

UNHCR Burundi Operations Overview



REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI Operation overview

TOTAL POPULATION (thousand)

304.4

84.6

refugees in camps and urban areas

3.9

asylum seekers

207.6

assisted returnees

7.6

internally displaced persons

0.7

persons at risk of statelessness

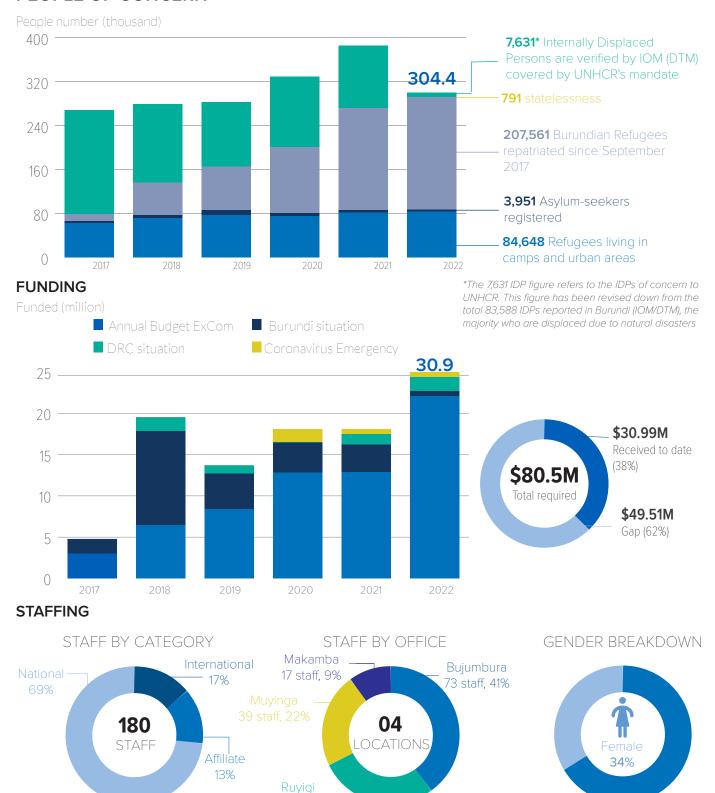
Statistics as of 31 December 2022 or lastest available



OPERATION OVERVIEW

While the number of people for whom UNHCR has been entrusted with a responsability by the international community to protect and assist in Burundi continues to increase, the UN Refugee Agency continues to face an unprecedented funding gap. As of 31 December 2022, there were 304,400 persons in need of life-saving aid, while the funding levels stood at only 38%.

PEOPLE OF CONCERN



51 staff, 28%

Summary by Donor | 2017 - 2022 | 2023-2024

				Funded			Prevs	sion
Donateur	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
African Development Bank	-	589,667	825,533	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	696,428	156,814	_	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	261,643	-	-
Central Emergency Response Fund	-	2,527,999	150,092	-	1,200,231	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	14,761	-	-	-
ECHO	-	-	_	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Emirates Red Crescent	-	-	-	230,000	-	-	250,000	-
European Union	-	-	-	1,209,429	1,483,671	4,109,415	1,773,000	-
France	434,311	580,720	200,000	284,414	293,083	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	1,242,246	2,713,349	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	
Japan	-	1,500,000	-	-	627,809	-	2,400,000	-
Joint United Nations Programmes on HIV/AIDS	25,000	-	-	-	64,200	80,000	-	-
KOICA	-	-	-	-	-	450,000	2,000,000	2,300,000
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
Priv. Donors France	-	-	-	-	-	746	-	-
Priv. Donors Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	191,000	191,000	-
Priv. Donors Italy	-	-	-	-	-	341,402	260,000	-
Priv. Donors MENA	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-
Priv. Donors Netherlands	-	-		-	-	-	150,000	-
Priv. Donors Switzerland	-	-	_	-	-	439	-	-
Priv. Donors Thailand	-	31,846	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	-	200,000	100,000	-	-	450,000	-	-
Sweden	583,363	1,539,978	827,267	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	-	522,104	519,519	-	54	-	-
United Nations Great Lakes Regions Cross-Border Fund	-	169,359	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	-	933,333	466,667	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	3,000,000	11,223,930	10,142,000	15,558,850	11,915,753	16,196,566	-	-
UNO-Fluechtlingshilfe	-	-	-	-	-	413,039		
World Diabetes Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	1,718,910	782,090	500,000
World Food Programme	-	23,891	423,573	17,482	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	4,739,102	19,477,537	13,657,236	19,069,694	18,091,754	28,176,564	11,406,090	4,150,000
Indicative allocation of funds and adjustments						2,567,355		
Grand Total						30,743,919	11,406,090	4,150,000

