



BURUNDI SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 26

1 - 31 May 2016

KEY FIGURES

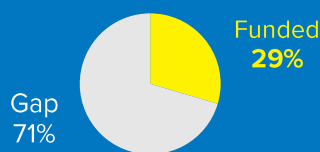
267,690

New Burundian refugees in asylum countries since April 2015 as of 31 May 2016.

FUNDING

USD 180.6 million

requested for the situation through UNHCR's Supplementary Appeal (January-December 2016)



PRIORITIES

Burundi: proceed with the implementation of the CERF-funded protection monitoring and life-saving assistance project for IDPs with specific needs

DRC: Support refugee self-sufficiency by promoting and expanding agricultural livelihood projects

Rwanda: Boost registration capacity to manage the increasing number of registration requests associated with the Government announcement stating that all Burundians without adequate documentation would be returned to Burundi unless registered as refugees

Tanzania: Operationalize the third borehole in Mtendeli camp and sustain the emergency shelter construction rate to absorb new arrivals

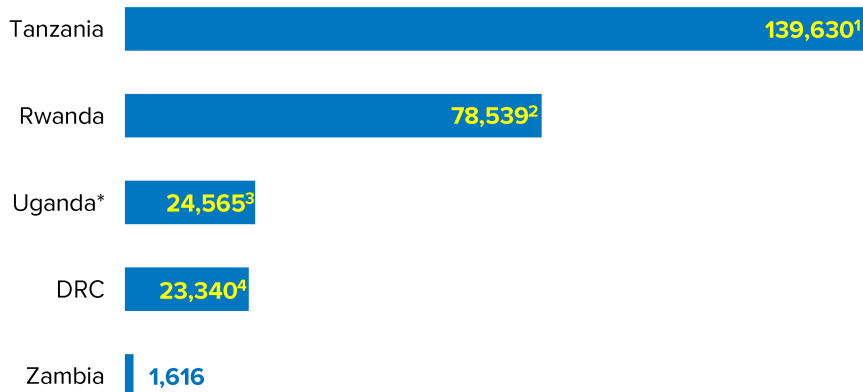
Uganda: Carry out malaria prevention and awareness raising activities

HIGHLIGHTS

- In **Burundi**, UNHCR undertook a verification exercise in cooperation with Burundian authorities to identify spontaneous returnees from the United Republic of Tanzania.
- In **Rwanda**, on 5 May, UNHCR and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) launched the Technical Gender Working Group in Kigali, including with other UN agencies and relevant government institutions. The Working Group will aim to ensure that gender-sensitive programming is implemented in humanitarian interventions.
- In **The United Republic of Tanzania**, plant nurseries were established to reduce the ecological impact of all three camps, and safe zones were delineated for firewood collection in Nduta camp to reduce the incidence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
- Although security conditions remained a concern in Bujumbura, the number of arrivals in countries of asylum further decreased during the month of May. Reasons for flight continued to include forced recruitment, threats from *Imbonerakure* militia and violence arising out of targeted killings.

Population of concern

A total of **267,690** people of concern as of 31 May 2016 since the influx in April 2015



¹ | Nyarugusu: 65,568 | Nduta: 55,132 | Mtendeli: 18,930 |

² | Mahama: 49,336 | Urban (Kigali + Huye): 28,444 | Reception Centres (RCs): 759

³ | Nakivale: 18,007 | Urban (Kampala): 5,641 | Other settlements: 917 | *Since 1 January 2015

⁴ | Lusenda: 17,210 | Out of camp/RCs: 6,130 |

CRITICAL NEEDS

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

EDUCATION: 49 classrooms in Lusenda camp to meet the DRC's standard of 50-55 pupils per classroom

WASH: 200+ additional latrines in Lusenda camp to meet the UNHCR standard of 20 persons per latrine

RWANDA

EDUCATION: 70 classrooms in Mahama camp - MIDIMAR to advocate that a pre-identified plot of land near Mahama be allocated by the Government

SHELTER: Additional semi-permanent shelters to ensure basic security standards are met and funding to repair temporary shelters, roads and latrines damaged by rainstorms

