

Burundi Situation

Emergency Response

28 May 2015

SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL 2015

April – September 2015



Cover photograph:

Elderly Burundian refugee in Mahama camp, Rwanda.

UNHCR / K.Holt

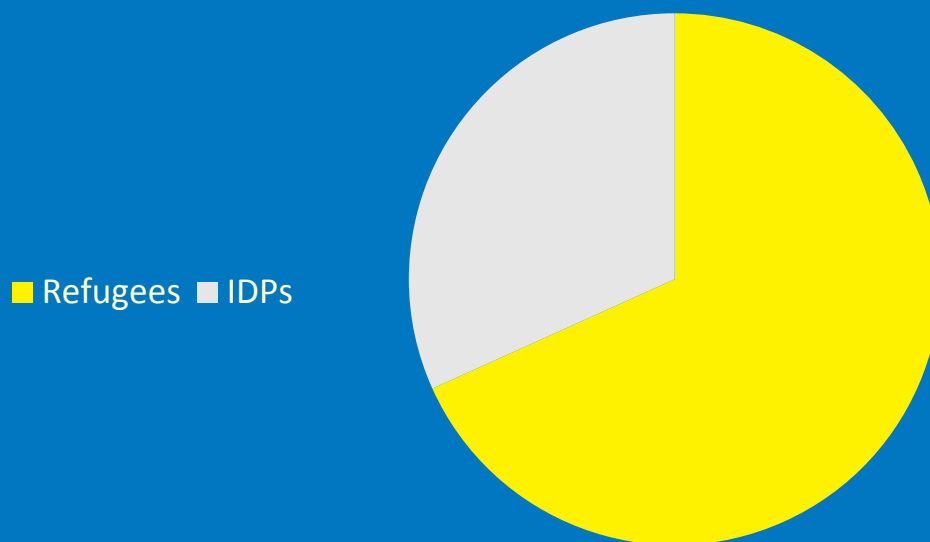
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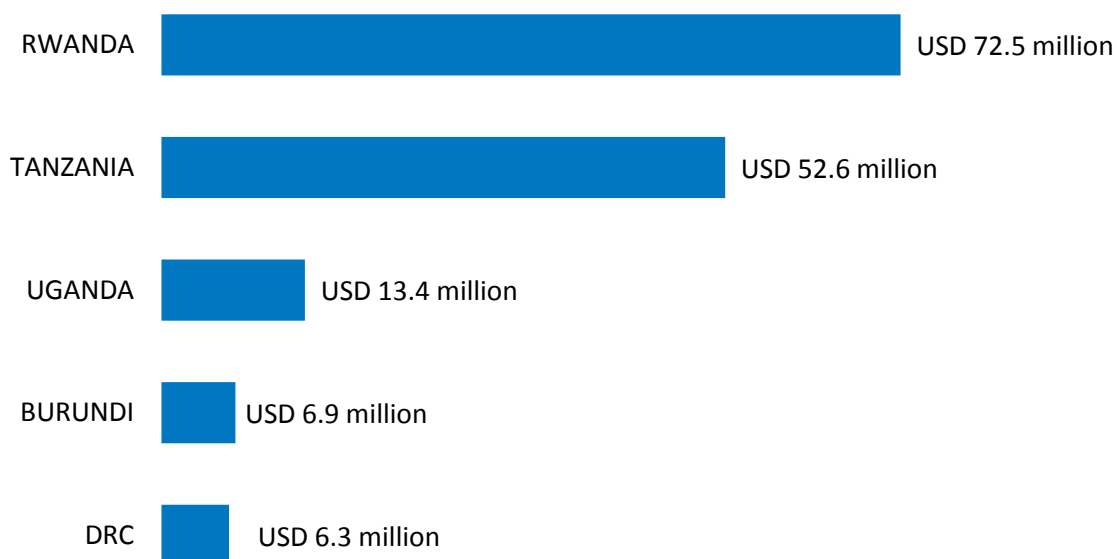
AT A GLANCE

PEOPLE OF CONCERN

A total of 315,000 people of concern



A total of **USD 151.7 million***, for the period April-September:



