

## Overview

UNHCR's operation in Burundi supports refugees, two-thirds of whom live in camps in the eastern part of the country. Nearly 90,000 refugees and asylum seekers are registered in our database. Durable solutions are sought for vulnerable cases in parallel, UNHCR is assisting the government of Burundi to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees. About 200,000 refugees have been repatriated since 2017. In collaboration with other humanitarian actors, UNHCR supports the protection of internally displaced persons in Burundi.

## Persons of concern


**372,140**
*All persons of concern of Burundi operation*

**82,499**
*Refugees*

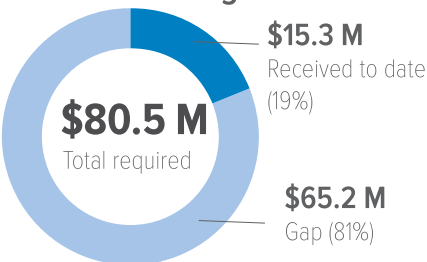
**3,565**
*Asylum seekers*

**200,566**
*Returnees*

**84,791**
*Internally Displaced Persons*

**719**
*Persons at risk of statelessness*

## UNHCR Funding



## Monthly statistics (2022)

New refugees/Asylum seekers

**1,028**

Returnees/Burundian refugees

**14,793**

Resettlement/Submission

**1,334**

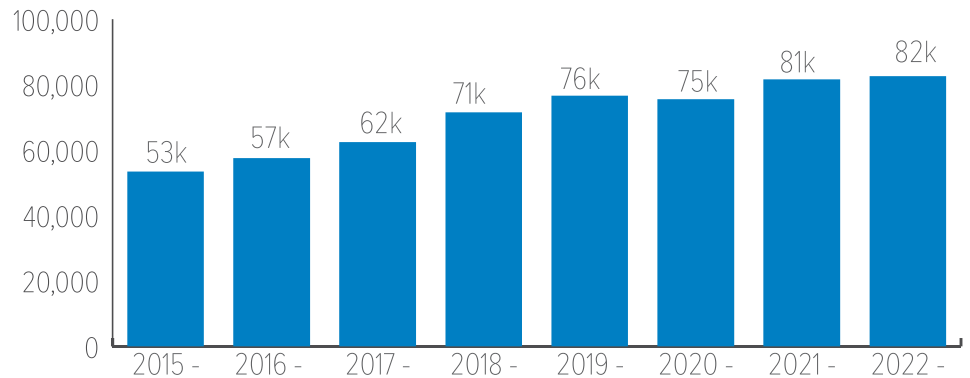
Resettlement/Departures

**825**

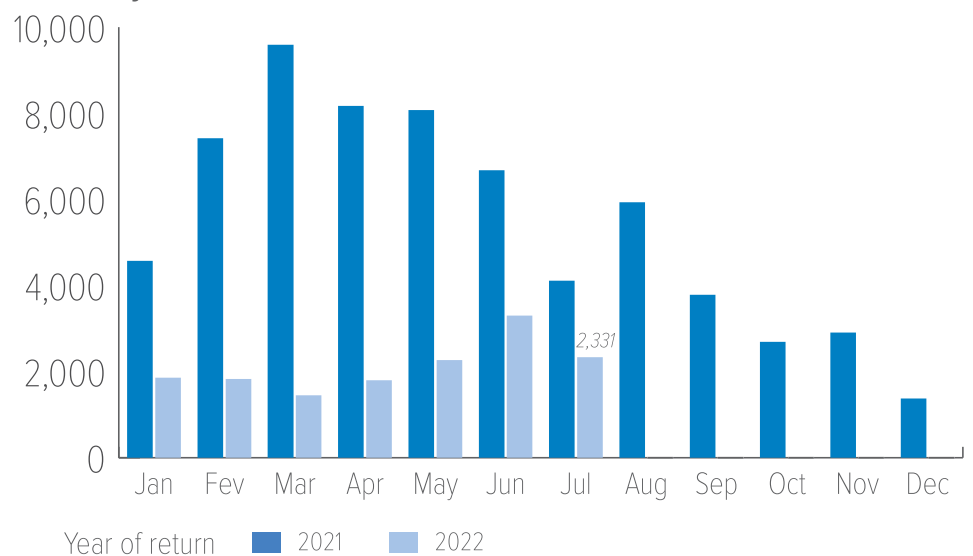
New IDPs (April 2022, DTM IOM)

