

BURUNDI SITUATION

Supplementary Appeal

January - December 2016



Revised (July 2016)



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Cover photograph

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

UNHCR / B. Loyseau

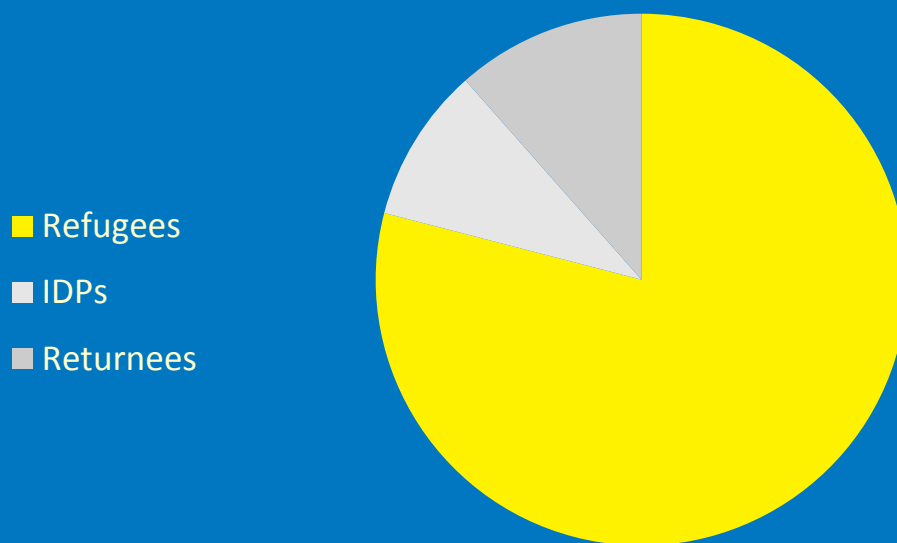
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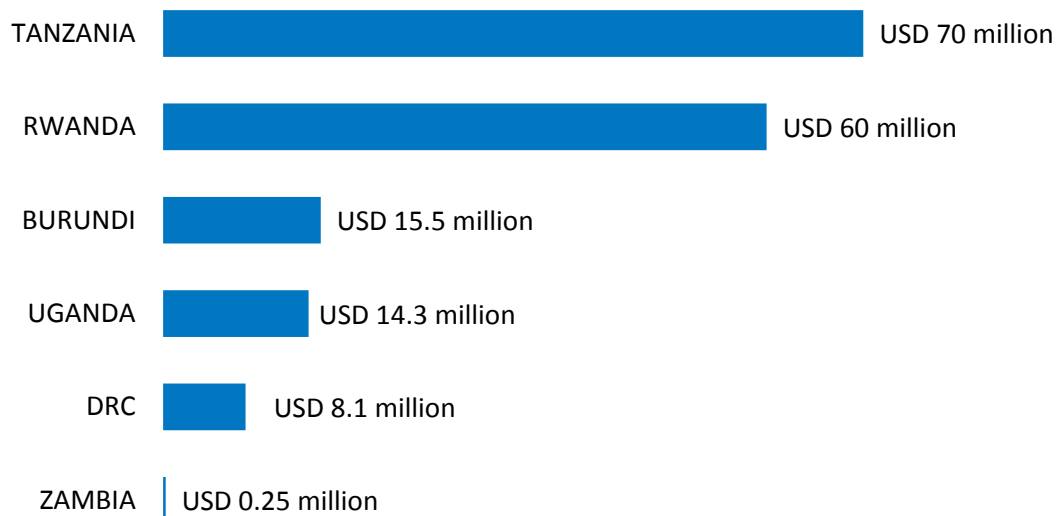
AT A GLANCE

