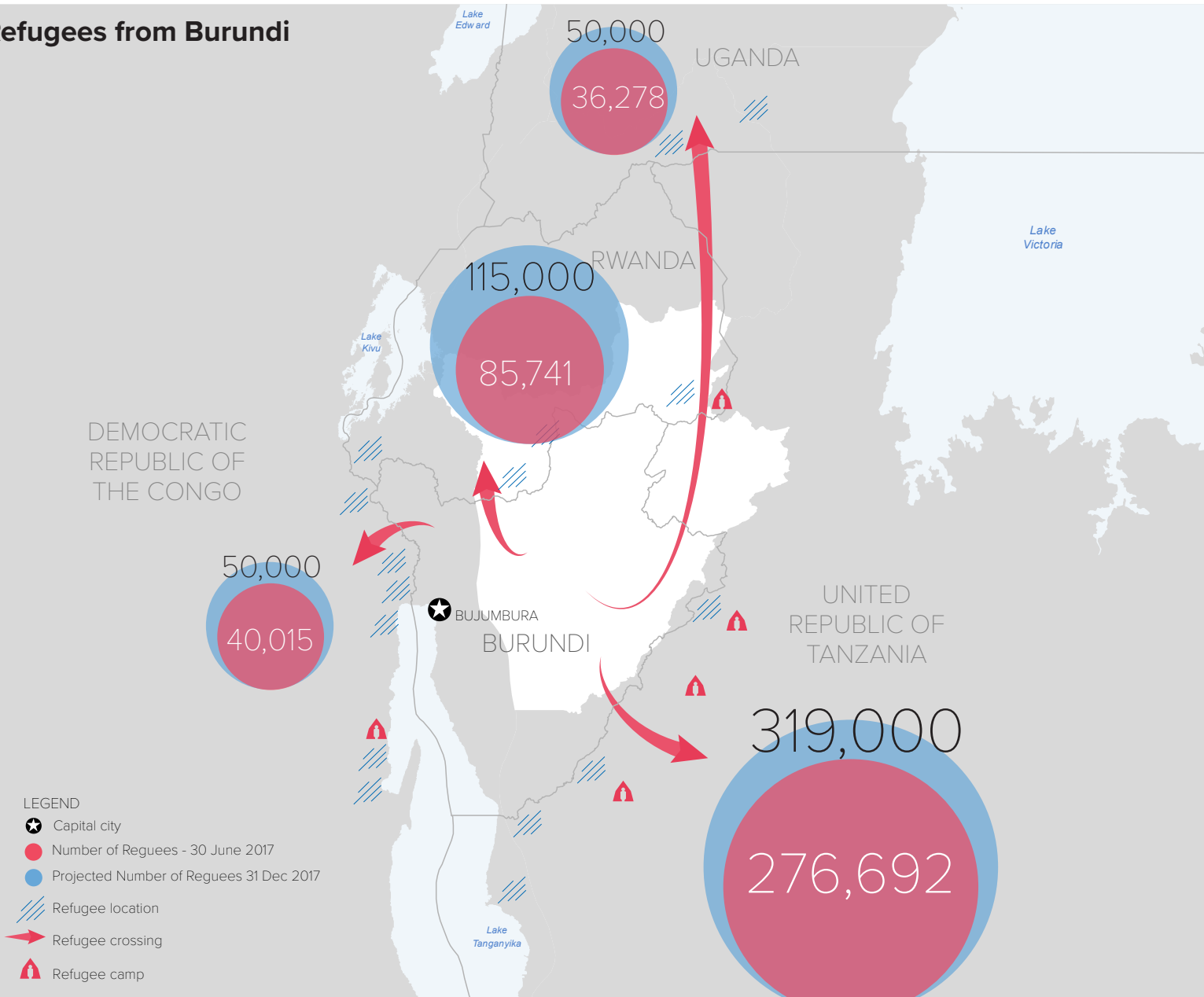


# BURUNDI SITUATION

## REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN - midyear update

January - June 2017

### Refugees from Burundi



### Regional update

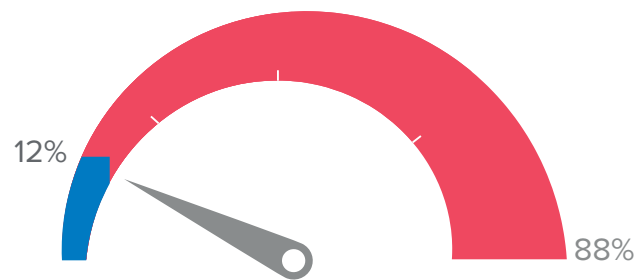
The protection environments in host countries, as well as in Burundi, has substantially evolved since the 2017 Regional Refugee Response Plan was developed. While the projected target population figures planned for in the 2017 RRRP appeared valid in July based on arrivals in the first part of the year and remain unchanged, new and additional financial requirements were identified at mid year.

These additional needs arose due to a combination of factors including: congestion in camps as a result of limited land allocation; insecurity; lack of locally available shelter materials; shortages of water and food; and oversubscribed health and education services. While the needs have been identified and are reflected in this updated RRRP, deep funding shortfalls persist and are adversely and directly impacting Burundian refugees and their hosts.

Despite these hurdles, innovative policies have been adopted throughout the region, seeking to promote greater inclusion and socio-economic self-reliance of Burundian refugees. The commendable efforts by host states and partners deserve to be recognized and supported with commensurate resources from the international community, not only to alleviate the growing plight of Burundian refugees but also to maintain asylum space, as well as peace and security in the Great Lakes and East Africa region.



### RRRP FUNDING LEVEL -20 Sept 2017

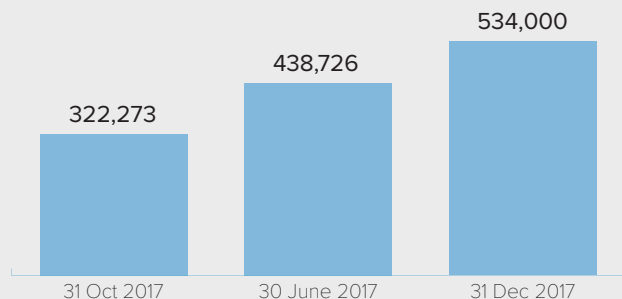


**TOTAL REQUIREMENTS:** 429,309,626  
**FUNDED:** 49,433,198

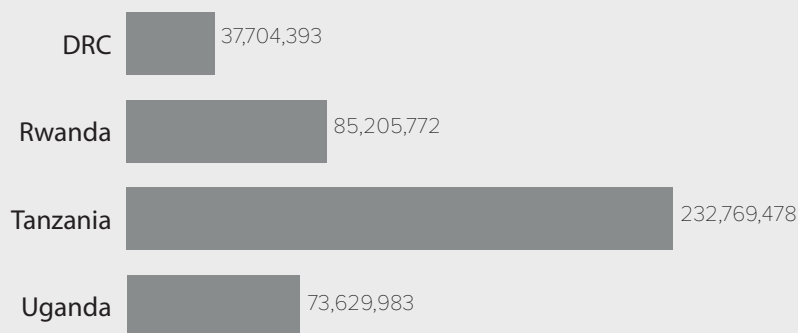
## 2017 PLANNED RESPONSE - MID YEAR REVISION

534,000	429.3M	30
REFUGEE POPULATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	# PARTNERS INCLUDED in RRRP

### REGIONAL POPULATION TRENDS



### TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)



## BUDGET REVISION - JUNE 2017

TOTAL BUDGET.....	429.3 M	↗
PROTECTION.....	49.6 M	↗
EDUCATION.....	30.5 M	↘
FOOD SECURITY.....	96.7 M	↘
HEALTH & NUTRITION.....	45.3 M	↗
LIVELIHOODS.....	42.7 M	↗
LOGISTICS & TELECOMS.....	19.3 M	↗
SHELTER & NFI.....	75.8 M	↗
WASH.....	44.7 M	↗
OPERATIONAL SUPPORT.....	24.8 M	↗

## MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS & GAPS

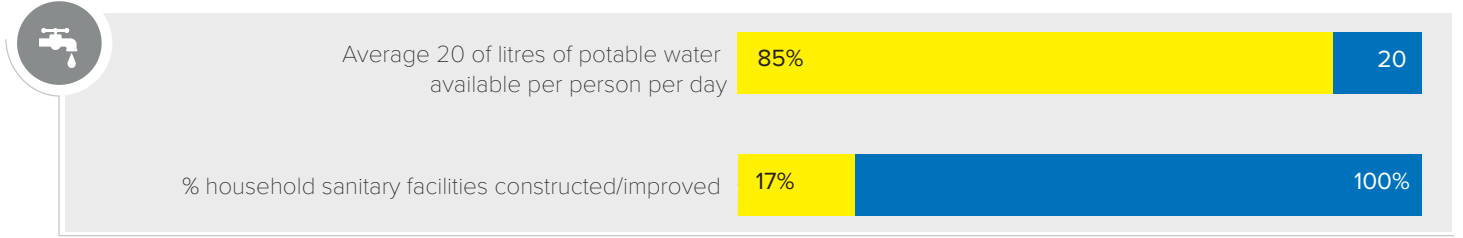
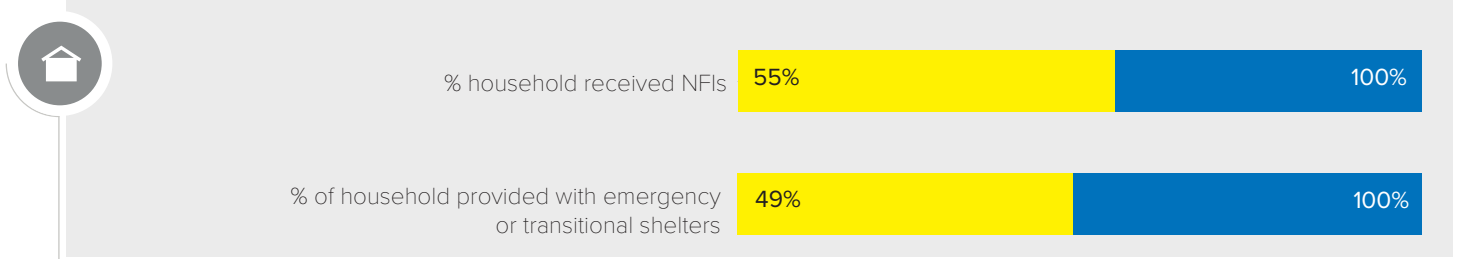
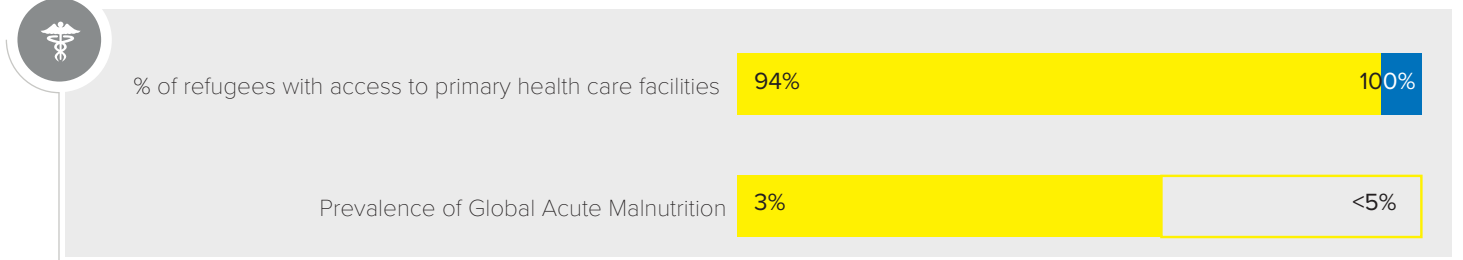
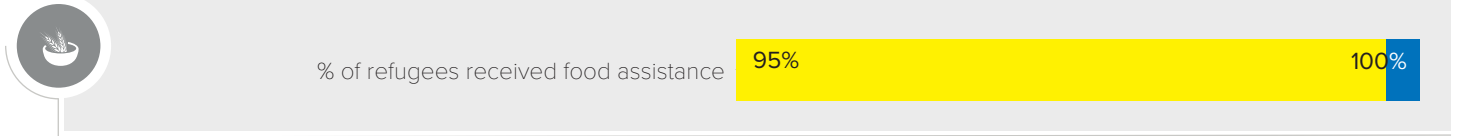
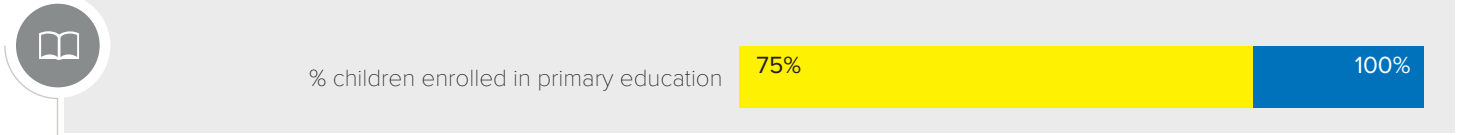
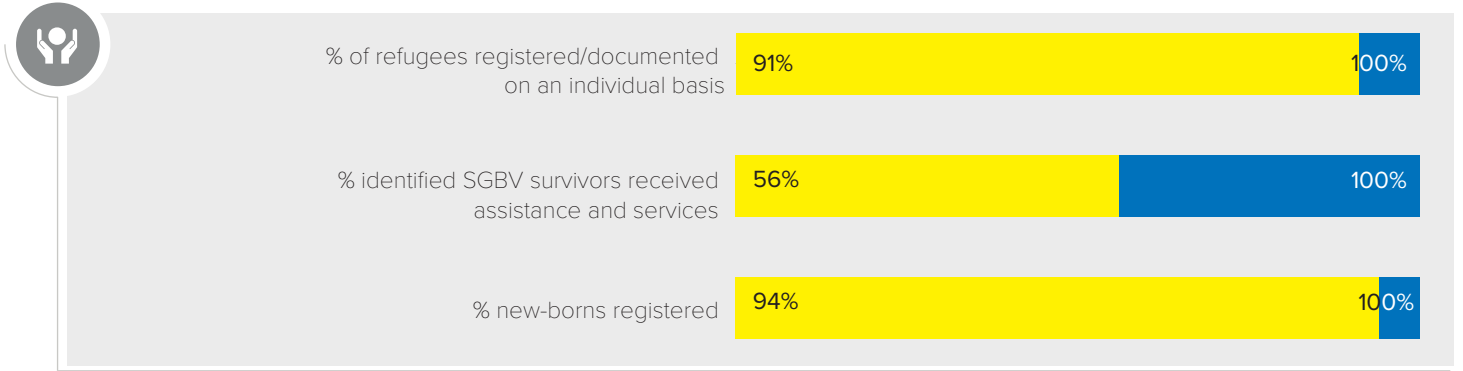
In the first semester of 2017, major [achievements](#) included:

- All new arrivals have been registered and 91% of the population received documentation;
- While food has been provided on a regular monthly basis to refugees in all asylum countries (95% of regional target), it is important to note that Tanzania, where the majority of refugees are, experienced significant ration cuts down to 60% of the full ration;
- The Global Acute Malnutrition rate is below the 5% emergency threshold in Tanzania (2%) and Uganda (0%) but equal to 5% in Rwanda and DRC;
- In several countries targets for enrolling children in school have been largely met (75% of regional target), but initial targets only represented a portion of school aged children and many of those attend school in over crowded and under resourced classrooms;
- Similarly, while almost all refugees have access to basic health services, those facilities and services are often severely oversubscribed.

The most significant [gaps](#) in the regional response have been:

- Only 56% of identified SGBV survivors received assistance and services;
- While emergency shelters have been provided they have quickly deteriorated, with significant numbers of refugees still stuck in mass housing in reception and transit facilities;
- Only 55% of refugee households received Non-Food Items (NFI);
- Provision of water is adequate in only 2 of the 4 countries, and in a number of locations there is a need to move away from water trucking to more sustainable solutions;
- Only 17% of refugees has an upgraded family latrine;
- In all countries, targets for livelihood activities were not fully met due to the need to prioritize extremely limited funds (57% of the target).

## REGIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND GAPS January - June 2017



## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS - by Agency & Country

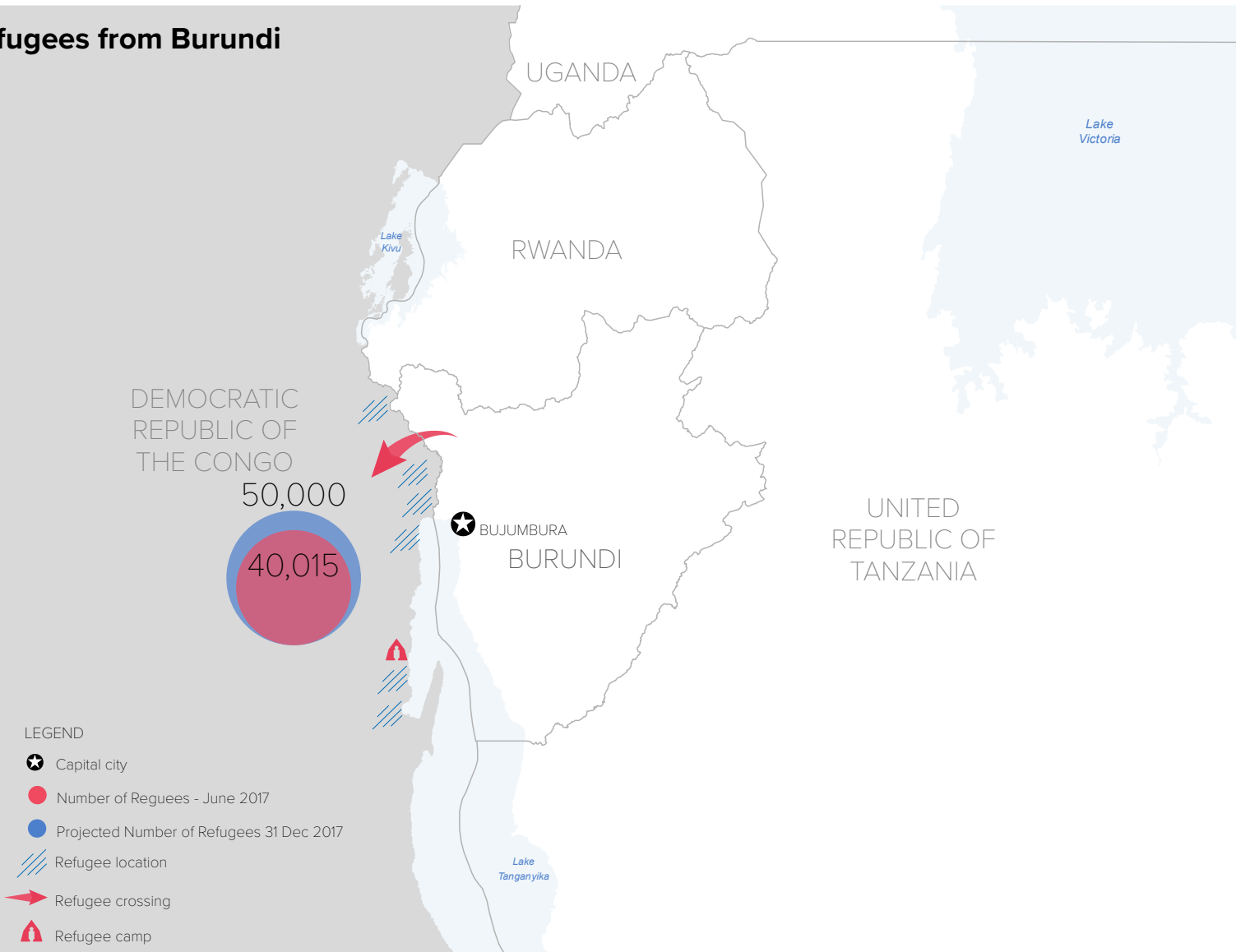
ORGANIZATION	DRC	RWANDA	TANZANIA	UGANDA	TOTAL
ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency		743,000	800,000		1,543,000
AEC African Entrepreneurship Collective		100,000			100,000
AHA African Humanitarian Agency		229,797			229,797
AIRD African Initiatives for Relief & Development			3,295,386		3,295,386
ARC American Refugee Committee		705,468		655,207	1,360,675
DRC Danish Refugee Council			9,998,280		9,998,280
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization	1,100,000		4,977,875	2,616,946	8,694,821
FCA Finn Church Aid				317,142	317,142
GHDF Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation		150,000			150,000
GNT Good Neighbours Tanzania			550,000		550,000
HAI HelpAge International			1,738,440		1,738,440
HI Handicap International		500,000			500,000
IA Indego Africa		100,000			100,000
IOM International Organization for Migration		200,000	3,682,000	1,106,447	4,988,447
IRC International Rescue Committee			4,518,262		4,518,262
LAF Legal Aid Forum		115,089			115,089
NRC Norwegian Refugee Council			2,325,000		2,325,000
OXFAM			6,280,000		6,280,000
PI Plan International		575,000	6,178,000		6,753,000
SCI Save the Children International		1,654,037	6,957,581		8,611,618
TCRS Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service			799,447		799,447
Tutapona				22,267	22,267
UN Women		200,000			200,000
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund	1,262,294	1,560,000	3,000,000	2,102,760	7,925,054
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	21,933,418	57,905,279	100,026,291	56,044,366	235,909,354
UNICEF United Nations Children's Agency	2,017,116	2,548,000	6,990,056	2,100,000	13,655,172
WFP United Nations World Food Programme	11,391,565	17,270,102	65,852,760	7,764,848	102,279,275
WHO World Health Organization		650,000	100,000	900,000	1,650,000
WM Water Mission			3,000,000		3,000,000
WVI World Vision Tanzania			1,700,000		1,700,000
Total	37,704,393	85,205,772	232,769,378	73,629,983	429,309,526

# BURUNDI SITUATION

## DRC REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN - midyear update

January - June 2017

### Refugees from Burundi

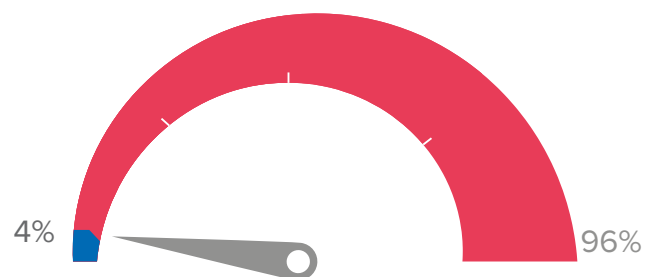


### Country update

At the end of June 2017, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) hosted 40,015 Burundian refugees, out of whom 38,133 reside in the province of South Kivu including 30,030 in Lusenda Camp, 6,670 who reside in host families, and 1,427 who remain in transit centres. An additional 1,882 Burundians are living with host communities in Katanga, Maniema and North Kivu Provinces. In the first six months of 2017, a total of 6,178 Burundian refugees crossed into DRC, with a peak of 2,086 registered in February. Burundian refugees enter the DRC through Uvira and Fizi territories in South Kivu province. The security situation in South Kivu is volatile due to the presence of armed groups causing considerable internal displacement.

Refugees have little access to economic resources to meet their survival needs, except those who receive land to cultivate. According to informal return intentions surveys, refugees are unwilling to return to their country of origin in the foreseeable future due to security concerns. While DRC authorities have maintained an open-door policy for refugees, prima facie status for Burundian refugees was revoked in January 2017, mainly to allow for individual security screening. However freedom of movement is guaranteed and refugees are receiving refugee certificates. Assistance should take place in a camp setting, as per Government decision, and a site was opened in Lusenda where multi-sector assistance is provided to refugees through a community-based approach. The camp is now overcrowded, putting significant pressure on the provision of basic and essential services. The overcrowding has also given rise to significant security challenges. The local authorities have granted additional land (Mulongwe) for the establishment of a new camp to accommodate up to 30,000 refugees. Construction works started in July 2017 after delays linked to security and funding constraints.

### RRRP FUNDING LEVEL -20 Sept 2017

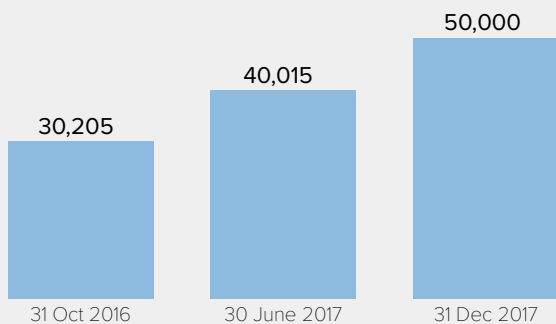


TOTAL REQUIREMENTS: 37,704,393  
FUNDED: 1,637,656

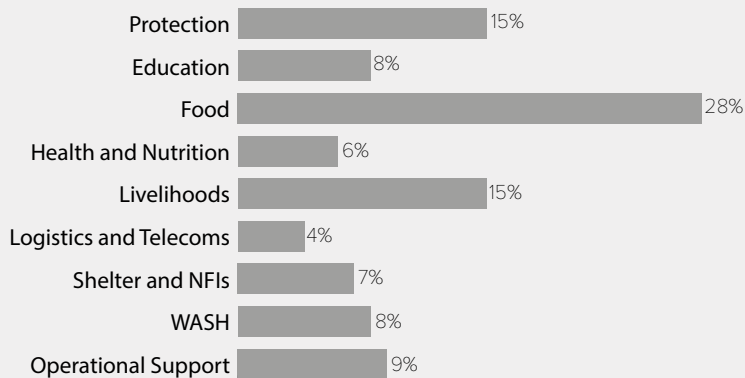
## 2017 PLANNED RESPONSE - MID YEAR REVISION

50,000	37.7M	5
REFUGEE POPULATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	# PARTNERS INCLUDED in RRRP

