



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Annual Results Report

2022

Burundi

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

With improvement in the country's security situation and effective collaboration between the government, donors, and partner organizations, UNHCR protected and assisted about 90,000 refugees and asylum seekers and facilitated the voluntary return of 21,700 Burundian refugees from several asylum countries. In addition, UNHCR assisted 83,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) affected by natural disasters and climate change.

Burundi continued to receive refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). However, refugee movements remained restricted, which impacted their ability to integrate locally or access livelihood opportunities despite continuous advocacy to lift Burundi's reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention...

The country's socio-economic situation made conditions for the reintegration of Burundian nationals challenging. While returned continued with nearly 22,000 Burundians assist to return, more investments in return areas and reintegration support are needed to ensure returns are sustainable. UNHCR organized a roundtable with the government, donors, development actors, implementing and operational partners to discuss reintegration, mobilize funds, and raise awareness about the situation. A Cross-Border Livelihoods Working Group between Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda was put in place, aimed at enhancing cross-border coordination and collaboration, and strengthening Burundian refugees' self-reliance in countries of asylum, for easier access to livelihood options upon their return.

There was growing political will to ratify the Kampala Convention following a workshop held jointly with the National Independent Commission for Human Rights in Burundi and the National Assembly, the Senate, and other state officials in 2022. However, the draft project is still under review by the cabinet. In 2022, IDP figures dropped by 40,700 compared to 2021 mainly due to a reduction in the frequency and duration of natural disasters such as heavy rain, violent winds, and flooding.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

All PoC in seeking international protection enjoy their rights in Burundi

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.24%	100.00%

Through UNHCR and its legal partner, assistance and technical support was provided to the two-refugee status determination (RSD) bodies of asylum seekers and ensured that processing time for asylum claims was respected. The National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (ONPRA) passed RSD decisions on 100% of the asylum applications within 60 days, enabling applicants to regularize their stay in Burundi. However, in application of the migration law passed in November 2021, only those pre-screened by the Commissariat General des Migrations (CGM) have access to asylum procedures, hence the results reached. UNHCR is of the opinion that this new layer, creates a risk of indirect refoulement as records of the CGM are not accessible to UNHCR.

In principle and as per the law, refugees and asylum-seekers enjoy freedom of movement in Burundi. But in practice, camp-based refugees are required to obtain an exit permit to leave the camp, a practice that has restricted freedom of movement. At the end of 2022, a decision from the Minister of Interior to suspend issuance of exit permits further hindered refugees' freedom of movement.

However, UNHCR advocated with the government to exercise flexibility on its decision for refugees on health and resettlement procedures. To that effect, the government exceptionally allowed such movement to be carried out under police escort. UNHCR continued its advocacy to ensure freedom of movement for refugees is fully restored, enabling refugees to continue engaging in livelihood activities and regain their dignity.

In 2022, there was no instance of refoulement reported. This may be partially due to border monitoring activities and sensitization of border officials on international protection principles.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By 2022 access to basic needs including health, nutrition, HIV, safe shelter, clean energy, basic items, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities is granted to PoC in Burundi.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	21.76%	2.20%
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.74%	15.10%
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Returnees	69.44%	4.60%
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Stateless Persons	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Host Community	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	78.10%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Returnees	94.44%	81.30%

The last estimate for nationals living below the poverty line took place in 2013 and was 64.9 %. There is no estimate for refugees or returnees. In 2020, the government conducted a survey to update the poverty statistics but did not include refugees.

Most refugees live in 5 refugee camps managed by ONPRA, with UNHCR's support. All refugees in camps are eligible for assistance and basic services. People in Kinama and Kavumu refugee camps and their surroundings could face landslides as they are near ravines.

Access to primary health care is guaranteed, and a referral system to secondary and tertiary health facilities remains functional. The overall mortality rate remained unchanged in 2022 (0,9/1000/month) in the camps where maternity services ran 24/7 to ensure no maternal death. 94.3 % of deliveries were attended by a medical practitioner.

In 2022, there was no significant change in the MAM and SAM situation compared to 2021, thanks to supplementary feeding for malnourished children and the chronically ill. A total of 1,220 refugees were assisted, and their health condition improved.

The refugee children and women were included in the national deworming, vitamin A supplementation and the distribution of mosquito nets. Children under five years were also vaccinated against measles. The Ministry of Health accredited health centres in the 5 refugee camps as ARV treatment centres for HIV/AIDS patients. For returnees, children under five years, those arriving without a vaccination card or are not vaccinated against measles are identified and sent to the health districts for vaccination.

Most IDPs reside within the communities, some living in makeshift or temporary shelters. Roughly 3,000 individuals reside in two IDP sites, managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs, in communal and individual shelters constructed from plastic sheeting which have since dilapidated. UNHCR supported 106 households with durable housing for IDPs living in the host community.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

All refugee and returnee children and youth of school age in primary, secondary and tertiary are supported to access education, complementary pathways and inclusion in the national education legal framework by 2022.

Refugees and returnees benefit self-reliance and livelihood opportunities and improve their social life conditions.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.59%	27.89%
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Returnees	1.11%	62.01%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	IDPs	95.76%	87.91%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.26%	87.86%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Returnees	88.89%	90.84%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Stateless Persons	100.00%	100.00%

Article 66 of the 2021 Migration Law provides for the right to work for refugees. The labor code also states that every national has the right to work. However, refugees who manage to secure work often have no proper employment contract and do not enjoy any type of labor rights. UNHCR's strategy is to empower refugees to become self-employed. In this vein, refugees were able to join associations and cooperatives, some jointly with Burundian nationals, enabling the running of their businesses; especially as refugees' freedom of movement is limited and refugees do not have access to land for agriculture.