WASH/SHELTER: Additional shelters, latrines and water for Gatore transit centre to accommodate new arrivals, following the protocol issued by the Government stating that arrivals not vaccinated against yellow fever should remain in quarantine for six days

UGANDA

EDUCATION: Funding to construct permanent infrastructures for teaching, to employ and accommodate teachers, and to purchase educational materials

WASH: With nearly one third of water in Nakivale settlement procured through water tankers, pipelines are needed to reduce expensive water trucking

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

EDUCATION: Additional classrooms needed in all three camps. UNHCR continues to advocate the review of the national policy on education to obtain authorization to construct and use semi-permanent structures for schooling

ENVIRONMENT: The Government has made environmental protection a key priority. Additional costs are incurred and funds are needed to ensure sustainable camp development

PROTECTION: Additional protection staff are needed to support law enforcement and community watch teams, and carry out border monitoring

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BURUNDI

- The Inter-Burundian Dialogue resumed on 21 May with key members of the Coalition for the Defence of the Arusha Accords (CNARED) absent from the table. The Government of Burundi described the resumption of the dialogue as a positive step but insisted that it will not negotiate with groups advocating the use of violence. The facilitator and former President Mkapa of Tanzania stated that he would be meeting with the absentees before the talks resume towards the end of June.
- The security situation was calm throughout most of the country save for Bujumbura. Grenade attacks and shootings were reported almost on a daily basis. Prominent members of the ruling party, opposition supporters and alleged members of pro-governmental militia were the main targets of these attacks. Regrettably, the majority of victims were civilians. UNHCR's staff, assets, and operations were not significantly affected by the violence but restrictions on movement caused minor delays in programme delivery.



BURUNDI

- The UNHCR office in Makamba embarked on a verification exercise in conjunction with Burundian authorities to identify spontaneous returns and verify their status while in Tanzania. Large numbers of those claiming to be spontaneous returnees were found to not have been registered as refugees in the camps whilst others were able to show proof of registration in Nyarugusu camp. At this early stage, the office is closely monitoring returns to identify and address issues such as family separation, return without assistance or belongings, safety of return, and detention risk. In addition, the issue of illegal land and house occupation in the border areas is emerging as a key

concern. UNHCR has taken measures to enhance coordination at the field level to address key gaps in the food, shelter and health sectors.

- According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) the number of IDPs stands at 41,423. Out of these, 69% are displaced by the socio-political situation, 25% by natural disasters and 6% by other phenomena. IDPs recently visited by UNHCR staff stated that they were in dire need of shelter materials, basic education support, core relief items (CRIs), medicine, food, and income generating opportunities. NGOs such as the Burundi Red Cross and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) have in the past provided support to IDPs in the south but with limited means and this assistance has not matched the needs. In collaboration with the National Red Cross and Caritas Burundi, UNHCR will proceed with the implementation of a CERF-funded protection monitoring and life-saving assistance project for the most vulnerable IDPs. The project will also provide shelter improvement and maintenance for IDPs and spontaneous returnees and will take place in 6 provinces near Bujumbura and on the borders with Tanzania and Rwanda.
- As of mid-May, Rwandan authorities had returned more than 2,500 Burundians from Rwanda, most of whom are seasonal workers. The majority are from the impoverished Kirundo province where a perennial food shortage exists. UNHCR visited the group and found that none of them had sought asylum or were interested in applying for asylum in Rwanda.

DRC

- **On average, the daily number of registrations stood at 14 persons per day, down from 23 during the month of April. The majority were not new arrivals but persons already in the country choosing to register in order to be transferred to Lusenda camp or to the host communities. A total of 56 new asylum seekers were identified at the border during the month, for an average of 2 per day.** The majority of arrivals were women with young children, seeking to reunite with family members.
- Local populations living in the vicinity of Lusenda camp protested on 16 May to obtain compensation for hosting refugees. They blocked the roads leading to the refugee camp and removed signposts. As a preventative security measure, movement into the camp was restricted to only essential staff and common dormitories housing humanitarian actors near the entrance of the camp were emptied. On 18 May, tensions escalated between refugees and hosts in one of Lusenda's extensions (Katungulu) but the situation was kept under control by national police and activities resumed as normal the following day, after UNHCR met with local authorities, humanitarians, civil society and security forces.
- On 14 May, UNHCR donated a speedboat to the *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés* (CNR) to improve its border monitoring capacity.