Donor and country contributions | 2022











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WORLD **DIABETES** FOUNDATION

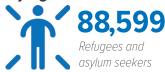
Creation date: 17 Jan 2023 Sources: UNHCR Feedback: ndamawan@unhcr.org,



Refugees and asylum seekers

as of 31 Dec 2022

Key figures

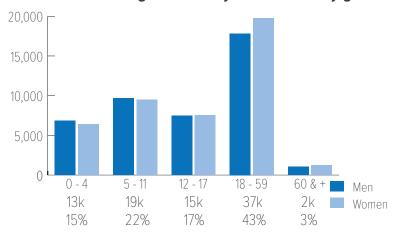


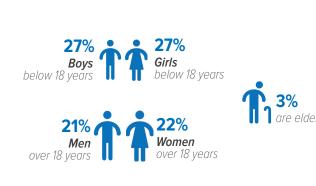


3,951*Asylum seekers



Breakdown of refugees and asylum seekers by gender and age





Refugees by location type

Location	Number	Percentage
Urban	32,958	37%
Kavumu	17,656	20%
Nyankanda	11,035	13%
Bwagiriza	10,015	11%
Musasa	9,176	10%
Kinama	7,726	9%
Grand Total	88,599	

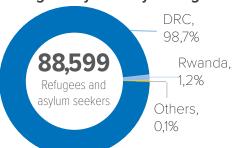
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32,958 Urban



55,641 in the camps

Refugees by country of origin



Donor and country contributions





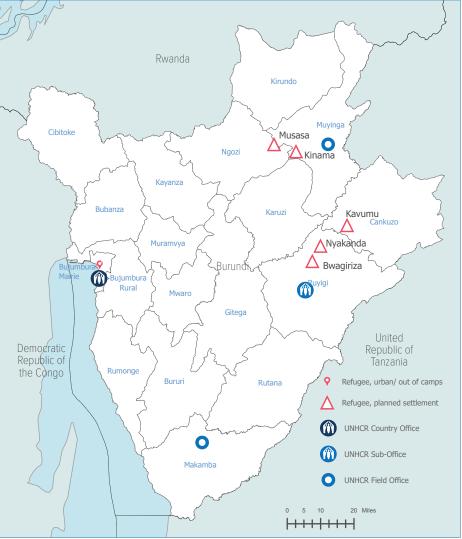




They are mainly in urban areas.

** More than 3/4 of the people who are not fingerprinted are children under the age of 5 (as this is not a requirement).

Refugee camps and urban areas



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Burundian voluntary repatriation

as of 31 Dec 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

UNHCR and partners have been facilitating the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees since 2017. These refugees have been returning after making free and informed decisions. More than 200,000 Burundian refugees had been recorded as having returned by the end of December 2022. Majority of them are from Tanzania, followed by Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya and other countries in the region. These returns take place under the framework of the Tripartite Agreements between the Government of Burundi, the Governments of countries of asylum, and UNHCR, with all parties having committed to respect the voluntary nature of these returns.

Key figures



207,561 *since 2017*

21,788

in 2022 (148 convoys and flights)



convoys and flights (since 2017)

Breakdown by gender and age







children

Returnees by country of asylum

Countries of asylum	2022	Since 2017
Tanzania	5,807	145,287
Rwanda	932	31,801
D. R. Congo	3,474	12,893
Kenya	1,255	
Uganda	10,111	14,200
Mozambique	112	159
Others	97	140
TOTAL	21.788	207.561

Reintegration package (for 3 months)

Non-Food Items

Basic NFI (kitchen set, soap, blankets, loincloths for women, jerrycans, buckets, mosquito nets, plastic mat, plastic sheet, flannel, travel bag, ...) provided by UNHCR.