**16,372**

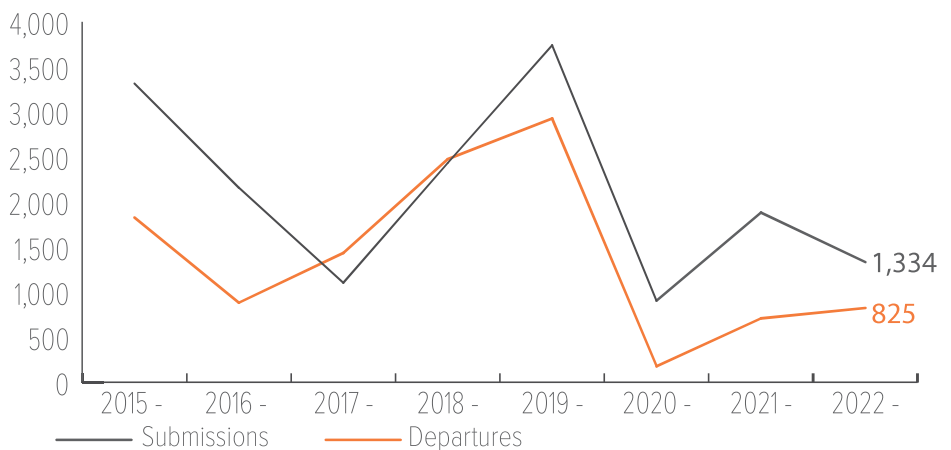
## Refugees trends

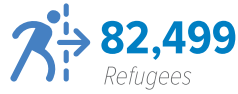
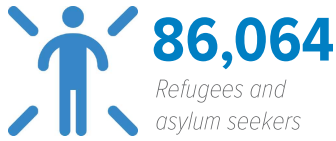
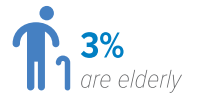
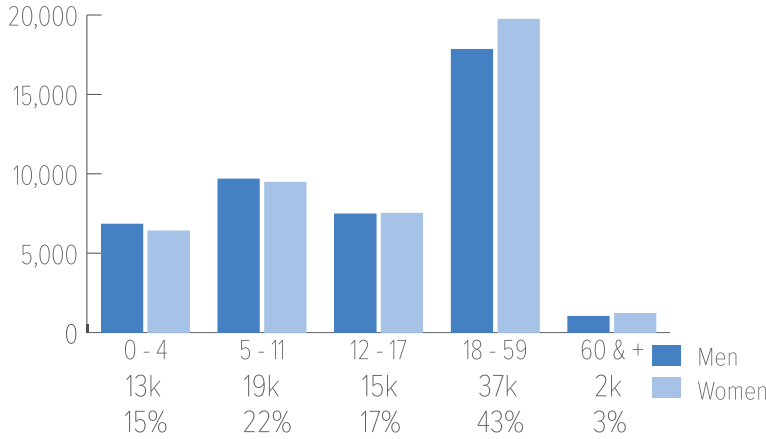


