

Uganda: 2019 Mid Year Report BURUNDI REGIONAL RRP

January - June 2019



41,322

BURUNDIAN REFUGEES HOSTED IN
UGANDA (30 JUNE 2019)

US\$ 29.7 M

REQUIRED IN UGANDA IN 2019

29

PARTNERS APPEALING FOR
RRP FUNDS IN UGANDA IN
2019

SITUATION OVERVIEW

In 2019, the Office of the Prime Minister - Department of Refugees (OPM) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) jointly launched the revised Uganda 2019-2020 Refugee Response Plan (RRP), aligning RRP targets and financial requirements with a reduced refugee population planning figure. This plan also includes sector strategies and budgets to address the needs of Burundian refugees.

In the first six months of 2019, some 2,221 new refugees from Burundi sought safety in Uganda, citing threats and abuses by members of the Imbonerakure militia, killings and enforced disappearances of family members as well as gang rape, torture and illegal detention as reasons for fleeing their country.

With ongoing influxes from neighbouring countries, the refugee population in Uganda continued to grow, with 1,293,582 individuals biometrically registered as refugees and asylum-seekers as of 30 June 2019.

Among them were 41,322 refugees from Burundi. Nearly 79 per cent reside in Uganda's western settlement of Nakivale, with smaller numbers in Kampala (10 per cent), Kyaka II settlement (7 per cent), and Oruchinga settlement (4 per cent). No Burundian refugees have expressed an intention to return home.

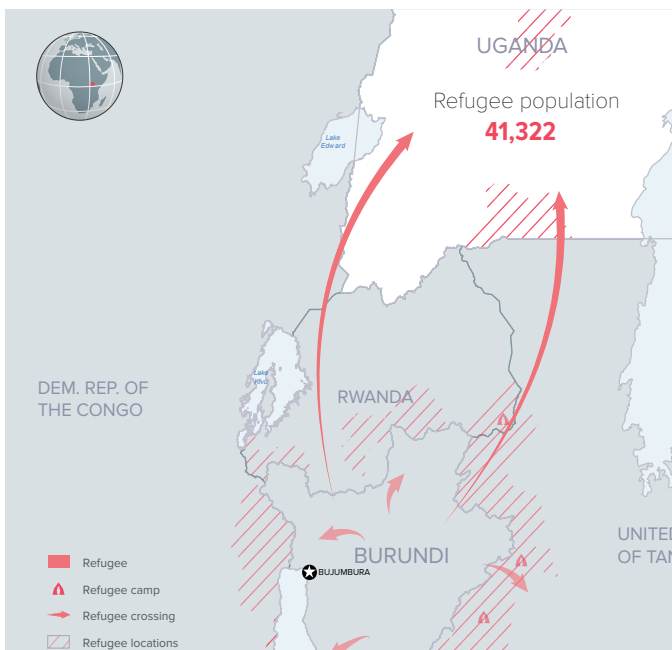
Since the government revoked the prima facie status for Burundian asylum seekers in May 2017, the Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC), an inter-ministerial body, has been conducting Refugee Status Determination (RSD) interviews. Processing delays created a backlog of RSD cases, with 1,278 Burundians awaiting RSD interviews as of 30 June 2019.

In line with the 2006 Refugee Act, Burundian refugees benefit from access to documentation and national services, freedom of movement, and right to work and establish businesses.

In the settlements, Burundian refugees received monthly food rations, household items and access to multi-sectorial services. They are allocated a plot of land for housing and farming. In urban areas, the most vulnerable receive targeted assistance from partners.

In March 2019, UNHCR, WFP and REACH in coordination with RRP partners began an inter-agency Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment (VENA) in 11 refugee-hosting districts and 30 refugee settlements to better understand the vulnerabilities of the refugee populations, including Burundians. The findings of the VENA, due for conclusion before the end of 2019, will help improve and inform targeting systems for the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

In coordination with Sector Working Groups and partners, in April 2019 UNHCR deployed ActivityInfo, an online platform designed to monitor the performance of the RRP through quarterly progress updates.



