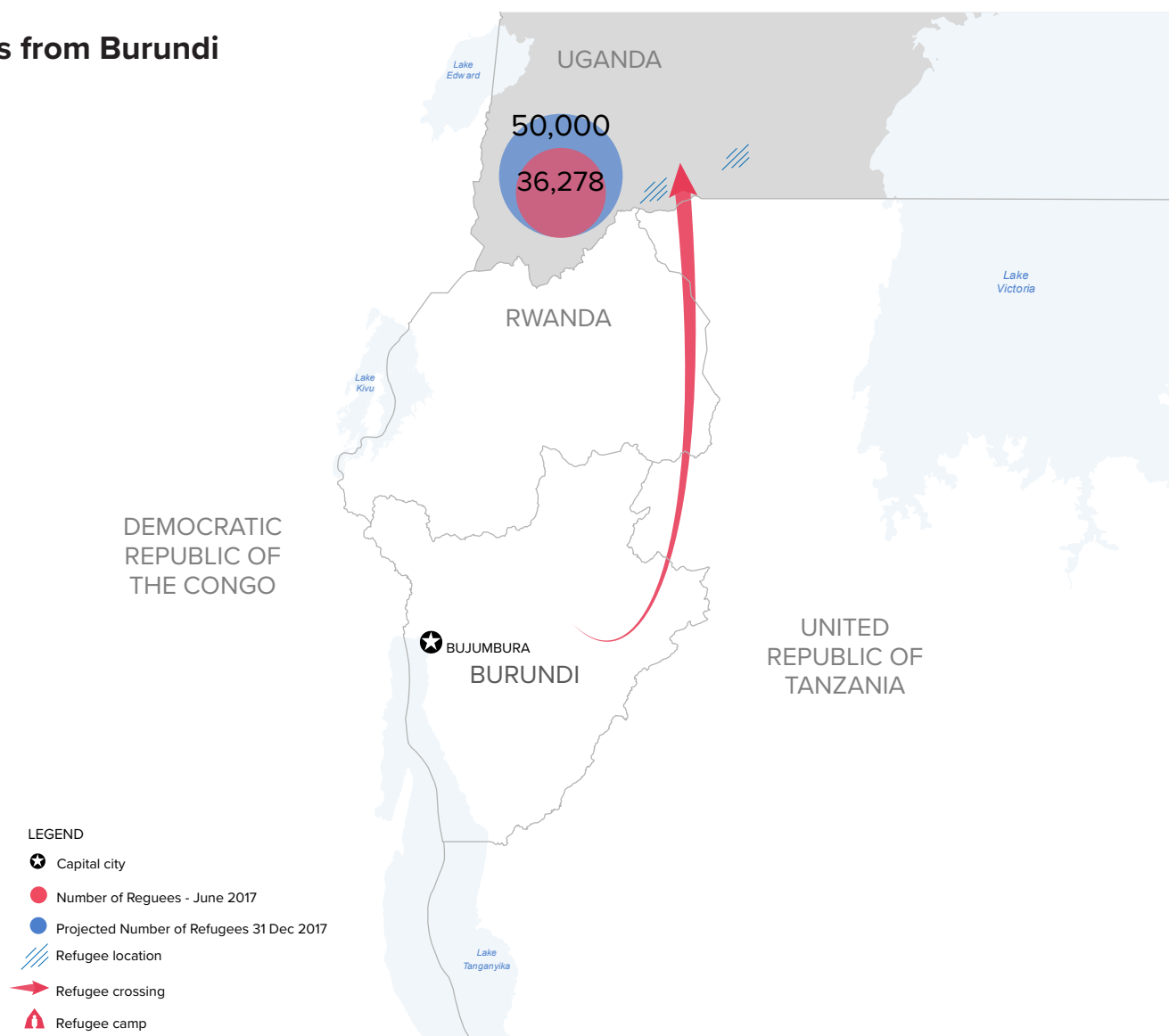


BURUNDI SITUATION

UGANDA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN - midyear update

January - June 2017

Refugees from Burundi



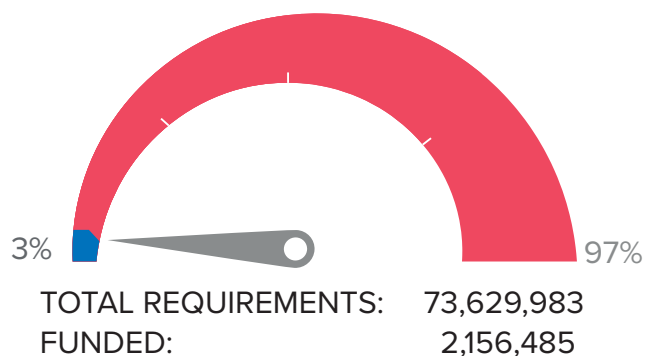
Country update

Despite a declining arrival rate of more than 1000 per month in 2016 to 500-700 a month in 2017, Burundians continue to enter Uganda, transiting through Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania. Since March 2017, the majority crossed through the entry points of Bugango (Isingiro district) and Mutukula (Rakai district) on the borders. Since April 2015 to end of June 2017, Uganda has received 36,278 Burundian refugees, with 3,485 new arrivals in the first half of 2017. Half of the Burundian refugees in Uganda are children.