## Monthly returnees trends 2021 vs 2022

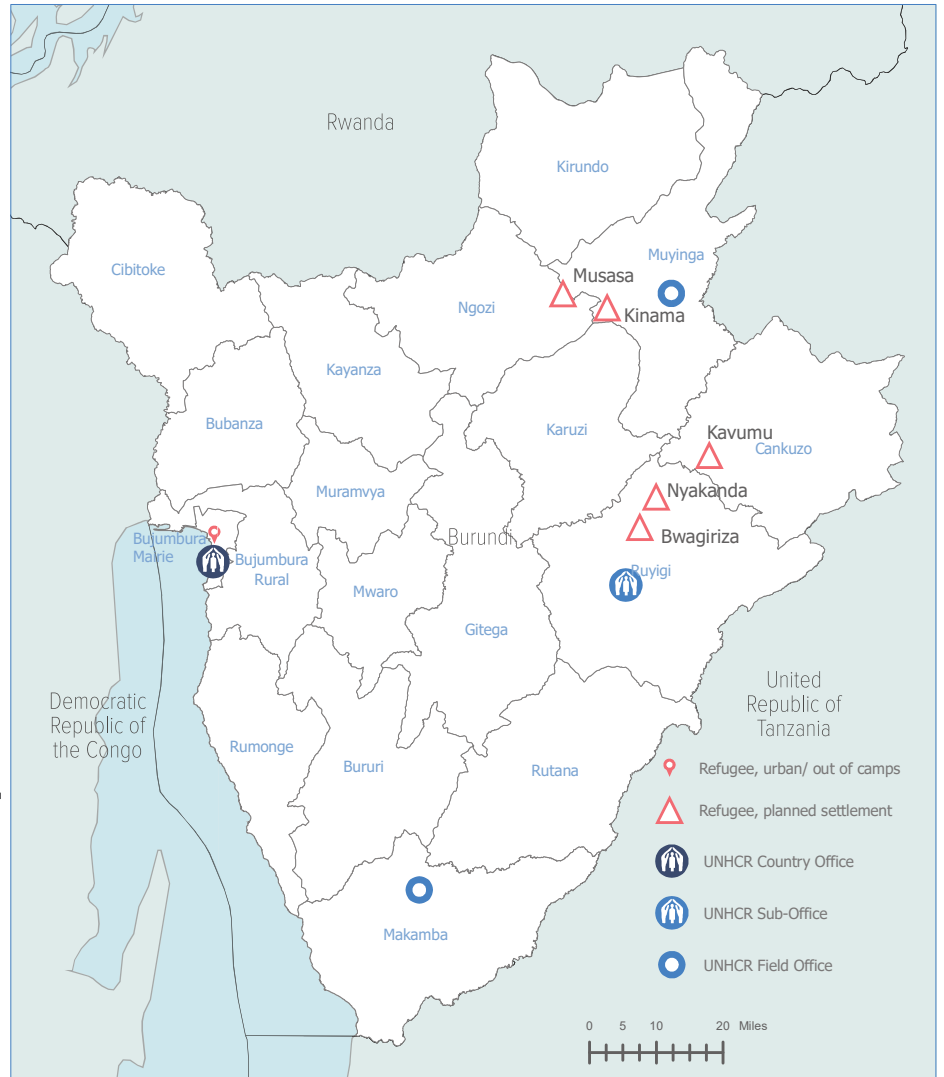
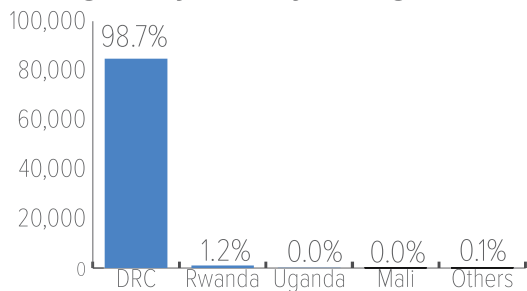


## Submissions and departures trends (Resettlement)



**Key figures**

**Breakdown of Refugees and Asylum seekers by gender and age**

**Refugees by location type**

Location	Number	Percentage
Urban	31,143	36%
Kavumu	17,263	20%
Nyankanda	10,814	13%
Bwagiriza	9,959	12%
Musasa	9,056	10%
Kinama	7,829	9%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>86,064</b>	

**Refugee camps and urban areas**

**Refugees by country of origin**

**Donor and country contributions**

 Co-funded by  
 European Union

WORLD DIABETES FOUNDATION

\* They are mainly in urban areas.

\*\* More than 3/4 of the people who are not fingerprinted are children under the age of 5. Because they are not concerned by fingerprints

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## HIGHLIGHTS

UNHCR and partners have been facilitating the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees who make a free and informed decision to return home since this time. More than 200,000 Burundian refugees have returned to Burundi as of the end of July 2022, the majority from Tanzania, followed by Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya and other countries in the region. These repatriations take place under the framework of the Tripartite Agreements between the Government of Burundi, the Governments of countries of asylum, and UNHCR, with all parties having committed to respect the voluntary nature of these returns.

## Key figures


**200,566**  
 since 2017

**14,793**  
 in 2022 (87 convoys and flights)


**552**  
 convoys and flights

## Breakdown by gender and age


**48%**  
 men


**52%**  
 women


**56%**  
 children

## Returnees by country of asylum

Countries of asylum	2022	Since 2017
Tanzania	2,658	142,138
Rwanda	3,319	34,188
D. R. Congo	2,726	12,145
Kenya	795	2,621
Uganda	5,188	9,277
Mozambique	95	142
Others	12	55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,793</b>	<b>200,566</b>

## Reintegration package (for 3 months)

### Non-Food Items

Basic NFI (Kitchen set, soap, blankets, loincloths for woman, jerrycans, buckets, mosquito nets, plastic mat, plastic sheet, flannel, travel bag, ...) provided by UNHCR.