### COUNTRY POPULATION TRENDS



### COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS



## BUDGET REVISION - JUNE 2017

TOTAL BUDGET.....	37.7 M	↗
PROTECTION.....	5.6 M	↗
EDUCATION.....	3.0 M	↗
FOOD SECURITY.....	10.6 M	↗
HEALTH & NUTRITION.....	2.2 M	↗
LIVELIHOODS.....	5.6 M	↗
LOGISTICS & TELECOMS.....	1.6 M	↗
SHELTER & NFI.....	2.7 M	↘
WASH.....	3.0 M	↗
OPERATIONAL SUPPORT.....	3.5 M	↗

## MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS & GAPS

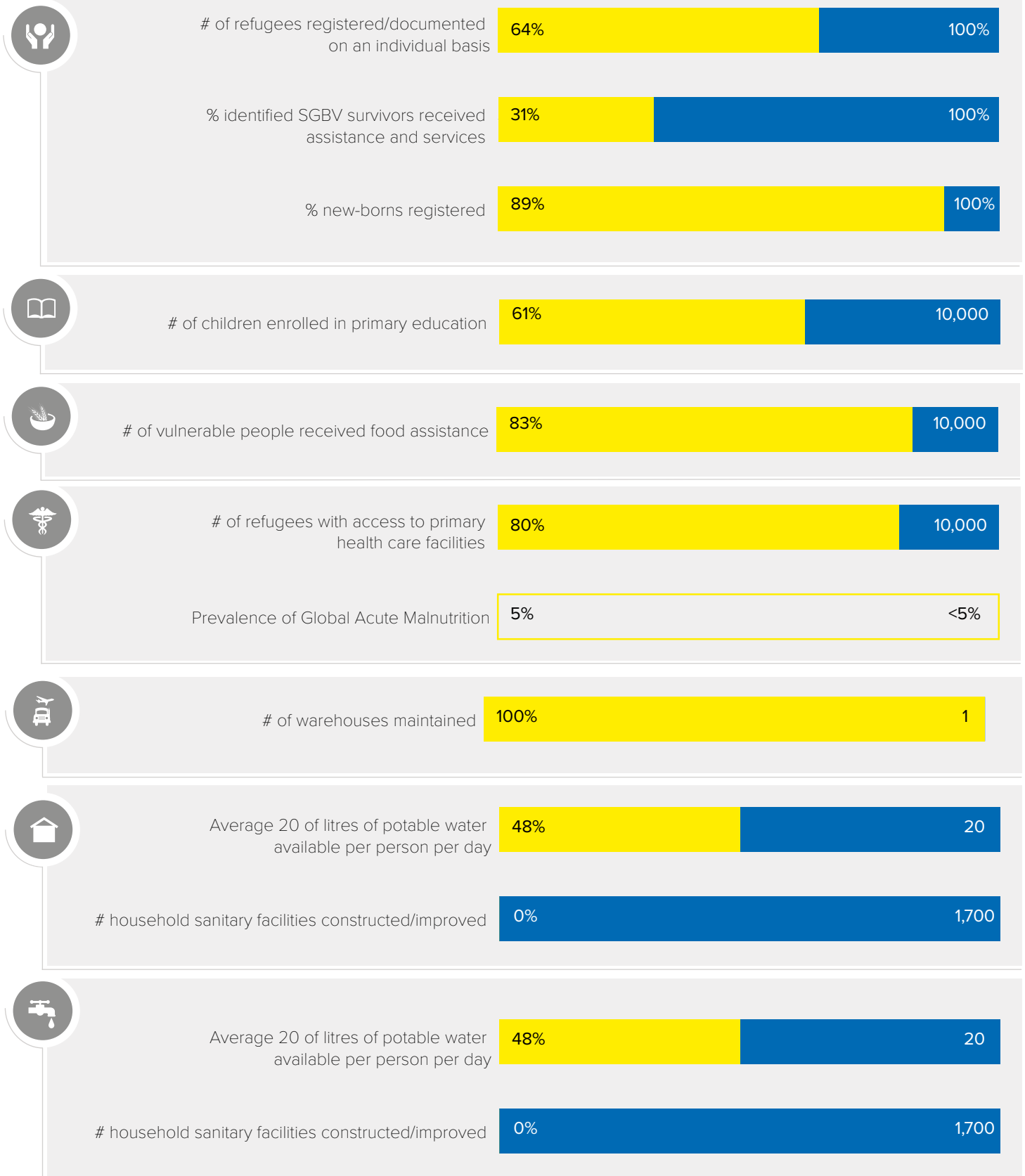
In the first semester of 2017, major [achievements](#) included:

- 798 children (age 3-5) enrolled in early childhood education (79.8 per cent of the target);
- 4 reception centres have been built (100 per cent of the target);
- 6,158 pupils received school meals (72 per cent of the target);
- 9,043 households received cash transfer (82 per cent of the target);
- 31,463 refugees households are served by a water system (90 per cent of the target) however the amount of water per capita is 9,6 litres below the minimum standard of 20 litres per person per day.

The below [gaps](#) remain as of June 2017:

- Delays in developed a second site has meant overcrowding in Lusenda Camp and new arrivals are stuck in transit centers;
- Only 62 percent of children are enrolled in primary schools;
- Only 9,6 liter per person per day are available in the camp, which is below any humanitarian standards and there is a urgent need to construct household sanitary facilities (0 per cent of the target).

## DRC 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

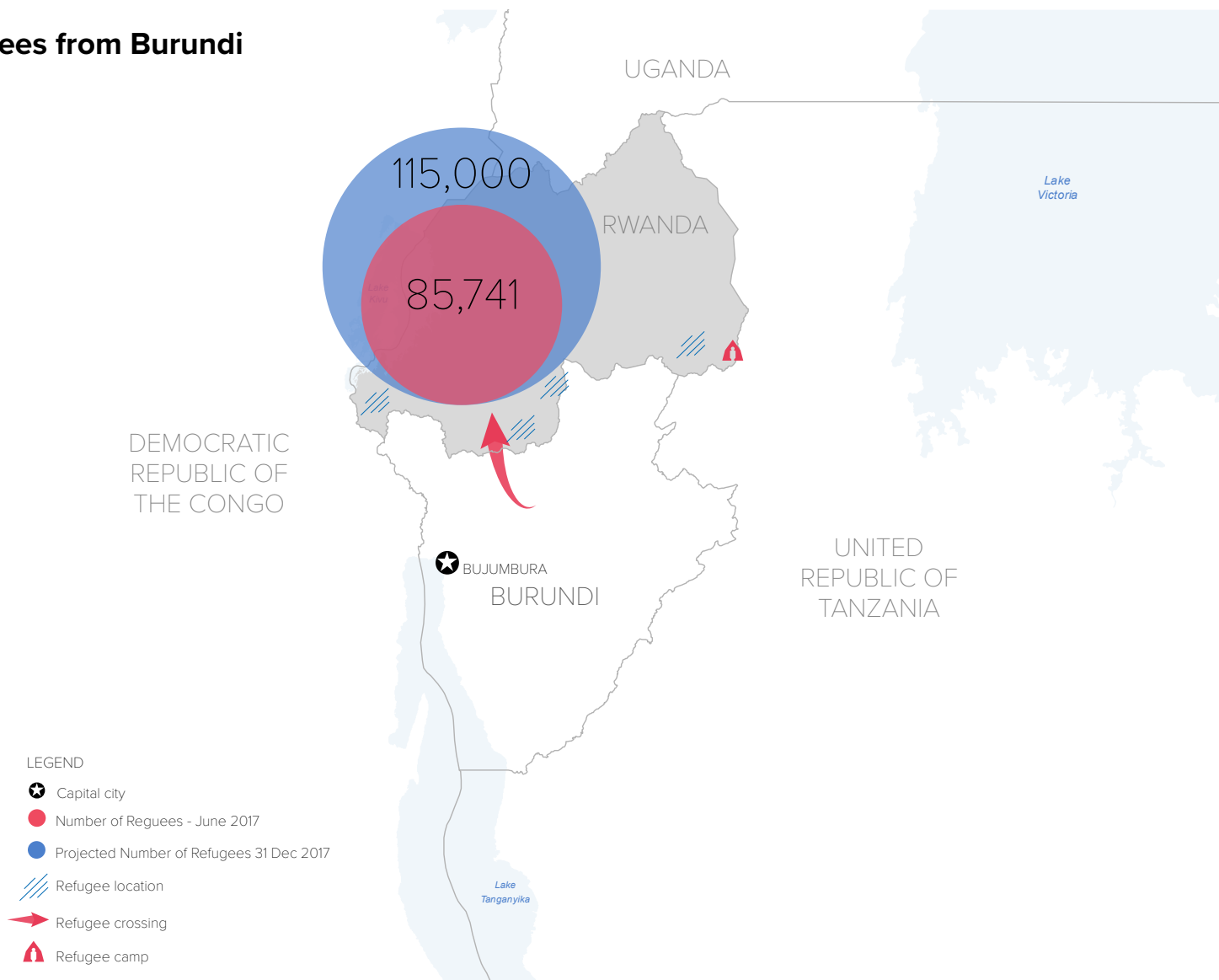


# BURUNDI SITUATION

## RWANDA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN - midyear update

January - June 2017

### Refugees from Burundi



### Country update

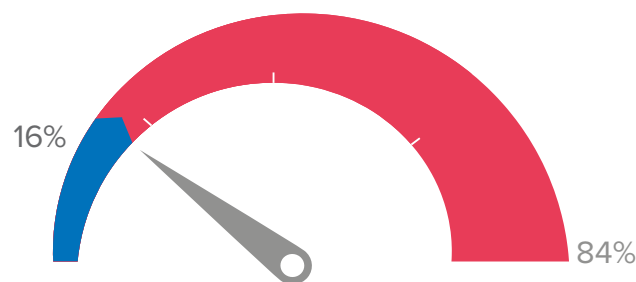
As of 30 June 2017, there are over 85,741 Burundian refugees in Rwanda, which was already hosting some 83,000 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers prior to the start of the Burundi crisis. New arrivals continue to enter the country, while inter-agency population planning most likely scenario for 2017 was estimated to be 115,000 Burundian refugees in Rwanda by end 2017.