PEOPLE OF CONCERN

A total of 434,000 people of concern



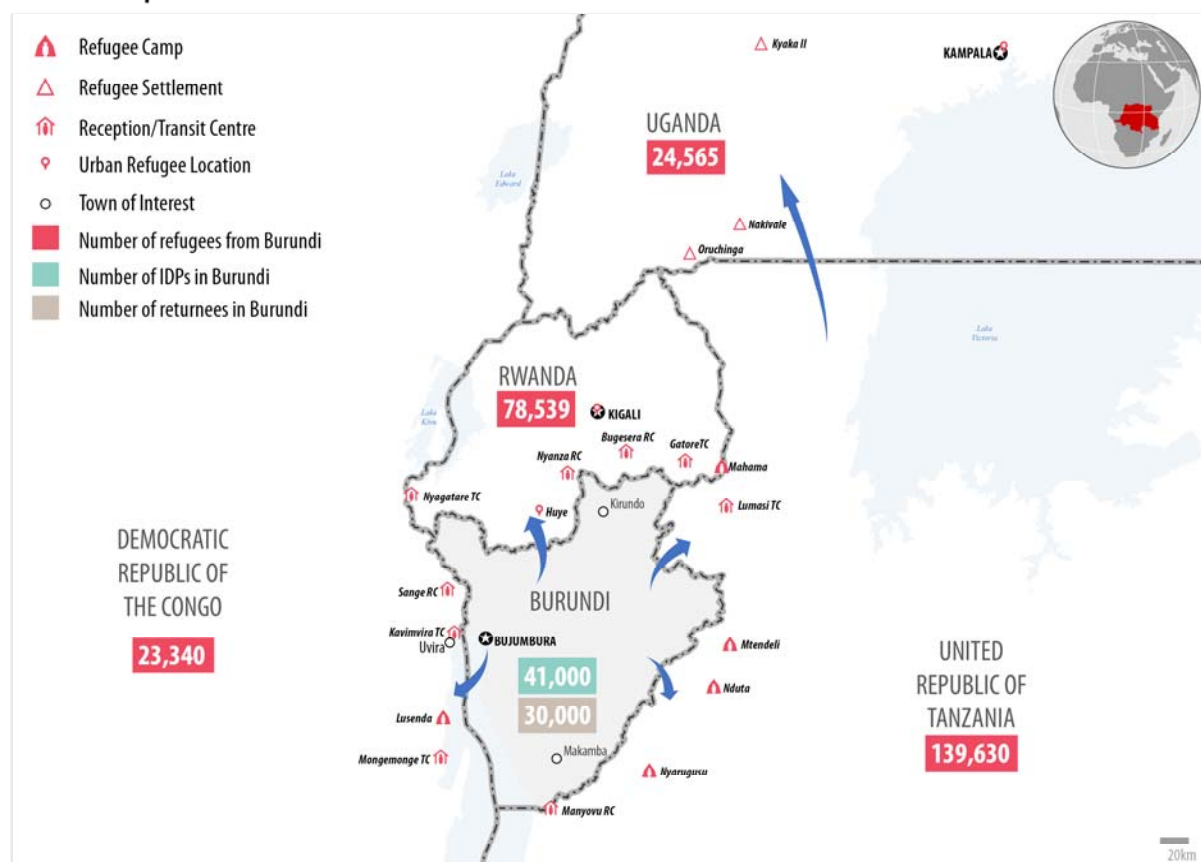
A total of **USD 180.6 million*** in financial requirements for the Burundi Situation for the period January-December 2016:



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

MAP

Situation map as of 01 June 2016



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Sources: UNHCR, UNCS, IOM and Uganda (OPM)

Introduction

In May 2015, the Constitutional Court of Burundi approved President Pierre Nkurunziza’s bid for a third term, triggering weeks of protests mainly in the capital, Bujumbura. Ahead of the elections, a spiral of violence forced thousands of fearful Burundians to flee their homes. Following President Nkurunziza’s electoral victory in July 2015, the situation further deteriorated with the escalation of clashes between protestors and supporters of the ruling party, as well as with police forces. Efforts to broker dialogue between the various parties have been ineffectual and reports of human rights violations have increased; humanitarian actors have reported the deaths of more than 400 people, including aid workers, since April 2015.

An interagency regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) and a UNHCR supplementary appeal were launched in 2015 as planning, coordination and fundraising platforms for the emergency response to the massive influx of new Burundian asylum-seekers.

Tensions remain high in the capital, Bujumbura, as well as in the provinces of Bururi, Makamba and Rumonge. Consequently, Burundians continue to seek asylum in neighbouring countries. By 1 June

2016, the crisis in Burundi had forced over 267,000 people to flee to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. In light of the prevailing situation inside Burundi, it is projected that another 76,000 people will likely seek asylum by the end of 2016, bringing the total to 343,000 refugees since April 2015. In parallel, the Government of Burundi reported that 36,000 Burundians returned from Tanzania last May, of whom 2,500 have been verified as refugees registered by UNHCR in Tanzania. It is expected that 50,000 will return spontaneously by the end of 2016, although conditions are not conducive to their return, and will also require assistance to reintegrate. Finally, some 41,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have so far been identified in IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), covering five provinces of the country.