In 2022, through its partner RET, some businesses were supported with materials and trainings to create more sustainable self-employment opportunities. World Vision International has put in place income generative activities in various areas benefitting 389 people.

A dual education system applies in Burundi: refugee children are enrolled in the Congolese education system or in the Burundian education system. In refugee camps, children attend the Congolese education system and curriculum. The Ministry of Education has is willing to include refugee children in the National Education System and put in place a Joint Technical Committee to develop the Education strategy. At higher/tertiary education level, UNHCR's advocacy resulted in 22 refugees paying tuition fees as nationals whilst in 2021, they paid as foreigners. UNHCR also managed to secure places in private universities for 140 refugees and 29 returnees. Proportions of children enrolled in primary and secondary education for refugees apply for those in camps.

UNHCR received no report on refugees feeling unsafe. Peaceful cohabitation activities, including access to basic services given to Burundian nationals in the camps reinforce social cohesion between both communities. The Results Monitoring Survey indicates that 80 out of 91 IDP households (88%) interviewed in the two IDP sites feel secure.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

More POCs benefit from a wider range of solutions in 2022

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	706	1,298

Due to the situation in their home countries, no refugees residing in Burundi were assisted to voluntarily return home.

Nearly 22, 000 Burundians were assisted to return home in 2022 from various countries. To encourage more investments in return and reintegration for several reasons related to insufficient measures to make their return and integration sustainable.

UNHCR organized a roundtable with the government, donors, development actors, implementing and operational partners to discuss reintegration, mobilize funds, and raise awareness about the situation. A Cross-Border Livelihoods Working Group between Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda was put in place, aimed at enhancing cross-border coordination and collaboration, and strengthening Burundian refugees' self-reliance in countries of asylum, for easier access to livelihood options upon their return.

UNHCR successfully advocated with the US Embassy to process the pending resettlement cases in their pipeline since 2019, which resulted in the commencement of selection that accepted 99.9 per cent of the individuals. UNHCR submitted 4,264 refugees to Australia, Canada and the USA, surpassing its annual allocated quota of 4,100 individuals. The quota met represented 102 per cent of submission achievement in 2022 compared to the 100% (18,84 submissions) made in 2021. 1,298 refugees departed to Australia, Canada, France, Norway, Sweden and the USA with the assistance of UNHCR, in coordination with IOM and ONPRA. UNHCR strived to expand refugee access to complementary pathways - scholarships. However, none was successful in the interviews and could proceed to the next step.

Most of the IDPs in Burundi currently tracked by the UN were displaced because of natural disasters. For many, their previous residences are no longer habitable due to flooding and landslides. UNHCR has advocated for alternative solutions for IDPs who do not have additional land parcels. Thus far, the

Government of Burundi identified two locations for possible relocation of IDPs. However, the allocated land is still undergoing feasibility works.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

All persons seeking asylum in Burundi have access to asylum procedures. However, the 2021 Migration Law stipulates that the Commissariat General des Migrations is the first instance for persons entering Burundi to go through prior to accessing asylum procedures. This layer creates further delays in the asylum procedures. There were however no reports of refoulement in 2022. The Ministry of Interior imposed restrictive policy on freedom of movement for camp-based refugees. Only those who were under resettlement were allowed to leave the camp under police escort. Not only did this stance impact refugees' abilities to pursue livelihood activities but also placed a budgetary strain on UNHCR and IOM resources. Delays in disbursement of earmarked funding, lack/poor internet connectivity in the camps, restrictive resettlement criteria and limited slots for medical cases impacted the steady flow of RST submissions in 2022.

Due to limited resources and delays in receiving internationally purchased drugs, health care services were impacted in 2022. Delays for the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) by the Minister of Health for refugee inclusion in the national health system is another challenge. Most of the Burundi's population rely on agriculture (mostly subsistence farming) for their livelihoods. The scarcity of job opportunities and restriction to freedom of movement made it difficult for refugees to secure decent work. The national youth unemployment rate stood at about 65 percent in 2022. Changes in the Congolese curriculum, (not shared with the management of camp-based schools in a timely manner), negatively impacted on the children's examination result.

Burundi does not have resources to pursue permanent resource intensive solutions for internal displacement. In addition, there is scarcity of arable and disaster-risk free land in Burundi. Given the decline in funding, the interventions from the humanitarian community and UNHCR, in particular, to support the government, have seen a progressive downward trend.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2022, UNHCR and 11 partners launched the DRC Regional Refugee Response Plan to provide protection and humanitarian assistance for Congolese refugees in the region, and in keeping with the aspirations of the Global Compact on Refugee (GCR). In addition, 22 partners continued working on the Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan (JRRRP) to address reintegration issues in Burundi. In support of durable solutions and reintegration of returnees, UNHCR, under the umbrella of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and with the support of the EU, led a roundtable discussion on reintegration in November 2022. This event brought together key stakeholders with the objective of reinforcing collective efforts to support the government on the reintegration agenda. The round table recommended the development of a multi-actor multi-year joint strategy on durable solutions and reintegration Programme that replace the JRRRP.

Existing strategic partnerships with World Bank, within the framework of Window for Host Communities and Refugees of IDA (WHR), the preparatory phase on the Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA) and through relevant components, the bank's project portfolio was implemented. Strong collaboration with the EU's International Partnerships (INTPA) led to the design and approval of EUR 40 million regional project that aims to help address the Burundian refugee crisis through support in protection, resilience and dialogue to impacted States (Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda).

In 2022, the Association pour l'Education, la Concorde et le Développement (AECD) supported the construction of school infrastructures and facilities in refugee camps, UNICEF supported in school kits for learners, the Government of China support urban refugee youth in vocational training.

Concerted efforts by the humanitarian community enhanced the protection and assistance of IDPs in Burundi. Seven sectors are active in Burundi as per the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

infrastructure. UNHCR is also working with national partners to advocate for the Burundi government to ratify the Kampala Convention.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Enhance the environment of asylum by preventing refoulement and improve reception of conditions.

