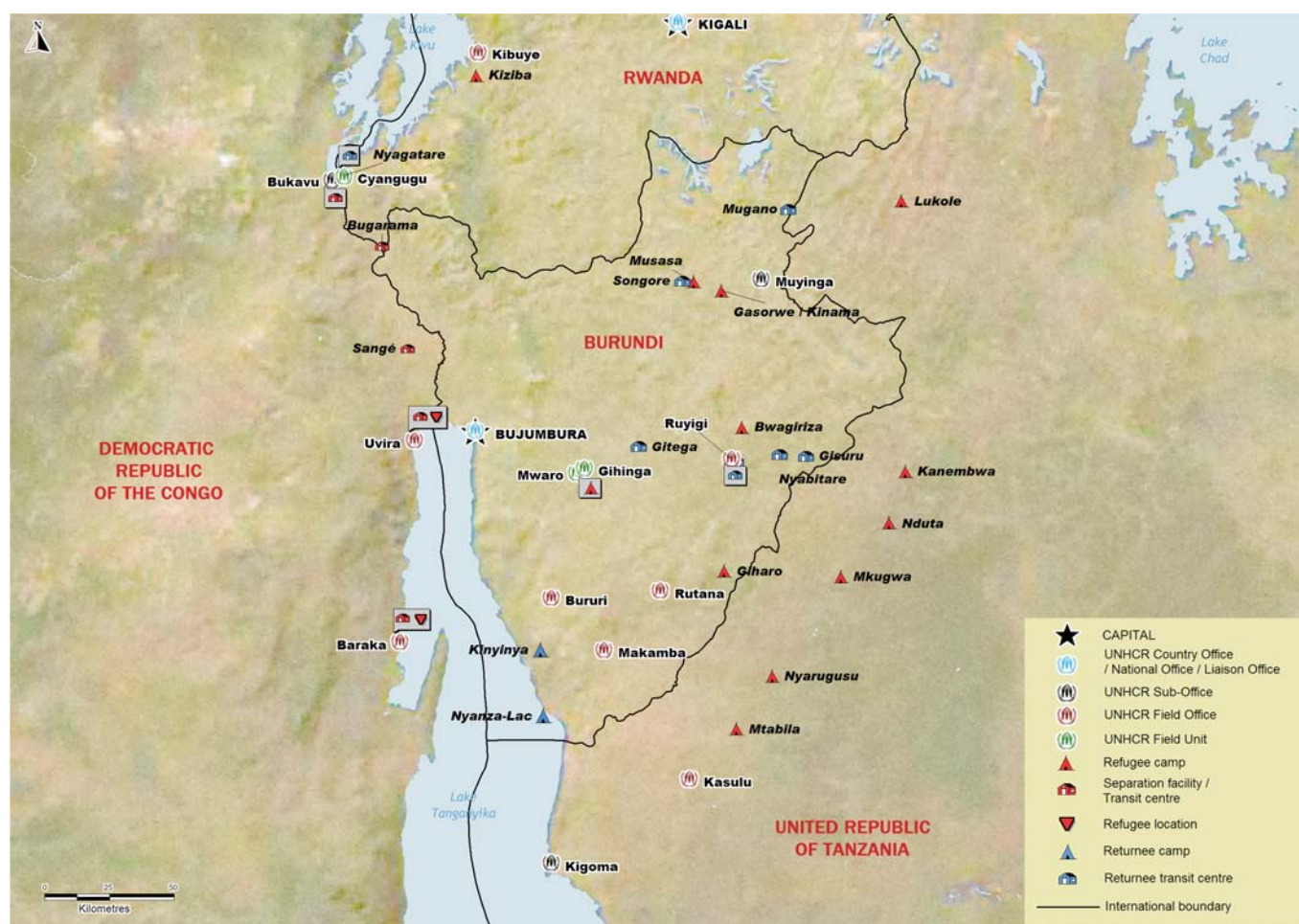


BURUNDI



Working environment

The context

Burundi is enjoying improved security and stability on the political front. The demobilization of combatants of the *Palipehutu-Forces nationales de libération* (FNL) has been completed, and the movement has become a political party. However, the reintegration of the former combatants will pose security risks if not accompanied by measures for their smooth reintegration into the national fabric.

The presidential, parliamentary and local elections scheduled for the first half of 2010 will probably be characterized by intense competition among several players, all of whom have the potential to mobilize a significant portion of the population.