With only 9 per cent of funding received for the Burundi situation in the first half of 2019, RRP partners continued to face enormous challenges in stabilising existing programmes and meeting minimum standards of service provision, let alone investing in long-term and more sustainable interventions. Notably, severe underfunding compromised the quality of child protection, education and water and sanitation services and limited the capacity to fully support prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), environmental protection, support resilience of host communities, and permanent community infrastructure.

Protection

2,221

new Burundian refugee arrivals granted access to the territory, with no case of refoulement



4,794

children received community-based support



1,278

Burundian asylum-seekers were pending Refugee Status Determination by June 2019

Partners provided 2,221 asylum-seekers from Burundi with reception assistance at border collection points and transit centres, and relocation to refugee settlements, mainly Nakivale. During the reporting period, the REC granted refugee status to 4,803 Burundian asylum-seekers. Among them were also the asylum applications of Burundians who entered Uganda in 2018. Some 174 Burundians received a negative decision at first instance and 1,278 others were awaiting RSD interviews with the REC as of 30 June 2019.

Some 657 child protection cases remain open and active by June 2019, with 57 receiving Best Interest Assessments or Determinations in the first half of 2019. Of the 321 identified unaccompanied children, 16 were provided with direct support and follow-up services in the first half of 2019.

RRP partners identified seven SGBV survivors between January and June 2019, with incidents occurring in both the country of origin and the country of asylum. Physical assault was the most reported incident, followed by rape and emotional abuse. All survivors were provided with psychosocial counseling, along with other multi-sectorial support based on needs and survivors' consent, such as legal aid, livelihood support and medical assistance, security and safe shelter. In most settlements, the capacity and number of police officers continued to remain inadequate to effectively respond to the physical security needs of refugee and host communities. The small number of female police officers represented a barrier for female refugees to come forward and report SGBV incidents.

In the first six months of 2019, over 26,000 refugees called the inter-agency Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) helpline seeking assistance and information, with more than 9,500 unique cases opened for action and follow-up from partners. Among them were 1,298 cases concerning Burundian refugees, with most seeking information and assistance on protection and health and nutrition. Some 559 cases were resolved by the helpline operators and another 434 by partners, while 305 others are yet to be addressed as of June 2019.

In May, a national-level Technical Working Group on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) was launched in Kampala, with a view to map, harmonize and coordinate MHPSS initiatives for refugees, which remain largely under-resourced.



Limited funding and the constant need to reprioritize activities continued to undermine the ability of partners to adequately support prevention and response to SGBV as well as to provide quality child protection services. Less available resources also only allowed for limited support to Government RSD processing, leading to a backlog in the number of asylum-seekers awaiting REC interviews.

The Burundian caseload is supported by sharing the resources with the Congolese caseload in the Mbara field office. The number of protection staff shared between the two caseloads remains insufficient to effectively

respond to the needs of the refugees, with the child-to-caseworker ratio as high as 89:1 – far beyond the international standard of 25:1. Initiatives for adolescent and youth remained very limited in the first half of 2019, exposing these groups to risks of abuse and exploitation, and potentially leading them to petty criminality and dangerous behavior.

Refugees continued to face significant challenges in accessing justice, especially in remote areas where the presence of the judiciary and police is limited or non-existent. Of the 15,000 refugees in need of legal assistance and legal remedies, only 258 individuals could be supported in the first half of 2019

Education

 **76%** 
of Burundian primary school aged refugee children enrolled in primary education by June 2019

1:77
teachers per pupils remains inadequate

1:127
Pupils per classroom ratio in primary school remains high



In Uganda, refugee children have access to universal primary education, pre-primary and secondary education, vocational skills and tertiary institutions. However, due to limited resources and infrastructure, many children remain out of school.

The Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda (ERP), launched in September 2018 by the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) and key education partners, is currently under review. The objective is to provide a clear and well-evidenced recommendation to the ERP Steering Committee with priorities, targets and associated costs of the ERP from the second year of implementation onwards; identify areas of risk in terms of delivery; and provide a fundraising target to mobilise resources. As a result of district-level consultations with OPM, the CRRF Secretariat, District Local Governments, NGOs, UN agencies and refugee representatives, the ERP Secretariat will lead the development of District Education Response Plans in the second quarters of 2019 to adapt the ERP to local contexts and ensure its implementation in refugee-hosting districts.