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

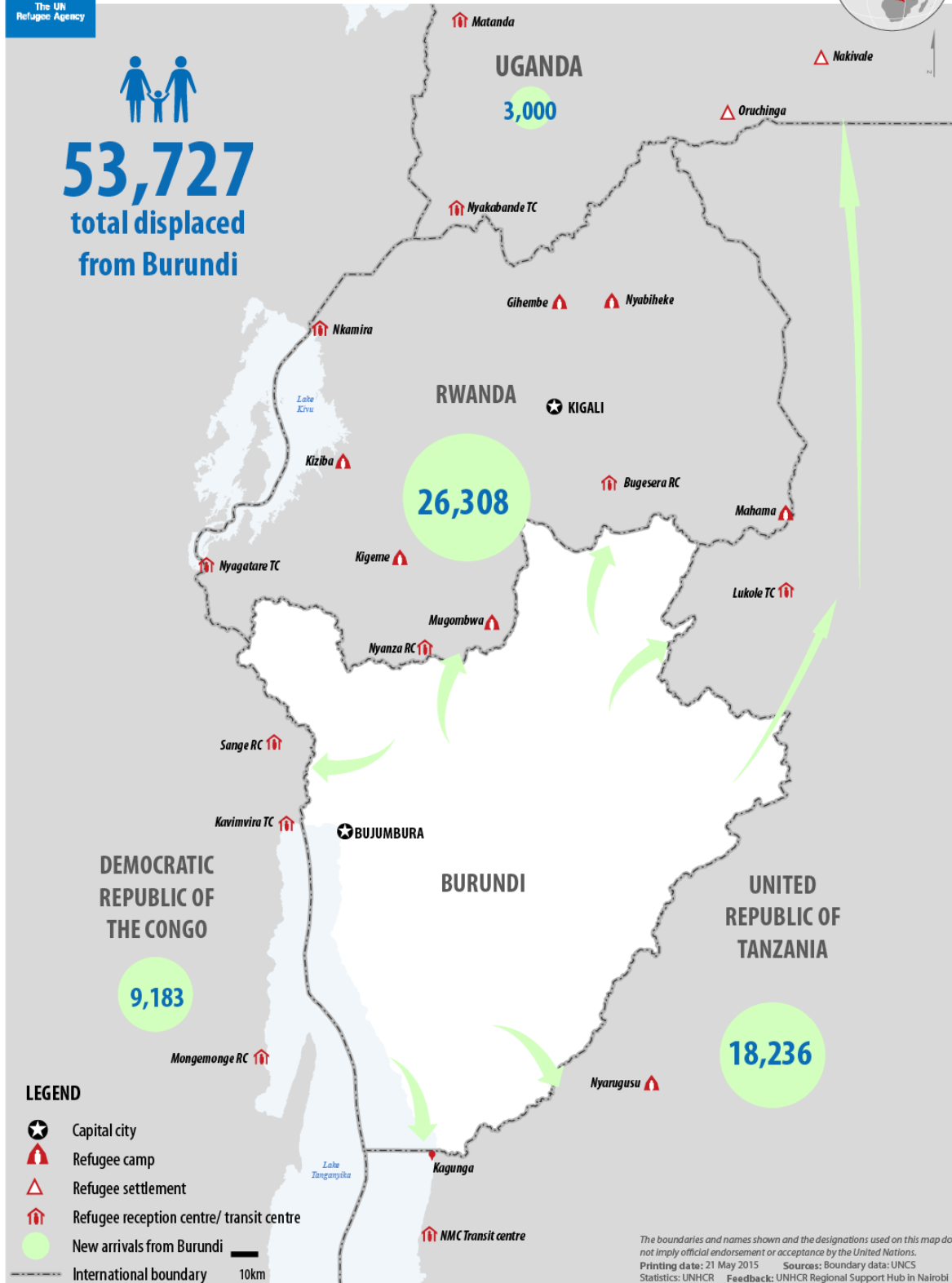
CONTEXT



BURUNDI SITUATION: Displacement of Burundians into neighbouring countries | As of 14 May 2015



53,727
total displaced
from Burundi



Introduction

Since March 2015, socio-political tensions have been rising in Burundi ahead of the general elections to be held in June. The upcoming presidential and legislative elections are considered a critical milestone for the long-term peace and stability of the country. However, tensions are increasing and the political landscape is marred by polarization and limited political space. Protests between supporters of the opposing political parties became increasingly violent, mostly in the capital Bujumbura. In particular, intimidation by the *imbonerakure* — the armed and increasingly violent youth wing of Burundi's ruling party, the *Conseil National Pour la Défense de la Démocratie–Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie* (CNDD-FDD) - has been cited as one of the main reasons by Burundians to flee to neighbouring countries. Since the beginning of April, a steady outflow of Burundians has been taking place first into Rwanda and now increasingly to the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and, to a lesser extent, to Uganda.

Several key events in Bujumbura, such as the 26 April announcement of the current President's intention to run a third term, considered by the opposition as against the Arusha Accord of 2000, and the attempted coup by military leaders on 13 May while the President was on a visit to Tanzania, have resulted in more violence in and around Bujumbura and the outflow of Burundians to neighbouring countries has dramatically increased. On 22 April UNHCR declared an L1 emergency and on 11 May, in response to the worsening of the situation, a UNHCR L2 emergency was declared and a Regional Refugee Coordinator was appointed.

The last month has seen population outflows into neighbouring countries of over 56,000 people into DRC, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania. A regional contingency plan has been prepared, anticipating that about 315,000 people could be affected by the crisis by the end of September. It is expected that 100,000 persons may be displaced within Burundi and that the rest will flee to neighbouring countries. This has necessitated the development of the present Supplementary Budget Appeal for a six-month period, from April until end-September, for a total amount of USD 151 million to facilitate the mobilization of resources in order to address the urgent needs of the refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs), while ensuring the continuity of ongoing relief programmes.

UNHCR has been monitoring the situation and has been providing protection responses and humanitarian assistance to people of concern, jointly with the respective Governments, other UN agencies and civil society partners.

Population data

	TOTAL DISPLACED POPULATION as of 14 May 2015	TOTAL PLANNED POPULATION by 30 September 2015
RWANDA		
Burundian refugees	26,308	100,000
TANZANIA		
Burundian refugees	18,236	70,000
DRC		
Burundian refugees	9,183	30,000
UGANDA		
Burundian refugees	3,000	15,000
BURUNDI		
Internally displaced (IDPs)	-	100,000

Financial summary (USD)

OPERATION	Revised ExCom budget without the Burundi Situation component	Burundi Situation			Total revised requirements
		<i>Portion of the revised budget dedicated to the Burundi Situation</i>	<i>Additional requirements (May 2015)</i>	<i>Total</i>	
RWANDA	43,170,345	0	67,734,037	67,734,037	110,904,382
TANZANIA	41,836,410	0	49,167,597	49,167,597	91,004,007
DRC	199,106,689	0	5,910,089	5,910,089	205,016,778
UGANDA	208,843,164	0	12,564,010	12,564,010	221,407,174
BURUNDI	19,389,064	0	6,433,937	6,433,937	25,823,001
SUBTOTAL	512,345,672	0	141,809,668	141,809,668	654,155,342
Support costs (7%)	35,864,197	0	9,926,677	9,926,677	45,790,874
GRAND TOTAL (USD)	548,209,869	0	151,736,346	151,736,346	699,946,216

OVERALL STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

The countries that make up the Great Lakes region have had a turbulent history. They are not new to hosting refugees from neighbouring countries, and in most cases, for periods spanning over several decades. In this regard, the national and local public structures that are vital to ensuring an effective response to refugee emergencies are largely already in place. Shortly after the emergency began, the inter-agency refugee response was set in motion. This was done in close coordination with the Governments and under the leadership of UNHCR in line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM).

Initially, due to the lower number of refugees in other neighbouring countries, the inter-agency process was started in Rwanda, which already coordinated jointly under the 'One-UN' model. As the crisis unfolded and violence escalated, more refugees left Burundi to neighbouring countries. In May, as the emergency worsened, UNHCR appointed a Regional Refugee Coordinator and a regional approach to the refugee response was adopted. Consultations with relevant Government counterparts and humanitarian agencies took place in all neighbouring countries and the recently-released Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Burundi Situation is the result of these discussions. This UNHCR Supplementary Budget Appeal gives an overview of the interventions carried out by UNHCR, and provides a detailed breakdown of the budgets related to these activities.

