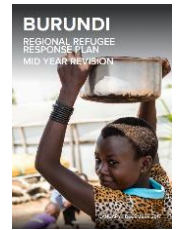


# Democratic Republic of Congo: 2017 End of Year Report BURUNDI - REGIONAL RRP

December 2017



**44,675**

BURUNDIAN REFUGEES  
IN DRC (DEC 2017)

**US\$37.7 M**

REQUIRED IN DRC IN  
2017

**4%**

FUNDING RECEIVED  
(DEC 2017)

**5**

RRP PARTNERS IN DRC

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

The political situation and crisis that started in Burundi in April 2015 has persisted and continued to push Burundians to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, including in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). At the end of December 2017, the DRC hosted 44,675 Burundian refugees with an increase of 6,768 (15%) compared to the beginning of the year. They enter the DRC through Uvira and Fizi territories in South Kivu province, crossing one of the 22 formal or informal border entry points. After a peak of new arrivals in February and March 2017, the number of new arrivals stabilised in the second and third quarters of the year. However, according to return intentions surveys, refugees are unwilling to return to Burundi in the foreseeable future because they feel they will not be able to live in freedom, safety and dignity if they go back.

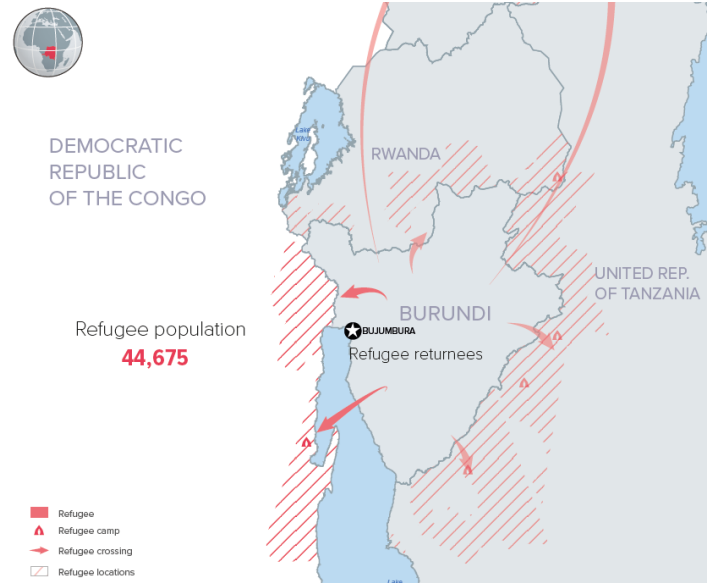
The DRC has thus far maintained an open-door policy

for refugees. Freedom of movement is guaranteed and refugees are issued certificates upon registration. The security situation in South Kivu is volatile due to the presence of multiple armed groups, which constitutes a threat for the safety of both the local host community and Burundian refugees, causing considerable internal displacement.


Based on the government's decision that assistance should only take place for refugees living in a camp setting, a site was opened in Lusenda in the territory of Fizi in South-Kivu province in 2015. As a result of the growing population, the camp now has four extensions, Lulinda, Katungulu I, Katungulu II and Katungulu III, where multi-sector assistance is provided using a community-based approach. Late arrival of funds for Burundian refugees (October) and the difficult security situation delayed the opening of Mulongwe site (also in South-Kivu), resulting in continued overcrowding of transit centres and the Lusenda site. Lack of funding in the first half of the year also impacted capacity to expand transit centres and assembly points, where refugee men, women and children remained for lengthy periods in sub-standard conditions. Overall, the lack of predictability of funding was a serious impediment for operations.


Refugees have little access to economic resources to meet their survival needs, except those who receive land for agricultural purposes. Dwindling resources are a growing cause of concern in terms of maintaining a peaceful co-existence between refugees and their hosts. Tensions have been increasing as a result of competition over stretched resources. The situation of refugees living among the host community is of particular concern. A strategy for self-reliance of refugees has been put in place through various livelihood projects and income generating activities. Refugees are integrated into local community structures around the camps (e.g. schools, health centres, etc.). Various forms of support have been given to support the integration of Burundian refugees, e.g. through the construction and rehabilitation of schools and health centres that can be used by refugee and host communities.

UNHCR coordinates the overall humanitarian response targeting camp-based refugees as well as those living with the host communities in close cooperation with government authorities and RRP partners.