RWANDA

- **On average, the daily number of arrivals stood at 24 persons, in line with the month of April. An increase in the number of registration requests by Burundians (seasonal workers or long-staying) seeking to avoid being returned to Burundi was observed, especially during the last two weeks of the month.** The majority of arrivals were males aged between 18 and 35 years old. Reasons for flight included violence, threats linked to voting abstinence, demonstrating against President Nkurunziza's third term, forced recruitment, and reuniting with family members.

Achievements and impact

- On 5 May, UNHCR and MIDIMAR launched the Technical Gender Working Group in Kigali, including with other UN agencies and relevant government institutions. The Working Group was established with the aim of providing a forum to actors intervening in refugee settings, to ensure gender sensitive programming in humanitarian interventions. It will build on ongoing efforts, take into account lessons learnt from previous exercises, and assist in drafting detailed recommendations for future project designs. It will provide a platform to present, analyse, and formulate recommendations following the Gender Assessment that is being conducted until October 2016 in six refugee camps across the country. Findings gleaned from the Working Group's assessments will provide a sound basis to guide humanitarian actors in ensuring equal access to rights and services.
- In collaboration with the Rwanda Red Cross, Save the Children (STC) helped **unaccompanied minors (UAMs)** in one of Mahama camp's villages with setting up their own garden. Access to healthy food is a challenge for many families in Mahama camp but the difficulty is even greater for UAMs as they depend solely on food rations. The garden will improve UAMs' nutritional status and provide them with an opportunity to engage in a healthy activity. The Rwanda Red Cross provided the group with farming tools and seeds. Furthermore, during the last week of May, STC conducted a two-day training for 48 'mentors' who play a key role in supporting UAMs in Mahama. The training covered topics such as understanding (challenging) behaviours, communication skills, child participation, foster care and positive parenting. In addition, Plan International provided UAMs and students with 119 solar lamps to help them do their homework. Over a 1,000 unaccompanied or separated children have been reunified with their families since the beginning of the emergency in April 2015.

- In efforts to [prevent sexual exploitation and abuse](#) in primary and secondary schools in Mahama camp, an inter-agency approach was adopted to raise awareness within the host community and in the school of the UN's zero-tolerance policy. During the third week of May, various activities were jointly conducted by UNHCR, MIDIMAR, Plan International, STC, Legal Aid Forum and the Rwandan police to address the issue and partners held several meetings to develop a road map against child abuse. Focus group discussions (FGDs) were held with refugee and host community youth to empower them to understand and stand up to abuse and exploitation.
- At the end of the month, the child protection/SGBV (CP/SGBV) team started to prepare for the commemoration of the [Day of the African Child](#) that will be taking place on 16 June. This year's theme is "*Conflict and Crisis in Africa, Protecting Children's Rights*". The team will be organising a series of activities as a preamble, including awareness raising, home visits, talent shows, information campaigns and meetings with various support groups to promote children's rights in the camp.

TANZANIA

- **On average, the daily number of arrivals stood at 84 persons per day, down from 114 during the month of April.** The majority of new arrivals were women and children.

