter and CRI package
	Build community centres in new villages
	Construct police posts and offices in new villages
	Distribute family tents to vulnerable families; community mobilization for construction of PSN shelters
	Procure and distribute of standard shelter kits
	Assess and design planning of new refugee villages within settlements
Plot verification, demarcation and allocation	
	Open and maintain 50Km of settlement access roads

Energy	Produce, promote and use of certified energy efficient stoves at the household and institutional level
	Engage with private sector in the promotion, use and maintenance of renewable energy options e.g., cooking bags, biogas, pellet and briquette production, solar and wind energy for motorizing boreholes
	Establish woodlots and manage plans to assist with the immediate, medium and long term energy needs of refugees and host communities
Basic and domestic items	Provide core relief items kits to all people of concern
Services for persons with specific needs	Screen and identify of people specific needs upon arrival
	Build houses for 500 people with specific needs
	Recruit additional community services staff and community workers
	Support 1,000 vulnerable families with livelihood opportunities to improve their living conditions
Education	Increase education opportunities through reduction in walking distances to schools and efficacy gaps
	Establish schools and learning centres
	Provide scholarships and scholastic materials for vulnerable refugees
	Capacity development for teachers in dealing with education/ teaching in emergency situations
	Conduct awareness-raising and go back to school campaigns to increase enrolment to schools
	Provide education for children with specific needs
	Support districts to do monitoring of education activities
	Recruit 25 additional teachers (15 trained teachers and 10 Burundian teaching assistants), (current teacher-to-pupil ratio is 1:100 against a standard of 1:53)
	Procure 1,000 desks, current desk ratio is 1:6 against a standard of 1:3
	Provide scholastic materials for 5,000 learners and instructional materials for teachers
	Equation and translation of certificates for at least 200 learners
	Construct 5 additional ECDs with the necessary accessories
	Establish 5 language classes in the areas with new Burundian refugees
	Construct 15 new classrooms to reduce classroom ratios. Current situation is 1: 100 against a standard of 1:53
Upgrade existing secondary schools to be able to admit additional learners, this includes construction of dormitories and associated facilities	
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	Establish community groups in the new settlement areas
	Strengthen refugee and host community leadership and self-management structures to enhance their capacity to identify and effectively respond to protection cases in their communities
Peaceful coexistence with local communities	Community dialogue with host communities and inclusion of host community representatives in training activities in the settlements

Natural resources and shared environment

- _____ Promote alternative energy source e.g. briquettes and solar and bio-gas as pilot projects
- _____ Provide training on energy efficient cooking practices for women
- _____ Establish energy saving device for communal lighting – schools, streets, health centres and staff accommodation
- _____ Develop of community-based environmental action plan and establish networking with stakeholders
- _____ Facilitate quarterly environment and livelihoods meeting among different stakeholders
- _____ Promote use of briquettes for communal kitchens, alongside piloting of Institutional biogas production
- _____ Establish and maintain tree nurseries and demarcation of protected areas in/near the settlements
- _____ Establish waste management system at household level and institutional level
- _____ Establish community, agency and institutional woodlots with standard operational procedures developed to ensure sustainable use

Self-reliance and livelihoods

- _____ Continue rolling out the revolving fund across the southwest and supporting four piloted SACCOs will serve both refugee and host communities
- _____ Train village savings and loans groups (VSLAs) on financial literacy and management
- _____ Post-harvest handling training and support of post- harvest materials across the southwest
- _____ Build and equip an additional four storage ware houses across all settlements in the southwest
- _____ Promote youth initiatives for cash for work across the southwest for feeder road repairs, construction and valley dam construction
- _____ Promote income generation activities for people with specific needs and youth across the southwest
- _____ Support nursery building projects, grown and managed by youth and national forest authority for massive tree planting across the southwest
- _____ Introduce of drought and termite resistant varieties for woodlot, household, institutional and communal growing
- _____ Value chain analysis and implementation for high value crops across the Southwest
- _____ Introduce irrigation systems in the settlements
- _____ Introduce vocational skills that add value to the youth in the settlements
- _____ Create market linkages both agricultural and income generating
- _____ Build house capacity of partner staff

Leadership, coordination and partnerships
Camp management and coordination

Organize regular coordination meetings involving all stakeholders in the settlement

Logistics and operations support
Logistics and supply

Continue emergency preparedness through effective supply chain and logistics systems

Ensure timely and dignified transport of refugees from reception centre to their allocated plots

Operations management, coordination and support

Warehouse management with harmonized systems and controls

Coordinate the refugee response, following the Refugee Coordination Model, to maximize usage of the capacities and approaches of the host government and build on resources of refugees and host communities

Application of a multi-sector approach with the Inter-agency Coordination Group at the centre; each sector coordination group is co-led by UNHCR or a humanitarian partner and the relevant line ministries