## Protection

**44,675**   
Burundian refugees  
(100%) were **biometrically  
registered** by the end  
of 2017

**80%**   
**unaccompanied & separated**  
Burundian refugee children had  
a **Best Interest Process** initiated  
or completed by the end of 2017

Only **65%**   
of **Burundian  
SGBV survivors** received  
appropriate support, due to  
funding shortfalls

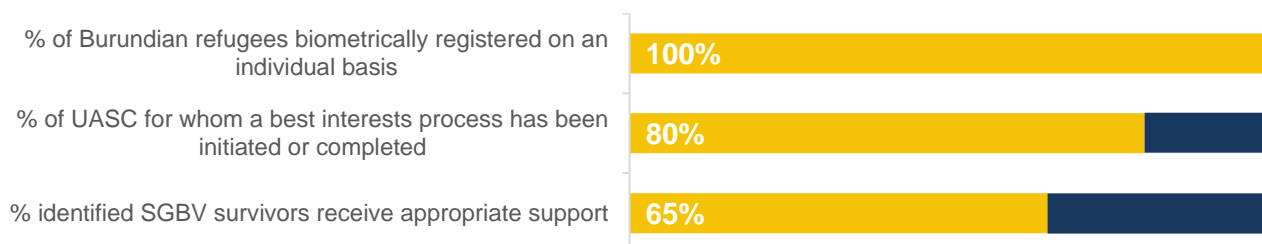
Human rights violations by the *Imbonerakure*, the overall tense and volatile security situation and a new law against polygamy are the main reasons for Burundians leaving their country of origin. The Lusenda refugee camp had already reached its capacity (20,000 persons) in 2016. Despite considerable challenges, including late availability of funds and an increasingly difficult security context, the new Burundian refugee site of Mulongwe (Fizi Territory) was opened at the end of November 2017 with a capacity to host 15,000 refugees. At the end of the year, the overcrowded Lusenda camp hosted 32,812 Burundian refugees. In total 1,700 refugees had been relocated to the new site of Mulongwe. 7,180 were located in host families out of camps and 2,003 in transit centres and assembly points. A verification exercise was conducted in Lusenda using the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS). All 6,827 households (27,728 individuals) verified received an attestation of their household composition. The document guarantees them freedom of movement. Additionally 3,000 refugees received their refugee ID cards. However, the security situation and presence of multiple armed groups affected the implementation of activities in 2017 in both Fizi and Uvira territories.

### Key Achievements

- 100 percent Burundian refugees have unhindered access to the DRC territory, and benefit from an accelerated asylum procedure.
- 98 percent of persons of concern have a birth certificate.
- 80 percent of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) had a best interests process initiated or completed
- 65 percent identified sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) survivors received appropriate support.

### Remaining Gaps


- Freedom of movement is restricted for refugees living in the camps and each time they wish to leave they need to get an exit authorisation.
- Protection support to Burundian refugees living out of camps in South Kivu needs to be strengthened.
- Delays in construction of shelters and hangars for the refugee population further slowed down the re-location of refugees to Mulongwe from Lusenda and the reception structures.



## Education

**85%**   
of primary school aged children  
enrolled in **primary school**

**3**   
**new classrooms**  
constructed in  
Mulongwe

 There are  
**not enough  
teachers &  
classrooms,**  
with an average of 88  
students per class in Lusenda  
and 95 per class in Mulongwe

In 2017, a total of 5,129 refugee children (2,476 girls and 2,653 boys) benefitted from access to primary level education through the payment of their school fees. This was done using a cash based approach with vouchers. In terms of secondary education, a total of 946 children (362 girls and 584 boys) were supported via payment of school fees for the first trimester of the school year for 2017-2018. RRP partners also supported the payment of exam fees for 124 children in 6th grade of primary school. School infrastructure was rehabilitated and three classrooms were constructed at the KASABA II School, which increased the capacity of the school to receive Burundian refugee children from Mulongwe. Monitoring of and support to teachers was given in Lusenda (both in primary and secondary schools) and a training was organised with support from the government education authority with the aim of improving the pre-school teaching in Lusenda. Support was also given on active and participatory teaching methods and lesson planning.

