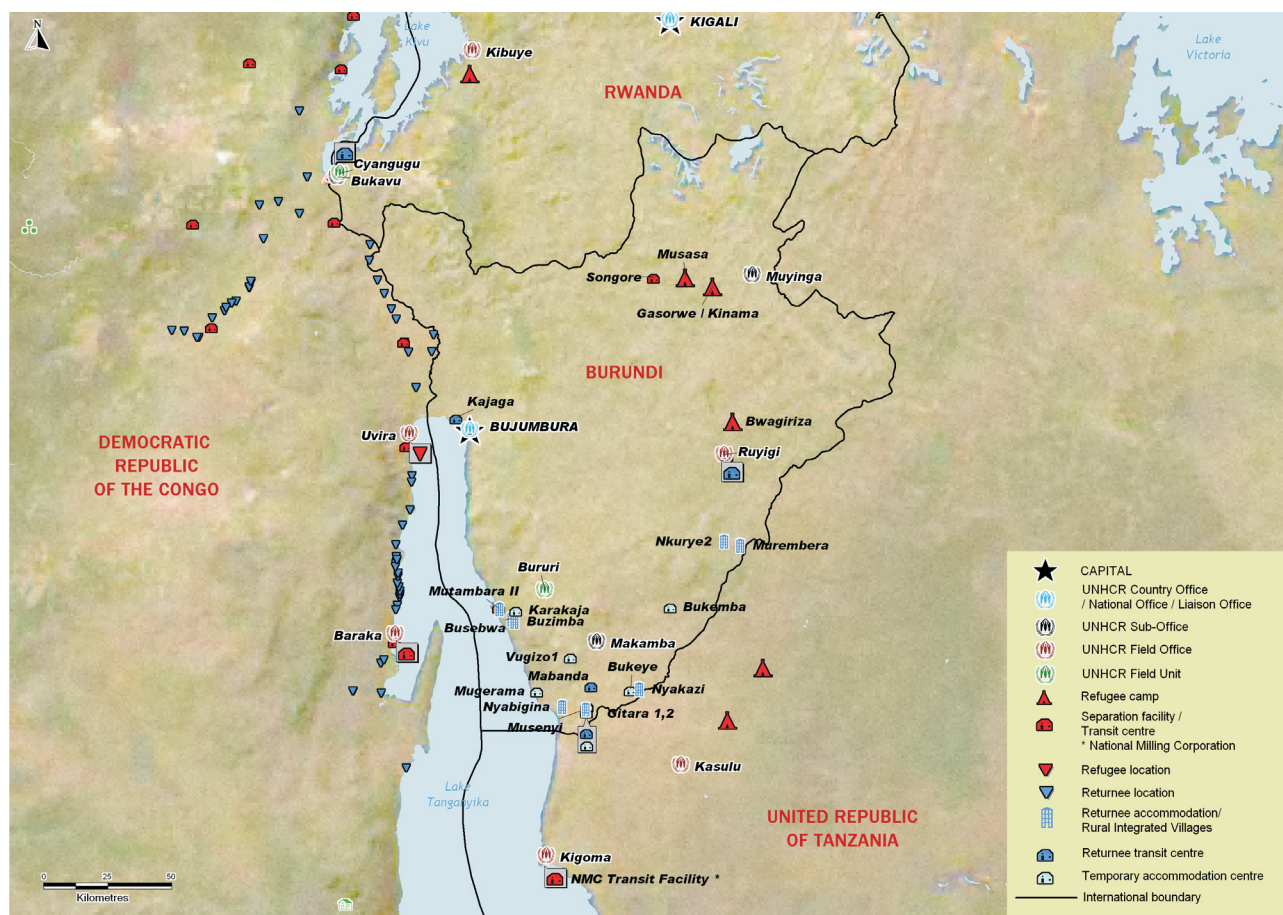


BURUNDI



Operational highlights

- UNHCR assisted over 4,300 Burundian refugees to return home, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).
- Protection and assistance were given to some 35,700 refugees and 10,000 asylum-seekers, mostly from the DRC.
- UNHCR played a leading role in reintegrating some 17,500 Burundian returnees who repatriated between 2009 and 2011. Some 3,400 refugee identity cards were distributed by Burundi's *Office National pour la Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides* (ONPRA), which also issued some 2,300 temporary stay permits to asylum-seekers.

- UNHCR helped the *Commission Nationale des Terres et Autres Biens* (CNTB) to resolve more than 2,400 land-dispute cases registered in the three main provinces of return.
- In total, 272 persons were referred for resettlement in 2011 and 53 departed for third countries.