As a result of the Government's open border policies, refugees fleeing Burundi have had unrestricted access to asylum through *prima facie* refugee status and enjoyed freedom of movement.

Refugees are received in 5 reception/transit facilities where refugee response actors set up emergency protection and assistance services. Mahama refugee camp, established in 2015 and with current capacity to host up to 60,000 refugees, is home to nearly 54,000 Burundian refugees (as of 30 June 2017). The remaining approximately 31,700 Burundian refugees live mostly in urban areas, primarily Kigali and Huye.

A key strategic focus in 2017 has been the transition from emergency shelters to semi-permanent structures. Basic services have been established in all sites including shelter, primary health care, and routine screening to identify and treat malnutrition as well as vaccination and reproductive health services. In addition, access to water and sanitation facilities has been ensured. With regard to food security, all refugees were provided a food basket to meet their daily dietary needs. Aiming at self-reliance, livelihoods interventions are prioritized for this year. The Government of Rwanda has a policy of progressively integrating refugees into national systems for health and education. As such, while primary health services are provided in the camp by humanitarian actors, refugees are referred to local health facilities for secondary and tertiary referrals.

### RRRP FUNDING LEVEL -20 Sept 2017

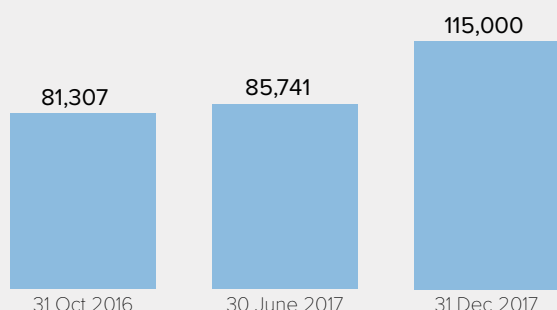


TOTAL REQUIREMENTS: 85,205,772  
FUNDED: 13,680,796

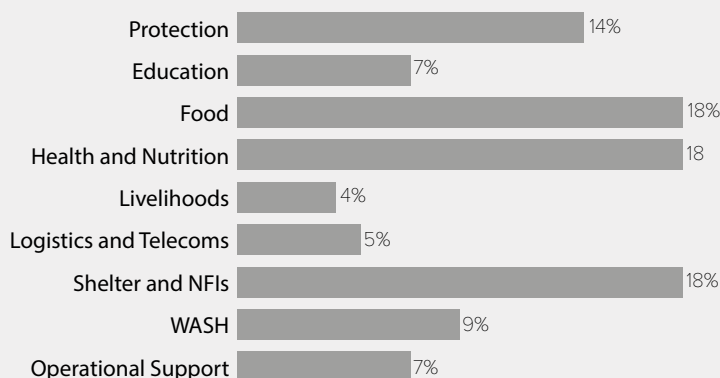
## 2017 PLANNED RESPONSE - MID YEAR REVISION

115,000	85.2M	17
REFUGEE POPULATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	# PARTNERS INCLUDED in RRRP

### COUNTRY POPULATION TRENDS



### COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS



## BUDGET REVISION - JUNE 2017

TOTAL BUDGET.....	85.2 M	↗
PROTECTION.....	11.7 M	→
EDUCATION.....	6.0 M	→
FOOD SECURITY.....	15.0 M	→
HEALTH & NUTRITION.....	15.7 M	↗
LIVELIHOODS.....	3.1 M	→
LOGISTICS & TELECOMS.....	4.0 M	→
SHELTER & NFI.....	15.7 M	→
WASH.....	7.5 M	→
OPERATIONAL SUPPORT.....	6.4 M	↗

## MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS & GAPS

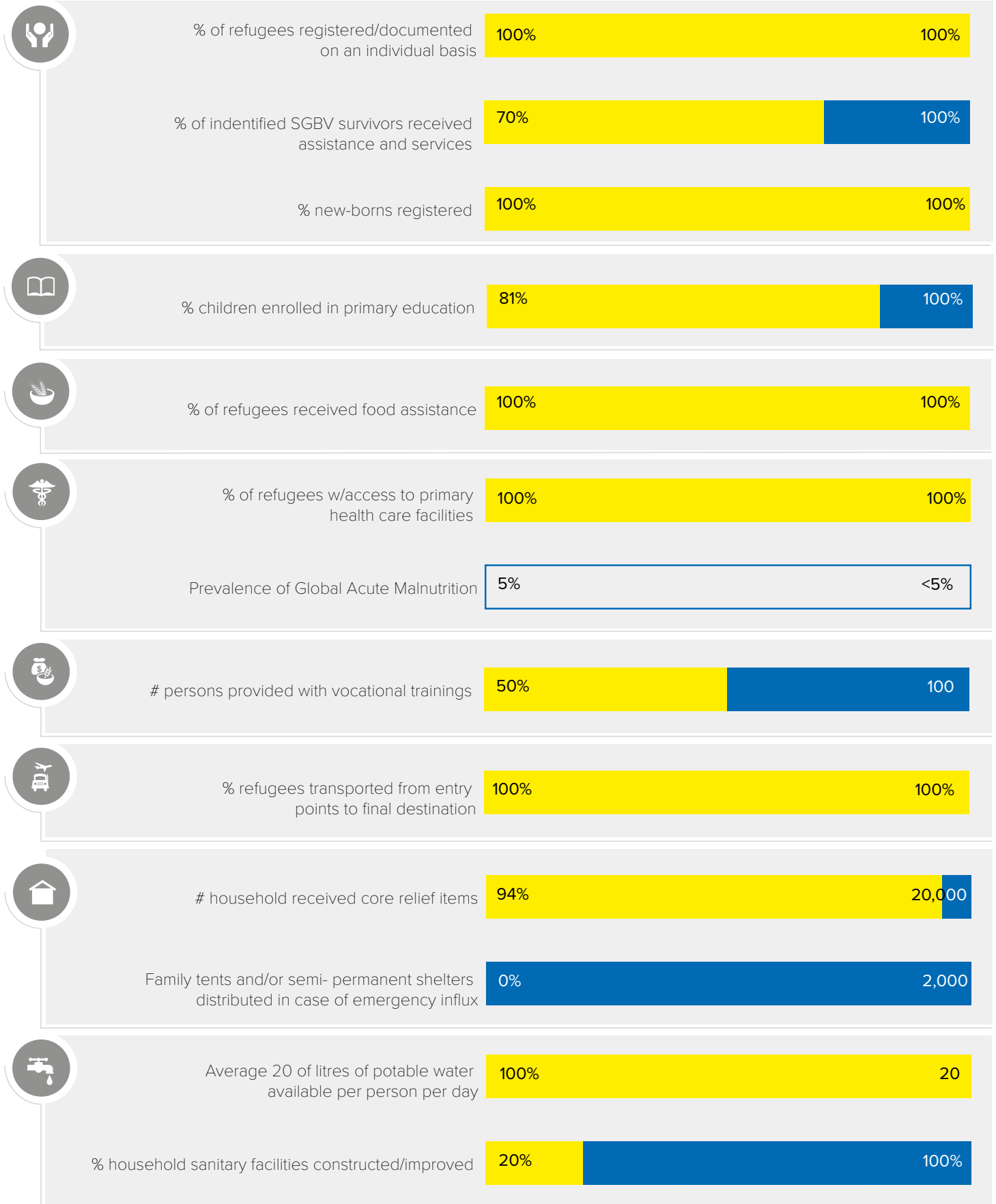
In the first semester of 2017, major [achievements](#) included:

- 240 government officials have been trained on protection for refugees and migrants (80% of the target);
- Inclusion of refugees is taking place in the provision of medical care and education, thanks to increased capacity in national structures provided by the inter-agency response. This includes the construction of classrooms and provision of equipment;
- 81% of primary school age children are enrolled in primary school in host communities and are enrolled in school feeding programs;
- 400 refugees have been provided with inkind or financial support to expand or formalize their business (67% of the target);
- 18,757 refugees households have received NFIs (94% of the target);

The below [gaps](#) remain as of June 2017:

- Insufficient refugee volunteers and case workers to adequately monitor 1,268 unaccompanied and separated children in Mahama Camp;
- 44 out of 50 early childhood development centers remain under plastic sheeting;
- 15,476 refugees are still living in deteriorated emergency plastic communal hangars where they are exposed to heightened risks of health, sanitation and protection issues;
- 51 latrine blocks in the camp remain under plastic sheeting which is worn and unhygienic;
- Firewood distributed to refugees each month for cooking can only cover about two weeks of their actual needs;
- Verification and profiling exercise is urgently needed to facilitate freedom of movement and better protection from refoulement as well as to enable targeting of assistance.