The re-establishment of peace has led to massive voluntary returns of Burundian refugees. Today, more than 6 per cent of Burundi's inhabitants are former refugees who have returned over the last six years from neighbouring countries.

Planning figures

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2010		DEC 2010 - JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	DRC	22,880	22,880	24,990	24,990	14,990	14,990
	Rwanda	310	310	200	200	100	100
	Various	30	30	30	30	30	30
Asylum-seekers	DRC	6,760	6,760	7,760	7,760	3,960	3,960
	Various	60	60	50	50	40	40
Returnees (refugees)		55,000	55,000	10,000	10,000	2,000	2,000
Internally displaced		-	-	100,000	100,000	-	-
Stateless		-	-	560	560	-	-
TOTAL		85,040	85,040	143,590	143,590	21,120	21,120

The organized repatriation of Burundian refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania will be completed in 2009. However, UNHCR will continue to assist those Burundians who have been rejected for naturalization by the Tanzanian authorities and who wish to repatriate, rather than be relocated within Tanzania pending the search for alternative solutions.

UNHCR has helped to establish a dialogue between Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) on the voluntary repatriation of Burundians and Congolese refugees. However, the unstable situation in the DRC is hampering the start of the operation.

There are some 100,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Burundi living in settlements. The Government has appealed for assistance in this regard, and UNHCR will support any initiative taken by the UN Country Team to help IDPs return to their communes of origin. So far, more than 35 per cent have left the settlements.

In 2010, Burundi will still host some 20,000 Congolese refugees in four camps and approximately 10,000 Congolese refugees in urban areas. All are in need of assistance.

Burundi is a State Party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, as well as the 1969 OAU Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa.

● The needs

In 2010, UNHCR and its partners expect that some 10,000 Burundian refugees will return, mainly from the DRC, if the tripartite dialogue initiated in 2008 is finalized. This will pave the road for the voluntary repatriation of Congolese from Burundi.

The Office estimates that some 100,000 Burundian returnees are in need of legal or material assistance for reintegration. The most vulnerable returnees are those who have no access to land. Special attention will be paid to the problems faced by these landless returnees, for whom “peace villages” are being built pending the resolution of land disputes by local implementing partners and the *Commission Nationale des Terres et autres Biens* (CNTB), the Government’s land commission.

Most displaced persons face problems similar to those of all Burundians, i.e. food insecurity, lack of access to basic services, crime and banditry. According to the profiling exercise conducted in 2004, some 75 per cent of the households had access to their lands and 89 per cent had moved to the vicinity of their areas of origin.

| Main objectives |

Fair protection processes

- Support the newly established governmental office for asylum, the *Office National pour la Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides* (ONPRA).

Key targets for 2010

- Repatriate 10,000 Burundian refugees from Tanzania, the DRC and other countries.
- Coordinate reintegration support for some 100,000 returnees.
- Provide construction materials and technical assistance to returnees for the construction of 22,000 individual houses.
- Provide international protection and assistance to 20,000 camp-based refugees and 10,000 urban refugees, pending their voluntary repatriation to the DRC.
- Train all ONPRA staff to expedite asylum procedures and provide quality refugee status determination (RSD).
- Complete the construction of the new camp in Bwagiriza.
- Ensure that all new arrivals are transferred to Bwagiriza.

- Ensure comprehensive protection for all camp-based and rural refugees and provide assistance to refugees in line with international standards.

Community participation and self-management

- Assist a limited number of asylum-seekers with income-generation schemes so that they can become self-sufficient.



Returnees from Tanzania's Old Settlements who fled Burundi in 1972 step on Burundian soil after 37 years in exile.

UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	6
□ Total staff	153
International	24
National	117
JPOs	1
UNVs	11

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministère de la Solidarité Nationale, du Rapatriement des Réfugiés et de la Réintégration

Sociale (Projet d'Appui au Rapatriement et à la Réintégration des Sinistrés)

Commission de Terres et Autres Biens,

Ministère de l'Intérieur (Office National pour la Protection des Réfugiés et des Apatrides - ONPRA – et Projet Cartes nationales d'identité)

NGOs:

African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes

African Humanitarian, Action

Association des Femmes Juristes

Conseil pour l'Éducation et le Développement

Fédération Nationale des Coopératives d'Épargne et de Crédit du Burundi

Handicap International France

International Rescue Committee

Ligue Iteka

Norwegian Refugee Council

Stop SIDA

Transcultural Psychosocial

Health Net International

World Outreach International

Others:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

UNDP – United Nations Volunteer Programme

Operational partners

NGOs:

Norwegian Refugee Council

Others:

BINUB

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

FAO

ICRC

UNICEF

WFP

WHO

UNDP

Durable solutions

- Complete the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees from Tanzania and ensure the voluntary return of Burundians from the DRC in safety and dignity.
- Facilitate the reintegration of returnees and help them to resolve land and other property disputes identified during the monitoring of the returnees.
- Advocate for continued support to returnees.
- Once the security situation improves in South Kivu Province, assist all Congolese refugees opting for voluntary repatriation.
- Ensure that resettlement is promoted as an effective protection tool for refugees in need of security or for medical reasons.