Working environment

The political situation in Burundi remained relatively stable in 2011. Government officials elected in 2010 took initiatives to strengthen peace and foster an environment conducive to social cohesion, such as setting up the Independent National

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	DRC	35,200	35,200	52	57
	Various	450	450	53	51
Asylum-seekers	DRC	9,400	9,400	52	51
	Rwanda	600	600	45	44
	Various	40	40	41	36
IDPs	Burundi	78,800	350	53	-
Stateless	Stateless people	1,100	-	48	48
Others of concern	Various	250	250	80	42
Returnees (refugees)	DRC	3,900	3,900	56	62
	Various	430	430	56	62
Total		130,170	50,620		

¹ The demographic breakdown of returnees refers to the total 4,330 Burundian returning refugees.

Commission on Human Rights and the National Commission on Truth and Reconciliation. However, arbitrary arrests and extrajudicial killings continued to be reported throughout the year. There were also signs of significant political tensions. The leaders of the main opposition parties, who had withdrawn from the 2010 electoral process, remained in exile.

The socio-economic situation was worrying. The UNDP annual report, published in October, ranked Burundi third from the bottom in the Human Development Index, just ahead of Niger and the DRC (country of origin of the vast majority of refugees in Burundi).

| Achievements and impact |

• Main objectives and targets

UNHCR's main objectives for 2011 were to provide protection and assistance to 10,000 asylum-seekers and 35,700 refugees living in camps and urban areas, as well as to facilitate the reintegration of some 60,100 Burundian returnees (including those who repatriated voluntarily in 2009 and 2010 and those who were expected to return in 2011), by providing them with immediate shelter and helping to resolve land disputes. Other important objectives were to promote the voluntary return of Burundian refugees from neighbouring countries; to strengthen the Government's capacity to protect refugees, returnees and other people of concern; and to provide refugees with material assistance while helping them to enhance their self-reliance.

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR provided the ONPRA with technical assistance. By the end of 2011, nearly 1,500 files covering some 6,000 asylum-seekers had been submitted for refugee status determination (RSD). The principle of *non-refoulement* was respected in Burundi.

Fair protection processes

- UNHCR helped to register all new refugees arriving from conflict-affected areas. In the course of the year, more than 3,400 people received refugee identity cards. A total of 2,700 Burundian returnees were issued with national identity cards to facilitate their free movement and enjoyment of other rights.
- As co-chair of the Working Group on internally displaced persons (IDPs) established by the Government in December 2010, UNHCR participated in 2011 in a profiling exercise of the IDP population and an assessment of the viability of the sites which they were occupying throughout the country. The exercise resulted in the identification of 78,800 IDPs, and provided data for use in finding durable solutions.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Through partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC), UNHCR sought to improve measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in all three refugee camps. The IRC launched a comprehensive community-based awareness-raising campaign that included discussion groups, house-to-house visits and larger community sessions, which benefited more than 23,400 refugees (7,900 men and 15,500 women) in 2011. Some 260 cases of SGBV were reported and all victims received counselling through the three drop-in centres in the camps.

Basic needs and services

- Primary and secondary education was provided to all refugee children in camps. Primary school enrolment increased from 67 to 76 per cent, while enrolment in secondary school increased from 20 to 30 per cent. The enrolment of girls in the primary schools in the camps remained at 48 per cent, although in high schools it came down from 39 to 33 per cent between 2010 and 2011, despite the education awareness sessions conducted in the camps. In the same period, the percentage of qualified teachers grew from 80 to 85 per cent.
- In urban areas, nearly 3,000 refugee students (75 per cent of the total number of refugee children) were enrolled at the primary and secondary levels in six UNHCR-supported schools.
- Some 2,500 houses were rehabilitated in the Musasa and Gasowe camps, allowing all the refugees there to live in adequate conditions. In Bwagiriza Camp, the construction of 192 additional shelters provided shelter to 1,900 refugees.



Congolese refugees in sewing class at Musasa refugee camp.

UNHCR / B. NTWARI

- Basic healthcare was provided to all refugees in camps and all vulnerable people of concern in urban areas. An HIV and AIDS prevention campaign in the camps benefited 19,500 persons, while 12,500 individuals received condoms.
- In each of the three camps, a nutrition centre was constructed to ensure security and better conditions during the supplementary feeding of malnourished children and other persons with special needs.
- In collaboration with its partners, UNHCR provided 3,500 individual shelters. Over the same period, 1,500 shelters were built for those without land in eight rural integrated villages. Overall, almost 110,000 shelters have been built with UNHCR's support since 2002.
- In 2011, UNHCR helped 4,400 returning Burundian children, including 1,100 of school-going age, to be reintegrated into the national educational system. All the returning children were at school in 2011 and received notebooks, pens, pencils and plastic bags. A total of 59 DAFI scholarships were awarded to 53 returnees and six refugees for tertiary education in various disciplines in 2011.