All PoC have access to a fair RSD procedure, interviews conducted and feedback provided to PoC.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	IDPs	Unknown	70.00%	67.18%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	76.17%	95.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Returnees	48.00%	90.00%	55.28%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	IDPs	100.00%	100.00%	96.70%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.86%	100.00%	94.90%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Stateless Persons	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Throughout 2022, UNHCR and ONPRA noted the arrival of 3,460 individuals of which 2,788 were registered on an individual basis as asylum seekers.

As far as civil documentation is concerned, UNHCR, the Social Action for Development (SAD), and the Government Civil Registrar collaboratively issued birth certificates for 2,567 children. UNICEF funded SAD, which operated in Burundi's five refugee camps helping refugee children obtain birth certificates.

In 2022, many recognized refugees obtained identification documents issued by the Burundian authorities, thus regularizing their residence status in the host country. However, due to critical financial and material constraints, UNHCR could not issue and renew identification documents for 11,951 refugees.

All returnees received returnee attestations reflecting the heads of household and their family members' biodata details. The attestation helps returnees access public services, as the local authorities recognize the document. Enhancing the Government Civil Registrar's capacity would help all returnees obtain their attestations in a timely manner.

UNICEF funded the Government Civil Registrar and Famille Pour Vaincre Le SIDA (a local NGO) to issue birth certificates for returnee children. It is expected that building Government Civil Registrar and this NGO's staff capacity should improve the quality of birth certificates, including biodata corrections.

To address shortfalls, UNICEF with other partners in the Child Protection Sub-Sector supported civil registry structures to ensure that birth registration process and documents are made accessible to the Burundian population. Based on the RMS survey conducted at the end of 2022, 303 out of 451 IDPs interviewed (67%) confirmed that their children were in possession of birth certificates. However, due to the impact of natural disasters that led to further displacement, a significant number of IDPs lost their documents and require support to replace them.

The RMS survey, which was conducted during the reporting period, showed that only 195 of the 451 - (43%) IDPs consulted were in possession of legally recognized documents which is a decrease compared to 2021 where UNHCR advocated for all IDPs in the sites to replace their national identity cards free of charge. Given the importance of the national ID in accessing basic services, this remained a major challenge that will need to be addressed in 2023.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Due to limited resources, many recognized refugees face challenges in moving freely as their refugee identity cards are not renewed on time. Additionally, the three-year validity of identity cards issued by the government creates a backlog of IDs in need of renewal. Therefore, there is a need to reinforce ONPRA's monitoring of this activity and to timely purchase ID consumables.

In 2022, UNHCR advocated with the Ministry of Interior for the issuance of documents to IDPs free of charge. However, local authorities responsible for printing the documents ran out of the required inputs and thus were not able to issue the documents. IDPs themselves could not afford the cost.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Persons at risk of statelessness enjoy the nationalization, durable legal status and get permanent residency

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.00	15.00	30.00
2.2 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal advice or representation.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.11%	100.00%	97.75%
2.3 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.29%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The new Migration Law, No. 1/25 of 5 November 2021, sets 60 days processing time to pass decisions on first-instance asylum claims. Throughout 2022, ONPRA registered 2,987 asylum seekers, of which 98% of Congolese (DRC) origin. Thanks to UNHCR's advocacy, an accelerated RSD procedure was set for this particular group whilst asylum seekers from other countries underwent regular RSD procedures.

Icitori C'Amahoro, UNHCR's implementing partner, provides legal aid to refugees undergoing status determination procedures at the first instance and appeal levels. ONPRA denied refugee status to 523 asylum seekers, of which 91% of rejected asylum seekers received legal assistance from Icitori C' Amahoro, ensuring refugees' access to fair RSD procedures. In addition, UNHCR participates in the first-

instance Eligibility Committee and the Appeal Board, ensuring the RSD procedures comply with international standards. UNHCR also builds capacity and provides logistical support to RSD decision-making and legal-aid partners.

A Joint ONPRA/UNHCR Committee may undertake RSD assessments to grant derivative refugee status to uphold refugees' family unity. In 2022, ONPRA/UNHCR Committee gave derivative refugee status to 117 refugees at the camp level

ONPRA/UNHCR Committee requested additional information while assessing 26 derivative refugee status requests. The committee also denied three derivative requests and advised the claimants to approach ONPRA-Bujumbura for full-fledged refugee status determination procedures.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Some members of the eligibility Committee need more training on RSD. In addition, the Appeal Board's government members are civil servants whose competing activities impact the ability of the board to convene regularly. Icirore C'Amahoro replaced International Rescue Committee (IRC) in providing legal aid during RSD procedures later in the year but months elapsed before this local NGO could practically take over from IRC. Furthermore, the practice of assessing derivative requests differs from one location to the other. For example, while ONPRA/UNHCR Committee undertakes derivative refugee status assessments in some camps, ONPRA solely assumes this role in other locations. There is a need for harmonization of the approach to derivative refugee status determination procedures.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Risk of violence , exploitation and abuse of children are identified and addressed and protection mechanisms strengthened.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	Unknown	60.00%	87.91%
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.77%	95.00%	88.46%
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Returnees	74.04%	90.00%	87.92%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	98.00%	72.31%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Returnees	Unknown	90.00%	57.97%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.00%	70.00%	64.24%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Returnees	65.41%	70.00%	63.46%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Save the Children and UNHCR conducted weekly awareness raising sessions on GBV amongst refugees and returnees, to deter GBV occurrence and inform communities about services provided by UNHCR and its partners in refugee camps (prevention and referral pathways for GBV response)

Information was shared widely so that refugees can know where to access each service in the camps.

Furthermore, women friendly spaces were put in place where survivors accessed counselling services and psychological support in a confidential manner.