Strategy and activities

The voluntary return in 2008 of 30,500 long-staying refugees from the Old Settlements in Tanzania posed significant protection challenges to the Office. Many of the returnees were landless, as 82 per cent were born in Tanzania. The Makamba Office will monitor the reintegration of the most vulnerable returnees. UNHCR is also planning to repatriate some 10,000 Burundians from other countries in the region, as well as those whose naturalization applications were rejected by the Tanzanian authorities and who wish to repatriate.

In 2010, UNHCR will support the reintegration of about 100,000 returnees, including those repatriated in 2008 and 2009 and not yet assisted. Legal assistance will be provided to returnees facing property re-possession disputes.

UNHCR will ensure comprehensive protection of refugees and asylum-seekers and provide them with care and maintenance through programmes promoting sustainable repatriation, reintegration and resettlement.

Access to land remains the most sensitive issue with regard to the reintegration of refugees from settlements. UNHCR will continue to advocate for the Government to provide its full support to the Land Commission (CNTB), local authorities and local non-governmental organizations as they try to resolve land conflicts peacefully. Donors, other UN agencies and NGOs will be encouraged to include these returnees in development plans.

If the UN Country Team decides to assist the Government, it is likely that UNHCR will start with a profiling exercise to determine the next steps, since no analysis of the protection gaps affecting IDPs in Burundi has been done.

More than 500 persons who arrived in Burundi from Oman in the 1970s have approached UNHCR. While they claim to be Omani nationals, they cannot prove their Omani nationality and consider themselves stateless. UNHCR will collect more information on the issue and work with the Government in order to try to assist these people.

Constraints

The socio-economic situation remains difficult in Burundi. At least 16 per cent of the estimated 8.9 million Burundians are considered vulnerable and in need of humanitarian aid, while it is reported that a further 68 per cent live close to the poverty line. Due to the scarcity of land and lack of jobs, refugees are highly dependent on humanitarian assistance.

Refugees' interest in the participatory assessments held each year appears to have waned because many feel that their problems are not taken into account.

Organization and implementation

Coordination

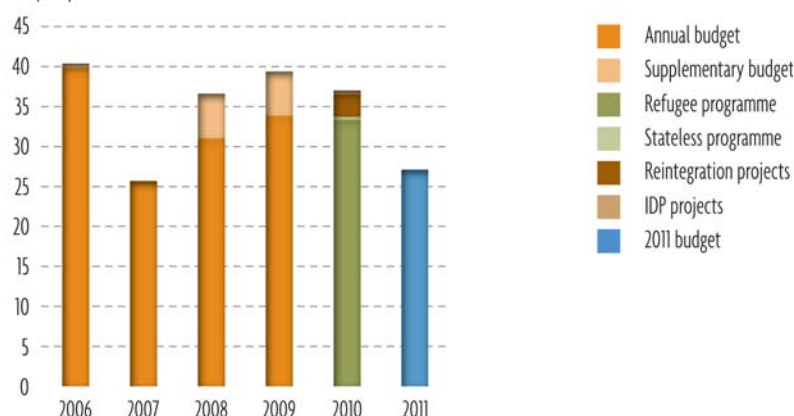
UNHCR works in close collaboration with the national authorities, its implementing partners and donors, the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), other UN agencies and the World Bank. The main governmental counterparts are the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry for National Solidarity, Refugee Repatriation and Social Reintegration. The Office also works closely with a number of special government agencies, such as the *Commission Nationale des Terres et autres Biens (CNTB)*.

UNHCR will continue to play a key role in the *Integrated Commission for Repatriation and Reintegration*, which brings together key ministries, UN agencies and donor representatives in order to define common approaches.

Regular cross-border meetings will be held with UNHCR offices in Tanzania and the DRC to assess the progress of the organized voluntary repatriation.