In the first half of 2019, partners supported teaching and learning in 63 primary and secondary schools in settlements hosting Burundian refugees, including through the construction of 14 semi-permanent and/or permanent classrooms, provision of scholastic materials for over 5,000 students and remuneration for over 250 primary and secondary school teachers. Top-ups to salaries of Head Teachers in government schools hosting a high number of refugee students were also paid, as well as payment to refugee teachers working as Classroom Assistants.

Due to chronic and severe underfunding, significant gaps remain in terms of classrooms, qualified teachers, furniture, scholastic materials and language orientation programmes. Secondary education remained largely under-resourced, continuing to expose adolescents to risks of forced marriages, early pregnancies and survival sex.

Distance from learning facilities and difficulties to adapt to English as a language of instruction continued to remain amongst the key challenges affecting school enrollment and attendance of Burundian children.

Furthermore, efforts to increase enrolment at secondary school and in quality vocational skills training were limited due to a funding shortfall. Only 9 per cent enrolment at secondary school level was achieved compared to the target of 12 per cent.



Food



25,913

Burundian refugees received monthly in-kind food assistance



6,623

Burundian refugees received monthly food assistance through cash transfers

29%

of Burundian families have a poor or borderline Food Consumption Score

The vast majority of Burundian refugees continue to remain heavily dependent on food and nutrition assistance, with few being able to provide for themselves using the land given by the Ugandan government or host communities. In the first half of 2019, some 32,536 refugees received food assistance through in-kind distribution and cash transfers.

In March 2019, OPM, WFP and UNHCR began a joint review of the food assistance collection procedures to improve accountability and service delivery to refugees. The review process was concluded in June, with the sign-off of a joint work plan and recommendations. These include, inter alia, the review of the Standard Operating Procedures for food collection, expansion of food distribution points in refugee settlements and improvement of connectivity to help shorten the length of food distributions.

While delivery of general food assistance remained relatively consistent in the first six months of 2019, programmes aimed at ensuring sustainable self-reliance and food security among refugees were underfunded. Therefore, the majority of refugees have continued to depend on general food assistance to meet their daily food and nutrition needs.



Environment & Energy

160

of households gained access to fuel-efficient stoves



15

hectares of forests, wetlands, riverbanks and lakeshores protected and restored in the first half of 2019



20%

of institutional facilities used sustainable energy

The national humanitarian Technical Working Group on Environment & Energy continued to coordinate efforts of over five partners implementing environmental protection and household energy programmes in the Burundi refugee response in 2019.

Partners continued to address environmental restoration by supporting awareness campaigns, tree-marking for protection, tree nurseries, tree growing and maintenance, and green livelihoods such as apiary, farmer-managed natural regeneration, and agroforestry among others.

Efforts were also made to increase access to sustainable energy including for urban refugees in Kampala, especially through skill training for construction of energy-saving stoves, heat-retaining cooking baskets and briquette production.

Reception centres were equipped with energy-efficient institutional stoves. Partners installed several biogas digesters and institutional stoves in refugee and host community schools, in addition to supporting more than 100 eco-clubs in schools across the response.

In early 2019, the Ministry of Water and Environment drafted and costed the Water and Environment Response Plan for refugees and host communities with the aim to emphasize environmental protection concerns and attract much needed humanitarian and development investments.

The National Forestry Authority initiated a response-wide project to increase availability of indigenous and fruit trees, to restore three affected central forest reserves and to establish bamboo nurseries and plantations in three refugee-hosting districts. At least 20 replacement trees per refugee are needed every year to contribute to afforestation and reforestation. Efforts continue to relocate those encroaching on the ecologically protected area around Lake Nakivale.

Access to energy-saving technologies, training in sustainable construction and agroforestry practices need to be scaled out now to reduce ongoing rates of degradation. Without adequate and sustained funding, interventions will continue to have little impact to meet the demands and the landscape will continue to degrade, setting the scene for depleted water resources, the reported ongoing exposure to SGBV, scarcity and conflict within refugee and host communities.

Health & Nutrition

Burundian refugees regularly face stock out of medicines and medical supplies

392  children treated for severe acute malnutrition, **368** were discharged as recovered

94%  Burundian refugee women delivered with the assistance from qualified health personnel

RRP partners continued to support the national health care system as well as health facilities and referral services in and around settlements hosting Burundi refugees, helping maintain the crude mortality rate and under five mortality rate at 0.1 death every 1,000 people per month – below the non-emergency standard of 1.5 death every 1,000 people per month.