Inter-agency meetings are being held on a regular basis, to revalidate the planning assumptions and framework, address any challenges in provisions and, most importantly, reassess the needs. As the situation in Burundi further unfolds and with the evolution of the election process, appropriate reassessments on the duration of this Supplementary Budget Appeal and its initial planning assumptions will be made.

PLANNED RESPONSE

BURUNDI

Existing response

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

In tandem with the national platform, the UN Resident Coordinator is coordinating the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). OCHA and the HCT have developed a Contingency Plan related to the on-going elections in Burundi. Emergency Response and protection activities are oriented towards IDPs, vulnerable groups and people affected by the crisis. The HCT response plan will be activated by the Resident Coordinator after consultations with the Government and the HCT. The plan foresees the activation of clusters coordinated individually or jointly by UN agencies and cluster formation has been customized by the UNCT. UNHCR will be co-leading the Shelter and NFI cluster jointly with IOM, while the CCCM and Protection clusters will be led by UNHCR. Presently, sectors and sub-sectors have been formed, strategic responses updated and sector leads designated. All relevant sectors (Protection; including Child Protection and SGBV, Shelter-NFI and CCCM) are currently holding strategic meetings in order to be able to respond if needed.

Strategy and Coordination

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

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

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation

Reception conditions improved

- Monitor situation of people of concern
- Strengthen community conflict resolution mechanisms
- Conduct efficient and systematic protection monitoring

Registration and profiling

- Sensitize population in sites and urban areas on pacific cohabitation together with local authorities
- Establish governance and community participation/mobilization mechanisms
- Conduct profiling on displacement sites for newly displaced people
- Ensure inclusion of indicators related to protection in multisectoral assessments and monitoring

Security from violence and exploitation

Protection of children

- Establish special arrangements for protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)
- Ensure birth registration and provide of birth certificates
- Conduct Child Protection Rapid Assessment
- Identify, document, trace and reunify all separated and unaccompanied children
- Identify and provide adequate support services to all distressed children and children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation
- Create safe community spaces, playgrounds and recreational areas for children and youth
- Monitor and report on grave violations and other serious protection concerns for children and women, including arbitrary detention and child recruitment

Prevention of and response to SGBV

- Establish multisectoral SGBV prevention and response working groups
- Provide holistic SGBV support to victims
- Disseminate messages on prevention of violence against women and children, prevention of use of illicit weapons/arms and prevention of family separation
- Coordinate SGBV response through the subcluster

Basic needs and essential services

Shelter and infrastructure

- Procure shelter kits for most vulnerable populations;
- Design, adopt and implement Standard operating procedures
- Distribute temporary shelter kits
- Distribute shelter and NFI kits in the event of an emergency
- Monitor the implementation of the distribution against set timeline and quality standards

Basic and domestic items

- Provide core relief and sanitary materials
- Distribute NFI kits in the event of an emergency

Leadership, coordination and partnership

Camp management and coordination

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

Coordination and partnerships strengthened

- Participate in existing coordination mechanisms

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply optimized to serve the operational needs

- Distribute goods
- Rent light vehicles (GFM) to deploy for supervision and monitoring
- Provide fuel for vehicles and generators
- Transport refugees from entry points to reception centres and to newly established camp

Operation management, coordination and support

- Provided general project management services

Financial requirements

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

To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced by the situation in Burundi, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above. This supplementary budget amounts to USD 6.9 million as shown in the table below.

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET RELATED TO THE BURUNDI SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (USD)
Fair protection processes and documentation	0	411,819	411,819
Reception conditions	0	137,273	137,273
Registration and profiling	0	274,546	274,546
Security from violence and exploitation	0	1,003,622	1,003,622
Prevention of and response to SGBV	0	494,184	494,184
Protection of children	0	509,438	509,438
Basic needs and essential services	0	1,930,181	1,930,181
Shelter and infrastructure	0	1,930,181	1,930,181
Leadership, coordination and partnership	0	411,820	411,820
Coordination and partnership strengthened	0	411,820	411,820
Logistics and operations support	0	2,016,390	2,016,390
Logistics and supply	0	1,372,732	1,372,732
Operation management, coordination and support	0	643,658	643,658
SUBTOTAL	0	6,433,936	6,433,936
Support costs (7 per cent)	0	450,376	450,376
TOTAL	0	6,884,312	6,884,312

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Existing response

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

The most vulnerable have been installed at the Kavimvira transit centre, the Sange assembly point and the Mongemonge transit centre, where they are assisted with food and non-food items. In Kavimvira transit centre, the current daily consumption of water is estimated at 12,000 litres, which represents 15 litres of water per person per day. In the transit centre, refugees are received for medical consultation and the extension of the accommodation capacity has been completed. New dormitories and latrines have been built and electrified as has Sange assembly point. The construction of a new community space is ongoing.

To better manage the Burundian caseload and for reasons of national security, the refugees will be relocated to a single site. The Government and humanitarian community have agreed upon a location in Lusenda/Mboko (Fizi territory), approximately 60 km from Uvira. For the time being,

refugees live mainly with host families. The identified site is far from the border, and refugees will benefit from a holistic assistance programme on a community basis. This type of assistance will aim at strengthening the capacity of existing local structures and a relocation plan will be implemented.

Burundian nationals have unlimited access to the territory of the DRC. Furthermore, UNHCR has appealed to the authorities to grant *prima facie* refugee status to the newly arrived Burundians. Since 9 May 2015, a biometric registration exercise (level 2) has been launched. The operation began at the Kavimvira transit centre and the Sange assembly point. It will be pursued in the Ruzizi Plain and in Fizi territory for refugees living in host communities.

Strategy and Coordination

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

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

People with specific needs (PWSNs) such as victims of SGBV, the disabled, those suffering from chronic illness, pregnant mothers and the elderly are identified and assisted upon arrival. Through ongoing community services support, PWSNs are referred to service providers and given legal protection. The identification of unaccompanied or separated children (UASCs), special temporary arrangements for the protection of UASCs, and family research organization and reunification will be organized. Pending the results of family research, identification and support for foster families will be prioritized. Sensitization on forced recruitment by armed groups will be strengthened and the development of recreational, social and child-friendly spaces will be considered. SGBV response management will apply a multisectoral approach that ensures that SGBV services will be provided. In addition, partners will focus on the reintegration of victims of SGBV in refugee communities through economic empowerment initiatives and community awareness-raising on SGBV prevention. This will play a key role in reducing the risk of SGBV and improving the quality of the response. An overall strategy for community-based protection will be in place to identify, respond to and assist vulnerable groups.