## RWANDA ACHIEVEMENTS AND GAPS January - June 2017



## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS - by Agency

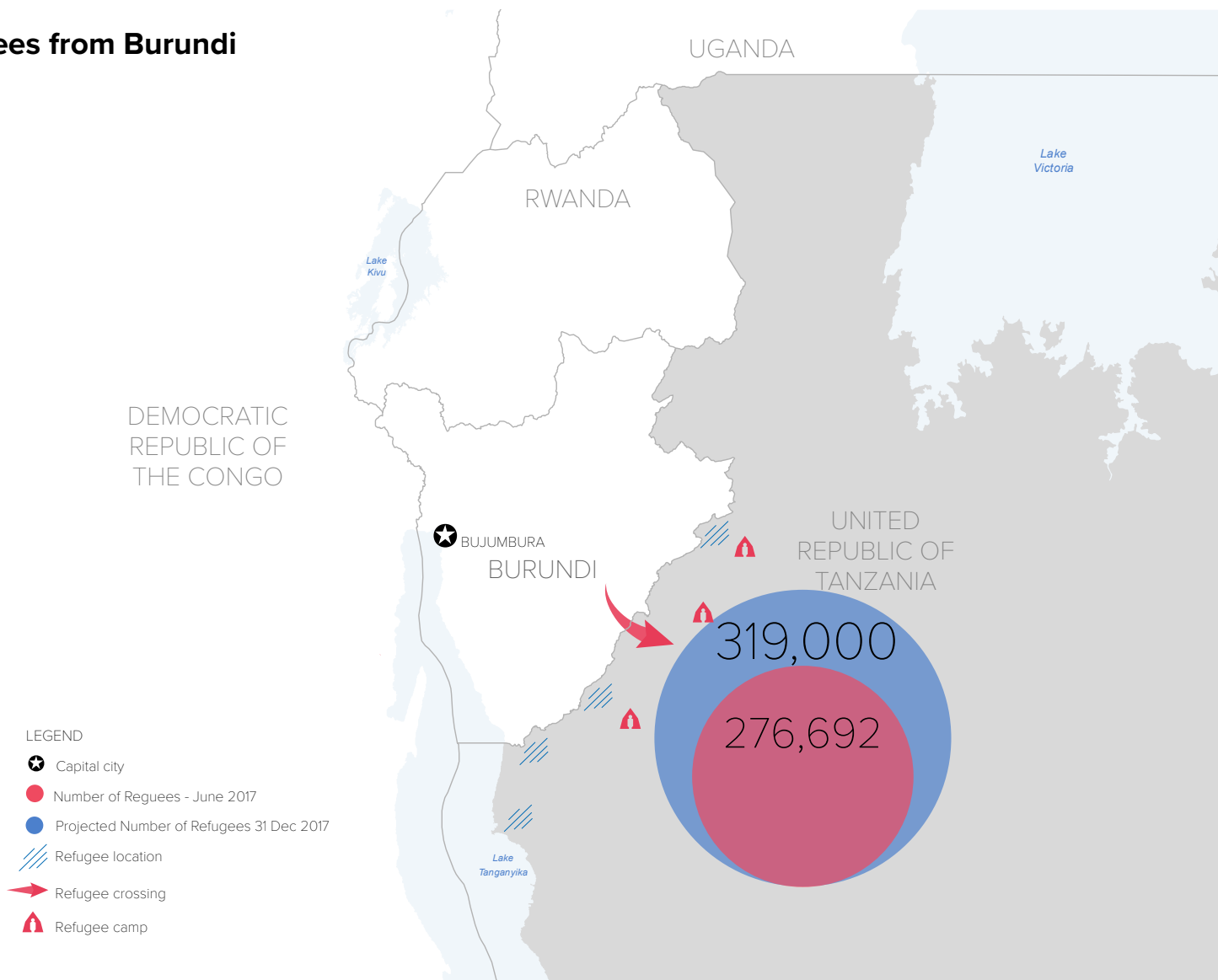
ORGANIZATION	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)
ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency	743,000
AEC African Entrepreneurship Collective	100,000
AHA African Humanitarian Agency	229,797
ARC American Refugee Committee	705,468
GHDF Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation	150,000
HI Handicap International	500,000
IA Indego Africa	100,000
IOM International Organization for Migration	200,000
LAF Legal Aid Forum	115,089
PLAN International	575,000
SCI Save the Children International	1,654,037
UN Women	200,000
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund	1,560,000
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	57,905,279
UNICEF United Nations Children's Agency	2,548,000
WFP United Nations World Food Programme	17,270,102
WHO World Health Organization	650,000
Total	85,205,772

# BURUNDI SITUATION

## TANZANIA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN - midyear update

January - June 2017

### Refugees from Burundi



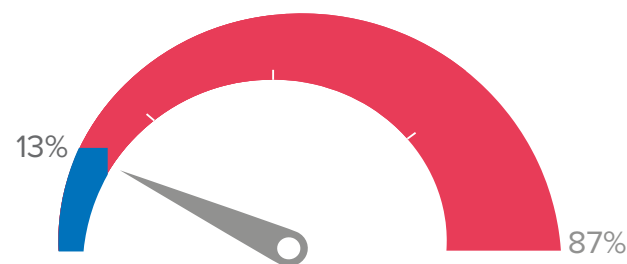
### Country update

The United Republic of Tanzania was host to 348,019 refugees and asylum seekers by 30 June 2017, mainly from Burundi (276,692), making it the largest host of Burundian refugees in the region. The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) was officially launched in Tanzania in June 2017 following Tanzania's indication to be a pilot country for its development. However, freedom of movement is restricted, which limits the ability of refugees to become self-reliant.

Since 20 January 2017, all new arrivals from Burundi are required to undergo individual RSD, along with an enhanced border screening modality that create more difficulties for new arrivals to access the territory. The first of the new RSD procedures commenced in mid-June at Nduta camp. Entry/ reception points were reduced from 14 to 5 in the Kigoma region, creating great hardship and difficulty for asylum seekers to reach the official 5 points.

As of end of June, some 139,631 refugees (77,006 Burundians) are accommodated at Nyarugusu camp. The increased number of new arrivals from DRC (10,732 since April 2015) and the halting of the relocations of Burundian refugees to new camps have resulted in a steady increase of refugees hosted in Nyarugusu. The decongestion of Nyarugusu remains a critical priority, as the current camp population exceeds the recommended capacity of 50,000 individuals. Three former refugee camps - Nduta, Mtendeli and Karago have been reopened; however, unavailability of potable water supply in Karago and limited water supply in Mtendeli make them unsuitable to host the arrivals. Currently all convoys transporting asylum seekers from the border points are directed to Nduta Camp which does not have sufficient infrastructure to support the arriving population, with refugees walking long distances to access services.

