



REPORT ON INTENTION SURVEY IN NDUTA AND NYARUGUSU CAMPS FOR BURUNDIAN REFUGEES 2022



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A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND OVERVIEW OF THE EXERCISE

I. CONTEXT:

The United Republic of Tanzania hosts many refugees and asylum seekers from neighboring countries and beyond affected by civil unrest and other human rights violations. Following the security situation in Burundi in 2015, over **218,766** Burundians sought refuge in Tanzanian and were granted prima facie recognition. They have mainly been hosted in Nyarugusu, Nduta, and the then Mtendeli camp.

Since 2017, the voluntary return of some **141,290** Burundian refugees has been facilitated. As a result, the population has decreased from **218,766 to 126,892** currently living in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps after the closure of the Mtendeli camp.

In this context, it was agreed at the Tripartite Working Group (TWG) meeting in February 2022, held in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, to conduct an intention survey to understand the needs and thoughts of the refugees regarding voluntary repatriation. This was further reiterated as an action point during the High-Level Bilateral Meeting (HLBM) between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and UNHCR.

II. OBJECTIVES:

- to assess the intent of Burundian refugees to return to their places of origin or habitual residence in Burundi in the foreseeable future;
- to better understand and document impediments to return;
- to inform 2023-2025 planning with quantitative data on potential refugee returns.

III. METHODOLOGY:

The aim of the exercise was to survey the view of the population regarding voluntary repatriation.

UNHCR country representation in Tanzania worked with Refugees Services Department (RSD) to undertake the intention survey of Burundian refugees in collaboration with the Regional Bureau for East and Horn of Africa & Great Lakes.

Methodology and survey questions were developed based on suggested questions by the UNHCR and RSD. The survey involved collecting qualitative and quantitative data from; a) desk review of existing studies and documents, household survey and key informants through interviews.

The joint coordination team led all aspects of the intention survey and developed an implementation matrix with a view to coordinate, train focal points on the survey methodology, collect and compile all the data within the agreed timeframe.

A mixed approach, using a quantitative representative survey and qualitative research, was adopted.



Therefore, according to the methodology, it was suggested a representation of the population in all its diversity and inclusiveness is surveyed to understand of their intentions about return. The following categories attempted to support the representation of the population:

1. Households from all the zones at the camp
2. Households from different ethnic groups in the camp
3. Households from different regions and provinces of origin in Burundi
4. Households who arrived at the peak of the emergency in 2015
5. Households who came in after the peak of 2017
6. Households from different religions in the camp
7. Women headed households without a male support
8. Households of family size 1 (youth)
9. Households with qualifications or professionals
10. Tertiary students
11. Incentive workers
12. Households with PSNs
13. Households of community leaders and opinion leaders of the camp.
14. A random sampling of households

IV. APPROACH

To provide an enabling protection environment, the survey was conducted through interviews at the household level. Enumerators met with families participating in the survey at their habitual place of residence within the camp at the zones and villages.

The fundamental of this approach was to provide transparency and accuracy in the data collected. This devoided the responses of any influence of the group approach.

The interviews conducted at the household-level, also protected the confidentiality of information and identity of the respondents vis-a-vis the larger community and actors.

The household level interview allowed the representation and participation of the population in its diversity and inclusiveness regardless of the specific need or mobility need.

UNHCR and the Government agreed on 40 enumerators to conduct the households level survey. The 40 enumerators comprised of 20 field staff from the government and 20 staff from UNHCR and Partners (10 UNHCR and 10 Partner staff).



V. PREPARATORY WORK AHEAD OF THE EXERCISE:

The preparatory week for the exercise in Nduta was slated from 20-26 June. During the week, a two-day training workshop was on 21 and 22 June in Kibondo. 40 enumerators and 10 back-ups from the government, UNHCR and partners were trained on international protection principles and data collection using the KOBO tool.

During the preparatory week, messages on the exercise were developed and approved in English, Swahili and Kirundi for mass information campaigns and community sensitization. Meetings were held with refugee leaders and religious leaders to brief and sensitize their understanding and adherence to the process.

During the preparatory week of the intention survey, the government and UNHCR sampled 20% of the population selected using the categories stated in the methodology with 10% as a complimentary reserve. In addition to the sampling, the team worked on scheduling the families per day and zones for the data collection in the field. The mass information continued through the weekend ahead of the actual data collection in Nduta from Monday, 27 June, until Friday, 08 July 2022.

The intention survey was officially launched in Nduta by the deputy minister of Home Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, accompanied by the Director of the Refugee Services Department. The deputy minister had a meeting with the enumerators, partners and UN staff, where he sent out his words of encouragement to all participants and reiterated the importance of the exercise for both the government and UNHCR.