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

Planned activities

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

Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct post-test counselling and testing in preventing mother –to-child transmission (PMTCT) for women Ensure people of concern have the same access to PMTCT services as the local community
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement and monitor community management of acute malnutrition programmes Purchase and distribute agricultural inputs (seeds and tools) for 3,000 households (2,700 refugees and 300 in host communities) Conduct 8 training sessions and carry out sensitization of 3,000 vulnerable households on agricultural, technical, and good nutritional practices
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct and rehabilitate of 10 boreholes for 30,000 new refugees to provided 10 litres/person/day
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the construction of 4,000 household sanitary latrines and 4,000 wash basins for persons with specific needs Ensure sensitization of communities Purchase sensitization materials
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase 4,500 hygienic kits for women in and outside sites Construct 2,000 emergency shelters for 2,000 new vulnerable refugees Distribution 5,000 shelter kits and material tool kits for 5,000 households Construct community infrastructure (1 registration structure, 2 restoration hangars, 4 sanitary latrines blocks, 4 community kitchens, 4 meeting areas, 4 medical screening hangars) Construct, repair and maintain roads constructed, repaired and maintained
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 30,000 newly arrived refugees with basic NFI packages Provide 5,000 women of reproductive age with sanitary materials
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and register 100% of people of concern with specific needs Identify response to people of concern Supply hot meals and cold food to 2,000 new arrivals and persons with specific needs
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Co-existence with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 40 community sensitization campaigns to promote peaceful co-existence with local communities
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Coordination and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support capacity development Effectively establish and manage partnerships
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport 30,000 refugees from transit centre to camp Procure 65,000 litres of fuel for operational vehicles and generators Procure spare parts (light vehicles, trucks, generators) Maintain and repair fleet Install rub halls or rent warehouses
Operation management, coordination and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide assets to partners Establish, maintain or provide general project management services Conduct and record monitoring visits

Financial requirements

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

To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced by the situation in Burundi, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for the DRC. This supplementary budget amounts to USD 6.3 million as shown in the table below.

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET RELATED TO THE BURUNDI SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (USD)
Favourable protection environment	0	102,350	102,350
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	0	102,350	102,350
Fair protection processes and documentation	0	805,000	805,000
Reception conditions	0	460,000	460,000
Registration and profiling	0	345,000	345,000
Security from violence and exploitation	0	483,000	483,000
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened	0	345,000	345,000
Prevention of and response to SGBV	0	80,500	80,500
Protection of children	0	57,500	57,500
Basic needs and essential services	0	2,753,098	2,753,098
Shelter and infrastructure	0	264,500	264,500
Basic and domestic items	0	1,397,248	1,397,248
Health	0	253,000	253,000
Sanitation and hygiene	0	103,500	103,500
Education	0	108,100	108,100
Water	0	184,000	184,000
Services for people with specific needs	0	69,000	69,000
Food security	0	105,800	105,800
Access to reproductive health and HIV services	0	57,500	57,500
Nutrition	0	210,450	210,450
Leadership, coordination and partnership	0	92,000	92,000
Coordination and partnership strengthened	0	92,000	92,000
Community empowerment and self-reliance	0	69,000	69,000
Peaceful coexistence with local communities	0	69,000	69,000
Logistics and operations support	0	1,605,641	1,605,641
Logistics and supply	0	920,000	920,000
Operation management, coordination and support	0	685,641	685,641
Subtotal	0	5,910,089	5,910,089
Support costs (7 per cent)	0	413,706	413,706
Total	0	6,323,795	6,323,795

RWANDA

Existing response

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

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

- **Access to territory:** As a result of the Government's open border policies, refugees fleeing Burundi have enjoyed unfettered access to asylum, on a *prima facie* basis, and benefit from unrestricted access to host country territory. Newly arriving Burundian refugees are initially transported from the border entry points to two transit centres designated by the Government in Bugesera and Nyanza districts, in southern Rwanda. Following the dramatic increase in arrivals in the second and third weeks of April, the Government announced the opening of a refugee camp, and allocated land in the Eastern Province.
- **Establishment of refugee reception centres and camps:** Due to the sudden mass influx from Burundi, UNHCR has had to respond to immediate reception and accommodation needs. MIDIMAR designated two reception sites, which UNHCR immediately began rehabilitating. Additional communal hangars, registration facilities, communal cooking facilities, WASH facilities, and health posts, were constructed. An interagency assessment was led by UNHCR and MIDIMAR to the new site called Mahama, which can host up to 60,000 persons. The main activities that have been carried on this new site include: site planning and clearing, the construction of basic infrastructures such as roads, communal shelters, and the distribution of land plots and family tents. As of 11 May 2015, this new camp accommodated over 20,000 refugees. In addition, about 1,000 people were being relocated from the Nyanza and Bugesera transit centres on a daily basis.
- **Protection and registration:** All new arrivals undergo registration procedures. Initially, these arrivals were registered at level 2 (individual registration), including biometric data, but due to the recent surge, UNHCR began conducting level 1 registration (household-level registration) in both reception centres, and has been conducting Level 2 biometric registration at Mahama Camp since 1 May. A large number of unaccompanied and separated children have been identified. UNHCR is conducting family tracing and reunification with support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Child protection, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response mechanisms are already established in both reception sites and in the Mahama Camp.

▪ **Ongoing multisectoral response:** UNHCR and MIDIMAR are managing the two reception centres and the Mahama Camp. UNHCR is rehabilitating and constructing basic infrastructures, and is providing site planning, and emergency shelter, with the support of UNICEF, who are providing basic WASH facilities. WFP is providing emergency food response including hot meals in the two reception centres, with support from UNHCR, and is conducting the general food distribution in the Mahama Camp. UNHCR provides a kit of basic non-food items (NFIs) upon arrival in the reception centre, and is distributing firewood to all households for cooking. UNHCR is also providing basic health care in all sites, including reproductive health, with referral to local health facilities for secondary and tertiary referrals, while UNICEF and WHO are supporting the Ministry of Health for immunization campaigns. Although the Mahama refugee camp is about 25 km from the District's centre, UNHCR and the Government have agreed that refugees can access local public services such as schools and health centres and provisions to encourage the use of these facilities are being put into place.