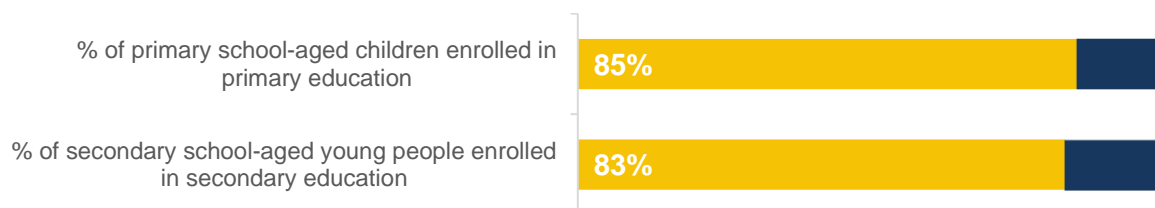
However, the high number of refugee students in comparison with the number of existing schools in Lusenda and Mulongwe, was a constraint for the provision of quality education in 2017. The average student per class ratio in the primary schools in Lusenda was 88 students per teacher and in Mulongwe 95 students per teacher. Overall, there is also a remarkable difference in the number of school aged children enrolled and the number attending school. The lack of salary payment for teachers in government schools was also a problem.

### Key Achievements

- The majority of Burundian refugee children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
- 5,129 refugee children (2,476 girls and 2,653 boys) benefitted from access to primary level education through the payment of their school fees via cash-based interventions (CBI).

### Remaining Gaps

- Needs in terms of school infrastructure, furniture, materials and other equipment, remain high in the schools attended by Burundian refugee children.
- The non-registration of teachers in the public education database, hindering them from receiving a salary, remains a constraint for their motivation and continued presence in schools.



## Food



**100%**  
of Burundian refugees  
in the DRC received  
**food assistance** in 2017

**162,682**  
cash vouchers (USD15)  
for food assistance  
distributed in 2017

**8,536**  
electronic cash cards  
for food assistance distributed  
(to replace paper vouchers)

In 2017, RRP partners continued to provide food assistance to Burundian refugees at the reception structures in Lusenda, the transit centre and assembly points, and within the camps through both in-kind food assistance and cash transfers. Over 162,000 cash vouchers, at a value of USD15 each, were distributed to 29,730 refugees in the first half of the year. From July to December, 8,536 electronic cash cards were distributed to replace paper coupons and support refugee households to purchase food to the value of USD15 per person per month. WFP mobilised merchants to participate in food fairs in the area and over 34,139 purchases were recorded, with total transactions equating to some USD1,366,660.

### Key Achievements

- 67% of food assistance distributions completed where the composition of the food basket met the recommendations of the latest needs assessment including a JAM.

### Remaining Gaps


- Removal of corn-soya blend (CSB) in the food ration had a negative impact on the nutritional status of refugees.
- Need for greater transaction monitoring and verification of food distribution.

## Health & Nutrition


**100%** of Burundian refugees have access to primary health care services



**1,475** mosquito nets were distributed in 2017



Over **17,000** refugees were screened for malnutrition, (12,141 children and 4,878 pregnant & lactating women)



In 2017, Burundian refugees were supported to access primary health care services, with 100 percent of targeted beneficiaries accessing primary health care. In total 90 medical professionals, as well as staff for Mulongwe and Kamanyola were recruited. Medicines were locally procured in December 2017 and infrastructure was put in place for a health post and infirmaries in Katungulu 2 as well as health posts in Kamanyola and Mulongwe. Referrals were also conducted benefitting more than 3,200 individuals. Nutritional screenings were organised and a total of 12,141 children and 4,878 pregnant and lactating women were screened. A supplementary feeding programme was established and monitored. In total 4,429 persons suffering from malnutrition were admitted to the programme, and twelve monthly screening sessions took place.

However, the procurement of medicines was time-consuming and deliveries were delayed and, because of a lack of funds, the necessary quantities of drugs could not be ordered. Further, a lack of transport for refugees from the reception structures to access health care continued to expose them to various protection risks. Despite these challenges, a contingency plan for the breakout of epidemics in both the Lusenda camp and the reception structures was put in place. Close epidemiological surveillance and monitoring was carried out on a regular basis and a vaccination campaign was organised between July and September 2017 in response to the measles epidemic declared in the health zone of Nundu mid-2017.