Conduct needs assessments following the age gender diversity mainstreaming participatory approach, including beneficiary feedback on projects implemented by humanitarian partners

Facilitate comprehensive gap analysis and information management through communications products, online web portals, and interagency updates

Organize field-level coordination, monitoring and evaluation of projects implemented by humanitarian partners, including year-end external auditing process

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-approved budget for the operation amounts to \$55,455,865. To address the evolving needs of the refugees from Burundi who have sought asylum in Uganda, **UNHCR has established a supplementary budget of \$588,500, bringing revised requirements for the activities presented above to \$56,044,365.**

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Burundi situation	Additional requirements	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	1,321,128	-	1,321,128
Legal assistance and legal remedies	1,293,080	-	1,293,080
Public attitude towards persons of concern	28,048	-	28,048
Fair protection processes and documentation	1,607,972	-	1,607,972
Reception conditions	1,174,286	-	1,174,286
Registration and profiling	433,686	-	433,686
Security from violence and exploitation	595,105	-	595,105
Protection from crime	36,462	-	36,462
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	202,541	-	205,541
Protection of children	356,102	-	356,102
Basic needs and services	43,737,847	-	44,287,847
Health	3,455,008	-	3,455,008
Reproductive health and HIV services	731,944	-	731,944
Nutrition well-being	1,405,810	-	1,405,810
Water	999,005	-	999,005
Sanitation and hygiene	6,051,175	-	6,051,175
Shelter and infrastructure	15,062,828	-	15,062,828
Energy	5,631,700	-	5,631,700
Basic and domestic items	3,883,818	-	3,883,818
People with specific needs	152,794	-	152,794
Education	6,363,764	-	6,363,764
Community empowerment and self-reliance	957,895	-	957,895
Community mobilization	54,766	-	54,766

Natural resources shared environment	340,582	-	340,582
Self-reliance and livelihoods	562,547	-	562,547
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	60,973	-	60,973
Camp management and coordination	60,973	-	60,973
Logistics and operations support	7,174,946	-	7,174,496
Logistics and supply	3,192,132	-	3,192,132
Operations management, coordination and support	3,982,814	550,000	4,532,814
SUBTOTAL	55,455,865	550,000	56,005,865
Support costs (7 per cent)		38,500	38,500
TOTAL	55,455,865	588,500	56,044,365

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Existing response

Since April 2015, some 249,000 Burundians sought refuge in the United Republic of Tanzania, including over 120,000 Burundian refugees in 2016, hosting the largest number of Burundian refugees in the region. On 20 January 2017, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania lifted the *prima facie* refugee status for Burundian refugees. UNHCR will support the Government in rolling-out procedures for the refugee status determination of asylum seekers, which urgently need to be put in place. A small number of spontaneous returns from the United Republic of Tanzania to Burundi have been reported, but these numbers remain low, while the arrival of new asylum seekers continues.

The country has a long history of welcoming refugees and asylum-seekers from neighbouring countries, including Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda. However, the interpretation and implementation of the 1998 Refugee Act and 2003 Refugee Policy has restricted freedom of movement, which limits the ability of refugees to become self-reliant. In order to improve the protection environment, UNHCR and partners are working together with the Government to review the Tanzanian refugee legal framework.

Prior to the current influx of Burundian refugees, Tanzania had only one refugee camp remaining, Nyarugusu, which was established in 1996 to host Congolese (DRC) refugees. The camp hosted over 62,000 refugees before the Burundi crisis started in April 2015. The camp's population increased significantly with the start of the Burundi influx, fast reaching its maximum capacity. To accommodate the new arrivals and in order to decongest Nyarugusu camp, the Government allocated two new camp sites in 2016, namely Nduta and Mtendeli. To date, Mtendeli camp hosts close to 51,900 people and already exceeds its camp's maximum capacity (50,000 people). Furthermore, Nduta camp hosts almost 123,000 people, far beyond the initially planned limit of 50,000 people and very close to its maximum capacity of 127,000.

The capacity of the Nduta camp still remains severely overcrowded, the amount of water available is insufficient; additional land is urgently needed to accommodate to decongest the three camps, while also preparing for future arrivals. This will help to mitigate protection and health risks, including SGBV.

Strategy and coordination

In light of the Government's review of the national refugee legal framework, UNHCR will continue to build the capacity of Government officials, and train them on the international standards and refugee protection. Furthermore, the Office will continue to advocate with the Government to identify and allocate additional land with sufficient access to water to ease the pressure on Nduta camp. These measures aim to improve the physical security of the refugees and address other protection concerns, including SGBV and reduce public health risks. The lack of sufficient fuel energy for refugee families continues to pose a major protection concern, as women and girls are often tasked with looking for firewood outside camp context, exposing them to SGBV risks. In addition, UNHCR is implementing a comprehensive energy solutions strategy, which includes the distribution of solar lanterns to all families, the provision of fuel efficient stoves and possibilities to use alternative cooking fuel. UNHCR and partners continue to roll out training and awareness-raising campaigns targeting the refugee population, local authorities and other service providers in the camps on SGBV. With respect to education, new educational infrastructures are urgently required across the three camps.

