

Context

Since January 2025, over 65,000 people arriving in Burundi from the Democratic Republic of Congo are in need of international protection. The displaced include rural and urban populations fleeing conflict, internally displaced persons from the DRC, and some Burundians returning from transit or cross-border work. Most arrivals are Congolese from Bukavu, Saké, Minova, and Goma, where the situation is deteriorating. In response, the Minister of the Interior has granted prima facie refugee status to those seeking protection.

Key figures

89 K

Refugees from DRC in Burundi as of Jan 2025

66,379

Assessed New Arrivals from DRC since Jan 2025

764

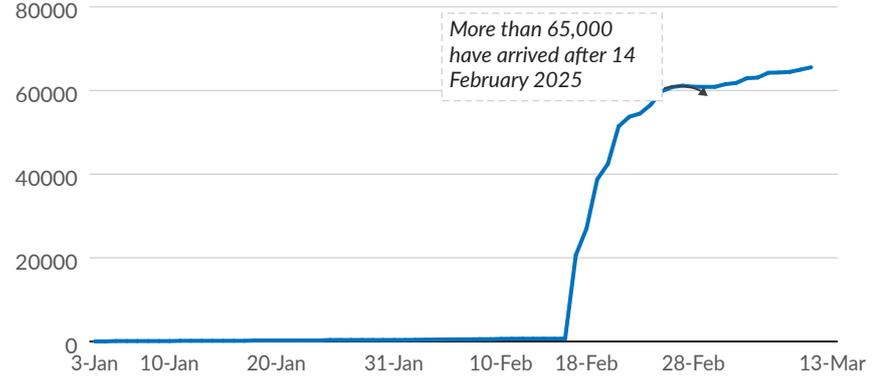
Not of Concern

17

Assisted Refugee Returnees

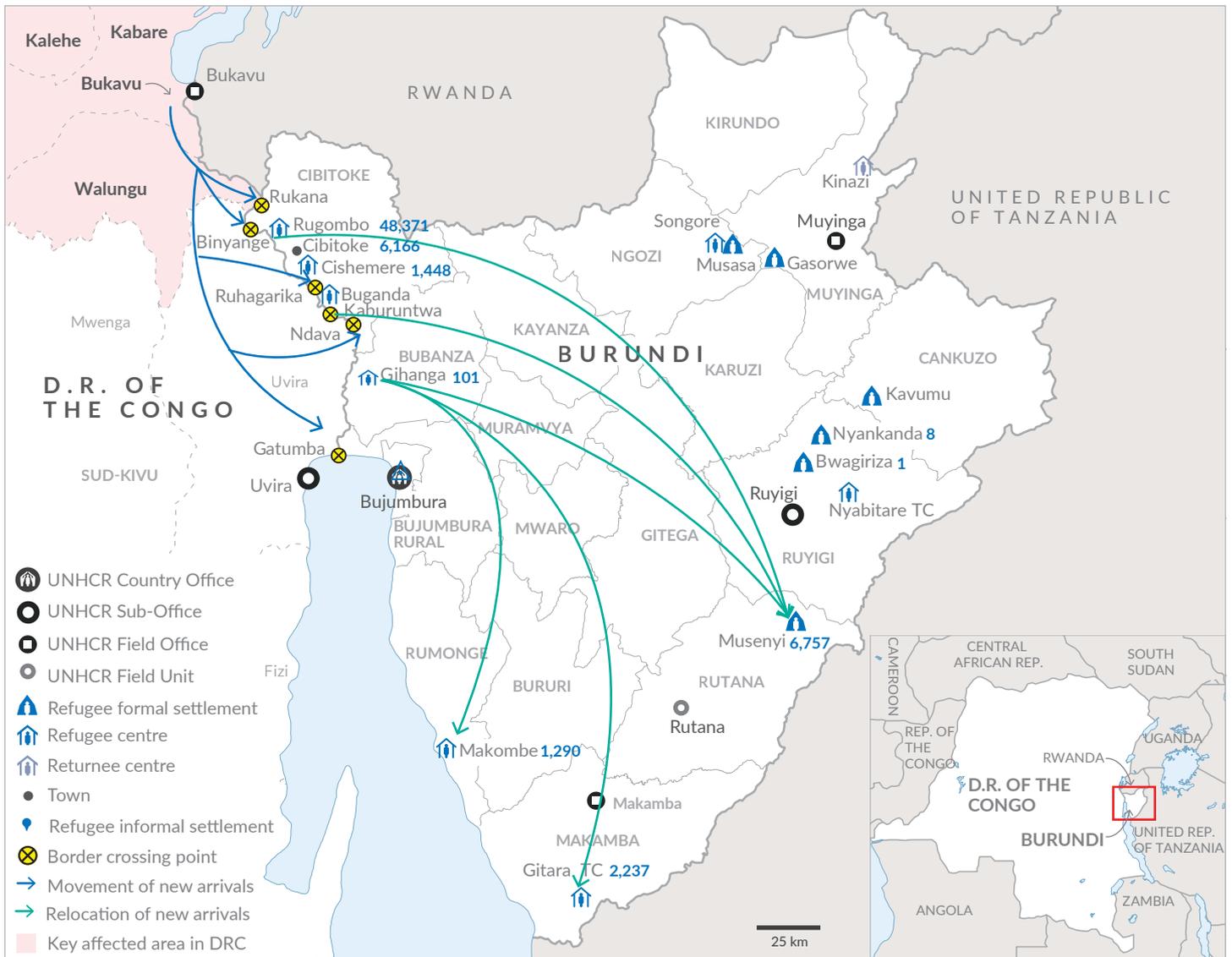
Total new arrivals (cumulative since 3 Jan. 2025)