925 GBV survivors were identified in 2022 and their cases managed, using child friendly approaches for children survivors of GBV. 235 survivors were referred to the health Implementing Partner, Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC) for medical attention. Psychosocial support was provided to survivors in need. GBV survivors were supported in rebuilding their economic resilience and regained their dignity through coordination between UNHCR, Save the Children and the Refugee Education Trust (RET) – UNHCR’s partner in charge of self-reliance. 295 GBV survivors benefited from training in management of Village Savings and Loan Associations, mentoring and coaching in embroidery and handicraft.

Returning Burundian refugees had access to psychosocial, legal, medical and material support services in transit centres including support to GBV survivors. All women and children, including persons with specific needs were screened and received psychosocial support. 93 women survivors of GBV in the country of asylum were identified and supported. The main types of violence identified were rape, physical and emotional/psychological violence, and denial of resources. All the survivors received dignity kits. In addition, 20 partners’ staff were trained on GBV incident identification, prevention, and response.

A coordination mechanism co-led by General Directorate responsible for the Repatriation, Reintegration and Reinstallation of returnees and war displaced persons (DGRRR) and UNHCR is in place. Awareness sessions on GBV and training of the GBV/CP committees at community level were also organized by several other partners: ICCA, World Vision International, IRC, Ministry of Social Affairs, etc.). GBV cases within the community are dealt with by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Refugee GBV cases are either dismissed or alleged perpetrators do not face serious criminal charges.

Instances of alleged perpetrators being released on bail or prosecutor not recognizing that GBV occurred remained common, especially in eastern part of Burundi. Seeing alleged perpetrators return to the camps puts another strain on survivors and exacerbates their trauma.

As for the returnees, the main challenges were related to public services’ capacity to timely respond to the needs of GBV survivors. Additionally, response was often inadequate due to insufficient qualified staff and other service providers. To add to this, some services are far to reach for the already traumatized survivors. There is a need to strengthen public services providers’ capacity for adequate government response.

UNFPA provided dignity kits to all returnee women aged 10 to 49 in the beginning of 2022 but could not sustain this assistance due to lack of resources.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Well-Being and Basic Needs.

IDPs and host communities have access to immediate needs and benefit from durable solution national strategies.

Operational Support and Supply Chain.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72.67%	85.00%	62.80%
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29.39%	70.00%	0.00%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Returnees	Unknown	80.00%	0.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Cash-based interventions (CBI) is one of UNHCR's most important protection tools as part of its humanitarian response programs in Burundi. UNHCR is implementing a cash and voucher intervention for all Burundian returnees as well as refugees in all 5 camps. Cash assistance to returnees is provided via mobile money. This provides the necessary flexibility for returnees to meet their basic subsistence needs and facilitates integration in their areas of return.

In 2022, UNHCR distributed cash to 21788 returnees using mobile money. All were given a telephone device and a sim card with mobile money services incorporated. For refugees in camps, they receive the cash and voucher assistance on a monthly basis for core relief items such as soaps and briquettes month. In addition, UNHCR, through its partnership with WFP, made available assistance for cooking fuel through cash vouchers to all camp-based refugees. Starting in October 2022, 54.927 camp-based refugees out of 55.641 received vouchers to access clean energy.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Lack of resources and the challenging economic environment led to delays or decreases in assistance.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

All PoC live in sustainable housing and settlements

More PoC access to alternative energy

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	IDPs	15.00%	30.00%	5.49%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	75.00%	7.44%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Returnees	69.72%	80.00%	4.59%

9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Stateless Persons	Unknown	100.00%	100.00%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	IDPs	Unknown	80.00%	67.03%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.00%	100.00%	88.97%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Returnees	Unknown	85.00%	73.75%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Stateless Persons	Unknown	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, 21,788 Burundian refugees in neighboring countries returned to Burundi. According to the protection monitoring report many returnee households did not have houses to go back to with approximately 70 % of returnees reporting they could not recover their dwellings because they were either destroyed or sold when they were in exile. A sizeable number of returnees used a share of their return package to buy land but could not afford all the required materials. IOM and UNHCR provide vulnerable returnees and host communities alike with shelter kits comprising iron sheets, poles, and nails.

Repairs and rehabilitation of dilapidated shelters for vulnerable refugees in the five camps and the construction of houses for the new arrivals most vulnerable ones was also done. 312 shelters were repaired. For rehabilitation, persons with specific needs were prioritized for whom 54 shelters were rehabilitated out of a need of the 76 shelters rehabilitated during the reporting period. With regard to the construction, 365 new shelters were built.

The number of internally displaced persons in Burundi is estimated at 154,248 persons, which represents 1% of the total population in Burundi. Many IDPs were affected by floods and landslides. Many of them are residing within the communities, some living in makeshift or temporary shelter and have serious protection needs. UNHCR is the co-lead of the shelter and NFI sub-sector and has provided 106 shelters to vulnerable IDPs as contribution to a durable solution to their situation.

Solar lamps were procured at the end of year and distributed. A study on the need or streetlighting and green energy was conducted, and implementation is foreseen in 2023.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The scarce availability of land in Burundi and the existing land conflicts within the local population exclude refugees from access to land. In addition to that there is no specific provision related to right to land tenure and property rights to housing and /or land in the November 2021 Burundian Law on Migration. Due to the funding situation, not all activities were carried out as planned. UNHCR faced serious difficulties as shelters have to be rehabilitated every year, particularly in 4 of the 5 camps where most of the shelters are aging. Restriction on freedom of movement poses a strain on refugees making them unable to provide local construction materials for themselves.