### Key Achievements

- 100 percent of refugees have access to national/government primary health care facilities.
- 727 impregnated mosquito nets were distributed. 748 long-term treated mosquito nets were distributed to pregnant women and children suffering from malnutrition.

### Remaining Gaps

- Absence of psychiatric staff for the adequate follow up of mental health cases.
- No training was organised for health care staff in maternal care because of a lack of funds.
- Lack of authorisation to procure supplementary food items locally in case of breakdowns of food pipelines.

% of PoC to national/government primary health care facilities ensured.

100%

Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (6-59 months).

7%

## Livelihoods


**811** refugees received production kits or inputs for livelihood activities



**339** refugees received life-skills training for livelihood purposes



Only **20%** of households had access to arable land or other productive natural resources in 2017



In 2017, RRP partners focused their support on the multiplication of livelihood associations and their integration within the host communities through joint activities. Income-generating activities were supported and capacity trainings conducted. Groups focused on agriculture, livestock farming, fishing and production of briquettes. There was also support for groups of bikers and craftsmen. Other groups have also appeared in Lusenda camp, including saucepan

makers, fishermen, and livestock farmers, however they have not yet been assisted because of budget constraints. RRP partners also trained refugees and host communities in vegetable gardening as well as sewing activities. Currently, briquettes are produced in Lusenda camp and used for cooking in the transit centres and assembly points, which allows a reduction in the use of firewood. This not only helps to protect the environment, but also reduces the risk of violence and SGBV which occurs during the collection of firewood.

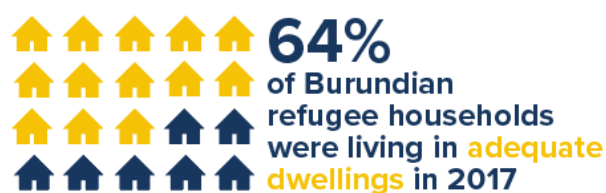
### Key Achievements

- 811 refugees received production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities.
- 339 refugees received life-skills training for livelihood purposes.

### Remaining Gaps

- Low number of refugees (18-59 yrs) have their own business / self-employed for more than 12 months.
- Only 20 percent of households have access to arable land or other productive natural resources.

## Shelter & NFIs



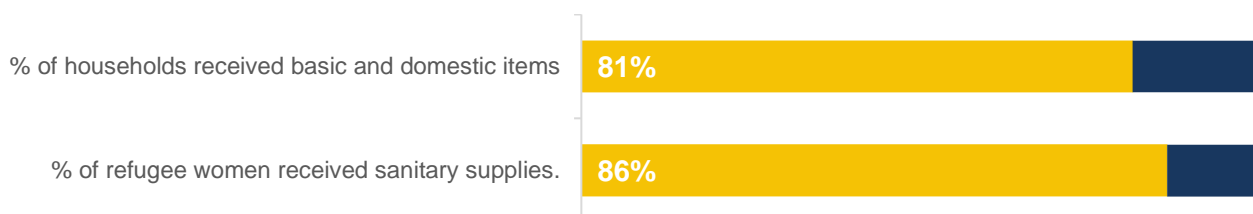
Following the increase in numbers of asylum seekers arriving in South Kivu from Burundi, a new site in Mulongwe was established and opened in November 2017. Nine blocks were marked out and 400 plots of land were prepared to build communal dormitories as well as individual shelters. Stretches of tracks were cleared to facilitate transport. In Lusenda Camp, 217 emergency shelters were built to allow for the relocation of refugees from overcrowded transit centres, and 157 others were built using a cash based intervention (CBI) approach. Nine communal dormitories were rehabilitated to host refugees transferred from transit centres whilst awaiting the opening of the new site in Mulongwe. Furthermore, 447 shelters were rehabilitated following violent weather conditions by providing refugees with necessary construction materials, and 38 others were rehabilitated. In 2017, 81 percent of Burundian refugee households received non-food items. Items distributed included mats, blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, clothing, soap, solar lights, hoes, plastic ponds, fabric, and baby kits.