Strategy and Coordination

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

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

UNHCR's strategy takes into account that Burundian refugees are not likely to be able to return to Burundi within the next 6-month period.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and respond through participatory assessments to the specific protection and assistance needs of people with specific needs, including people with disabilities.
Individual documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register and document all new refugees.
Favourable protection environment	
Access to legal assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training to Government officials on human rights and international refugee protection.
Access to territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct regular border monitoring. Facilitate emergency resettlement for new arrivals with urgent legal and physical protection needs, serious medical cases, survivors of violence and torture or women/children at risk. Advocate for the humanitarian and civilian character of asylum.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from the effects of armed violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the empowerment and participation of refugee women and girls. Prevent violence against women, men and children in emergency sites through clear social and behaviour-change communication and community engagement strategies.
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop mechanisms for restorative justice accessible to children. Identify and refer unaccompanied, separated, and other children at risk. Carry out Best Interest Assessment and/or Determination for all unaccompanied and separated children and children at risk in the context of a case management system. Establish a comprehensive child protection structure including case management, psychosocial support, alternative and/or community-based care and protection in an age, gender and diversity-focused manner. Develop youth-led organizations to find solutions to protection risks for adolescent youth. Provide child protection training for partners, staff and key stakeholders. Agree upon emergency interagency standard operating procedures for child protection with all stakeholders. Support the rebuilding and strengthening of existing community-based child protection structures.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide psychosocial counselling for survivors of SGBV incidents. Strengthen the capacity of medical/health providers to identify, support and refer survivors of SGBV for appropriate services.

- Ensure medical/health providers coordinate with case managers to ensure survivors' best interests, wishes and as per the confidentiality and do not harm principles.
- Enable access to qualified attorneys to seek the prosecution and conviction of SGBV cases on behalf of their clients.
- Provide access to safe houses with the required security components provided to SGBV survivors.
- Conduct training on SGBV prevention and responses to refugees and host communities.
- Conduct technical training for key stakeholders on SGBV at district and sector/camp-levels.
- Engage the refugee community in the identification, the development and the response to protection interventions.
- Agree upon emergency interagency standard operating procedures for SGBV response with all stakeholders

Basic needs and essential services

Health

- Establish one emergency health post in each refugee camp.
- Recruit medical doctors for camp health posts.
- Procure medical supplies and logistics for emergency health centres.
- Implement Health Information System in reception centres and camps.
- Establish referral mechanism to make necessary primary, secondary and tertiary referrals for life saving emergencies and MCH cases.
- Procure one ambulance for medical emergency transport.
- Recruit nurses and paramedical staff for emergency health posts in camps.
- Recruit community healthcare workers for community health and nutrition activities.
- Provide integrated training for community healthcare workers on preventive and promotion elements of health and nutrition.
- Provide necessary assistance to the Ministry of Health to distribute anti-retroviral treatment and PMTCT to refugees.
- Recruit voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) counsellors for camps.
- Establish one nutrition centre in each refugee camp.
- Recruit midwives, nutrition officers and community nutrition workers for each refugee camp.

Nutritional well-being

- Support the provision of hot meals for refugees living in reception centres through construction of cooking facilities and hiring of staff.

Water

- Ensure access to safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene services to the affected people to minimize the risk of outbreak of WASH related disease.
- Ensure availability of minimum safe drinking water

Sanitation and hygiene

Shelter and infrastructure

Access to energy

Basic and domestic items

Education

supply and sanitation facilities amongst refugees in camps and host communities.

- Provide two sterile household containers per family of 10 litre capacity each.
- Construct male/female latrines according to SPHERE standards with a clear separation of female and male facilities.
- Construct male/female showers with a clear separation of female and male facilities.
- Set up mobile waste bin system.
- Establish two refugee camps according to SPHERE standards.
- Set up emergency communal shelters for initial accommodation in reception centres and refugee camps.
- Distribute family tents to all refugee families.
- Construct access roads, in-camp roads and a security perimeter road for both camps.
- Construct administrative infrastructures to ensure refugees enjoy basic human rights including physical safety and rights to services in both camps.
- Establish refugee committees to increase their participation in decision-making processes in all camps.

In line with UNHCR Rwanda SAFE (Safe Access to Fuel and Energy) strategy:

- Distribute firewood on monthly basis to each refugee.
- Ensure 20,000 households have access to energy saving equipment.
- Provide 20,000 households with sustainable source of lighting energy, such as solar lanterns.
- Distribute standard non-food item kits for all new arrivals. The kits will include: jerry cans, soap, mosquito nets, mats, synthetic sleeping bags, kitchen sets, plastic tarpaulins, stoves, blankets, sanitary pads and plastic buckets.
- Identify and support local schools, which can host the affected children.
- Establish temporary child-friendly learning spaces for school-going children in collaboration with camp management and site planners.
- Provide teaching and academic materials.
- Identify children of primary school age and carry out needs assessments of materials and resources needed.
- Identify and train community teachers.
- Distribute school kits to 7,500 pupils in primary schools.
- Support emergency education for primary school children.
- Implement home-based early childhood development (ECD) adapted to refugee camp context.
- Provide materials and equipment for schools in

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> camp/sites (e.g. desks, tables and benches). Construct and/or rehabilitate inclusive educational facilities.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek and encourage the active participation and mobilisation of refugee women, men and children.
Co-existence with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and implement activities contributing to peaceful co-existence between refugee and host communities.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport refugees from border to reception centres. Transport refugees from reception centres to refugee camps. Hire trucks, buses and luggage trucks for refugee transfers with provisions for special transport for persons with specific needs. Procurement of light vehicles, pickups, motorcycles, cargo and tipper trucks, as well as spare parts. Installation of fuel storage and dispensing facilities. Procurement and distribution of standard basic core relief items (CRI) kits in the refugee camps.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for the Rwanda operation amounts to USD 43.2 million.

To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced by the situation in Burundi, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Rwanda. This supplementary budget amounts to USD 72.5 million as shown in the table below.