Insufficient funding made it difficult to include provision of doors and windows to the shelter kits distributed to returnees.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

All refugees and returnees access to health Care, HIV & reproductive and nutrition services through national system or alternative system

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	IDPs	Unknown	100.00%	95.17%
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.28%	100.00%	94.09%
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Returnees	Unknown	100.00%	96.79%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	94.12%	100.00%	100.00%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Returnees	Unknown	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, through the implementation of the COVID-19 response plan and the readjustment of health programmes, the refugee and asylum seekers had access to primary healthcare with a referral system to secondary and tertiary facilities. 184,865 consultations were carried out and 4,061 individuals were transferred to referral hospitals. 54,978 consultations for children under 5 years of age, which represent 29.7% of all curative consultations were also carried out. This also led to a low overall mortality rate (0.9/1000/month) as well as for children under 5 years (1.3/1000/month) and a vaccination coverage of 90% (measles).

In urban areas, access to health care for urban refugees was provided by public and private health care facilities that have an agreement with the UNHCR's medical partner and the objective was mainly to reach people with specific needs. UNHCR has started with the WDF project which focuses on non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

In 2022, the public health strategy guaranteed access to reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services for refugees in the five health centres in the refugee camps. All 5 health facilities have now been accredited as ARV treatment centres.

The maternity services in the five camps registered 2,352 pregnant women for the first prenatal consultation. 2,112 deliveries were recorded in health facilities including 92 deliveries for the host populations, i.e., a coverage of 94.3%. Family planning services were provided as part of the minimum package of services offered in the health centre. Despite the efforts of UNHCR, UNFPA and its partners, the use of family planning services remain a taboo leading to poor family planning coverage.

The strengthening of nutrition strategies in refugee camps in accordance with the guidelines of the national nutrition protocol, has made it possible to manage cases of global acute malnutrition and to support supplementary feeding for malnourished children and the chronically ill. 1,220 people have benefited from food supplementation, including 628 MAM cases.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

International procurement of drugs had to be decreased due to budgetary constraints of the operation. The MoU for the integration of refugees into the national health system submitted to the Ministry of Health in 2020 is yet to be signed by the Minister, therefore delaying implementation of inclusion agenda. The limited resources allocated to UNHCR Burundi has led to shortage of medicines for mental health and supplies for HIV Voluntary Testing. Additionally, the SENS-SMART nutrition survey and the JAM (Joint

Assessment Mission) in the refugee camps couldn't be carried out due to lack resources.

11. Outcome Area: Education

All PoC at school age have physical access to education due to the increase of educational infrastructure

School aged PoCs show increased school performance due to the enhancement of the quality of education.

Protection of school aged PoC girls is enhanced through their access to education

Access of PoC youth to diversified tertiary education opportunities

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

All refugee children enrolled in school camps follow the Congolese curriculum and system. Some camp-based refugee children attend Burundian schools located in proximity to the camps and in other urban areas (Bujumbura in particular). The same applies to urban refugees and according to the RMS, 50 per cent of the refugee children are enrolled in the national education system.

Statistics indicate that 24,382 refugee children and youth enrolled in schools in the 5 refugee camps and were supported in school kits; 132 refugee children with disabilities and 127 unaccompanied refugee children were supported to pursue education; 350 refugee teachers in camps were trained; 648 girls in refugee camps and urban areas were assisted in hygienic kit and towel as a strategy of maintaining girls at school and preventing girls dropouts; 1,781 camp based primary students did the National Examination sanctioning the end of the primary cycle, 1,278 camp based students did the National Examination sanctioning the end of the secondary first cycle and 4,53 camp based secondary students did the National Examination sanctioning the end of the secondary cycle; school infrastructures and facilities were constructed/rehabilitated (18 classrooms, 1 administrative office, 1 library, 3 blocks of latrines, 2 fences).

At higher/tertiary education level, 140 refugee and 29 returnee youth were enrolled in private universities through DAFI, DAFI/AUF and UNHCR scholarships. Furthermore, UNHCR advocated for 22 refugee youths to be enrolled in two national universities at the same cost as nationals. Previously, they were considered as foreigners and therefore, charged tuition fees at the rate accorded to foreigners. The Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS), UNHCR Implementing Partner for primary and secondary education, provided support to 2,915 urban refugee students enrolled in fundamental education. These students attended 20 public schools in the capital city of Bujumbura and Rumonge province.

As a result of advocacy for inclusion of refugee children in the national education system, and in line with the government's pledge on the same, the Ministry of Education put in place a joint technical committee, including UNICEF and UNESCO to develop a strategy on the inclusion of refugees in the national education system.

As far as returnees and IDPs are concerned, access to education is guaranteed as these are Burundian citizens. However, apart from those who benefit from DAFI scholarships (refugees and returnees), there are no records to determine the proportion of other persons of concern who are enrolled in the national education system.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The Education Management Information System in Burundi exists but does not include refugees. For the purpose of this annual report, information on education is drawn from the RMS reports. It is, therefore,

difficult to calculate the indicators as the exact number of students enrolled in tertiary/higher education and those in the national education system (registered in camps and urban areas) at primary education level are not recorded.

Although informed on the need to shift from the Congolese curriculum to the Burundian one, camp-based refugees have expressed their reluctance for this impending switch. In addition, there is need to diversify the field of education because the Congolese curriculum in the camps provides for only two fields - Pedagogy and Commerce.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

All PoC access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	58.97%
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	32.92%
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Stateless Persons	Unknown	100.00%	100.00%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	IDPs	Unknown	100.00%	81.32%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	100.00%	87.18%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Returnees	Unknown	100.00%	81.67%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Stateless Persons	Unknown	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, efforts were made to achieve the standard of 20litres/person/day and guarantee access to safe drinking water for refugees. In this vein, water infrastructure was constructed and maintained, including water testing and chlorination. 100% of camp-based refugees and returnees in transit centres have access to safe drinking water.

