



HIGHLIGHTS

1,001

Refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) arrived in Burundi during July-August 2016

36

Refugees that were living in Burundi have been resettled during the last two months.

58,461

IDPs are living throughout Burundi according to IOM's Data Tracking Matrix Report, published in July 2016.

Population of concern

A total of **149,590** people of concern (PoC)

54,854 refugees and 2,973 asylum seekers as of **31st August 2016**, 32,000 spontaneous returnees according to the Government (this figure includes 4,000 verified by UNHCR), 58,461 Internally Displaced People (IOM figures) and 1,302 people at risk of being stateless.

Refugees (31 August 2016)

Country of origin	Total
Democratic Republic of Congo	54,460
Rwanda	354
Somalia	23
Other nationalities	17
Total	54,854

Refugees and asylum-seekers live mainly in urban zones (Bujumbura) and in four refugee camps (Kinama, Musasa, Bwagiriza and Kavumu).

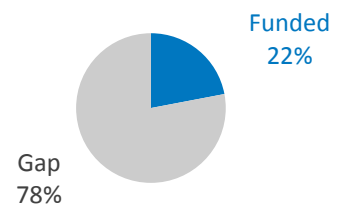
Burundi has four offices including the Branch Office at Bujumbura, a sub office at Muyinga and two field Offices at Ruyigi and Makamba.

The Representation has 146 staff; 33 international including 16 affiliate workforce and 113 nationals including 8 UNVs.

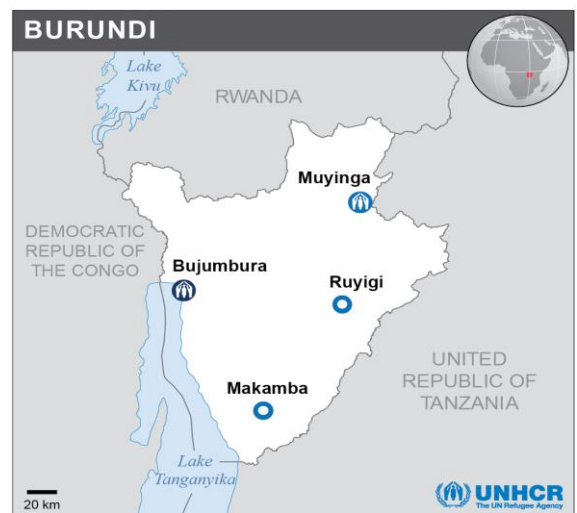
Funding

\$34.5 million requested, **22%** funded.

For the Burundi situation the operation is **13%** funded of the \$15, 5 million requested.



UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have given unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR this year.



UNHCR Country Office UNHCR Sub-Office
UNHCR Field Office

Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Creation date: 21 Sep. 2016.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

UNHCR works with Governmental partners (Ministry of Home Affairs/ONPRA); UN partners (WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, OCHA, UNFPA, UNAIDS, CIRGL, OHCHR) and NGO: (IRC, AHA, RET, CARITAS Burundi, JRS, Burundi Red Cross, COPED).

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection of refugees and asylum-seekers

- The total outflow of Burundians increased with 20,000 new arrivals between July and end of August. Meanwhile UNHCR continued its border and protection monitoring activities in Burundi to assist voluntary and spontaneous returns. The capacity of protection monitors has been increased due to training workshops that were organized.
- The joint verification exercise of spontaneous returnees jointly carried by UNHCR and the authorities in the southern province of Makamba was completed. Monitors have verified 31,826 spontaneous returnees, of whom 2,584 were registered in Tanzania. A further 1,500 spontaneous returnees were monitored by UNHCR offices in Muyinga and in Ruyigi.
- UNHCR and UNFPA Representatives signed a Memorandum of understanding (MOU) on a joint implementation of programs aiming to improve reproductive health and family planning of refugees, internally displaced people and host populations. Both UN agencies are currently establishing a working plan for activities to be implemented under this new framework.
- Child protection remains a high priority for UNHCR in Burundi. In the month of August, 50 Best Interest (of the child) Assessments were completed in refugee camps and in Bujumbura.
- SGBV prevention and assistance continued, including the organization of 155 awareness-raising sessions in the camps and in urban communities.
- Out of 240 individuals who had been submitted for resettlement in July and August, 36 individuals were resettled during these two months.

Health

- Vaccination coverage against Measles has reached 99, 7% and 90% respectively in Bwagiriza and Kavumu refugee camps. In addition 658 urban refugee households (3,502 individuals) have subscribed to health insurance (called SOLIS). Malaria morbidity rate in the four camps has decreased significantly from 30% at the beginning of this year to 8% at end of August.

Self-Reliance activities:

- In July, 696 refugees (majority female) were given a loan through the Village Serving Loan Associations (VSLA) to create income-generating activities that will allow refugees to become more self-sufficient. VSLAs are groups of PoC who put together money in order for members to have access to small loans to start small businesses. At the end of the year the members of this cooperative share the dividends according to the shares each one has contributed.