### Food assistance

Food rations for 3 months provided by WFP (Beans, oil, corn flour, salt).

### Cash grant

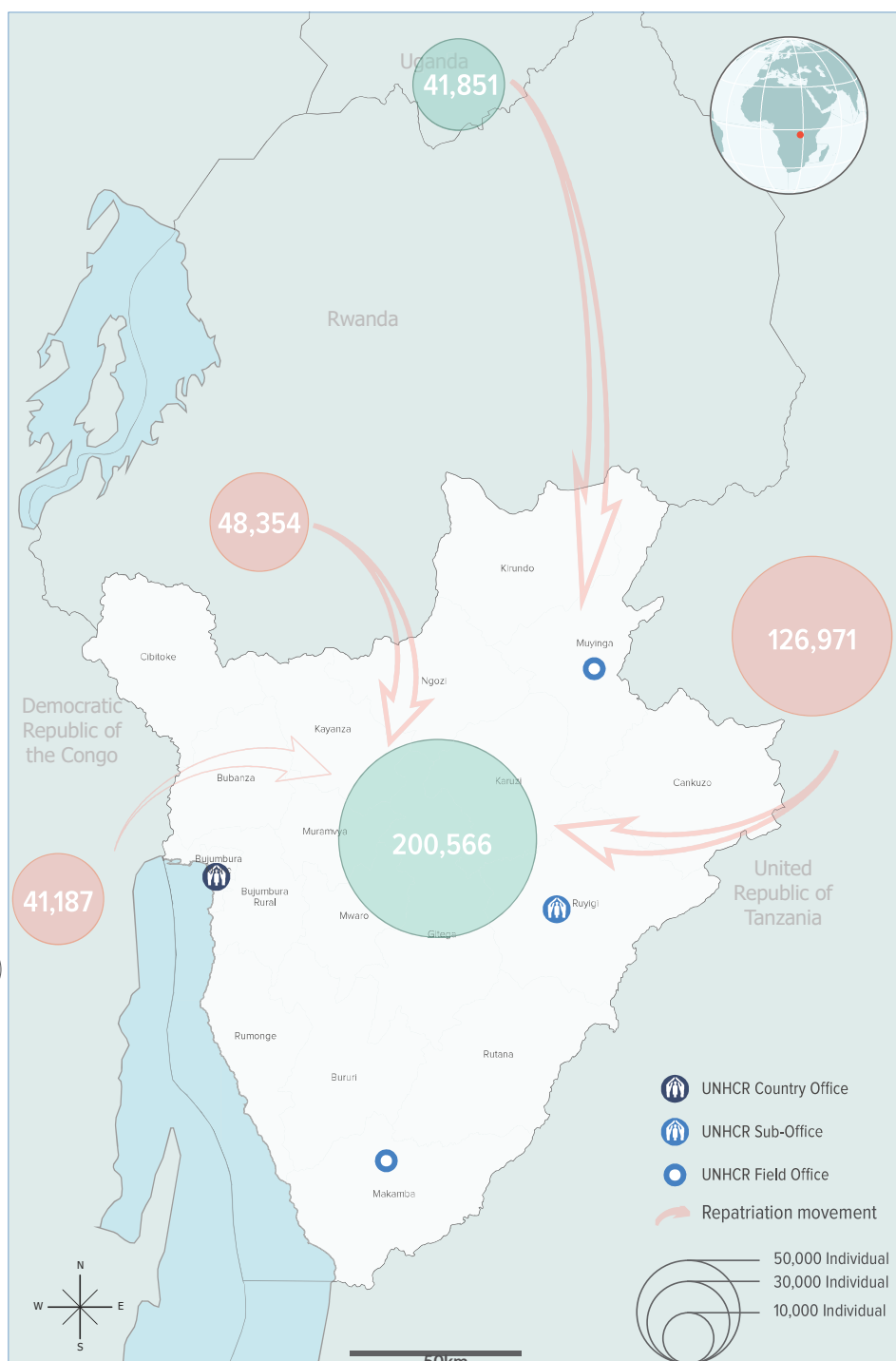
Cash assistance provided by UNHCR through mobile cash. The equivalent of 150 USD (277,000 FBU) per adult and of 75 USD (138,500 FBU) per minor.