This revised supplementary appeal for the Burundi situation (January-December 2016) presents UNHCR's additional requirements to respond to the needs of Burundian refugees, returnees and IDPs in 2016, and amount to a total of USD 180 million as detailed in the financial summary table below.

Population data

		<i>ORIGINAL PLANNED POPULATION by 31 December 2016</i>	<i>TOTAL DISPLACED POPULATION as of 01 June 2016</i>	<i>REVISED PLANNED POPULATION by 31 December 2016</i>
United Republic of Tanzania	Burundian refugees	170,000	139,630	170,000
Rwanda	Burundian refugees	100,000	78,539	100,000
Burundi	Burundian returnees	50,000	36,000	50,000
	Burundian IDPs*	0	41,000	41,000
Uganda	Burundian refugees	30,000	24,565	40,000
DRC	Burundian refugees	30,000	23,340	30,000
Zambia	Burundian refugees	3,000	1,616	3,000
TOTAL		383,000	338,690	434,000

**Source: IOM DTM round V, May 2016. Revised planning figure is subject to change.*

Financial summary (USD)

OPERATION	ExCom budget excluding the Burundi Situation	BURUNDI SITUATION			Total requirements for 2016
		ExCom budget related to the Burundi Situation	Additional requirements	Total	
Tanzania	38,852,798	1,160,000	68,899,800	70,059,800	108,912,598
Rwanda	41,306,465	680,000	59,386,820	60,066,820	101,373,285
Burundi	19,044,295	160,000	15,334,547	15,494,547	34,538,842
Uganda	237,635,014	5,196,143	9,150,246	14,346,389	251,981,403
DRC	189,437,766	1,601,673	6,541,733	8,143,406	197,581,172
Zambia	17,210,761	0	250,000	250,000	17,460,761
Regional activities	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal	543,487,099	8,797,816	160,563,146	169,360,962	712,848,061
Support costs (7%)			11,239,420	11,239,420	11,239,420
TOTAL	543,487,099	8,797,816	171,802,566	180,600,382	724,087,481

Overall strategy and coordination

In 2015, the worsening situation in Burundi led UNHCR to declare a level 1 emergency on 22 April, which was escalated to level 2 on 11 May. A Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) was appointed in the same month to coordinate the response. The RRC established and maintained strategic, policy, planning, operational and funding consultations and information-sharing with partners and stakeholders in the region. These discussions contributed to the production of the regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP).

While the infrastructure provided by the governments in the countries of asylum has been vital to ensuring an effective and immediate response to the emergency, humanitarian actors have had to react quickly and step up the provision of protection and services. UNHCR continues to coordinate the refugee response in cooperation with government ministries and departments of the respective countries, UN agencies, NGOs and affected populations.

Interagency meetings continue to be held on a regular basis at the national and regional levels to review the planning assumptions and framework, reassess the needs and requirements and address the implementation challenges.

PLANNED RESPONSE

Burundi

Existing response

The overall situation in Burundi has regained relative calm but remains tense and unpredictable. In various areas of the country, the 2015 election process has left ongoing political and civil instability in its wake. The Burundian Government has requested that UNHCR assist with spontaneous returns. Conditions for safe and dignified return to Burundi are not yet met, but UNHCR is responsible for assisting those returning and in need of urgent assistance. The imperative of foreseeing durable solutions at the onset of the crisis underlies UNHCR's obligation to prepare for spontaneous returns that could reach 50,000 individuals in 2016. The organization also seeks to assist some 41,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) so far identified in IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), covering five provinces.

In order to assess the scale of returns and for purposes of deregistration, lists of returnee names are being shared with the countries of asylum. The capacity of the authorities is being strengthened on a regular basis with workshops and trainings. UNHCR has broadened its collaboration with the Burundian Red Cross and CARITAS to ensure that protection and border monitoring is carried out systematically in six targeted provinces, and that findings feed into development actors' programmatic design and planning. In so doing, UNHCR and its partners hope to gain as much information as possible on the profile of spontaneous returnees, as well as their needs and the challenges they face. To reinforce response efforts in this regard, UNHCR has taken steps to ensure that it is alerted by protection networks (including partners working in the communities) about priority geographical areas requiring protection and border monitoring as well as follow-up activities. The protection networks include mobile teams of Community Humanitarian Monitors (CHMs) working through partners and focal points

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