The Government of Uganda revoked in May 2017 the *prima facie* status for Burundian asylum seekers, effective 1 June 2017. This decision has in practice delayed access to asylum procedures in Nakivale, with hundreds of people stranded at the Kabazana reception centre awaiting Refugee Eligibility Committee REC interviews. In order to reduce the backlog, UNHCR continues advocating with the Refugee Department of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to prioritize pending asylum applications for individuals in the settlements and boost the capacity of REC, including staffing and equipment.

In Uganda, Burundian refugees benefit from a favorable protection environment and receive the same treatment as refugees of other nationalities. In the settlements, refugees are given a plot of land for housing and agriculture and are integrated within the host communities. They also have access to documentation and services such as health care and education, the right to work, freedom of movement, and can access services and assistance through humanitarian aid channels. In urban areas refugees can access Government services. The most vulnerable refugees living in urban settings benefit from targeted assistance.

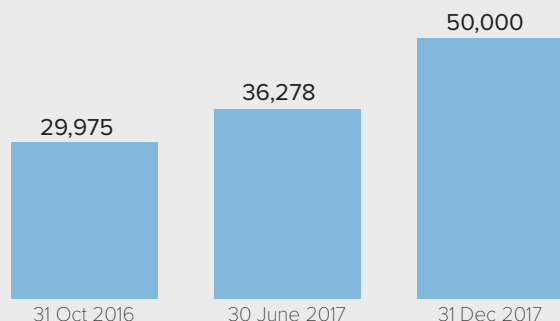
RRRP FUNDING LEVEL -20 Sept 2017



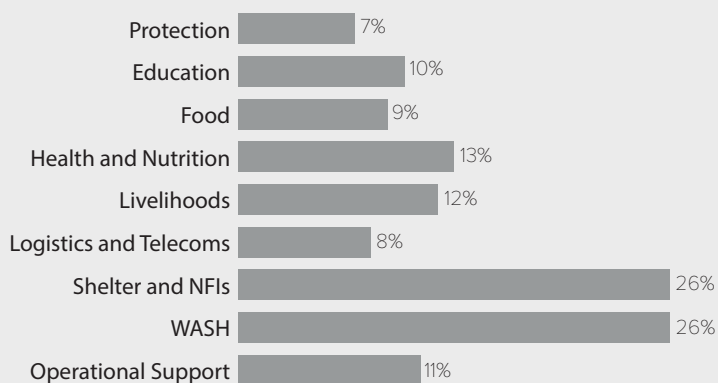
2017 PLANNED RESPONSE - MID YEAR REVISION

50,000	73.6M	10
REFUGEE POPULATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	# PARTNERS INCLUDED in RRRP

COUNTRY POPULATION TRENDS



COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS



BUDGET REVISION - JUNE 2017

TOTAL BUDGET.....	73.6 M	➔
PROTECTION.....	5.5 M	➔
EDUCATION.....	7.0 M	➔
FOOD SECURITY.....	6.4 M	➔
HEALTH & NUTRITION.....	9.3 M	➔
LIVELIHOODS.....	9.0 M	➔
LOGISTICS & TELECOMS.....	3.5 M	➔
SHELTER & NFI.....	19.1 M	➔
WASH.....	8.0 M	➔
OPERATIONAL SUPPORT.....	5.7 M	➔