UNHCR's budget in Burundi 2006 - 2011

Millions (USD)



2010 UNHCR Budget for Burundi (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment					
National legal framework	0	58,258	0	0	58,258
National administrative framework	223,913	60,325	133,001	82,100	499,339
National and regional migration policy	61,173	21,825	0	0	82,998
Prevention of statelessness	0	24,734	0	0	24,734
Cooperation with partners	206,575	0	158,589	83,803	448,966
Non-refoulement	157,215	0	0	0	157,215
Environmental protection	422,645	0	280,461	0	703,106
Subtotal	1,071,522	165,141	572,050	165,902	1,974,616
Fair protection processes and documentation					
Reception conditions	41,564	0	0	0	41,564
Registration and profiling	583,642	0	0	112,249	695,891
Access to asylum procedures	34,546	0	0	0	34,546
Fair and efficient status determination	195,838	0	0	0	195,838
Family reunification	126,360	0	0	0	126,360
Individual documentation	597,852	0	0	0	597,852
Civil status documentation	131,979	0	0	0	131,979
Subtotal	1,711,780	0	0	112,249	1,824,029
Security from violence and exploitation					
Law enforcement	209,727	0	0	0	209,727
Gender-based violence	434,663	0	0	0	434,663
Protection of children	537,567	0	0	0	537,567
Freedom of movement	84,833	0	0	0	84,833
Non-arbitrary detention	139,038	0	0	0	139,038
Access to legal remedies	741,967	0	0	0	741,967
Subtotal	2,147,796	0	0	0	2,147,796

Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- Some 13,500 returnee families will not have adequate shelter upon return, hampering their reintegration.
- Half the needs for firewood and other fuels among camp-based refugees will not be met.
- Environmental measures to protect areas surrounding refugee camps will not be implemented, to the detriment of the local population.
- Domestic items will be provided in the camps only once a year.
- Water systems will not be improved, possibly reducing camp-based refugees' access to potable water.
- HIV and AIDS programmes will not be strengthened.
- Livelihood activities in the camps will continue at a minimum level and refugees will remain highly dependent on humanitarian assistance.
- Only 25 per cent of refugee children will receive assistance to enable them to attend secondary school.
- Only 1 per cent of urban refugees will benefit from livelihood programmes.
- No action can be taken to contribute to the efforts of the UN country team in addressing the needs of IDPs
- No advocacy for the prevention of statelessness will be undertaken.

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Basic needs and essential services					
Food security	194,991	0	0	0	194,991
Nutrition	115,218	0	0	0	115,218
Water	550,806	0	0	0	550,806
Shelter and other infrastructure	15,299,651	0	0	0	15,299,651
Basic domestic and hygiene items	1,734,539	0	0	0	1,734,539
Primary health care	1,997,526	0	0	0	1,997,526
HIV and AIDS	480,386	0	0	0	480,386
Education	1,121,880	0	0	0	1,121,880
Sanitation services	340,133	0	0	0	340,133
Services for groups with specific needs	319,405	0	0	0	319,405
Subtotal	22,154,535	0	0	0	22,154,535
Community participation and self-management					
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	167,359	0	0	0	167,359
Community self-management and equal representation	144,487	0	0	0	144,487
Camp management and coordination	883,896	0	0	0	883,896
Self-reliance and livelihoods	443,332	0	489,659	0	932,991
Subtotal	1,639,073	0	489,659	0	2,128,732
Durable solutions					
Durable solutions strategy	0	0	0	84,368	84,368
Voluntary return	2,844,961	0	0	0	2,844,961
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	0	0	1,229,847	0	1,229,847
Resettlement	471,347	30,535	0	0	501,882
Local integration support	0	27,625	0	0	27,625
Reduction of statelessness	0	30,535	0	0	30,535
Subtotal	3,316,308	88,695	1,229,847	84,368	4,719,219
External relations					
Donor relations	106,055	0	90,438	0	196,493
Resource mobilization	106,055	0	90,438	0	196,493
Public information	124,589	0	97,011	0	221,600
Subtotal	336,699	0	277,887	0	614,586
Logistics and operations support					
Supply chain and logistics	428,374	0	131,377	0	559,750
Programme management, coordination and support	591,613	55,850	178,685	77,735	903,884
Subtotal	1,019,986	55,850	310,062	77,735	1,463,634
Total	33,397,698	309,687	2,879,506	440,254	37,027,145
2011 Budget					27,100,000
2009 Revised budget					
Annual budget					33,878,722
Supplementary budget					5,546,815
TOTAL					39,425,537