

BURUNDI



| Overview |

Operational highlights

- Insecurity in South Kivu province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and the subsequent influx of refugees from the DRC into Burundi, prompted UNHCR to open a new refugee camp in Kavumu, Cankuzo province, as well as two transit centres – one in Cishemere, Cibitoke province, and another in Kajaga, Bujumbura Rural province.
- Refugees bought food from local merchants at fairs organized in the camps, using a food voucher system launched by WFP and UNHCR, which replaced food rations.
- The implementation of the multi-year resettlement programme for Congolese (DRC) refugees allowed 365 refugees to depart for a resettlement country and start a new life. An additional 1,064 cases, for which decisions are pending, were submitted for resettlement.
- Under a joint reintegration plan between the Government and UN agencies, UNHCR assessed the degree to which former Burundian refugees, who had returned from Mtabila camp in the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania), had reintegrated. The organization monitored their

UNHCR's presence | 2013

Number of offices	4
Total personnel	137
International staff	22
National staff	107
JPOs	1
UN Volunteers	7

access to education, shelter, land, property and medical assistance. Feedback for planning and interventions was regularly shared with partners, the Government and other UN agencies.

- With partners, the Office constructed 1,000 permanent shelters for the most vulnerable returnees and 37 shelters for returnee women heads-of-households who were without land.

- A tripartite agreement between the Governments of Burundi and Uganda and UNHCR foresaw the voluntary repatriation of some 13,000 Burundian refugees from Uganda; however this did not eventuate in 2013.
- The Office, together with its NGO partner for legal issues and the Government of Burundi, conducted an intention survey to prepare a sustainable plan towards solutions for internally displaced people (IDPs).
- In 2013, UNHCR conducted a verification of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country. Following advocacy by the Office, the Government agreed to renew the temporary residence permits of some 1,300 people of Omani origin at risk of statelessness.
- The Government of Burundi provided security in the four refugee camps and two transit centres. The *Office National pour la Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides* (ONPRA), UNHCR's counterpart for refugee and statelessness issues, supported refugee reception, registration and protection.

People of concern

At year-end, the country remained home to some 45,000 refugees and 6,000 asylum-seekers, the vast majority (98 per cent) from the DRC. Some 2,000 Burundian refugees returned to their country of origin in 2013, and benefited from a reintegration programme,

while almost 79,000 IDPs remained in various sites across the country. Meanwhile, 1,300 Omanis at risk of statelessness, who were registered by UNHCR in Burundi, remained of concern, as no sustainable solution had been found for them.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	45,100	45,100	52	58
	Various	370	370	52	50
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	5,700	5,700	52	58
	Rwanda	320	320	49	44
	Various	20	20	43	52
IDPs	Burundi	78,900	-	47	47
Stateless	Stateless persons	1,300	1,300	48	62
Others of concern	Dependants of refugees	460	460	77	45
Returnees (refugees)*	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1,500	1,500	53	51
	United Rep. of Tanzania	500	500	53	51
	Various	110	110	53	51
Total		134,280	55,380		

* Demographic breakdown of returnees refers to all returnees

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Health status of the population improved			
Result/impact: UNHCR continued to ensure the under-five mortality rate did not exceed 6/1,000 people/month, in line with international standards. Some 38,000 refugees living in camps and 20,000 returnees (of whom over 2,000 returned in 2013) were provided with primary health care (which included assistance for people living with HIV and AIDS).			
Extent to which PoC access to primary health care	Refugees	100%	100%
# of health facilities constructed	Returnees	2	2
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
Result/impact: In the camps, all refugee households were living in adequate dwellings: UNHCR and its NGO shelter partner <i>Conseil pour l'Education et le Developpement</i> , provided newly arrived refugees with shelter kits. The Office also constructed 1,000 permanent houses for the most vulnerable returnees from Mtabila Camp in Tanzania, and 37 shelters for 37 women heads of households who were without land.			
Gap: UNHCR planned to construct 2,000 shelters for returnees as part of its reintegration programme, however funding constraints meant only 1,000 dwellings could be built.			
# PoC per shelter	Refugees	5	5
% of female-headed households living in adequate dwellings	Returnees	100%	100%
Population has optimal access to education			
Result/impact: In 2013, 90 per cent of refugee children in camps and 74 per cent of returnee children attended primary school.			
Gap: Only 29 per cent of refugee children aged 14-17 years attended secondary school in 2013.			
% of PoC aged six-13 years enrolled in primary school	Refugees	90%	90%
% of PoC aged 14-17 enrolled in secondary education	Refugees	80%	29.4%
Supply of potable water increased or maintained			
Result/impact: All refugees in camps had sufficient water as per the minimum international standard of 20 litres per person per day. To contribute to fostering peaceful coexistence between refugees and the local community, UNHCR provided water also for the local population. In Kavumu camp, UNHCR constructed a water pipe of 13 kilometres to serve both refugees and the local population.			
Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	Refugees	20	30
# of metres of water pipeline laid	Refugees	13,000	13,000
FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION			
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained			
Result/impact: All PoC were registered in a reasonable time.			
Asylum-seekers and refugees aged 14 years and over received documents from the <i>Office National pour la Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides</i> (ONPRA) and the <i>Police de l'Air et des Frontières</i> without delay, including temporary residence permits and refugee identity cards. Returnees aged 16 years and above received relevant documentation by the <i>Projet d'Appui au Rapatriement et à la Réintégration des Sinistrés</i> and the <i>Commission Nationale d'Identification</i> . UNHCR and partners prepared for voluntary repatriation using data on return intentions provided by the Office in countries of asylum.			
% of PoC registered on an individual basis	Refugees	100%	100%
Extent to which the issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions is supported	Returnees	100%	100%
Access to and quality status determination procedures improved			
Result/impact: Applications for asylum were processed through the national framework for refugee status determination (RSD). UNHCR provided ONPRA with the necessary resources (computers, staff and skills training) to conduct RSD according to standards and with a focus on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases, as well as on asylum-seekers with special needs.			
% of cases receiving legal assistance	Refugees	100%	100%
Extent to which the government status determination procedure is implemented	Refugees	100%	100%