Community participation and self-management

- Participatory assessments were organized in all refugee camps and returnee areas. The findings were incorporated in the operational plan, and activities were carried out with the objective of mobilizing refugees and strengthening their participation in community affairs. A comprehensive programme combining skills training and income-generation activities was implemented both in camps and in urban areas, benefiting 1,350 people of concern (740 women and 610 men).

Durable solutions

- Despite an intensive information campaign, the planned return of 25,000 Burundian refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania did not materialize. A contingency plan was developed to ensure preparedness for any forced returns among the more than 38,000 Burundian refugees in Mtabila Camp in the United Republic of Tanzania. UNHCR was nevertheless able to assist some 4,300 Burundian refugees (of whom some 3,900 were returning from the DRC) to return home. This brought the total number of returnees since the beginning of the voluntary repatriation operation from the United Republic of Tanzania in 2002, to more than half a million. Upon arrival, all returnees received a cash grant, non-food items (NFIs), six months' food rations, seeds, tools, shelter kits, medical assistance, sanitary materials (for females of reproductive age), scholastic materials for children of school-going age, condoms, and specialized transportation for vulnerable groups.
- To ensure that Burundian refugees could return home in dignity and security, a new transit centre with a capacity for 600 people was built at Kajaga (Bujumbura) to accommodate returnees from the DRC. Meanwhile, close to 500 refugees repatriated voluntarily to the DRC in 2011. In addition, 272 persons were referred for resettlement, of whom 53 were resettled in third countries on medical and protection grounds.

- UNHCR resolved protection incidents and conflicts registered through returnee-monitoring exercises and gave legal assistance to some 570 persons. The CNTB decentralized and reinforced its field presence, registering 5,000 new land conflicts (for a cumulative total of almost 18,900) of which it has resolved over 2,400.

External relations

- In 2011, UNHCR strengthened its partnerships with donors at the country level, produced regular awareness-raising publications such as newsletters, and organized briefings on the humanitarian situation in the country.

Logistics and operations support

- UNHCR assisted all 4,300 returnees by transporting them and their belongings to their final destinations in Burundi. Refugees were also transported from urban areas to the various camps.

| Constraints |

More than 38,000 Burundian refugees remaining in Mtabila Camp in the United Republic of Tanzania remained reluctant to return in 2011. This affected planned activities, including the construction of peace villages and shelters.

The profiling of stateless persons could not be conducted due to difficulties encountered in identifying a suitable local team to conduct the exercise.

| Financial information |

Total financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Burundi amounted to USD 44.4 million in 2011, of which only USD 26.5 million were available due to resource constraints. Of these, USD 9.6 million were earmarked contributions, and UNHCR had to tap other resources to meet requirements.

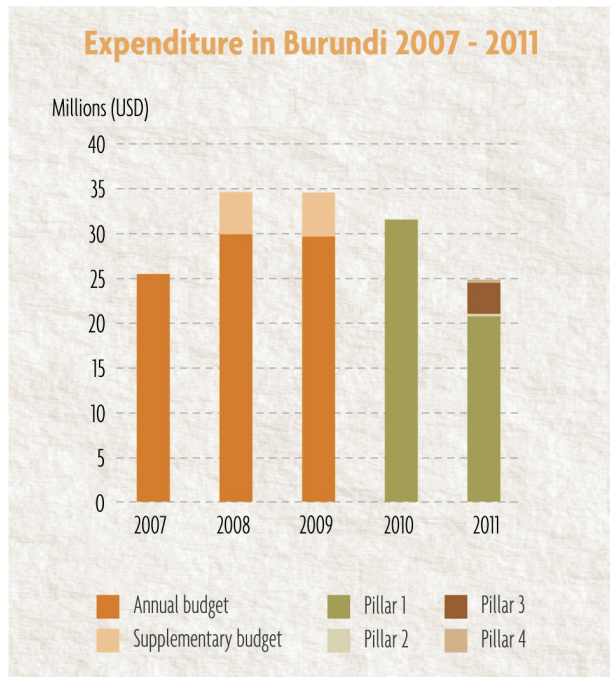
| Organization and implementation |

UNHCR's operation in Burundi was managed by a Country Office in Bujumbura, two sub-offices in Makamba and Muyinga and a field office in Ruyigi. The location of the offices allowed them to ensure proper coverage of refugees, monitor returnee locations, and coordinate and implement reintegration activities.

| UNHCR's presence in 2011 |

□ Number of offices	5
□ Total staff	141
International	23
National	101
JPOs	1
UNVs	14
Others	2

Expenditure in Burundi 2007 - 2011



Working with others

UNHCR worked with the Government, NGOs, donors, UN agencies and the World Bank in Burundi, playing a key role in the sectoral group on early recovery. It also co-led the interagency protection cluster with the Human Rights Office of the UN Office in Burundi (BNUB).