### RRRP FUNDING LEVEL -20 Sept 2017

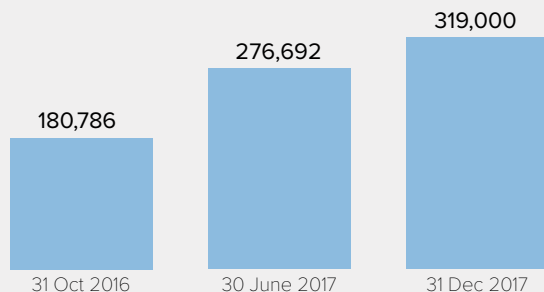


TOTAL REQUIREMENTS: 232,769,478  
FUNDED: 29,725,371

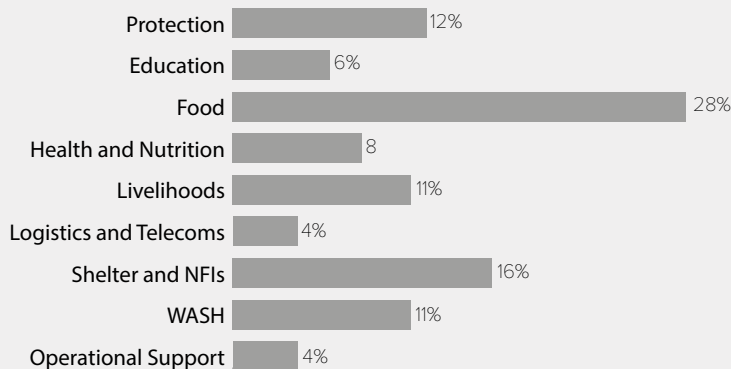
## 2017 PLANNED RESPONSE - MID YEAR REVISION

319,000	232.7M	20
REFUGEE POPULATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	# PARTNERS INCLUDED in RRRP

### COUNTRY POPULATION TRENDS



### COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS



## BUDGET REVISION - JUNE 2017

TOTAL BUDGET.....	232.8 M	↗
PROTECTION.....	26.8 M	↗
EDUCATION.....	14.5 M	↘
FOOD SECURITY.....	64.6 M	↘
HEALTH & NUTRITION.....	18.1 M	↗
LIVELIHOODS.....	24.9 M	↗
LOGISTICS & TELECOMS.....	10.2 M	↗
SHELTER & NFI.....	38.2 M	↗
WASH.....	26.2 M	↗
OPERATIONAL SUPPORT.....	9.2 M	↗

## MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS & GAPS

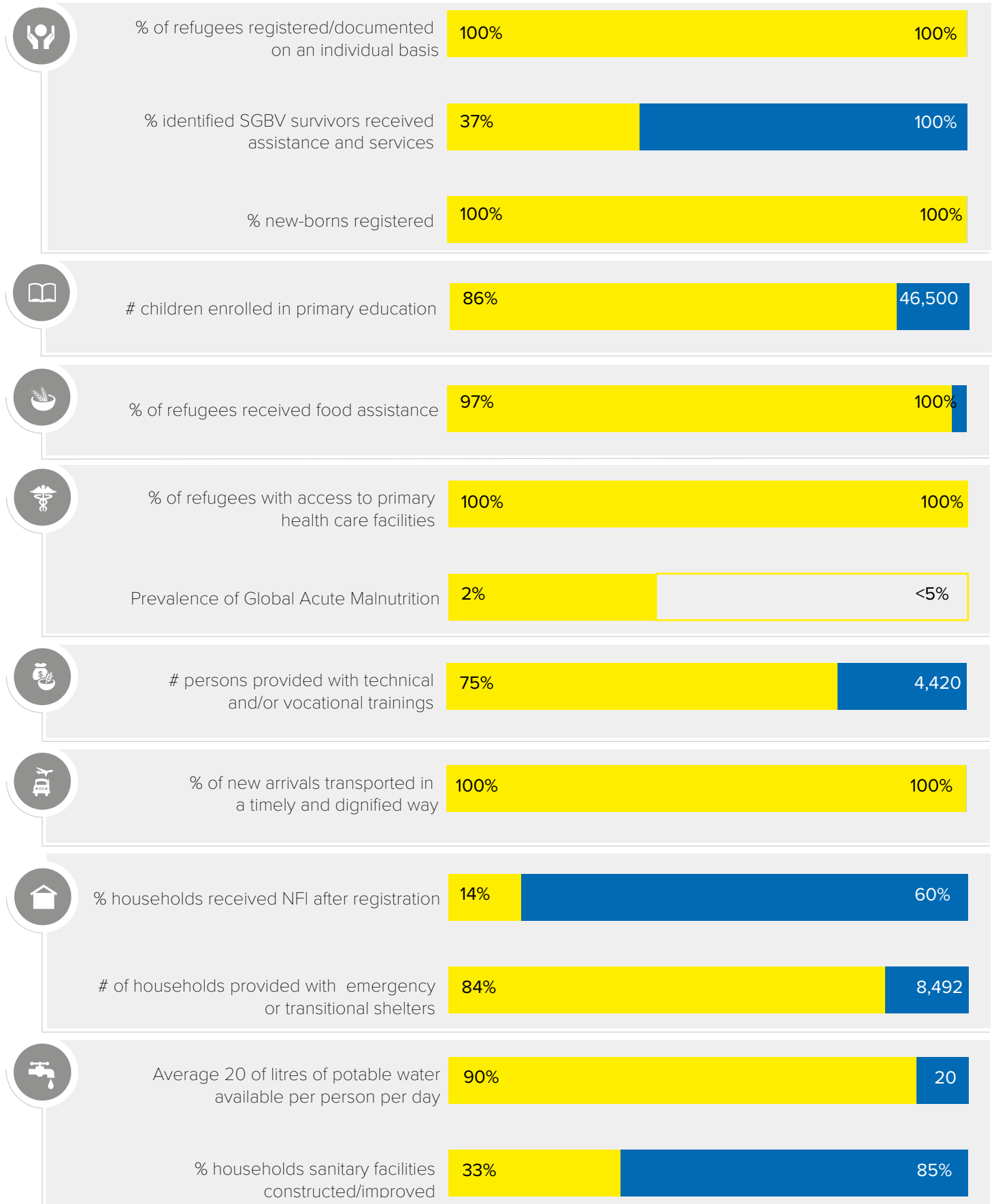
In the first semester of 2017, major [achievements](#) included:

- 25,277 men and boys have participated in SGBV prevention activities (56 per cent of the target);
- 20,603 Persons with Special Needs (PSNs) have been identified and services have been standardized; (82 per cent of the target);
- 39,885 children are attending primary education (86 per cent of the target);
- 28,037 refugees households received assets for agricultural production (75 per cent of the target).

The below [gaps](#) remain as of June 2017:

- Limited resources (financial and human) have constrained advocacy to mitigate shrinking asylum space as well as finalise the review of some 27,000 individual RSD cases;
- More than 2,800 new asylum-seekers are hosted in mass shelters and could not be relocated to individual family shelters due to limited resources. Majority of refugees are still living in worn-out emergency shelters/tents and shared latrines as they could not be supported with materials for transitional shelters;
- Water provision has fluctuated between 11 and 18 litres per person per day (below SPHERE standard 20 L/P/D). Surface water exploration outside the camp is the viable option to mitigate the water shortage. However, this option could not be explored due to limited resources;
- NFIs allocation only covers new arrivals. Those arrived during the early days of the emergency have run out but could not be replenished due to limited resources.

## TANZANIA ACHIEVEMENTS AND GAPS January - June 2017



## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS - by Agency

ORGANIZATION	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)
ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency	800,000
AIRD African Initiatives for Relief & Development	3,295,386
DRC Danish Refugee Council	9,998,380
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization	4,977,875
GNT Good Neighbours Tanzania	550,000
HAI HelpAge International	1,738,440
IOM International Organization for Migration	3,682,000
IRC International Rescue Committee	4,518,262
NRC Norwegian Refugee Council	2,325,000
OXFAM	6,280,000
PI Plan International	6,178,000
SCI Save the Children International	6,957,581
TCRS Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service	799,447
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund	3,000,000
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	100,026,291
UNICEF United Nations Children's Agency	6,990,056
WFP United Nations World Food Programme	65,852,760
WHO World Health Organization	100,000
WM Water Mission	3,000,000
WVI World Vision Tanzania	1,700,000
Total	232,769,478