Achievements and impact

- Throughout the month, UNHCR organised trainings on SGBV in Mtendeli and Nduta camps for members of the police and key staff from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). In Nduta, training took place on effective SGBV prevention and response in health assistance for staff from the Tanzania Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (TRCS). Both events were successful and served to underline the need for continuous coaching and on-the-job training as well as internal capacity building through Training of Trainers (ToT) to ensure capacity building of partners is ensured in a sustainable manner.
- 'Connectivity for Refugees' is a new UNHCR initiative with pilot projects in Greece, Jordan and Tanzania. By connecting refugees and host communities to mobile networks and the internet, UNHCR aims to improve protection, education, health, self-reliance and community empowerment. In addition, the initiative aims to develop creative partnerships and smart investments. Despite the presence of mobile networks, refugees still face several barriers to connectivity, which impacts on their ability to access vital information and empower themselves. As such, UNHCR's strategy for connecting refugees focuses on addressing challenges related to Availability, Affordability and Usability. During the reporting period the draft terms of reference (ToR) for UNHCR's internal Connectivity Working Group were shared for comments. In parallel, discussions were held with the NGO Good Neighbours Tanzania on identifying phone battery charging solutions for refugees. Subsequently, the provider Halotel agreed to assess network coverage in all three camps and indicated its willingness to set up an outlet to sell affordable phones, once permission is received from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The Airtel provider is also assessing network coverage in all three camps.
- During the reporting period, the Kibondo SGBV Working Group focused on presenting and discussing prevention programmes, currently being implemented by IRC in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The programmes include: EASE (Women's Economic and Social Empowerment) and EMAP (Engaging Men through Accountable Practice), as well as prevention activities being implemented by other partners. In all three camps, orientation sessions on the programmes for all partners, including the MHA and police, were conducted. As part of the EMAP roll-out, zonal, village and cluster leaders as well as other community members participated in outreach activities in Nyarugusu camp.
- In the context of assistance for persons with specific needs (PWSN) in Nduta, the site allocation and layout of four transitional shelters for Albino families at risk was finalised. Furthermore, HelpAge conducted five days of training with 20 elderly and/or disabled people to provide them with the skills to repair and maintain wheelchairs and bicycles. In collaboration with the Danish Refugee Council, a work station was established in Nduta to this effect.

UGANDA

- **On average, the daily number of arrivals stood at 9 persons, down from 16 during the month of April.** Reasons for flight included violence, forced recruitment and the murder or imprisonment of opposition members.

Achievements and impact: In Nakivale, ARC conducted trainings for child protection committee members identified in newly established settlements to equip them with basic knowledge and skills to prevent child abuse and respond to children's needs. The exercise was facilitated by the Isingiro District Probation Officer, the American Refugee Council (ARC), UNICEF, UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).

 Education

DRC

Achievements and impact: On 20 May, UNHCR hosted a workshop to update the educational action plan adopted by schools welcoming refugee students. The Provincial Ministry of Education has been coordinating actions taken under the plan since its establishment in October 2015. Provincial authorities, UN agencies, NGOs and focal points from the schools participated in the workshop to take stock of achievements and gaps identified to date and decide upon follow-up actions. Gaps identified included the lack of school kits, the need for additional classrooms and for more assistance aimed at refugees living outside the camp.

RWANDA

Achievements and impact: The joint operation-wide Education Inclusion Assessment was launched during the final week of the month and is scheduled to end on 25 June 2016. In this context, UNHCR and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) will *inter alia* undertake field missions to the different host community schools currently welcoming refugees (for camps where the inclusion process has been initiated) and to prospective host community schools (for camps where education is currently camp-based). Findings will enable UNHCR and ADRA to prepare roadmaps for each camp, which will include the expected number of students (hosts and refugees) per grade, the required number of classrooms, the number of additional teachers and the cost of the school feeding programme. In the absence of (a) host community school(s) in the vicinity of a given camp, nearby structures will be upgraded if possible. Alternately, host community schools will be approached with the possibility of running an administrative annex that would benefit both refugees and hosts.

Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps: To accommodate the student body in Mahama camp, 70 additional classrooms are needed. A 1.5-hectare plot of land was identified in close proximity to the camp. UNHCR, ADRA, MIDIMAR and local authorities visited the plot, which can be extended to two hectares if one its current inhabitants is provided with an alternate plot to move to. The new school would also benefit local children and MIDIMAR will continue to advocate that the land be allocated with the Government.