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET RELATED TO THE BURUNDI SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (USD)
Favourable protection environment	0	2,097,389	2,097,389
Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	1,153,564	1,153,564
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	0	943,826	943,826
Fair protection processes and documentation	0	2,097,388	2,097,388
Reception conditions	0	838,955	838,955
Individual documentation	0	1,258,433	1,258,433
Security from violence and exploitation	0	1,264,306	1,264,306
Prevention of and response to SGBV	0	314,608	314,608
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened	0	209,739	209,739
Protection of children	0	739,959	739,959
Basic needs and essential services	0	49,726,778	49,726,778
Shelter and infrastructure	0	17,403,762	17,403,762
Basic and domestic items	0	6,131,071	6,131,071
Health	0	7,001,470	7,001,470
Sanitation and hygiene	0	6,868,947	6,868,947
Education	0	3,670,430	3,670,430
Water	0	4,666,060	4,666,060
Services for people with specific needs	0	1,048,694	1,048,694
Access to energy	0	2,516,866	2,516,866
Nutrition	0	419,478	419,478
Leadership, coordination and partnership	0	3,104,135	3,104,135
Camp management and coordination	0	1,468,172	1,468,172
Emergency management strengthened	0	1,635,963	1,635,963
Logistics and operations support	0	9,444,041	9,444,041
Logistics and supply	0	3,469,131	3,469,131
Operation management, coordination and support	0	5,974,910	5,974,910
Subtotal	0	67,734,037	67,734,037
Support costs (7 per cent)	0	4,741,383	4,741,383
Total	0	72,475,420	72,475,420

UGANDA

Existing response

New arrivals from Burundi are registered by the Office of the Prime Minister's Refugee Department (OPM) as asylum-seekers and go through the refugee status determination (RSD) process. Although Uganda does not share a border with Burundi, the number of arrivals started increasing between December 2014 and January 2015. As of 14 May, Uganda had received over 3,000 individuals, and half of these had arrived since the beginning of the month. New refugee arrivals from Burundi have indicated that they have suffered harassment by armed youth militias loyal to Burundi's ruling party. In light of the recent political developments, the situation in the country of origin is likely to further deteriorate.

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

Strategy and Coordination

New arrivals go through government registration followed by the RSD and efforts are being made to speed up the RSD process. Protection screening including child protection and SGBV constitute critical needs at the initial stage of arrival to enable UNHCR to have an accurate profile of the population for planning purposes. The OPM has recently launched its own Refugee Information Management System (RIMS), and with the increase in population, technical and material support will be required for OPM registration and for the RSD. During this period, basic needs and services are covered in the reception centre.

The operational planning figure for Uganda is 15,000 refugees of 3,750 households and there is no foreseen challenge in accommodating this caseload in either Nakivale or Oruchinga, as there is sufficient space. Should the amount be surpassed, the operation could be faced with the problem of getting adequate land for settlements including plots for agriculture.

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

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

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation

Refugee status determination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure individual status determination is conducted in a fair and timely manner.
Individual documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per the agreed standards with OPM, ensure the provision of 3,750 household attestation letters and ID documents to all refugees over the age of 16.
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure individual registration of 15,000 new arrivals and maintain family unity.
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all new arrivals are received and provided with basic reception facilities. Improve Kabazana and Juru reception centres in Nakivale Refugee Settlements with better facilities to support the new arrivals. Establish provisional reception facilities in Oruchinga Refugee Settlement.

Favourable protection environment

Legal assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Government, including the judiciary and the police, to ensure that refugees have equal access to legal services as per international standards and in line with Uganda's legal system. Improve partners' staffing to enhance protection functions.
Access to territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work closely with the OPM to ensure unhindered access to asylum for all new arrivals. Coordinate with relevant border authorities at the entry points and conduct refresher training. Closely monitor border points and keep close contact with border authorities.

Security from violence and exploitation

Protection from crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the physical protection of refugees and asylum-seekers through deployment of police in the transit centres, reception centres and settlements. Provide 3 vehicles to the police.
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise 500 unaccompanied minors, separated children and children at risk to ensure that their specific needs are addressed and that they have foster care and/ or other protection arrangements in place. Conduct child tracing and reunification in partnership with other child protection agencies.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide services to all persons of concern exposed to SGBV in the country of origin and as well as in Uganda. Strengthen existing mechanisms, including the

referral system, and ensure that a proactive approach is taken towards SGBV issues from the start.

- Provide support services to survivors of SGBV, particularly with regards to clinical management, and to their families.

Basic needs and essential services

Health

- Ensure access to primary health care (medicine and medical supplies), including mental health, referrals and epidemic preparedness and response to 15,000 new arrivals.
- Increase staffing of existing health facilities to meet the needs of new arrivals and establish outreach services to newly settled refugees.
- Renovate and extend existing health facilities.
- Provide immunization services and long-lasting insecticide treated nets.
- Provide comprehensive reproductive health and HIV services.

Nutrition

- Procure and distribute sanitary materials to women/girls of reproductive age.
- Extend malnutrition prevention and treatment services in Nakivale and Oruchinga refugee settlement to the new arrivals.
- Initiate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices among the new arrivals.

Food security

- Provide cooked food in transit centres.
- Provide basic seeds to complement WFP food ration for those who have been granted refugee status.

Water

- Provide water trucking (estimated 225,000 litres per day).
- Drill 30 boreholes in the newly opened refugee villages.

Sanitation and hygiene

- Construct 300 communal latrines.
- Empower 3,750 households of refugees to establish household latrines.
- Construct 100 stances of institutional latrines to supplement existing facilities.

Shelter and infrastructure

- Procure and distribute 3,750 shelter kits.
- Carry out site planning and plot demarcation for 3,750 households.
- Construct base camp infrastructure (10 units of partner office space, 15 units of staff accommodation and 8 units of police accommodation); and conduct road opening and maintenance.

Access to energy

- Promote energy-saving stoves to 3,750 households.
- Purchase at a subsidised rate briquettes for approximately 25 % of the population's energy needs. Reduce fuel use by extending the national power grid to water facilities and institutions where feasible.
- Enhance briquette production as alternative to firewood.