Specifically, six health facilities received assistance from RRP partners, including through the provision of medicines and payment of salary for 184 health workers and three doctors. This contributed to equal access to primary health care and referrals to tertiary institutions, with 88,111 consultations between January and June 2019 – of which 74 per cent benefitted the host community.

Since the declaration of an Ebola outbreak in eastern DRC in August 2018, RRP partners continued to deploy resources to strengthen screening measures at entry points and expand traditional and community-based disease surveillance systems. Isolation units continue to operate in all transit and reception centres to manage suspected Ebola cases, with partners contributing to preparedness and response efforts in contributing in 10 refugee-hosting districts through the National and District-level Task Force on Ebola. Furthermore, partners began constructing incinerators, placenta and ash pits at four host community health centres in Kanungu district, in the vicinity of Matanda Transit Centre, and at Bujubuli Health Centre III in Kyaka II settlement

As of 12 June 2019, the Ministry of Health confirmed three cases of Ebola in western Uganda near the border with the DRC, with no refugees among them and no impact on the refugee response.

Partners continued to deliver comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment services, with some 1,453 refugees with HIV/AIDS receiving antiretroviral therapy by June 2019 in Nakivale, including Burundian refugees.

The 2017 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) shows that the prevalence of Acute Global Malnutrition (GAM) remained at 4 per cent in settlements hosting refugees from Burundi, within the acceptable standard of

below 5 per cent. Anemia among children aged 6-59 months and non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years was reported as “medium” at 32 per cent and 28.5 per cent respectively, according to WHO classification.

In 2019, efforts continued to improve integration of humanitarian health services into the government health care system. To this effect, the Ministry of Health launched on 25 January 2019 the Uganda National Integrated Health Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (2019-2024), seeking to bridge humanitarian and development programming, based on the Uganda Health Sector’s medium term strategic directions.

Periodic stock out of medicines and medical supplies in the settlements were the major challenges affecting health service delivery in settlements hosting Burundian refugees.



Livelihoods & Resilience

RRP partners continued to provide emergency livelihoods to new refugee arrivals whilst seeking to transition to recovery livelihoods interventions. With most new arrivals identifying agriculture as the primary livelihood strategy upon entry in Uganda, livelihood interventions remain largely focused on agricultural production as to help refugee households stabilize their livelihood strategy, building on their knowledge and skills.

While some progress was made towards supporting new refugee arrivals and vulnerable households, a gap remains in transitioning refugee households from emergency-focused livelihood interventions to more sustainable options. More efforts and resources are needed to increase investment in income generating activities, including the access to savings and credit, access to sustainable employment opportunities and to strengthen engagement of local government and private sector in the delivery of services to refugees and host communities (e.g. agriculture extension and registration of small businesses).

In 2018, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) began consultations around the development of the Jobs and Livelihoods Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities to expand livelihood opportunities in refugee-hosting areas, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), the Ministry of East African Community Affairs (MEACA) and the Uganda Business and Technical Examinations Board (UBTEB). The plan is due for release in the second half of 2019 and will articulate key priorities for promoting sustainable socio-economic development for refugees and their host communities.

A routine mapping exercise carried out by the sector in May 2019 showed that partners continue to focus on emergency livelihood activities, with only limited interventions promoting sustainable socio-economic integration and contributing to an enabling environment for long-term livelihoods. In addition, a funding gap threatens livelihood support for new arrivals.

The 2019-2020 RRP increased the financial requirements for livelihood activities to 15.9 per cent of the overall budget compared to 10.3 per cent in the 2018 RRP, in line with the decision of the Government of Uganda and the refugee response to prioritize livelihood activities as a key means to promote self-reliance. Yet, investments in this sector remained inadequate to support refugees with livelihood assets or other means of income generation, hindering their capacity to meet sustainably their basic household needs and transition from dependency on humanitarian assistance to self-reliance.