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS & GAPS

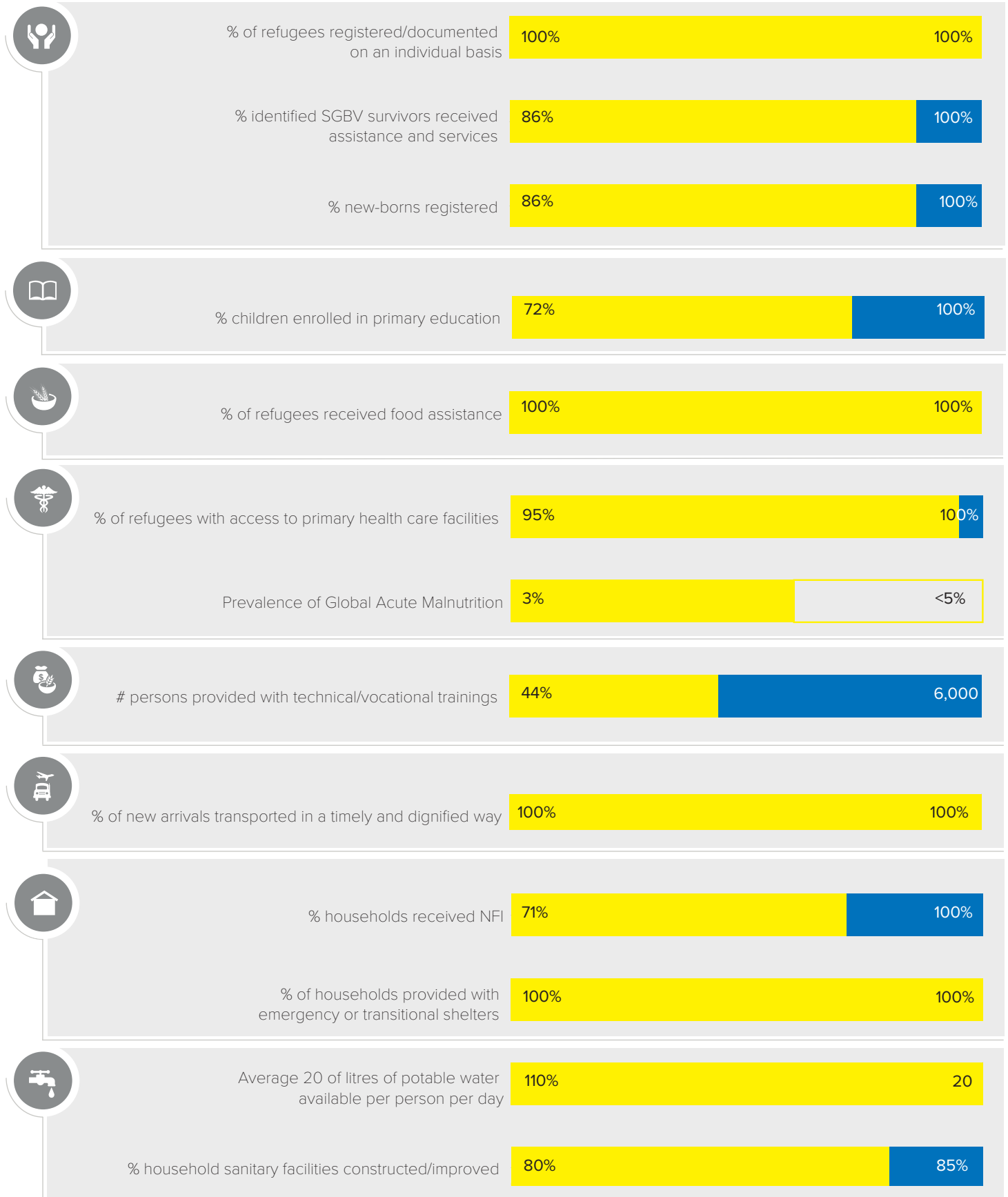
In the first semester of 2017, major **achievements** included:

- 3,485 new arrivals have enjoyed asylum and access to the territory, with no cases of refoulement known or reported;
- 1,948 recognized refugees in settlements have been allocated plots of land, received shelter kits and NFIs;
- 466 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) have had access to assistance and services;
- A safe house was built for SGBV survivors;
- 300 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted for separated children and children at risk;
- 31 children were placed in foster care and livelihood support was provided to 151 foster families;
- 11,399 medical consultations were provided at the health facilities in the settlements;
- A stable situation can be observed where the crude mortality rate stands at 0.1 and under-five mortality rate stands at 0.2, with 2 maternal deaths in Nakivale;
- 3,485 new arrivals were vaccinated against measles and polio, including 1,116 children;
- 27,426 Burundian refugees and asylum seekers received food assistance;
- 2,725 received seeds for crop production and kitchen gardening.

The below **gaps** remain as of June 2017:

- There is a need to expand scholarships and skills development training for adolescent boys and girls;
- There is a need to provide livelihood support for families fostering UASCs and strengthen psychosocial support and resilience-building as part of the activities undertaken at child friendly spaces;
- Insufficient lighting in communal places;
- Insufficient police coverage in the settlements, especially females;
- Limited resources to provide timely and effective support to SGBV survivors, including medical, psychosocial, psychological, legal advice and safe houses;
- There is an urgent need to increase the number of secondary schools and the number of children accessing secondary school among the Burundian refugees. Nakivale settlement's only secondary school meets the learning needs of 11 per cent of the secondary school population (1,217 enrolled out of 11,400);
- There is an urgent need to construct semi-permanent or permanent health facilities in the settlement areas hosting Burundi an refugees and equip them with referral capacity, medicine and medical supplies;
- Despite the fact that Global Aacute Malnutrition (GAM) is within the standards, special fortified food is required to treat and prevent moderate and acute malnutrition, including among children below 5 years and women in reproductive age (15 - 49 years);
- 4,909 household latrines and 585 institutional latrines stands are needed to reach the coverage target of 85 per cent.

UGANDA ACHIEVEMENTS AND GAPS January - June 2017



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS - by Agency

ORGANIZATION	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization	1,100,000
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund	1,262,294
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	21,933,418
UNICEF United Nations Children's Agency	2,017,116
WFP United Nations World Food Programme	11,391,565
Total	37,704,393