Food assistance

Food rations for 3 months provided by WFP (beans, oil, corn flour, salt).

Cash grant

assistance provided by UNHCR through mobile cash. The equivalent of 150 USD (277,000 FBU) per adult and of 75 USD (138,500 FBU) per minor

Secondary trans.

The returnees are transported to their return commune then the returnee covers transport to the hills.

Note that the cash grant in 2017 was 75 USD for an adult and 40 USD for a minor. In 2020, it has been increased to 150 USD for an adult and 75 USD for a minor.

Donor and country contributions



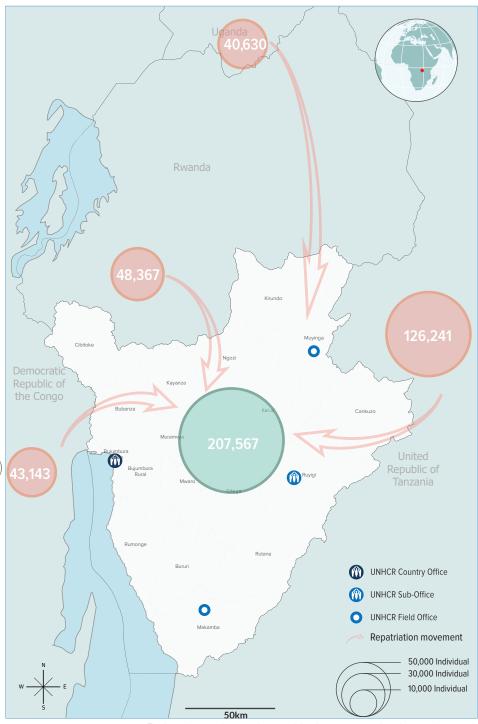






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Burundian refugees in the region



Resettlement Snapshot

as of 31 Dec 2022

Context

UNHCR processes resettlement cases from three locations (Bujumbura, Muyinga and Ruyigi) in Burundi. The initial quota allocation for Burundi is 4100; of which 4,000 were for the USA and 100 for Canada, out of the 18,500 refugees identified as needing resettlement to Burundi in 2022. By the end of the year, a total of 4,264 refugees, representing 100.04%, have been submitted for resettlement consideration in 2022, while 1,298 have departed for the USA, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Norway and France in 2022.

In accordance with the objectives of the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR), Burundi continues efforts to broaden refugee access to solutions in third countries, by seeking complementary pathways, such as family reunification, humanitarian corridors, education and labour mobility programs.

Submission target **4.100**

Referral 3,851

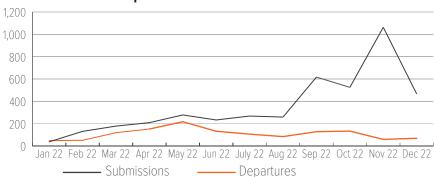
Submission 4,264

Departures 1.298*

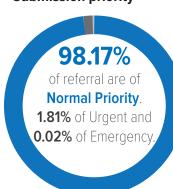
Submission indicator



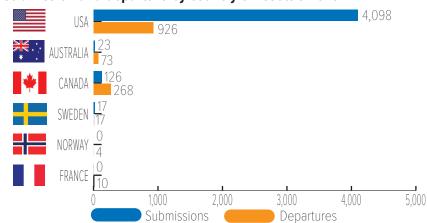
Submissions and departures trends



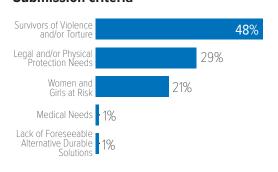
Submission priority



Submission and departure by country of resettlement

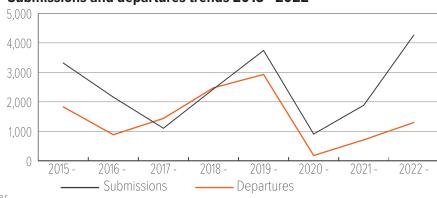


Submission criteria



* 1,276 Congolese, 19 Burundian and 3 Rwandan. Of these people, 17 individuals were submitted this year.