Awareness-raising sessions were held on water infrastructure management. In its intervention strategy, World Vision International (WVI) included people with disabilities as one of its key priority groups. In Bwagiriza camp, WVI constructed 30 ramps to facilitate access to water points for people living with disabilities whilst in Musasa, 1,771 households received at least one jerrycan.

To help refugees with safe water storage, WWI provided 480 jerrycans and 352 buckets to beneficiaries.

In Bwagiriza 6 x 13 blocks of latrines and 4 x 10 ablution blocks while one ablution block were constructed dedicated to persons with disabilities. This enhanced inclusion of people living with disabilities in the response mechanisms put in place. It also improved access to safe drinking water for all.

Despite budgetary constraints and the impact of COVID-19, UNHCR, focused its interventions on improving sanitation and hygiene in the five refugee camps and the transit centres across the country.

It is worth noting that although the end year figures for the household toilet indicator cited for IDPs is high, there are no individual family latrines at the IDP sites all are communal.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Due to lack of funding, distribution of core relief items including jerry cans to the entire population can not be organized. The life span of the jerrycans has been exceeded and therefore, safe drinking water storage at household level has become challenging with the risks of exposure to water borne diseases.is

At Cishemere transit centre, regular supply of potable water remained a real challenge as potable water was made available to refugees through water trucking which requires more resources to implement and achieve the desired outcome.

Most of the latrines are full and resources for construction of new latrines and/or rehabilitation of existing ones is very limited compared to the needs in all the five refugee camps. As noted in some refugee camps of Bwagiriza and Kavumu there were few ablution blocks compared to the population in those camps.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

PoC improve their socio-economic conditions through available self-reliance and livelihood opportunities

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	IDPs	40.73%	60.00%	54.95%
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	50.00%	42.31%
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	19.17%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	IDPs	Unknown	25.00%	0.00%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	45.83%	60.00%	0.78%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Returnees	Unknown	40.00%	0.83%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	IDPs	Unknown	75.00%	16.01%

13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	100.00%	4.32%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Returnees	Unknown	70.00%	2.45%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Stateless Persons	Unknown	80.00%	66.60%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR has no record of refugees who have individually opened bank accounts. However, refugees receive cash assistance via mobile money, which does not require opening bank accounts. The rate of unemployed refugees of working age was significantly high in late 2022 due to limited work opportunities in remote camps where refugees reside. PRODECI-TURIKUMWE project, funded by the World Bank, hired 20 refugees to do construction work. Consequently, UNHCR focused on promotion of self-employment through training, marketing skills development, and the provision of start-up kits. RET, UNHCR's implementing partner, supported 29 refugee associations and cooperatives targeting multiple fields, including trade, restaurant, agro-pastoralism, fishery, and micro-enterprise. In addition, this partner trained 734 refugee women and men on VSLA and income saving. These activities aimed to generate income for refugees and battle idleness. In late 2022, WVI implemented livelihood activities in Bwagiriza refugee camp, benefiting 386 refugees and 3 Burundian nationals to reinforce social cohesion.

In 2022, a few refugees self-reported positive changes to their income and living standards compared to 2021. Other refugees diversified their activities thanks to the technical support they received from UNHCR's livelihood partners.

UNHCR provided returnees with telephones and cash assistance as part of their return package. Each adult received 150 USD, and each child 75 USD. Some returnees used their cash assistance to buy a piece of land or asset for their livelihood.

The monitoring report found that 1 882 households were unsatisfied with their income, 2,668 partially satisfied, and 3,775 were satisfied to engage in savings, loans, and livelihood associations.

In 2022, UNHCR adopted a new strategic approach focused on making livelihood programmes more sustainable. In the camps. Previously, the operation focused mostly on providing the most vulnerable refugees with an income, many of the enterprises/cooperatives created through this approach did not prove to be sustainable and disbanded shortly after the external funding stopped.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

For refugees, employment opportunities are significantly limited in Burundi, and the restrictions on refugee movement further impact their ability to engage in the labor market. ANACCOOP, a government body, did not issue permits for some refugee cooperatives and associations to operate. UNHCR challenged this position and advocated for refugees, citing provisions touching refugee labor in the 1951 Refugee Convention and the Burundian government's pledge to promote refugee self-reliance, as stated during the Global Refugee Forum. Refugees find difficulties getting loans from financial institutions, as this requires a guarantee such as property that refugees do not usually possess.

Given the high demand for employment in the agricultural sector, the daily pay rate is often low and does not enable returnees to cater to their daily needs. Returnees indicated that diversifying their income sources could promote their living conditions.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Voluntary return preparation, organization, assistance of voluntary return, support to area of origin sustain the reintegration

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Returnees	Unknown	100.00%	95.80%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

A total of 21,788 individuals were assisted to voluntarily return to Burundi. Since the signing of the voluntary repatriation Tripartite Agreement in 2017, a total of 207,567 Burundian refugees have thus far been assisted to return in safety and with dignity.

During the reporting period, 100% of the returnees received an Attestation de Reconnaissance issued by the DGRRR, the government body in charge of voluntary repatriation and reintegration. This document, which includes the family composition of the returnee, grants every returnee access to civil status documents and national identification documents in return areas.

However, only 72% of returnees who received these recognition documents actually received a civil status document, either because civil registrar services are not available in their areas of return and the existing ones are far to reach, or because the civil registrar does not have the capacity to offer the needed services to returnee applicants.

The Government of Burundi and UNHCR facilitated a “Go and See” visit to Burundi and a “Come and Tell” visit to Tanzania in August and November 2022 respectively. The main objective of the visits was for refugees to get first-hand information on the conditions in areas of intended return so as to enable them to make an informed decision. The visits also aimed at sensitizing Burundian refugees who sought asylum in Tanzania.