### Key Achievements

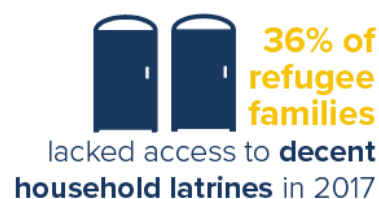
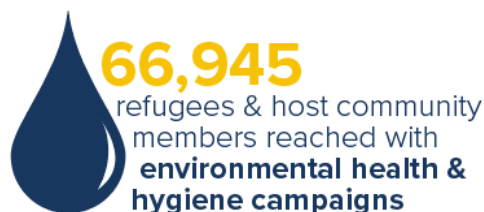
- 64 percent of households living in adequate dwellings.
- 157 households received cash grants for construction materials for shelter
- 81 percent of households received basic and domestic items.
- 85.8 percent (6,104) of refugee women received sanitary supplies.

### Remaining Gaps

- Overall, resources were insufficient to cover all NFI needs in the camps and reception structures.
- Certain stocks of items were insufficient including: dignity kits for women of childbearing age, baby kits, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, lamps and other NFIs to cover all camp needs.
- Certain items were not distributed at all in 2017 (plastic sheeting, lamps, and some kitchen items).







In 2017, the management of water resources involved strengthening the capacity of water management committees. In total 48 water management committees, proportional to the existing number of water points in the camp, were set up. Three central committees in Lusenda, Lulinda and Katungulu sites, were also established with the aim of ensuring the effective and efficient management of water resources in the Lusenda camp. During the reporting period, 307 interventions were undertaken. Regular maintenance work was carried out, which helped to avoid breakdowns in the water provision for refugees in Lusenda. The coverage rate for latrines was nearly 64 percent, helping to reduce the risk of the spread of waterborne diseases. Through sensitisations, 87 households have taken the initiative to build individual latrines using local materials in Lusenda. In total 66,945 persons were covered by awareness campaigns with a focus on health and hygiene. Door to door sensitisations were also conducted on topics related to hygiene and behaviour change. In total, 52 'sanitation days' were held as part of a weekly clean-up activity at the various sites that had for aim of promoting positive behavioural change and good hygiene practices. Finally, 52 garbage pits were prepared in Lusenda and six in Mulongwe. Garbage pits have been essential for maintaining hygiene in the sites.

#### Key Achievements

- 64 percent of households are equipped with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet.
- 545 household sanitary facilities/ latrines were constructed.
- 58 refuse pits were constructed.
- 66,945 refugees were reached by environmental health and hygiene campaigns.

#### Remaining Gaps

- Training for the water management committee members and hygiene promoters is necessary to efficiently manage the water points.
- A gap of 36 percent in household latrines remains for reaching a full coverage rate of 100 percent.
- There is a need to increase the number of hygiene promoters in Lusenda (current ratio of 1 hygiene promoter per 1,062 people) and to increase community involvement in the construction of sanitation facilities using a CBI approach.

#### RRP PARTNERS IN DRC IN 2017

- **FAO Food and Agriculture Organization**
- **UNFPA United Nations Population Fund**
- **UNHCR United Nations**
- **High Commissioner for Refugees**
- **UNICEF United Nations Children's Agency**
- **WFP World Food Programme**

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION


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Burundi Situation Data Portal: [data.unhcr.org/burundi](http://data.unhcr.org/burundi)


# BURUNDI REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

## Democratic Republic of the Congo: 2017 Key Response Figures

1 January - 31 December 2017


### PROTECTION

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### EDUCATION

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**3**   
**new classrooms** constructed in Mulongwe

 There are **not enough teachers & classrooms**, with an average of 88 students per class in Lusenda and 95 per class in Mulongwe


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### HEALTH AND NUTRITION

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**mosquito nets** were distributed in 2017 

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### LIVELIHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT

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refugees received production kits or inputs for livelihood activities

**339**   
refugees received life-skills training for livelihood purposes


Only **20%** of households had **access to arable land or other productive natural resources** in 2017 

### SHELTER AND NFIs

**64%**   
of Burundian refugee households were living in **adequate dwellings** in 2017

**NFIs distributed in 2017 included:**  
 **14,321 hygiene kits** for 6,104 women  
 Clothing for **6,805 refugees**  
 **1,382 kitchen sets** for 4,129 refugees

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

**66,945**   
refugees & host community members reached with **environmental health & hygiene campaigns**

**51**   
**water management committees** established by the end of 2017

**36%** of refugee families lacked access to **decent household latrines** in 2017 