Shelter, Settlement & NFIs

864

refugee families provided with emergency shelter kits upon plot allocation



100%

of newly arrived refugee families received NFIs

0 km

of refugee settlement roads received any mechanized maintenance or rehabilitation



In the first half of 2019, some 2,221 new arrivals were provided with communal temporary shelter in transit facilities. After relocation to Nakivale, asylum-seekers were accommodated at Kabazana reception centre, where they received the minimum NFIs while awaiting RSD interviews with the REC.

The Government of Uganda through OPM allocated plots of land to 3,060 recognized refugees (864 households) in Nakivale while partners provided household and emergency shelter kits, including sleeping mats, blankets, water cans, plastic buckets, mosquito nets, hygiene items, plastic sheets, wooden poles and construction tools. This number includes also Burundians who arrived in 2018 and were pending RSD with the REC. Another 19 Burundian refugee families already living in Nakivale (18) and Oruchinga (1) received emergency shelter assistance in the first half of 2019, due to their extreme vulnerability and lack of community support.

Kabazana reception centre and Nyakabande transit centre were expanded in the first half of 2019, reaching a holding capacity of 800 and 700 individuals respectively, an increase from 500 and 470. These upgrades contributed to improving the reception conditions for new refugee arrivals, ensuring adequate physical protection from the elements during their stays in these sites.

A pilot project was initiated in Nakivale and Kyangwali settlements between December 2018 and late January 2019 to demarcate and survey new shelter and livelihood plots in alignment with OPM Settlement Planning and Shelter Guidelines. Under OPM leadership, physical planners and surveyors from the MLHUD demarcated 7,742 of 10,000 planned shelter plots across the two settlements (each 12m x 20m). With 602 shelter plots found occupied by refugees, 7,142 others are ready to receive new arrivals, including 4,700 in Nakivale and 2,442 in Kyangwali. Due to limited funds, livelihood plots are yet to be demarcated for new arrivals as well as refugees whose agricultural land has been reallocated for shelter plots.

Within Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements alone, there are over 100km in total of roads. In order to maintain crucial accessibility for both refugees and host communities to services (healthcare, education etc.), these extensive road networks require labor-intensive and mechanized routine and periodic maintenance. Yet, lack of resources to date in 2019 has meant that there has not been any mechanized roadworks in either of the settlements. Only 7.5km of roads in Kisoro District have been rehabilitated this year to improve the transportation of new arrivals from the border to receiving settlements.

Limited resources have meant that inadequate stock and inefficient transportation of core relief items to field operations, contributing to overcrowded transit and reception centres. Furthermore, partners were compelled to distribute incomplete NFI kits to newly arrived families, failing to meet the entitlement scale. Common missing items include solar lamps, sufficient numbers of construction poles and kitchen sets.

While existing settlements need to be re-organized to maximize efficient use of the land available by clustering shelter plots in villages and separately zoning fertile land for livelihoods, inclusive of boundary planting wherever feasible and appropriate, resources remained limited for longer-term settlement planning. The pilot project in Nakivale and Kyangwali is incomplete until the livelihood plots are demarcated and surveyed. Underfunding also continued to compromise the plan to transition from temporary to semi-permanent and permanent structures for transit/reception centres, institutions and communal facilities in settlements.

WASH

62%
of water pumped through
renewable energy

95%
of water meeting
minimum quality
standard



76%
of households
have access to family
latrine



In 2019, partners continued to work towards the inclusion of WASH interventions with the services and approaches of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE), in addition to increasingly exploring a market-driven and

development approach in designing and implementing WASH programmes.

Due to the influx of new refugees in the settlements where Burundian refugees reside, the access to safe drinking water decreased from 18L per person per day in January 2019 to 14.3L per person per day (l/p/d) as of 30 June 2019, below the standard of 20 l/p/d. The supply of water by trucking in Nakivale settlement decreased from 3 per cent in December 2018 to 0.02 per cent as of June 2019. In Oruchinga, water trucking had been phased out by June following the extension of pipe networks to institutional facilities, connecting them to the existing solar pumping system and the government gravity flow system.

Access to family latrines remained at 72 percent as of June 2019, and 12 hygiene promoters were engaged to support in hygiene promotion activities in the new arrival villages, working alongside 338 Village Health Team (VHT) members, with priority given to Ebola preparedness and response.

Water Boards were established to manage water schemes in the settlements hosting Burundian refugees, in line with the approach to integrate humanitarian WASH services into government service delivery systems.