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Identification of statelessness improved			
Result/impact: The organization worked with the Government on a legal framework that was expected to help define durable solutions for approximately 1,300 people of Omani origin at risk of statelessness.			
Extent to which stateless persons and their situation were identified	Stateless persons	85%	100%
# of studies on statelessness produced	Stateless persons	4	4
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved			
Result/impact: In 2013, SGBV survivors (876 refugees and 617 asylum-seekers) were provided with legal assistance by <i>Avocats Sans Frontières</i> (ASF) in both camps and urban settings. With ASF, UNHCR conducted training for over 1,300 stakeholders (partner staff, local/national authorities, police, refugee leaders) to bring perpetrators of SGBV and serious human rights violations to justice, and reduce impunity.			
Gap: Funding constraints reduced the number of planned training activities on SGBV.			
Extent to which the SGBV response mechanism against perpetrator is effective	Refugees	90%	95%
Extent to which known SGBV survivors receive support	Refugees	90%	100%
DURABLE SOLUTIONS			
Potential for voluntary return realized			
Result/impact: UNHCR assisted over 2,000 former Burundian refugees who returned home from the DRC, Tanzania and Zambia. Although planned, the repatriation of some 13,000 Burundian refugees from Uganda could not be undertaken.			
Gap: Owing to a non-return advisory regarding the DRC, voluntary repatriation to the DRC could not be promoted. Only 340 Congolese (DRC) refugees and 15 Rwandan refugees were assisted with a return package.			
# of PoC provided with safe and dignified returnee transport	Returnees	10,000	2,109
Potential for resettlement realized			
Result/impact: There were few durable solutions for protracted refugee cases; however the multi-year resettlement programme provided some welcome opportunities.			
In 2013, UNHCR in Burundi submitted 1,069 cases for resettlement of which 365 people were resettled in a third country, representing over three times the number of submissions in 2012.			
# of people for whom UNHCR made interventions to facilitate their departures	Refugees	1,000	1,069

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of National Solidarity, *Commission Nationale des Terres et autres Biens*

NGOs:

Africa Humanitarian Action, *Avocats Sans Frontières*, Caritas-Burundi, *Croix Rouge Burundaise*, *Conseil pour l'Education et le Développement*, *Fédération Handicap International*, International Refugee Committee, *Ligue ITEKA*, Refugee Education Trust

Others:

FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

Operational partners

Others :

UN Office in Burundi, CONCERN International, FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

Assessment of results

A shortage of funds for the Burundi operation in 2013 restricted UNHCR's ability to implement all planned activities which had to be prioritized in consultation with partners, and keeping the Government informed.

The organization continued to advocate with the Ministry of National Solidarity and the Ministry of the Interior to achieve durable solutions concerning IDPs and stateless people in the country.

Access to land continued to be a significant concern for Burundian refugees who had decided to voluntarily repatriate. UNHCR led a returnee-monitoring programme to advocate for sustainable reintegration of these returnees.

Working with others

The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of National Solidarity remained UNHCR's main partners in Burundi. The Office also collaborated with authorities at provincial level, as well as with development actors, in seeking livelihood opportunities for people of concern.