UNHCR's response to support refugees from Burundi will focus on the following priorities:

- Ensure access to territory for new arrivals and protection for Burundian refugees to limit risk of refoulement; strengthen capacity-building of Government officials through training of Government officials to increase understanding of international legal obligations for the protection of refugees;
- Improve reception conditions, advocate for the allocation of new land in order to decongest the already existing camps as a matter of emergency ;
- Ensure minimum humanitarian standards are met, particularly in the sectors of health, education and protection.

Coordination and partnership

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and its Refugee Services Department has the primary responsibility for all refugee-related matters. UNHCR and around 30 partners continue to work in close partnership with the Refugee Services Department to coordinate and respond to the Burundi emergency. The MoHA co-chairs the refugee operation working group meeting in Dar-es-Salaam and the inter-agency/inter-sector coordination working group meeting in the Kigoma Region. The refugee operation working group regularly meets at the head of agencies level and acts as an interface to the inter-agency/inter-sector coordination working group in the Kigoma Region.

UNHCR continues to lead and coordinate the refugee response with partners, in line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM). The coordination mechanism is regularly reviewed to strengthen delivery of services. UNHCR participates in the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II) 2016-2021, under the resilience thematic results group, to ensure that a joint vision of protection-sensitive and solutions-oriented assistance to refugees and migrants is delivered in line with international norms and standards. UNHCR closely works with UN Agencies to support the joint development plan for the Kigoma Region.

Finally, the roll-out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Plan (CRRF) in Tanzania will also further help to develop refugee hosting areas and increase synergies and linkages between humanitarian and development responses, in line with national strategies.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Legal assistance and remedies	Provide legal assistance and other related services to the people of concern
Access to territory and risk of refoulement	Conduct border monitoring at 18 entry points and reception facilities in North western Tanzania (Kigoma and Kagera regions)
	Organize three capacity building sessions for border officials to ensure access to the territory
Public attitude towards people of concern	Organize donor events to advocate on behalf of people of concern
	Maintain contact with local and international journalists, respond to their queries and disseminate fact sheets to ensure quality and accuracy of reporting on the refugee response
	Monitor media regularly to ensure accuracy of information
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	Ensure that 105,450 asylum-seekers are received in reception centres that have infrastructure respecting minimal protection standards
	Identify people with specific needs and protection concerns for appropriate support and referral
Quality of registration and profiling	Biometric registration of an estimated 105,450 new arrivals and issuance of documentation to ensure quality database with provision of analysis to indicate the trends of arrivals and other demographic changes of new arrivals
Civil registration and civil status documentation	Ensure refugees and asylum seekers have full access to civil registration
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime	Organize three capacity building trainings on law enforcement, management of registration data and provide technical support to government officials to develop standard operational procedures on separation of fighters to maintain civilian character of asylum and provide security and safety of asylum-seekers and refugees

Prevention of and response to SGBV	Maintain effective case management and multi-sectorial response (medical, legal and psychosocial) to SGBV survivors
	Organize prevention activities including through participation of men and boys in SGBV trainings and campaigns
	Training of community leaders on SGBV matters
	Dialogues on SGBV held with different groups including leaders, committees, men, boys and girls and women
	Training of different actors for SGBV among the partners staff/workers
Protection of children	Provide psychosocial and recreational support to children
	Identify and register unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and other children at risk
	Undertake best interest assessments and determination (BIA/D) for all UASC
	Ensure an effective child protection case management system and referral pathways for all UASC
	Establish and build the capacity of child protection structures such as child protection committees
	Conduct awareness-raising sessions for the refugee and asylum-seeker community on child protection
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	Construct, repair or rehabilitate 12 health facilities
	Support more than 1,000 cases to benefit from referral system to secondary and tertiary medical care
	Supply of essential medicines, medical supplies and other medical consumables
	Organize training sessions to build capacity of community health workers (CHWs) on health promotion and preparedness
Reproductive health and HIV services	Conduct awareness-raising sessions on reproductive health and HIV / AIDS targeting women, men, youths and adolescents
Nutrition	Conduct nutritional assessments and surveillance
Water	Construct and/or upgrade and maintain water supply systems in each of the three camps
Sanitation and hygiene	Construct 21,000 household sanitary facilities and latrines
	Distribute hygiene supplies to 40,000 households
	Construct 10,000 transitional shelters
Shelter and infrastructure	Construct 20,000 emergency shelters and construct / rehabilitate 100 Km of access roads, drainage system and bridges in the existing camps
	Provide firewood to 2,000 people with specific needs
	Conduct at least two studies and surveys on sustainable alternative energy sources
Energy	Provide training to women on energy efficient cooking