### Secondary trans.

The returnees are transported to their return commune then the returnee pays up to the coline.

Note that the Cash Grant which was 75 USD for an adult and 40 USD for a minor since 2017 has been increased to 150 USD and 75 USD for minor in 2020.

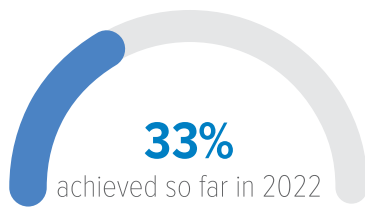
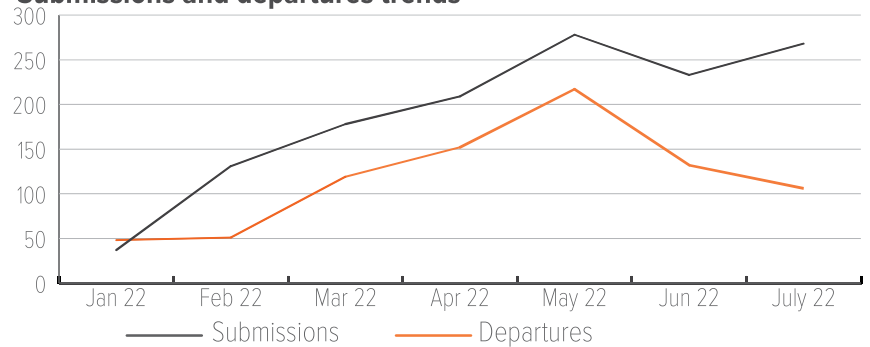
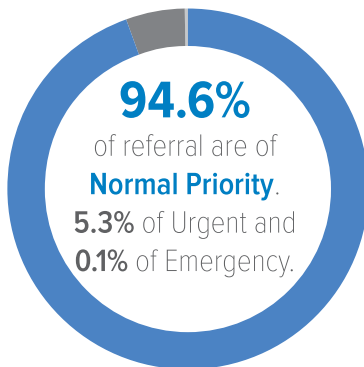
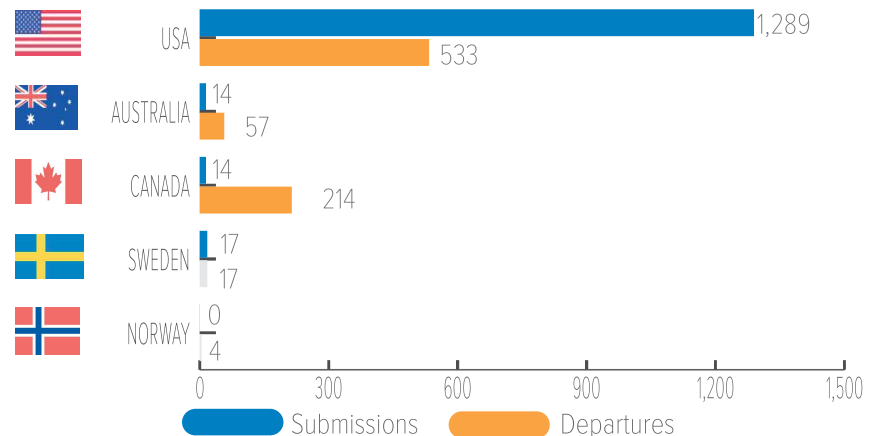
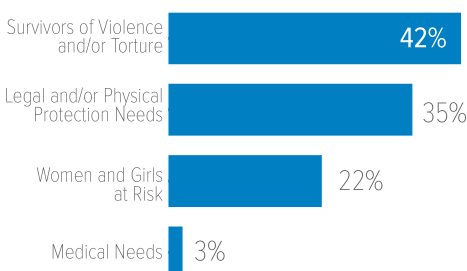
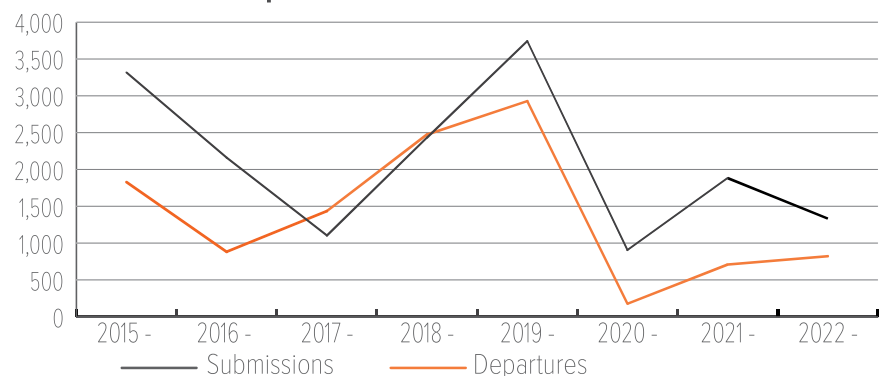
## Burundian refugees in the countries of region