Submissions and departures trends 2015 - 2022





Since 2017, UNHCR has supported the voluntary repatriation of over 200,000 returnees, including 65,000 in 2021 and 16,621 in 2022. Upon arrival of returnees in their areas of return, UNHCR and its partners conduct follow-up activities to review their level of reintegration. Monitoring data indicates a low capacity of returnees to access basic social services, which makes some refugees reluctant to return. Despite efforts by the Government of Burundi with support from humanitarian and development actors, access to housing, land, and employment remains a major challenge. For example, over 70 percent of returnees are not satisfied with their level of food security. Nevertheless, there have been improvements in the security and justice sectors (land dispute resolution) compared to previous years.

MEASURABLE RESULTS BY SECTOR

PROTECTION



Respondents reported that at least 72% of adults in households have national ID cards. 69% of children have received birth certificates in 2022 (48% in 2021), a significant improvement following registration outreach

EDUCATION



52% of children who arrived this year, compared to 50% in 2021, are enrolled in school. This decrease is explained either by birth certificates or by the fact that some children arrived towards the end of the year (second semester).

HEALTH



70% of returnee households do not have a health insurance card compared to 65% in 2021. 84% of returnee children arriving in 2022 are vaccinated against measles from asylum countries. The major challenge is access to health services in the return areas.

WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION



81% of households in 2022 reported having access to safe water. More than 50% of them find water within two kilometers. During the drought period, there is an increased need for containers to store sufficient quantities of water at the household level.

SHELTER



30% of returnees live in their own homes. 47% live in rented houses; 70% of this group are in the northeastern provinces (Muyinga, Kirundo, and Cankuzo). The returnee community is in great need of support in terms of shelter kits and building materials.

FOOD SECURITY



69% of returnee households eat only once a day. 73% of the returning households reported never having received food aid after the one they received upon arrival at the transit center.

ACCESS TO LAND



54% of returnees in 2022 have spent their cash allowance to buy land (fields). 69% of those who have land cannot cultivate them due to lack of seeds and farming tools.

LIVELIHOODS



70% of returnee households report living on less than \$0.5 per day on average. 60% of returnees are employed as agricultural laborers in the host community's fields. Many returnees living in border areas cross the border back and forth to engage in temporary labor.

DONORS







Reintegration Snapshot

as of 15 Oct 2022

Since its introduction in 2019, the Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan (JRRRP) has brought the Government of Burundi, UNHCR, UNDP and partners together. UNHCR has indicated to donors the need for resources to support the process and urged stakeholders to amplify resource mobilization. The annual JRRRP implements the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, bringing together actors to support voluntary repatriation and build the resilience of returnees and host communities to ensure the sustainability ofreintegration.

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS | 2021 - 2022



SHELTER, LAND AND **PROPERTY**

2,500 construction kits distributed in 6 of the largest communes hosting returnees. 4,320 returnees and the local community assisted with rental support for three months

1,599 households received land certificates to secure their property.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

228 returnees assisted with latrines and 788 households benefited from a new constructed water



EDUCATION

5,111 returnees children (2,560 girls and 2,551 boys) attended catch-up classes and returned to school.



LIVELIHOOD

1,787 returnees supported with the combination of financial and non-financial assets to rebuild their livelihoods.

1,440 households assisted to improve socioeconomic resilience through a partnership with the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender.



SOCIAL COHENSION

2,700 returnees, 4,121 host community members benefitted from community dialogues and social cohesion activities.



CASH ASSISTANCE

\$2,135,000 of cash assistance disbursed to support reintegration (beneffiting 19,141 returnees).

- Returnees who arrive in 2022 are receiving a three-month food ration and core relief items per household, depending on the family size.
- Burundi officially submitted pledges on 21 January 2022 in support of the Global Compact on Refugees, including on refugee return and sustainable reintegration.

CHALLENGES AND UNMET NEEDS

PROTECTION/DOCUMENTATION



Access to civil documentation and justice for returnees is challenging due to the weak infrastructure and limited capacity of formal and informal justice mechanisms in Burundi.

REBUIL DING/LIVELIHOODS



There are gaps in support to reintegration and broader development efforts in the main areas of return, leading to low absorption capacities.

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY



Challenges remain for returnees to access housing and/or land. Limited supply of renewable household construction materials often impact the environment as well.

FDUCATION



Differences in the education systems provided in the countries of asylum cause children to drop out of school, due to educational challenges as well as administrative hurdles.