Basic and domestic items	Procure core relief items for 105,450 people (approximately 26,360 families)
	Procure hygienic supplies for general distribution targeting 105,450 people and distribute dignity kits to around 42,000 women and girls
Services for persons with specific needs	Set up of identification system and provision of quality service for 12,000 PSNs
Education	Provide early childhood education to of 13,999 refugee children aged 3-5 years
	Provide primary education to 66,372 -school-aged refugee children with a specific focus on children with disabilities
	Provide secondary education to 33,390 school-aged refugee with a specific focus on children with disabilities
	Construct 30 schools and education facilities (classrooms, including administrative block, latrines and water)
	Provide training to 600 teachers including female teachers
	Provide 52,000 children with adequate access to teaching and learning materials
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	Ensure continued support to more than 48 community self-leadership mechanisms and structures
Peaceful coexistence with local communities	Enhance peaceful coexistence in the camps through the establishment of community policing mechanisms
	Support host communities with at least three projects (such as in areas of water, reforestation and education)
	Facilitate regular dialogue between host communities and refugees
Natural resources and shared environment	Procure and distribute f fuel-efficient stoves and distribute to 26,360 families
	100,000 tree seedlings raising in camp nurseries for trans-planting for afforestation and re-forestation activities in the camps and host community areas
Self-reliance and livelihoods	Empower refugees with entrepreneurship, business and vocational skills
	Provide start-up kits for trained refugees in business skills and vocational training
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	
Coordination and partnerships	Conduct regular coordination meetings (inter-agency, sector workings, sub-sector working groups)
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	Maintain a fleet of vehicles, generators, motorbikes
	Procure spares parts, fuel and other logistics (Air-ops, GFM)
	Conduct regular review of inventories, PPEs, STIs and other equipment
	Manage the warehouses, customs clearance and forwarding
	Organize joint visits and missions in the camps, with donors and partners
Operations management, coordination and support	Provide training to partners
	Conduct partners' verification, quarterly and annually

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-approved budget for the operation amounts to \$73,769,517. To address the evolving needs of refugees from Burundi who have sought asylum in the United Republic of Tanzania, **UNHCR has established a supplementary budget of \$26,256,774, bringing revised requirements for the activities presented above to \$100,026,291.**

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Burundi situation	Additional requirements	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	1,745,836	1,129,637	2,875,474
Legal assistance and remedies	928,608	518,878	1,447,486
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	759,595	449,485	1,209,081
Public attitude towards persons of concern	57,632	161,274	218,907
Fair protection processes and documentation	2,558,157	1,802,960	4,361,118
Reception conditions	1,184,174	623,807	1,807,981
Access to and quality of status determination procedures	1,112,909	-	1,112,909
Registration and profiling	-	934,347	934,347
Civil registration and civil status documentation	261,075	244,806	505,881
Security from violence and exploitation	3,617,076	2,034,881	5,651,957
Protection from crime	1,224,177	640,235	1,864,413
Prevention of and response to SGBV	1,106,543	781,170	1,887,713
Protection of children	1,286,356	613,476	1,899,832
Basic needs and services	51,490,946	11,683,915	63,174,861
Health	6,852,496	1,533,613	8,386,109
Reproductive health and HIV services	687,191	244,478	931,668
Nutrition	765,642	101,408	867,050
Water	5,774,770	1,324,897	7,099,667
Sanitation and hygiene	4,172,455	1,573,787	5,746,241
Shelter and infrastructure	14,460,537	2,095,341	16,555,878
Energy	1,613,708	1,326,001	2,939,709
Basic and domestic items	9,547,444	1,314,591	10,862,036

People with specific needs	1,394,705	847,858	2,242,563
Education	6,221,998	1,321,942	7,543,939
Community empowerment and self-reliance	6,506,702	4,411,237	10,917,939
Community mobilization	46,106	156,540	202,646
Peaceful coexistence	2,466,668	1,325,650	3,792,319
Natural resources and shared environment	1,844,238	1,157,837	3,002,075
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,149,690	1,771,209	3,920,899
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	265,109	246,458	511,568
Coordination and partnerships	265,109	246,458	511,568
Logistics and operations support	7,585,689	3,229,951	10,815,641
Logistics and supply	4,034,270	2,288,417	6,322,688
Operations management, coordination and support	3,551,419	941,534	4,492,953
SUBTOTAL	73,769,517	24,539,041	98,308,558
Support costs (7 per cent)		1,717,733	1,717,733
TOTAL	73,769,517	26,256,774	100,026,291

BURUNDI SITUATION 2017

Supplementary Appeal

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