

# BURUNDI - REGIONAL RRP

## Consequences of Underfunding and 2017 Achievements

31 March 2018

### 424,791

BURUNDIAN REFUGEES  
HOSTED IN THE REGION  
(MAR 2018)

### 434,000

BURUNDIAN REFUGEES  
EXPECTED TO BE HOSTED IN  
THE REGION BY THE END OF  
2018

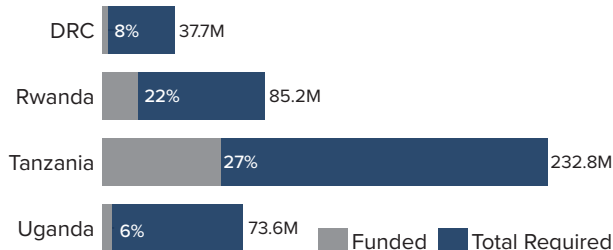
### US\$ 391M

REQUIREMENTS IN 2018

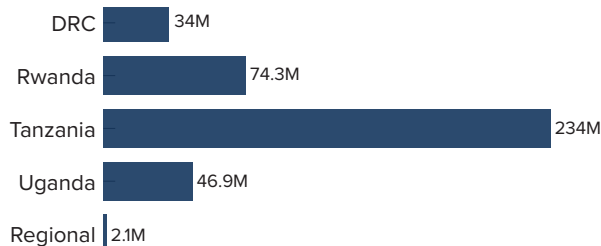
### 27

PARTNERS INVOLVED IN 2018

#### 2017 FUNDING SNAPSHOT - 1 FEB 2018



#### NEW 2018 REQUIREMENTS



#### MAIN CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING IN 2017

DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited border monitoring at formal and informal entry points</li> <li>Gaps remain in the identification and monitoring of unaccompanied and separated children</li> <li>Delays on delivery of humanitarian services, including civil documentation and relocation exercises</li> </ul>
RWANDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unable to issue refugee ID cards to the Burundian refugee population until after the completion of the verification exercise in 2018</li> <li>Lack of a strong mechanism to track presence of urban refugees in the country and of social workers to do individual registration and individual case follow-up</li> <li>Unable to expand and rehabilitate health service delivery points and standardize health education material</li> <li>Lack of access to health services like Hepatitis B and C screening, vaccination and treatment, and insufficient capacity for referrals for secondary and tertiary medical care</li> <li>Food ration cuts and high stunting and anemia rates among children under five years</li> <li>Lack of construction of over 600 needed shelters, latrines and additional education facilities</li> <li>Several public infrastructures remain under old plastic sheeting (Early Childhood Development classrooms, waiting areas, offices and temporary latrines) as reconstruction in durable materials was not possible</li> </ul>
TANZANIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited health and nutrition infrastructure and equipment as well as staffing capacity to support</li> <li>Malaria remained a significant cause of morbidity among children under five</li> <li>Unable to provide transitional shelters and family latrines, with 65% of the refugees living in emergency shelters</li> <li>Insufficient staffing to handle SGBV and child protection case follow up and to enhance community awareness for prevention</li> <li>Congestion and poor learning conditions (under trees) with significant impact on students/teachers' performance leading to school drop-outs and the deterioration of the quality of education</li> <li>Reduction of food rations to an average of 1,554 Kcal/person/day, below 2,100 kcal/ day minimum standard</li> </ul>
UGANDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unable to solicit or respond to more reporting on SGBV incidents</li> <li>35% of primary age and 90% of secondary age school children remain out of school</li> <li>38% of refugee households remain without access to family latrines in the settlements</li> <li>Insufficient equipment and materials to meet the standard of 20 litres of water per person per day in the settlements</li> <li>Only 70% of required supplies were available for treating severe acute malnutrition</li> <li>Disruptions in the food pipeline</li> <li>Limited access to conventional financial services for the refugee community and limited opportunities for livelihoods in the non-farm sector</li> </ul>

## 2017 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of Burundian refugees biometrically registered by the end of 2017</li> <li>• Opening of the new Mulongwe site with a total capacity of 15,000 people, despite significant security constraints</li> <li>• Reception structures, including transit centers, community kitchens, emergency dormitories, established and maintained</li> <li>• Awareness campaigns towards access to asylum and compliance with principle of non-refoulement</li> </ul>
RWANDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family documentation in the form of proof of registration documents and birth certificates issued to all registered households</li> <li>• 206 children committees, groups and other structures that are supporting child protection prevention and response activities</li> <li>• Improvement of camp health facilities from emergency to semi-permanent structures</li> <li>• Operation and maintenance of a water treatment plant with the capacity to support 60,000 refugees and the host community</li> <li>• Host community erosion control enhanced with 1,433 m<sup>3</sup> of gullies restored through backfilling and stabilizing the drainage paths and 3,402 metres of drainage channels built</li> <li>• Integration of refugee students into the national education system</li> <li>• Opportunities created in tertiary education: DAFI scholarships and Kepler Kigali campus</li> </ul>
TANZANIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70,235 learners accessed basic and secondary education with an average monthly attendance rate of 78%</li> <li>• Food assistance provided to refugees, ranging between 66% to 72% of the full basket</li> <li>• 275,687 Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers registered, including 40,238 new arrivals, and 22,900 persons with special needs were identified</li> <li>• 4,100 unaccompanied and separated children placed in appropriate alternative care arrangements, 220 family reunifications facilitated and 2,100 Best Interest Decisions completed</li> <li>• 2,739 identified SGBV survivors assisted with appropriate support, 421 community leaders trained on SGBV referral systems, while 38,952 individuals sensitized and trained on SGBV</li> <li>• Improved water supply in all camps, through upgrades of pipeline design</li> </ul>
UGANDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 child friendly spaces equipped to provide psychosocial support to children</li> <li>• 65% children enrolled in primary education and 10% children enrolled in secondary education</li> <li>• 97% of water supplied through sustainable water system</li> <li>• 62% of refugees have access to family latrines</li> <li>• 1,027 refugees enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes, with a recovery rate of 88.5%</li> <li>• Food assistance distributed to over 37,000 refugees in settlement</li> <li>• Global acute malnutrition prevalence stood at 4 per cent</li> <li>• Loans for investment in micro-enterprises granted by Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisation (SACCO) to refugees</li> <li>• 65 million UGX collected as savings from members of 35 village Savings and Loan Associations</li> </ul>

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Burundi Data Portal - <https://data.unhcr.org/burundi>

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