Overall assessment

The provision of basic assistance to refugees in camps was largely satisfactory and UNHCR met most of its objectives

with regard to assistance during the return phase (legal documentation, return packages, shelter, etc.). However, reintegration projects were not fully implemented owing to land conflicts.

Unmet needs

- Distribution of non-food items took place only once during the year, instead of twice as initially planned.
- Some 4,000 refugee children between 6 and 11 years of age did not have access to primary education.
- Special education programmes for children with specific needs could not be implemented.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies: Ministry of Home Affairs (*Office National pour la Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides*), *Commission Nationale des Terres et autres Biens*, *Ministère de la Solidarité Nationale, des Droits de la Personne Humaine et du Genre*

NGOs: African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes, Africa Humanitarian Action, *Centre d'Entraide et de Développement - CARITAS*, *Conseil pour l'Éducation et le Développement*, *Fédération Handicap International*, *Fédération Nationale des Coopératives d'Épargne et de Crédit du Burundi*, International Rescue Committee, *Ligue Iteka*, Norwegian Refugee Council, Refugee Education Trust

Others: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*

Operational partners

Others: BNUB, FAO, ICRC, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

Budget, income and expenditure in Burundi | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	34,335,705	285,362	9,180,489	640,016	44,441,572
Income from contributions	8,229,522	0	1,225,777	98,225	9,553,524
Other funds available	12,582,309	283,885	2,270,608	233,313	15,370,115
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	20,811,831	283,885	3,496,385	331,538	24,923,639
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN					
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>					
National legal framework	0	37,738	0	0	37,738
National administrative framework	35,461	0	342,308	42,234	420,003
National and regional migration policy	38,009	51,684	0	0	89,693
Prevention of statelessness	0	36,464	0	0	36,464
Cooperation with partners	62,306	0	0	47,987	110,293
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	58,080	0	0	0	58,080
Access to territory	106,612	0	0	0	106,612
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	39,969	0	0	0	39,969
Environmental protection	101,451	0	0	0	101,451
Subtotal	441,888	125,886	342,308	90,221	1,000,303

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>					
Reception conditions	97,592	0	0	0	97,592
Registration and profiling	545,738	0	0	117,157	662,895
Access to asylum procedures	33,307	0	0	0	33,307
Fair and efficient status determination	139,138	0	0	0	139,138
Family reunification	137,736	0	0	0	137,736
Civil status documentation	766,527	0	0	0	766,527
Subtotal	1,720,038	0	0	117,157	1,837,195
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>					
Impact on host communities	160,539	0	0	0	160,539
Law enforcement	152,417	0	0	0	152,417
Community security management	64,547	0	0	0	64,547
Gender-based violence	793,800	0	150,658	0	944,458
Protection of children	62,151	0	273,516	0	335,667
Freedom of movement	173,923	0	0	0	173,923
Subtotal	1,407,377	0	424,174	0	1,831,551
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>					
Food security	122,476	0	0	0	122,476
Nutrition	75,278	0	0	0	75,278
Water	477,520	0	0	0	477,520
Shelter and other infrastructure	1,844,790	0	344,204	0	2,188,994
Basic domestic and hygiene items	317,659	0	0	0	317,659
Primary health care	1,334,033	0	0	0	1,334,033
HIV and AIDS	187,287	0	0	0	187,287
Education	588,136	0	109,679	0	697,815
Sanitation services	353,636	0	0	0	353,636
Services for groups with specific needs	201,343	0	0	0	201,343
Subtotal	5,502,158	0	453,883	0	5,956,041
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>					
Participatory assessment	222,369	0	0	0	222,369
Community self-management	107,365	0	0	0	107,365
Camp management and coordination	379,227	0	0	0	379,227
Self-reliance and livelihoods	565,979	0	0	0	565,979
Subtotal	1,274,940	0	0	0	1,274,940
<i>Durable solutions</i>					
Durable solutions strategy	0	0	0	76,022	76,022
Voluntary return	1,658,200	0	0	0	1,658,200
Rehabilitation and reintegration	674,770	0	732,069	0	1,406,839
Resettlement	440,283	0	0	0	440,283
Local integration	0	116,449	0	0	116,449
Subtotal	2,773,253	116,449	732,069	76,022	3,697,793
<i>External relations</i>					
Donor relations	49,300	0	0	0	49,300
Resource mobilisation	187,588	0	0	0	187,588
Public information	63,316	0	197,213	0	260,529
Subtotal	300,204	0	197,213	0	497,417
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>					
Supply chain and logistics	3,437,599	0	554,261	0	3,991,860
Programme management and coordination	1,518,768	41,550	574,480	15,881	2,150,679
Subtotal	4,956,367	41,550	1,128,741	15,881	6,142,539
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	2,435,605	0	217,998	32,257	2,685,860
Total	20,811,830	283,885	3,496,386	331,538	24,923,639