WASH partners continued to engage with relevant departments within MoWE, resulting in joint planning, project design, implementation, activity monitoring and resource mobilization for refugee-hosting districts. Under the leadership of MoWE, considerable progress was made towards the development of the Uganda's Water and Environment Response Plan for refugee and host communities, to be launched in the second half of 2019.

Critical funding gaps continued to undermine the stabilization and optimization of existing water schemes and the plan to phase out water trucking. Despite improvements in sanitation coverage, the lack of adequate resources has negatively impacted on the ability of partners to reach the desired household latrine coverage standard of above 85 per cent.

CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS

2,208
Burundian families received
multi-purpose cash-based
assistance


Minimum Expenditure Basket
(MEB) guidance was developed


RRP partners
continue to explore
opportunities
to transition from
in-kind to cash-based assistance

RRP partners continue to explore opportunities to transition from in-kind to cash-based assistance, seeking to generate a positive impact on food security, social cohesion and economic productivity.

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) guidance was developed to inform the design of humanitarian multi-sector and/or multi-purpose cash assistance programmes seeking to help refugees meet a broader set of essential needs, including food. The MEB aims at establishing the minimum amount that an average refugee household would require to meet their basic needs through accessing goods and services in the market, partially or entirely.

While the MEB guidance was developed mostly through desk review and consultations with national coordination platforms, the Cash Technical Working Group remains committed to engage refugees and district-level stakeholders during the MEB implementation phase. This will help determine geographic-specific MEB references across the refugee response.

To support the implementation of the MEB, a market assessment has been planned for the second half of 2019 to assess price, availability, access, and seasonal variations of basic need items as well the capacity of markets in the settlements to meet current and increased demands of refugees. This assessment will complement the Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment and provide recommendations on potential market-based and

cash-based interventions in the response. Furthermore, in order to help partners determine transfer values that are reasonable enough to cover identified basic needs, a price monitoring system is being established in the settlements to regularly monitor and report on price trends of basic need items in the MEB.

In May 2019, WFP and UNHCR finalized a joint approach on financial inclusion and Cash-Based Interventions, promoting refugees' access to financial services and advocating for expansion of CBI as an assistance modality for refugees in Uganda, an approach that is informed by common minimum standards and good practices and is in line with the need to transfer infrastructure in refugee-hosting areas and marked capacity.

CRRF

Whilst seeking to meet humanitarian needs, the 2019-2020 RRP also serves as a transition plan towards sustainable refugee response programming in Uganda, contributing to the achievement of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda.

The Government of Uganda launched the CRRF in March 2017 with the objective to ease pressure on host communities and enhance self-reliance of refugees.

In Uganda, the National Plan of Action to implement the Global Compact on Refugees 2018-2020 outlines the way forward. This national roadmap was updated earlier in the year based on broad consultations with government, civil society, refugees, host communities, and humanitarian and development actors. As a result, milestones and outcomes were set for the remainder of 2019 and 2020.

The CRRF Steering Group held its sixth and seventh meeting in West Nile and Kampala respectively. The field mission to West Nile demonstrated that investments in refugee-hosting areas have tangible outcomes for refugee and host communities, both in terms of increased capacity of the systems to absorb shocks (e.g. mass refugee influx) and improved living condition of both communities.

The Refugee Engagement Forum (REF), a national refugee platform, met twice in the first half of 2019, bringing together refugee leaders from all settlements and Kampala. This platform represents refugee voices in Uganda, ensuring that refugees play a central and vital role in the refugee response. The REF is held quarterly before every CRRF Steering Group meeting, which includes two elected members of the REF. This representation ensures that issues and decisions affecting refugees are timely brought to the attention of the CRRF Steering Group.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has taken significant steps to include refugees in national statistics and data collection processes. Of note is a recent household survey among refugees and host communities on issues including access to land, education, health, poverty levels, access to markets, justice, and social integration. Moving forward, UBOS will include refugees in the Uganda National Household Survey 2019-2020.

In view of preparing Uganda's National Development Plan III (2020-2025), National Planning Authority (NPA) is conducting a study on refugee inclusion in national service delivery and will publish a paper to this effect. Partners are engaged in the revision of Local Government Development Planning guidelines, aiming at establishing clear directions for districts on inclusion of refugees in their planning and budgeting – and ultimately helping to align humanitarian and development programming with district and sector strategies.