TANZANIA

Achievements and impact

- In Nduta camp, UNHCR, UNICEF, the MHA and education partners met on 5 May to discuss current advocacy efforts aimed at ensuring the protection and dignity of students who have been forced to take classes outside. It was decided that the Government would be requested to allow i) the short term use of tented classrooms on an interim basis; ii) the construction of additional classrooms iii) and that advocacy would continue for the use of semi-permanent structures for schooling.
- UNICEF stepped up its advocacy with the Government of Burundi to ensure refugee students living in the camps were enabled to pass exams recognised in their country of origin. Despite encouraging progress, it is unlikely that that this year's exam will be administered. UNHCR and UNICEF met on 10 May to discuss holding a joint board of examinations to ensure official exams and certificates can be delivered to children this year; the board is working to obtain recognition and support from the Government of Tanzania. As a contingency measure, an education task force meeting was held in Nyarugusu to develop a concept note for Burundian student examinations. The note highlights the possibility of conducting United Nations certified exams for the coming period.
- With funding from UNICEF and UNHCR, Oxfam GB and Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) connected 22 schools in Nyarugusu to the main water supply network. In light of this, WASH partners will train focal points from each school on chlorination methods.

UGANDA

Achievements and impact: Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) launched the 'Go Back to School' campaign during the first week of the month, ahead of the end of term examinations although it is usually conducted at the beginning of school terms through zonal meetings with parents and guardians. The campaign was re-launched in order to respond to the worryingly low level of attendance (36 per cent at the primary level) and enrolment (3.3 per cent at the secondary level). In addition to the campaign, and in order to encourage secondary school attendance, works are underway to construct additional dormitories at Nakivale Secondary School to better accommodate male and female students who live far from the school.

During the third term holidays, which began on 13 May, WTU conducted a team meeting with the Burundian community in one of the settlements to discuss parents' commitment and contributions to the sustainability of the school. Among the key issues agreed upon, it was decided that children would be provided with uniforms, that a school shop and fence would be constructed and that a feeding programme would be established.



Health

DRC

Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps: The Provincial Ministry of Public Health and the Provincial Ministry of the Interior visited the Lusenda vicinity accompanied by UNHCR and OCHA to inform the local community of the scaling down of free healthcare services until now provided to refugees and the host community by MSF and then Save the Children since April 2015. Due to budgetary constraints and the necessity to seek sustainable solutions, free healthcare will be progressively reduced in the area. It is worth noting however that the Lusenda camp health post provides refugees with a basic free healthcare package. The measure has been opposed by the local community, prompting the need for additional advocacy towards local authorities for the improvement of the public healthcare system.

RWANDA

Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps: A monitoring visit to Gatore transit centre on 10 and 12 May to assess whether Government recommendations ([see update n°25](#)) regarding yellow fever had been adhered to found that the six-day quarantine could not be respected due to a lack of shelters. During the same week in Mahama camp, American Refugee Committee (ARC) and STC health providers were given training to strengthen their knowledge of the disease. In the third week of May, health teams at Gatore transit centre and in Mahama organised educational sessions on the topic. Finally in the last week, mosquito nets were set up in the transit centre to protect new arrivals.

TANZANIA

Achievements and impact

- UNICEF, UNHCR and health partners working in all three camps prepared for the second mass distribution of vitamins campaign aimed at children aged between 6-59 months. The three-day campaign will begin on 16 June and will be combined with mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening.
- MSF has planned to make infrastructural improvements in Nduta and Nyarugusu. The NGO will construct a fourth health post in Nduta and a semi-permanent emergency room in Nyarugusu to provide services to emergency referral cases, specifically for children aged under five years. It is expected that the emergency room will be operational in June 2016.



Food Security and Nutrition

DRC

Achievements and impact: WFP's food distribution took place from 5-8 May in Lusenda camp. A total of 16,777 refugees received cash vouchers to buy the food of their choice from selected retailers. In order to minimize fraud, a database was created to cross-check information and accelerate distributions. Cases of absenteeism are being recorded to assist with the identification of spontaneous returns to Burundi or departures from the camp; general practice is to put a refugee's reference on hold in the database after three consecutive absences. Some 621 persons have departed from Lusenda to date (18 in March, 380 in April and 223 in May).



Water and Sanitation

DRC

Achievements and impact: Works on the Lulinda extension of Lusenda camp continued during the month. To maintain hygiene standards, 659 latrines were disinfected, two new water points with six taps were installed and 3 are under construction; 7 more are needed.

Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps: The number of hygiene promoters is insufficient in proportion to Lusenda's growing population (584:1 as vs 500:1 standard), which could lead to the spread of disease. Owing to a lack of funding, it is not expected that additional promoters will be trained in the coming weeks.