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**Context**

Under the MYMP strategy 2021-23, resettlement activities targeting 4100 refugees were undertaken in response to assigned quotas from Canada (100 persons) and the USA (4,000). As the end of July 2022, the operation had submitted 1,334 persons to the Resettlement countries representing 33% of submissions while referrals stood at 1,268 persons. Departures were facilitated for 825 persons. With the delayed roll out of P2 Group resettlement for Burundi, where 3,000 persons of the 4,000 were to be submitted to the USA, the office has already surpassed the 1,000 persons that was the expected to be submitted under the P1 processing modality. In accordance with the objectives of the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR) and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), UNHCR will continue efforts to broaden refugee access to solutions in third countries, by seeking complementary pathways such as family reunification, humanitarian corridors, education and labor mobility programs.

**Submission target**
**4,100**
**Referral**
**1,268**
**Submission**
**1,334**
**Departures**
**825\***
**Submission indicator**

**Submissions and departures trends**

**Submission priority**

**Submission and departure by country of resettlement**

**Submission criteria**

**Submissions and departures trends 2015 - 2022**


\* 813 Congolese and 12 Burundian

## HIGHLIGHTS

Since 2017, UNHCR has supported the voluntary repatriation of over 199,000 returnees, including 65,000 in 2021 and 12,462 in 2022. Upon arrival of returnees in their area of return, UNHCR and its partners conduct follow-up activities to review their level of reintegration. Monitoring data indicate a low capacity of returnees to access basic social services, which makes some refugees reluctant to return. Despite efforts by the government of Burundi with support from humanitarian and development actors, access to housing, land, and employment remain major challenges. An example, over 70 percent of returnees are not satisfied with their level of food security. Nevertheless, there have been improvements in the security and justice sectors (land dispute resolution) compared to previous years.

## MEASURABLE RESULTS BY SECTOR

### PROTECTION



68% of respondents reported that the adults in the household can have a national ID card. 62% of children in 2022 have a birth certificate, compared to 48% in 2021. This is a significant improvement following registration outreach in the return areas.

### EDUCATION



38% of children who arrived this year, compared to 50% in 2021, are enrolled in school. This decrease is explained by the fact that it is difficult to find available school places towards the end of the year (second semester).

### HEALTH



83% of returnee children arriving in 2022 are vaccinated against measles from asylum countries. The major challenge is access to health services in the return areas. 71% of returnee households do not have a health insurance card compared to 65% in 2021.

### WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION



79% of households in 2022 reported having access to safe water. More than 50% of them find water within two kilometers. During the drought period, there is an increased need for containers to store sufficient quantities of water at the household level.

### SHELTER



27% of returnees live in their own homes. 49% lived in rented houses; 70% of this group are in the northeastern provinces (Muyinga, Kirundo, and Cankuzo). The returnee community is in great need of support in terms of shelter kits and building materials.

### FOOD SECURITY



57% of returnee households eat only once a day. And 2/3 of the returning households reported never having received food aid after the one they received upon arrival at the transit center.

### ACCESS TO LAND



65% of returnees in 2022 spent their cash allowance to buy land (fields). 73% of those who have lands cannot be cultivated them due to lack of seeds and farming tools.

### LIVELIHOODS



More than one-third of returnees worked as daily workers. 61% of returnees were employed as agricultural laborers in the host community's fields. Many returnees living in border areas cross the border back and forth to engage in temporary labor.