In this regard, all refugees in Tanzania, particularly those who reside in camps were informed on the prevailing situation in Burundi. UNHCR also facilitated “Come and Tell” missions of Burundian government officials to Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, and Kenya to provide country-of-origin information to Burundian refugees living in those countries.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Awareness raising among refugees on the conduciveness of conditions in the country of origin through “Go and See” and “Come and Tell” activities was solely funded by UNHCR and due to insufficient funding, the activity was irregularly carried out.

Furthermore, as UNHCR is the only actor that provides support to the DGRRR, it is likely that the should UNHCR’s financial and material support be discontinued, the government body will not be able to provide the necessary documentation and other protection services to returnees.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Eligible refugees to third country solutions including resettlement and complementary pathways get durable solution

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,800	5,000	4,264
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	365.00	365.00	1,460.00

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, resettlement remained a priority protection tool and a durable solution. UNHCR successfully advocated resuming the processing of the 6,500 cases pending since 2019 with Australia, Canada and the USA, which resulted in the commencement of selection missions that accepted 99.9 per cent of the individuals in their pipeline. In response to the Office's advocacy efforts, the USA granted UNHCR an additional resettlement quota.

UNHCR rigorously intensified its resettlement activities, identifying vulnerable refugees for resettlement consideration and exceeding its annual resettlement quota. The Office submitted 4,264 refugees to Australia, Canada and the USA, surpassing its annual allocated quota of 4,100 individuals. The quota met represented a 102 percent implementation rate in 2022. The submission figure was against a population of 18,000 refugees needing resettlement per Burundi's 2022 Projected Global Resettlement Needs (PGRN), constituting 23 per cent of Burundi's 2022 PGRN.

Per the GCR and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) objectives, the operation strived to broaden refugees' access to third-country solutions through complementary pathways. In addition, the operation pursues other pathways, including humanitarian corridors, education, and labour mobility programs to avail protection and solutions.

Through PRM funding, the resettlement unit regularized nine (9) resettlement positions and secured additional Temporary Assistance resettlement positions.

Discussions on installing internet connectivity at interview sites in the camp were reinitiated to effectively process resettlement cases whilst ensuring necessary follow-ups on deferrals, individual counselling and management of expectations. In addition, measures to prevent fraud were prioritized and implemented as reporting mechanisms, and information sharing with the refugee community was conducted.

In coordination and collaboration with IOM and ONPRA, the operation arranged and facilitated the departure of 1,298 individuals for resettlement to Australia, Canada, France, Norway, Sweden and the USA.

By the end of the reporting period, and with the limited amount of funds earmarked for the installation of internet connectivity, the operation rolled out internet connectivity in four (4) interview sites in the four camps and urban interview sites.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Delayed recruitment of additional staff and staff turnover (due to the temporary nature of their contracts) coupled with technical problems remained challenging in 2022 and held back resettlement case submissions.

The operation also faced challenges due to insufficient funds to implement resettlement activities and the delay in disbursement of earmarked funding.

The lack/poor of internet connectivity in camp settings hampered Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) utilization.

Additional challenges included the lack of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to resolve cases under

BIMS adjudication which is being produced with the support of the Regional Bureau. Restrictive resettlement criteria and limited slots for medical cases by some resettlement countries prevented the resettlement of vulnerable refugees with health concerns. Due to language barriers, some applicants could not meet the minimum requirements for scholarships available through complementary pathways.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

Consultations with refugees, through focus group discussions/refugee committees (or protection monitoring, focusing on freedom of movement, material assistance, and refugees' coping mechanisms were conducted for accountability and solutions programming. Monthly synergy meetings organized in the camps are another consultation opportunity for refugees to exchange with UNHCR and partners on protection, assistance and refugee empowerment issues and get feedback from the different actors. Refugees in camps also use complaint boxes to share written complaints of any nature, which are addressed twice a month. In Rumonge, 50 refugees were also consulted. The main concerns of urban refugees related to health, education, assistance to GBV's survivors, child protection, vocational training, and empowerment.

FGD with returnees and IDPs of different AGD were organized in April 2022 in the Makamba province with 60 returnees and IDPs. Findings from monthly monitoring of returnees' reintegration and FGD organized in preparation of the Round Table for the return and reintegration held in November 2022 were shared for planning and assistance delivery.

Gender equality was advocated for during all refugee committees' elections. In most of the refugee camps, women represent 40 % of the committee members, while the rate stands at more than 50% in committees in urban areas. In the camps, refugees expressed the need for clothing for all and sanitary kits for refugee girls and women. Only returnees in transit centers benefit from a 3 month-distribution of sanitary kits.

For improvements/setbacks in the participation and inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless people, IDP and returnees are more and more accepted in their area of return but are denied the right to participate in community structures due to their limited capacity to contribute financially. In some areas, returnee women do not have access to land because of cultural norms.