<p>Basic and domestic items</p> <p>Services for people with specific needs</p> <p>Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procure and distribute 3,750 household item kits as per the agreed interagency scale. ▪ Identify and support 3,000 persons with specific needs (PSNs), estimated at 20% of the expected new arrivals. ▪ Establish 2 schools and/or improve the Infrastructure of existing schools to receive new pupils. ▪ Provide teachers, as well as desks, text books and other support. ▪ Provide support to 3,900 primary school age children.
<p>Leadership, coordination and partnership</p>	
<p>Coordination and partnerships</p> <p>Camp management and coordination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate emergency response with OPM at Kampala level as well as at District/Settlement level. ▪ Support the Government for the administration of the Refugee Settlement and the transit centres. ▪ Promote community mobilization and leadership structures – to restore social support and protection.
<p>Logistics and operations support</p>	
<p>Logistics and supply</p> <p>Operation management, coordination and support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure transportation services for 15,000 new arrivals (from the border to the reception centre and from the reception centre to the Refugee Settlement). ▪ Ensure effective procurement and transportation of various kits (household items, shelter, sanitation, etc.). ▪ Provide and maintain vehicles and motorbikes to access newly opened refugee villages.

Financial requirements

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

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

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET RELATED TO THE BURUNDI SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (USD)
Favourable protection environment	0	186,865	186,865
Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	120,951	120,951
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	0	65,914	65,914
Fair protection processes and documentation	0	858,324	858,324
Reception conditions	0	113,613	113,613
Access to status determination procedures	0	366,918	366,918
Individual documentation	0	377,794	377,794
Security from violence and exploitation	0	666,408	666,408
Prevention of and response to SGBV	0	45,009	45,009
Protection from crime	0	556,840	556,840
Protection of children	0	64,559	64,559
Basic needs and essential services	0	9,708,741	9,708,741
Shelter and infrastructure	0	3,394,343	3,394,343
Basic and domestic items	0	566,089	566,089
Health	0	651,104	651,104
Sanitation and hygiene	0	1,122,508	1,122,508
Education	0	583,522	583,522
Water	0	1,852,805	1,852,805
Services for people with specific needs	0	194,335	194,335
Food security	0	923,884	923,884
Access to energy	0	286,064	286,064
Nutrition	0	134,087	134,087
Leadership, coordination and partnership	0	60,146	60,146
Camp management and coordination	0	40,098	40,098
Emergency management strengthened	0	20,048	20,048
Logistics and operations support	0	1,083,525	1,083,525
Logistics and supply	0	255,932	255,932
Operation management, coordination and support	0	827,593	827,593
Subtotal	0	12,564,009	12,564,009
Support costs (7 per cent)	0	879,481	879,481
Total	0	13,443,490	13,443,490

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Existing response

The majority of the new arrivals from Burundi are coming into Tanzania through the Kagunga peninsula, which is located at the shores of Lake Tanganyika in the Kigoma Region. Due to the remoteness of the peninsula, the only available means of transporting the new arrivals to Kigoma is by hired boat. Currently, UNHCR is coordinating the emergency response with the regional and local authorities in Kigoma. UNHCR is using a 100-year-old boat with a carrying capacity of only 600 people at a time. The boat needs around 6 hours return trip to bring new arrivals to the National Milling Corporation (NMC) transit Centre before they are taken to Nyarugusu refugee camp by road via Manyovu (183 kms). The new arrivals are transported to Nyarugusu from Kigoma using hired buses while new arrivals from other locations are transported using trucks. The reception conditions at the Kagunga peninsula are extremely poor with no food, WASH facilities, shelter and medical facilities. In Nyarugusu refugee camp, four reception centres have been established where new arrivals are registered at the household level, issued with family tokens, non-food items and moved to temporary reception centres pending finalisation of shelters. People with specific needs are being identified and provided with the necessary response and follow up.

WFP has started releasing food to families who have been registered. It has been agreed that new arrivals will receive prepared food for one day after their arrival. After this point, they will receive a dry ration and begin cooking on their own. A challenge to UNHCR's response to the influx is the limited staffing capacity. Personnel are needed at various locations to facilitate the process of providing initial assistance. Asylum-seekers now being received and accommodated at different locations within Nyarugusu Camp, and registration, service provision, and monitoring are becoming increasingly difficult. Resources are being stretched to keep up with the influx of newly arriving asylum-seekers, as well as to continue extending services to the previous camp population.

Strategy and Coordination

UNHCR will provide the Government of Tanzania with the necessary support to respond to the evolving emergency of the Burundi population influx. The Government of Tanzania, UNHCR, other UN sister agencies and NGOs will work in a coordinated manner to:

- Ensure that asylum seekers from Burundi enjoy protection and access to territory for asylum, in accordance with minimum protection and assistance standards (including admission, *non-refoulement*, registration and documentation, assurance of basic security and other human rights standards);
- Ensure that new arrivals from Burundi are assisted with timely, life-saving and humanitarian assistance, taking into account that arrivals may not be able to repatriate for at least six months or longer;
- Ensure that assistance services make maximum use of existing national capacities and are well coordinated to facilitate standardized and equitable support from partner responders, prevent duplication, and are appropriate to the realities of the host populations in the Kigoma and Kagera regions of Western Tanzania.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception/transit centre infrastructure established and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reception centres constructed and up and running
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population fixing and household-level registration (Level 1) Individual-level (Level 2) registration and validation of family compositions
Civil registration and civil status documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify separated children and unaccompanied minors
Favourable protection environment	
Administrative Institutions and practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Ministry of Home Affairs in screening of new arrivals Monitor borders (surveillance of official entry points and identification of new possible entry points) Encourage involvement of the local authorities (Governors, Administrators)
International and regional instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct advocacy Reduce risk of statelessness
Law and policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct advocacy for compliance Ensure legal representation on behalf of refugees Train legal staff
Security from violence and exploitation	
Freedom of movement & reduction of detention risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out advocacy to ease encampment policy
Protection from effects of armed conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support government security enhancement for population Ensure civilian character of asylum
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide child friendly spaces in transit centres/camps Identify and register unaccompanied/separated children and other children at risk Undertake fast best interest assessments (BIA) for all unaccompanied /separated children Organise case management meetings Initiate individualized assistance process (case management) for all unaccompanied children and separated children
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out identification, reception and counselling of SGBV cases to detect apparent and non-apparent signs Refer urgent cases (survivors of rape or physical violence) immediately to the medical services Monitor cases (psycho-social, medical, legal, etc.) Build capacity Update Standard Operating Procedures, including the reference tracks Regularly organise case management and coordination by respecting survivors' confidentiality and protection guidelines