TANZANIA

Achievements and impact:

- The third borehole in Mtendeli camp was equipped with a submersible pump and connected to the water supply network. This upgrade addressed water restrictions which had until then resulted in the closure of tap stands for several hours each day. This improvement is expected enable the provision of water to 25,000 persons and coverage will expand as additional boreholes are drilled. During the month a hydrologist was deployed to the

Kibondo office for 10 days to provide technical support to WASH partners drilling water wells. However, challenges remain in finding new water sources and in constructing roads to drilling sites.

Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps: The SGBV working group and actors intervening in the WASH sector made concerted efforts to increase hygiene and safety standards in the TRCS-managed hospital in Mtendeli camp. At present, despite repeated interventions, latrines are still not equipped with locks and lack disinfection hand washing facilities. TRCS have been given a deadline to remedy the situation, which will be monitored closely. WASH partners were further requested to monitor latrine/washing facilities using the WASH monitoring tool, developed by the Protection/SGBV sector.



Shelter and NFIs

DRC

Achievements and impact: In an effort to boost hygiene promotion in Lusenda, African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) distributed 15 100L capacity water tanks across the camp. To improve sexual health, UNHCR distributed sanitary kits to 4,456 women and girls of reproductive age. Finally, STC distributed NFI kits to all unaccompanied children living in Lusenda. Additionally, the NGO distributed schoolbags to 201 children in the camp's 4 children clubs.

RWANDA

Achievements and impact:

- During the month, 1,621 refugees were allocated semi-permanent shelters in Mahama. The overall target is to allocate 470 shelters to 3,290 persons.
- On 17 May, 18 staff from the UNIQLO garment company visited Mahama camp to launch the distribution of 2,116 bales of donated clothes for all the camp's residents. The team directly participated in the first rounds of the distribution, providing each refugee with 3 pieces of clothing. The UNIQLO team also held FGDs with 4 groups of refugees comprised of children, youth, men and women to discuss future needs and impressions regarding the nature of the donation itself. This visit occurred in the wider context of a UNIQLO donation to all refugees in Rwanda worth an aggregate sum of USD 1 million.

TANZANIA

Achievements and impact

- In Nduta, the transitional shelter programme ([see update n°25](#)) is going forward with 12 transitional shelters constructed to date and 77,000 bricks prepared for the construction of an entire 64-shelter neighbourhood. The refugee community has shown marked enthusiasm in collaborating as a team on this project. A carpentry workshop has been established in the DRC compound, where wooden frames for internal structures are being built.
- In Mtendeli, the total number of emergency shelters stands at 4,527 of which 4,010 are occupied. TWESA and AIRD are working on shelter and site planning activities in Mtendeli camp to build between 250 and 300 shelters per week in order to keep up with the influx. Refugees who arrive in Mtendeli spend less than two days in mass shelters at the reception centre. Site clearance and demarcation is underway to go forward with the development of the western and eastern sides of the camp.



Livelihoods, energy and environment

DRC

Achievements and impact: During the month, the NGO *Action d'Espoir* (ADE) constructed 274 external kitchen huts out of the 862 planned. In addition, 2,500 out of the 5,000 improved stoves planned for construction were constructed and distributed. These interventions are the latest in a series of efforts aimed improving energy efficiency in the camp and complement the establishment by AIRD of 500 external kitchens and 500 improved stoves, the distribution by ADRA of solar lamps as well as training on stove use by the NGO *Rebuild Hope for Africa* (RHA) in 2015. Over the reporting period, AIRD also distributed firewood to 3,808 refugee students in support of WFP's feeding programme.

TANZANIA

Achievements and impact:

- The Relief to Development Society (REDESOS) designated three safe firewood collection areas in Nduta camp and confirmed that they were negotiating with the Government to secure additional space once these areas are depleted. As regards Mtendeli camp, the need for designated areas has not emerged as firewood collection is

carried out in parallel with the clearance of land for camp expansion and shelter construction. Furthermore, during the month REDESO and UNHCR drafted inclusion criteria for firewood distribution to PWSN.