Number of people



Demographic

	Female (51%)	Male (49%)
Adults	25%	22%
Children	26%	27%



Multi-sectoral Rapid Needs Assessment

On 19 February, a multi-sectoral joint rapid assessment was conducted to identify the needs of people fleeing the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The assessment teams visited the **Rugombo** and **Kaburantwa** sites in Cibitoke province. Since the assessment was conducted, all new arrivals in Kaburantwa site have been relocated and the site has been closed.

Assessment Results

	Women (18-59)	Men (18-59)	Girls & boys	People > 60 & people with disabilities
Priority needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter and NFI Health Dignity kits WASH Food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter and NFI WASH Health Food security Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security WASH NFIs Shelter Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter and NFI Health Food security WASH Relocation
Perceived risks for the communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insecurity Disease GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease GBV Insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease GBV Child Exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV Disease Family separation

Key Informant - Negative impact

Communal Director of Education

- Schools occupied and calendar disrupted
- Damaged infrastructure and equipment
- Hygiene concerns
- Rising student delinquency

Health Sector MCD

- Increase in patients with risk of medicine shortages
- High epidemic risk, due to overcrowding and poor sanitation

Social Sector - DPDFS

- High number of UASC, with weak identification and response capacity
- Increased risk of violence, including sexual abuse against children
- Risk of child arrests at border posts due to lack of travel documents

3 W (Rugombo site)

Organization

	Coordination	Food	Health/Nutrition	NFI	Protection	Reintegration for Returnees	Transport	Security	WASH
AIRD		●					●		
Burundian National Police								●	
Burundi Red Cross				●	●				●
COPED				●					
Concern			●						
DGRRR						●			
Health District			●						
IOM					●	●			
Local volunteers									
Midwives in Action Association			●						
MSF			●						
NGO RCF		●							
ONPRA	●								
SAD					●				
Save the Children					●				
UNFPA					●				
UNHCR	●		●		●		●		
UNICEF				●	●				●
WFP		●							
WHO			●						
Women's Solidarity			●						