The implementation of existing government sector plans for refugee and host communities continued in the first half of 2019 (Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda, and Health Integrated Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities) and additional plans are due for completion in the second half of the year (Water and Environment Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities, and Jobs and Livelihoods Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities).

RRP PARTNERS***National NGOs: 5**

- Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants (CAFOMI),
- Friends of Kisoro,
- Nsamizi Training Institute of Social Development (NSAMIZI),
- Programme for Accessible health, Communication and Education (PACE),
- Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS).

International NGOs: 18

- Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA),
- African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD),
- American Refugee Committee (ARC),
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC),
- Finnish Refugee Council (FRC),
- Food for the Hungry (FH),
- Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA),
- IMPACT,
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),

- International Rescue Committee (IRC),
- Medical Teams International (MTI),
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC),
- OXFAM,
- Regional Health Integration to Enhance Services in Eastern Uganda (RHITES),
- Samaritan's Purse (SP),
- Save the Children International (SCI),
- Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR),
- Windle International Uganda (WIU).

UN agencies: 6

- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),
- United Nations Migration Agency (IOM),
- United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA),
- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP).

* The Burundi refugee response is delivered by 29 partners (including those not appealing for funds through the RRP).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

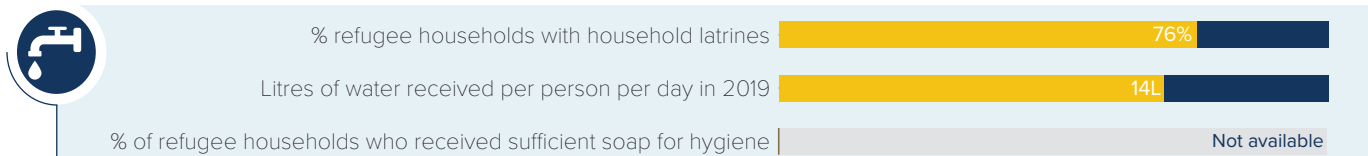
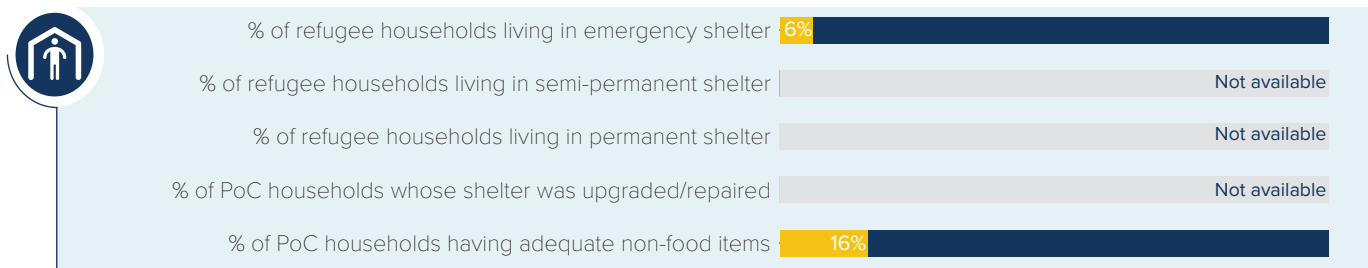
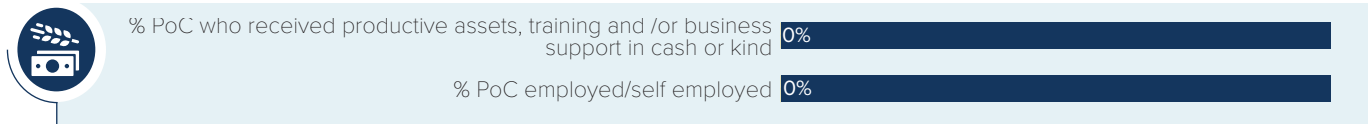
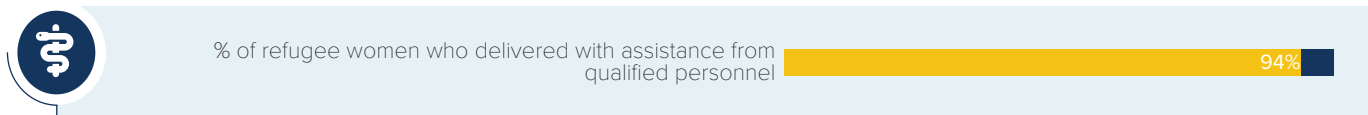
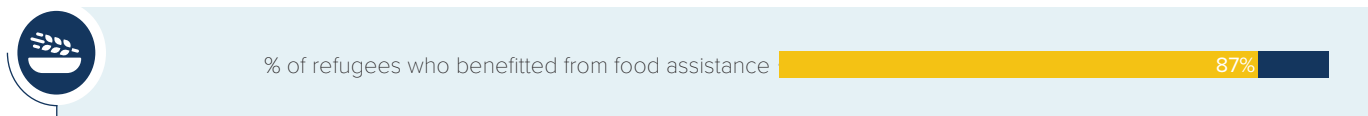
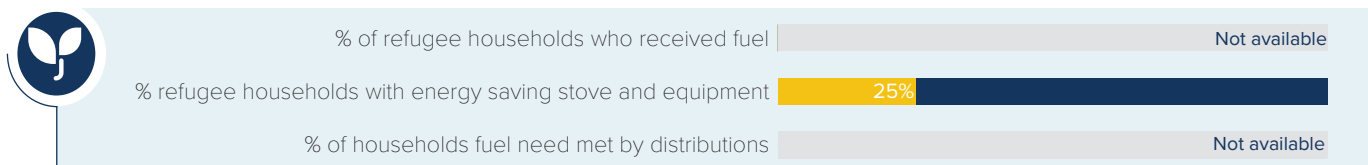
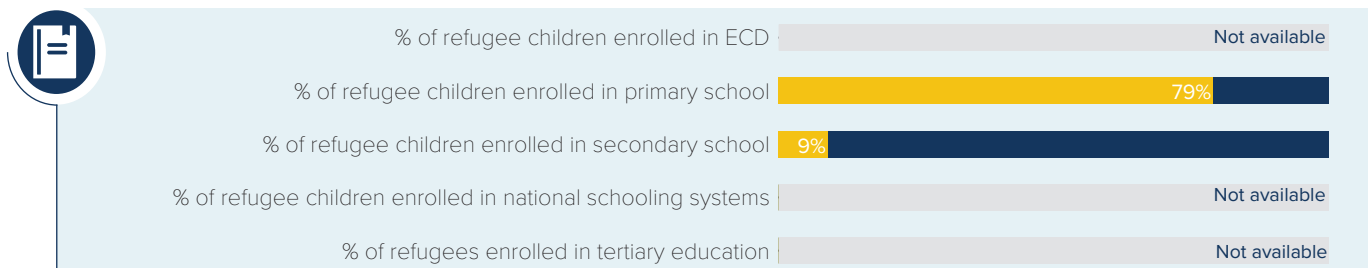
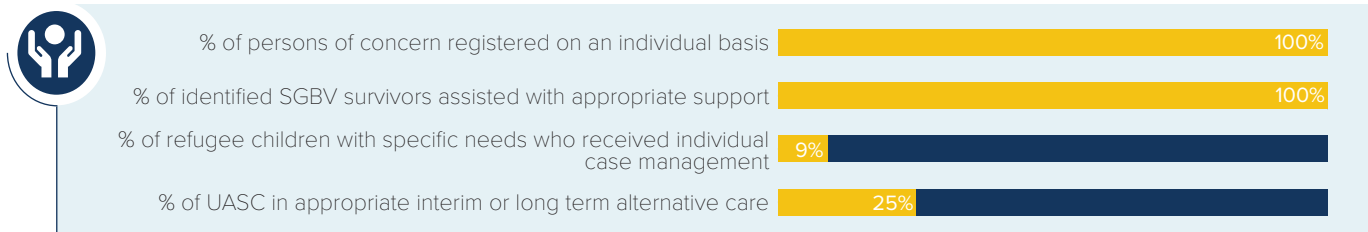
Burundi Data Portal - <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/burundi>

Uganda Refugee Response Portal - <https://ugandarefugees.org/en/country/uga>

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