- During an inter-agency meeting in Kibondo all agencies were requested to ensure they were using energy saving stoves by the end of the month to further reduce wood consumption. REDESO also planted nurseries in Nduta and Mtendeli and the Community Environmental Management and Development Organisation (CEMDO) cleared land to plant three nurseries in Nyarugusu.

UGANDA

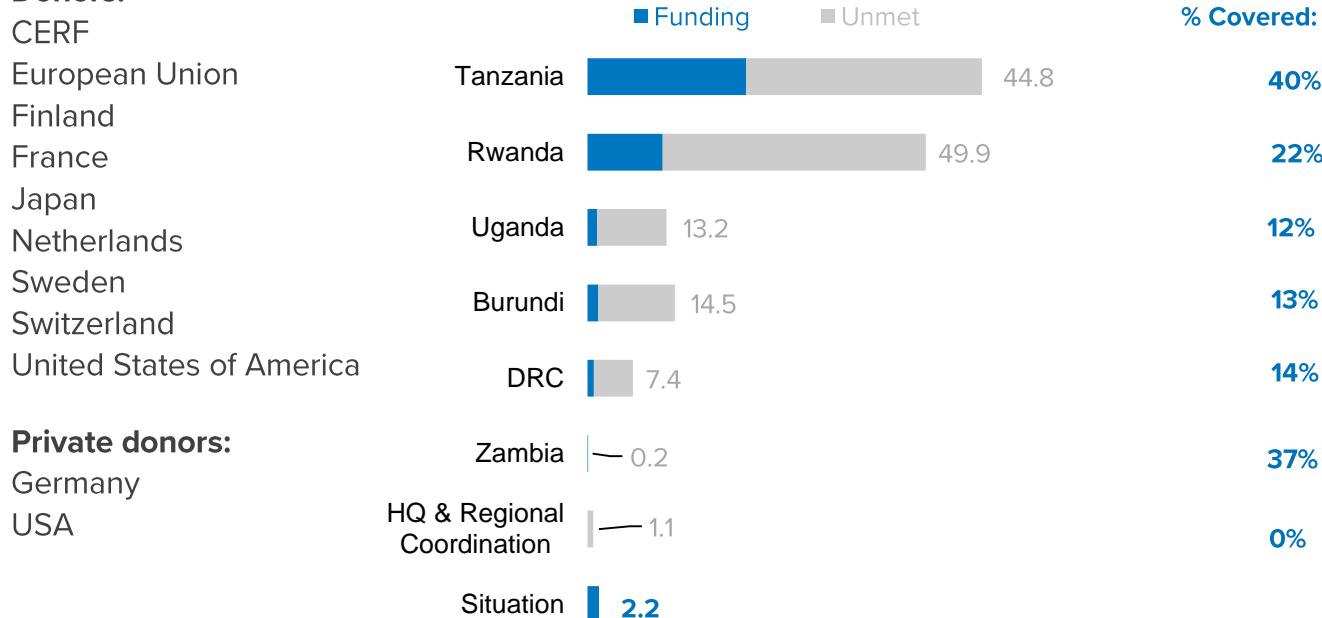
Achievements and impact: The Nsamizi Training Insitutue (NTI) conducted training for new arrivals on the establishment of back yard vegetable gardens to improve their food security and nutritional status. A total of 201 individuals benefited from the training. During practical sessions, participants planted 95 gardens with each household growing a minimum of three different types of vegetables. This activity was conducted with the support of 12 community workers. NTI also identified five groups of persons engaged in income generating activity startups (fast food stalls, gardening and bee keeping) and supported them with startup capital.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

On 22 December 2015, UNHCR released a Supplementary Budget Appeal for the Burundi Situation, which includes needs for Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda from January to December 2016. UNHCR's total financial requirements for the Burundi Situation currently amounts to USD **180.6 million**. This includes USD 154 million for the response in the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda from January to December 2016, as presented in the Regional Refugee Response Plan launched on 15 December. UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors, particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have already contributed to the Burundi situation. **The organization's overall needs for this situation are currently funded at 29%.**

A total **USD 51.8 million** has been funded:

Donors:



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Burundi Situation

Displacement of Burundians into neighbouring countries since April 2015

as of 31 May 2016