Basic needs and essential services

Health

- Distribute dignity kits to survivors

- Conduct joint rapid assessments for new sites
- Reinforce support to existing UNHCR and government facilities, including service delivery competency and capacities
- Provide essential drugs, medical supplies and equipment to health centres including RH emergency kits
- Provide mosquito nets
- Support staffing to health centres to include midwives
- Construct new health outposts/centres
- Procure and distribute sanitary material for girls and women of reproductive age
- Establish/strengthen mental health programmes
- Establish nutrition screening and set up supplementary and therapeutic feeding programme (10 % of the population)
- Establish programme for infant and young child feeding practices
- Provide systematic vaccination in transit and reception centres for under 5 year olds

Reproductive health and HIV services

- Review and increase reproductive health services capacity in the health centres serving the refugees including Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health
- Review and increase HIV/AIDS services in the health centres serving the refugees
- Strengthen HIV prevention activities in the communities

Nutrition

- Establish nutritional surveillance and effective malnutrition prevention response capabilities
- Implement community management of acute malnutrition programmes
- Establish supplementary feeding programme
- Ensure satisfactory nutrition of refugees through nutrition screening and provision of supplementary and therapeutic feeding to at-risk and malnourished cases

Food security

- Provide for water and snack/ energy saving biscuits/ hot meals during convoy movement

Water

- Establish clean water source in the transit and reception centres
- Carry out water trucking and water tank installation in new camp sites
- Ensure water treatment, surveillance and quality control
- Procure water treatment chemicals
- Ensure borehole maintenance, rehabilitation/ drilling and/or establishing of alternative water source
- Explore other alternative long term low cost water supply solutions, e.g. solar powered pumps
- Establish water committees

Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procure and provide household sanitation kit and communal latrine excavation tool kit ▪ Promote the Community Participatory approaches to Hygiene Promotion. ▪ Construct drainable latrines and temporary latrines in transit and reception centres and institutions. ▪ Carry out vector-borne diseases control and prevention activities ▪ Construct bathing shelter at transit and reception centres ▪ Construct refuse pit at the transit and reception centres ▪ Carry out community sensitisation and hygiene promotion activities ▪ Procure and provide hygiene materials, including soap, water storage ▪ Distribute sanitary napkins to women and girls of reproductive age
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute family tents ▪ Distribute shelter kits (plastic sheets, poles, tool kits, etc.) ▪ Establish and maintain communal structures ▪ Ensure site preparation and development ▪ Construct/maintain access roads to camps and within camps ▪ Repair and maintain infrastructure
Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide fuel and wood to vulnerable families ▪ Provide training on energy efficient cooking practices for women ▪ Establish energy saving device for communal lighting – schools, streets, health centres and staff accommodation
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute core relief items for individual families
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify, support and assist persons with special needs ▪ Provide psycho-social care to the persons with specific needs and ensure referrals to appropriate services or to individuals and families ▪ Provide material support to the Persons with specific needs
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide school materials, procure school furniture and supplies ▪ Extend existing schools – construct new temporary and permanent classrooms in the new camp site ▪ Establish child friendly spaces and early childhood development in the camps well as child friendly spaces at the transit and reception centres to provide recreational activities while in transit
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure identification is carried out with age/gender/diversity approach ▪ Ensure involvement in planning
Co-existence with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiate peace-building activities

<p>Natural resources and shared environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake assessments on capacity ▪ Facilitate access to support resources (e.g. capital, skills building, market access) to start income generating activities ▪ Promote sustainable access to building materials, firewood and promote energy-saving devices ▪ Enhance environmental protection ▪ Promote alternate energy sources for communal kitchens ▪ Carry out community sensitization on environmental protection ▪ Establish and maintain tree nurseries and demarcate protected areas
<p>Leadership, coordination and partnership</p>	
<p>Coordination and partnerships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create awareness of the refugee coordination model ▪ Enhance coordination structures
<p>Camp management and coordination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake capacity building ▪ Identify and enhance positive community structures ▪ Ensure refugee participation ▪ Enhance and strengthen involvement of women and youth
<p>Donor relations and resource mobilization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organise donor briefings and missions
<p>Logistics and operations support</p>	
<p>Logistics and supply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established and maintained reception and transit centres ▪ Assist new arrivals with transportation (from reception/transit areas to camp sites) ▪ Maintain and operate vehicle fleets ▪ Provide fuel supply and logistical support to partner vehicles and provide generators ▪ Manage and maintain warehouses ▪ Provide air operation support ▪ Distribute relief items, including non-food items
<p>Operation management, coordination and support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct regular coordination meetings ▪ Organize workshops/seminars ▪ Provide agency overhead costs ▪ Conduct project audits ▪ Conduct regular project monitoring

Financial requirements

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

To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced by the situation in Burundi, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Tanzania. This supplementary budget amounts to USD 52.6 million as shown in the table below.

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET RELATED TO THE BURUNDI SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (USD)
Favourable protection environment	0	290,673	290,673
Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	218,005	218,005
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	0	72,668	72,668
Fair protection processes and documentation	0	1,308,029	1,308,029
Reception conditions	0	872,020	872,020
Individual documentation	0	436,010	436,010
Security from violence and exploitation	0	704,675	704,675
Prevention of and response to SGBV	0	192,052	192,052
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened	0	201,187	201,187
Protection of children	0	311,436	311,436
Basic needs and essential services	0	38,849,819	38,849,819
Shelter and infrastructure	0	12,030,263	12,030,263
Basic and domestic items	0	2,344,541	2,344,541
Health	0	5,295,684	5,295,684
Sanitation and hygiene	0	2,761,395	2,761,395
Education	0	7,791,047	7,791,047
Water	0	7,775,508	7,775,508
Services for people with specific needs	0	363,341	363,341
Food security	0	218,005	218,005
Access to energy	0	218,005	218,005
Nutrition	0	52,031	52,031
Leadership, coordination and partnership	0	109,002	109,002
Camp management and coordination	0	72,668	72,668
Emergency management strengthened	0	36,334	36,334
Logistics and operations support	0	7,905,398	7,905,398
Logistics and supply	0	4,575,558	4,575,558
Operation management, coordination and support	0	3,329,840	3,329,840
Subtotal	0	49,167,597	49,167,597
Support costs (7 per cent)	0	3,441,732	3,441,732
Total	0	52,609,328	52,609,328

SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL 2015