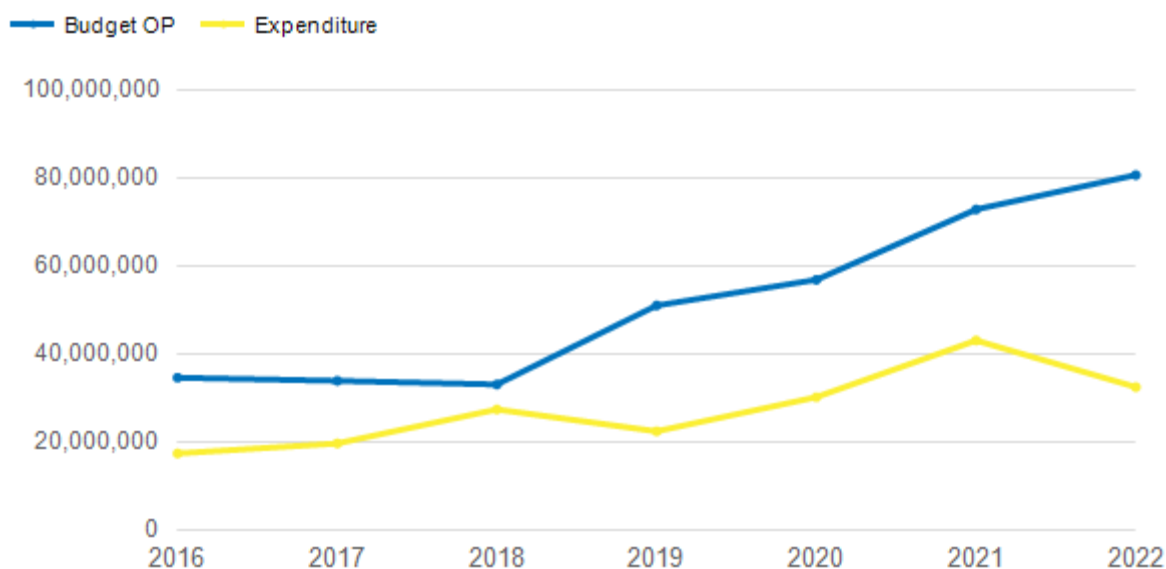
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

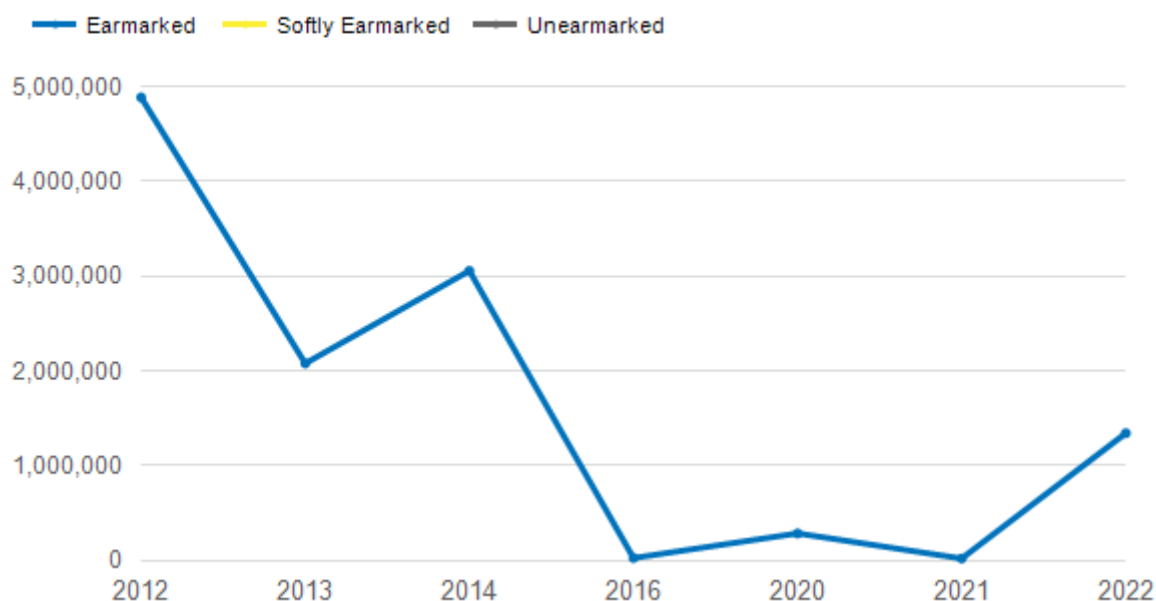
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	6,182,497	2,365,540	38.26%	2,365,540	100.00%
IA2: Respond	46,030,051	17,869,271	38.82%	17,568,962	98.32%
IA3: Empower	18,532,916	8,255,055	44.54%	8,255,055	100.00%
IA4: Solve	9,793,672	4,204,978	42.94%	4,204,978	100.00%
All Impact Areas		194,833	0.00%		0.00%
Total	80,539,137	32,889,677	40.84%	32,394,535	98.49%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	4,351,076	1,829,958	42.06%	1,829,958	100.00%
OA2: Status	55,777	29,951	53.70%	29,951	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law		776	0.00%	776	100.00%
OA4: GBV	1,831,421	783,980	42.81%	783,980	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	21,427,793	4,788,672	22.35%	4,788,672	100.00%
OA9: Housing	12,258,783	1,849,263	15.09%	1,849,263	100.00%
OA10: Health	4,270,993	2,904,503	68.01%	2,784,004	95.85%
OA11: Education	12,986,913	6,943,905	53.47%	6,943,905	100.00%
OA12: WASH	3,922,244	1,020,622	26.02%	1,020,622	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	5,546,003	1,311,042	23.64%	1,311,042	100.00%
OA14: Return	7,214,928	3,921,827	54.36%	3,651,517	93.11%
OA15: Resettle	1,807,846	558,232	30.88%	558,232	100.00%
EA18: Support	4,865,359	6,752,053	138.78%	6,842,553	101.34%
EA20: External		60	0.00%	60	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		194,833	0.00%		0.00%
Total	80,539,137	32,889,677	40.84%	32,394,535	98.49%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

UNHCR made considerable effort to actively mobilize additional resources through donor briefings and organization of regular donor visits to the camps with the aim to keep the attention of international community on this protracted refugee situation.

Financial requirements for 2022 totalled \$80.5 million, which was 41% funded by the end of the year.

The allocation and spending decisions were driven by operation priorities aiming at enhancing access to basic social services, promoting skills development and livelihoods for refugees and host communities, and seeking solutions for refugees and returnees (scaling up resettlement activities and support to Burundian refugee returns and reintegration).

There were gaps in provision of CRIs, adequate shelter, sufficient quantities of medicine, and the inability to fully rehabilitate aging infrastructure for water and sanitation, schools and clinics.



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