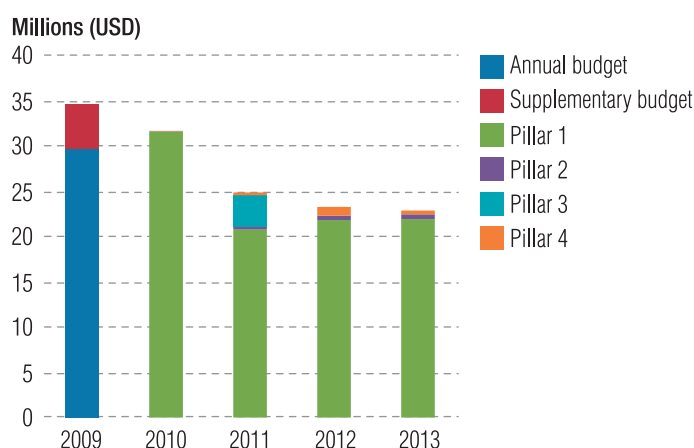
In compliance with the 2011 UN Secretary-General's Policy Committee decision on durable solutions, UNHCR participated in inter-agency efforts led by the Resident Coordinator towards achieving durable solutions for returnees and IDPs. In the refugee camps, UNHCR worked closely with WFP, including on a cash and voucher project, as well as with UNICEF on education, SGBV and nutrition.

Financial information

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Burundi in 2013 included two major programmes: return and reintegration assistance for Burundian returnees, and protection and assistance for refugees, mainly from the DRC.

The 2012 budget of USD 30.8 million had reflected a reduction in the number of returnees needing assistance, while still covering the needs of DRC refugees and those related to the eventual closure of Mtabila camp in Tanzania. In 2013, the financial requirements remained relatively stable, with a slight increase to USD 31.5 million as a result of a new influx of refugees from DRC which led to the opening of a fourth camp. Funds available allowed for expenditure of USD 22.9 million.

Expenditure in Burundi | 2009 to 2013



Budget, income and expenditure in Burundi | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	30,242,242	619,345	0	682,325	31,543,912

Income from contributions ¹	10,162,294	0	0	0	10,162,294
Other funds available / transfers	11,801,765	528,278	117,554	416,635	12,864,232
Total funds available	21,964,058	528,278	117,554	416,635	23,026,525

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

International and regional instruments	0	42,835	0	118,836	161,670
Law and policy	0	171,341	0	0	171,341
Administrative institutions and practice	93,973	-1,000	0	0	92,973
Access to legal assistance and remedies	66,368	0	0	0	66,368
Subtotal	160,341	213,176	0	118,836	492,352

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Identification of statelessness	0	42,908	0	0	42,908
Registration and profiling	243,466	0	0	0	243,466
Status determination procedures	417,742	0	0	0	417,742
Individual documentation	162,566	85,671	0	0	248,237
Civil registration and status documentation	509,459	0	0	0	509,459
Family reunification	66,368	0	0	0	66,368
Subtotal	1,399,601	128,579	0	0	1,528,180

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from crime	233,214	0	0	0	233,214
Prevention and response to SGBV	1,285,118	0	0	0	1,285,118
Protection of children	824,419	0	0	0	824,419
Subtotal	2,342,751	0	0	0	2,342,751

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>					
Health	1,628,759	0	0	0	1,628,759
Reproductive health and HIV services	305,097	0	0	0	305,097
Nutrition	377,454	0	0	0	377,454
Food security	308,754	0	0	0	308,754
Water	518,093	0	0	0	518,093
Sanitation and hygiene	587,003	0	0	0	587,003
Shelter and infrastructure	1,541,927	0	0	0	1,541,927
Access to energy	8,536	0	0	0	8,536
Basic and domestic items	1,198,771	0	0	0	1,198,771
Services for people with specific needs	370,147	0	0	0	370,147
Education	1,076,260	0	0	0	1,076,260
Subtotal	7,920,802	0	0	0	7,920,802
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>					
Community mobilization	281,404	0	0	0	281,404
Coexistence with local communities	315,529	0	0	0	315,529
Natural resources and shared environment	98,144	0	0	0	98,144
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	597,678	0	0	0	597,678
Subtotal	1,292,756	0	0	0	1,292,756
<i>Durable Solutions</i>					
Comprehensive solutions strategy	700	10,000	0	221,038	231,738
Voluntary return	1,525,216	0	0	17	1,525,233
Reintegration	961,522	0	0	0	961,522
Integration	66,368	0	0	0	66,368
Resettlement	208,474	0	0	0	208,474
Subtotal	2,762,280	10,000	0	221,055	2,993,335
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>					
Coordination and partnerships	-1,766	0	0	0	-1,766
Camp management and coordination	276,881	0	0	0	276,881
Emergency management	8,536	0	0	0	8,536
Donor relations and resource mobilization	157,375	0	0	0	157,375
Subtotal	441,026	0	0	0	441,026
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>					
Logistics and supply	3,225,412	178,175	0	1,000	3,404,588
Operations management, coordination and support	1,442,795	-1,652	0	59,418	1,500,560
Subtotal	4,668,207	176,523	0	60,418	4,905,148
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>					
Media relations and public affairs	392	0	0	0	392
Capacities, skills and knowledge development	145	0	0	0	145
Subtotal	537	0	0	0	537
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	975,758	0	0	16,327	992,085
Total	21,964,059	528,278	0	416,635	22,908,972

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.