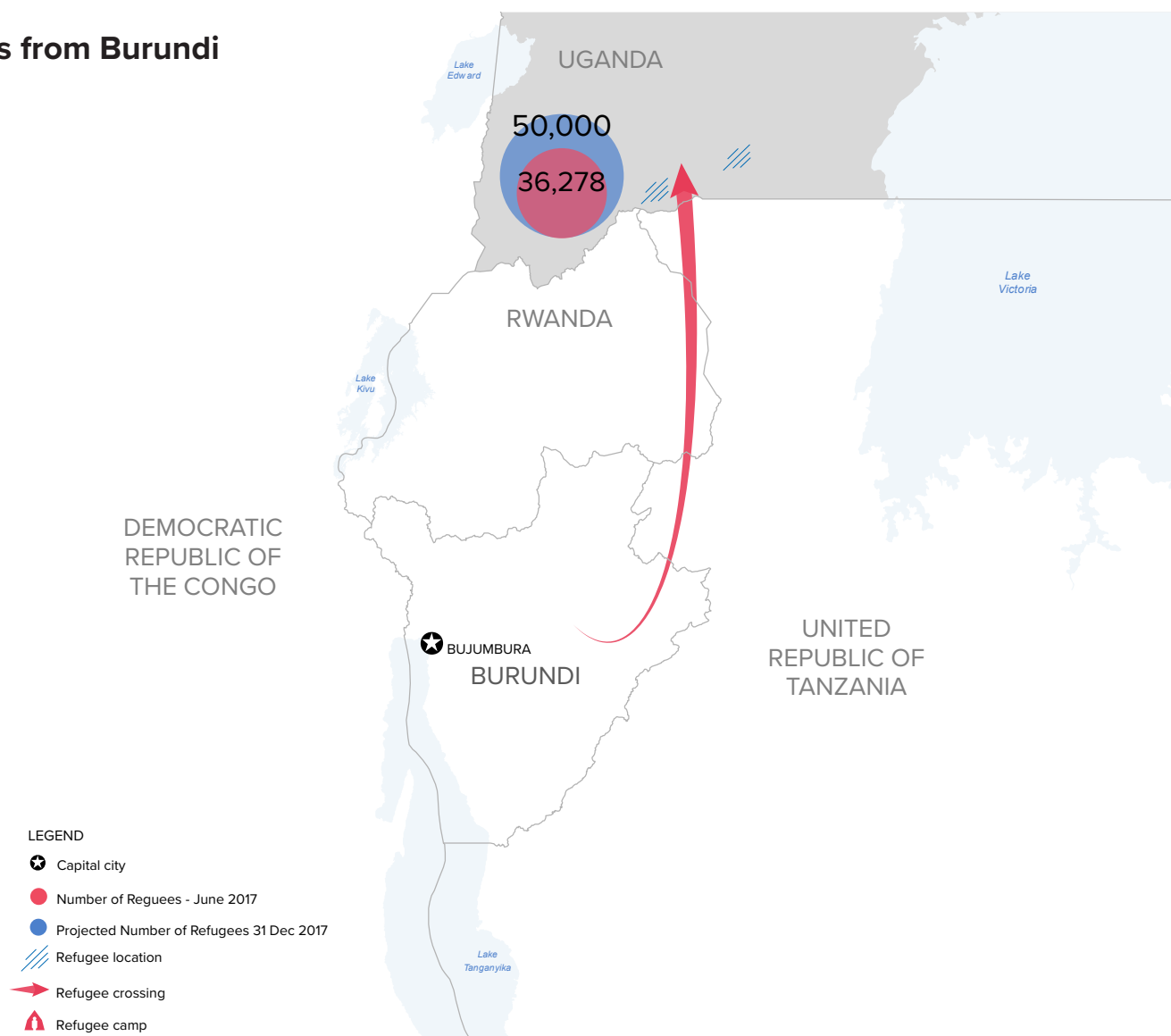


# BURUNDI SITUATION

## UGANDA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN - midyear update

January - June 2017

### Refugees from Burundi



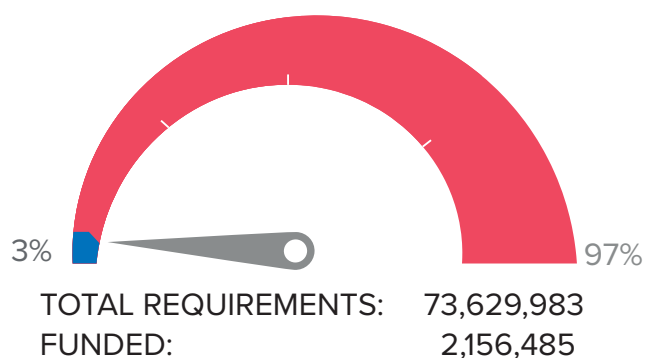
### Country update

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.

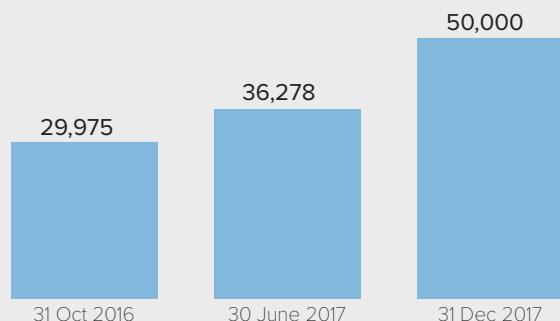
### RRRP FUNDING LEVEL -20 Sept 2017



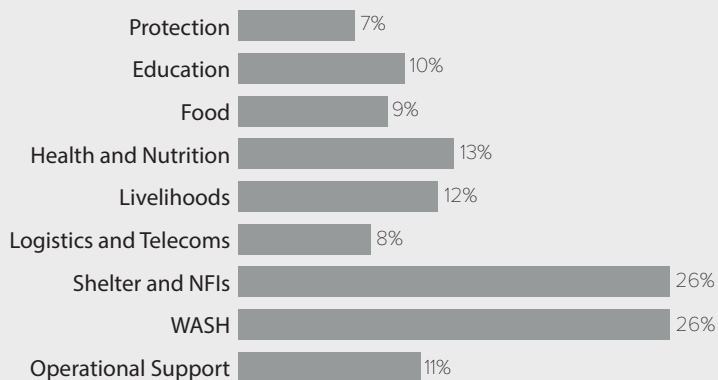
## 2017 PLANNED RESPONSE - MID YEAR REVISION

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

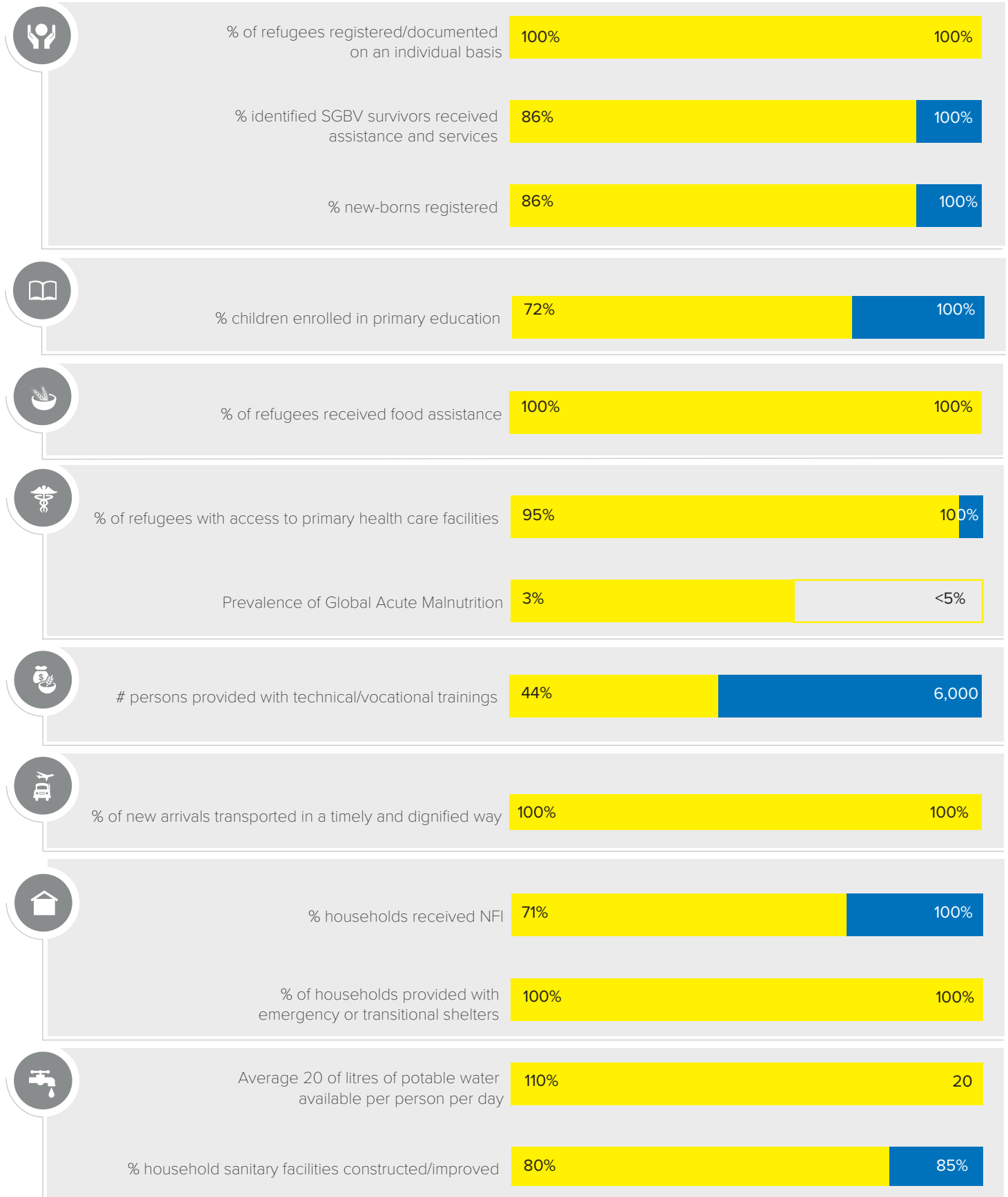
In the first semester of 2017, major **achievements** included:

- 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