At the end of the data collection, 4019 households were interviewed in Nduta camp representing 103% of the planned target of 3898 households exceeding by 121 households. After the data clean up the final figure for the data collected in Nduta is 3988 still above the target by 90 households

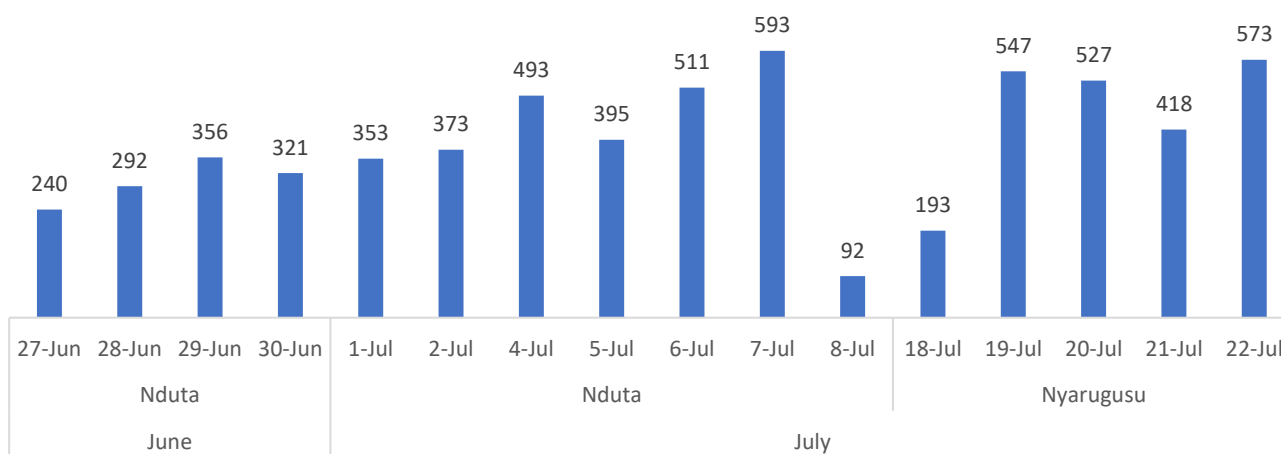
The preparatory week in Kasulu started from 11 to 16 July. An internal training was conducted on Monday 11 July for UNHCR, and partner staff based in Kasulu who did not attend the training in Kibondo. On 12 July a meeting was held in Nyarugusu with the camp commandant and all the enumerators. On 13 July, meetings were held with the refugee community and religious leaders. The next day a meeting was held with partners to explain and clarify the objectives of the process.

The team from MoHA and UNHCR worked on sampling 20% of the Burundian population in Nyarugusu camp to take part in the survey based on the set criteria. The scheduling was also done per zone and village.

The data collection in Nyarugusu took place from 18 to 22 July 2022. At the end of the data collection, 2,258 households were surveyed representing 107% of the target of 2095 households in Nyarugusu exceeding by 163 households. After the data clean up the final figure for the data collected in Nyarugusu is 2231 still above the target by 136 households



Graph1: Daily data collection progress





B. FINDINGS OF THE INTENTION SURVEY FOR BURUNDIAN

B.1 NDUTA REFUGEE CAMP

I. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE RESPONDENTS (PROFILE)

The overview provides profiling of the participants in the exercise per the criteria set in the methodology comprising the age, gender and diversity represented in the camp.

1. Age and gender of respondents in Nduta

A total of 3988 Burundian refugee households took part into the exercise in Nduta representing 20% of total households in the camp. Among these 2560 females and 1428 males given 64% and 36% respectively. This is a reflection of the current of the gender representation in our proGres V4 database which has more female headed households than male-headed households.

Table 1: Respondent breakdown by Age and gender

Sex/Age	18-23	24-35	36-59	60+	Grand Total
Female	190	1,274	909	187	2,560
Male	174	720	389	145	1,428
Grand Total	364	1,994	1,298	332	3,988

2. Ethnicity of the respondents by age in Nduta

For the purpose of the exercise as per the methodology, the survey targeted all the ethnic representations of the Burundian refugee population in Nduta. As such, 87% of the respondents were Hutu, 8% were Tutsi and about 5% were Twa/Pygmy.

Table 2: Respondents breakdown by ethnicity and age

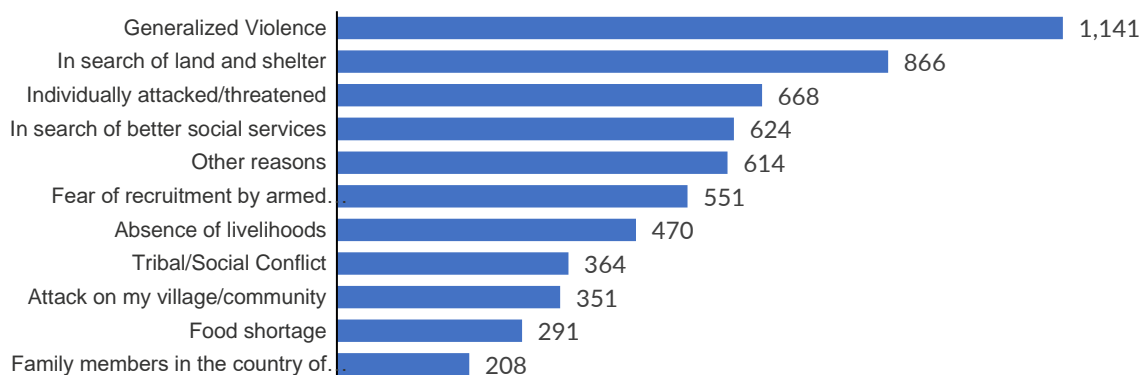
Nduta Ethnicity/age					
Age/Ethnicity	18-23	24-35	36-59	60+	Grand Total
Hutu	325	1,698	1,156	307	3,486
Tutsi	23	194	105	16	338
Twa/Pygmy	16	102	37	9	164
Grand Total	364	1,994	1,298	332	3,988



3. Reasons for the flight of respondents in Nduta

Refugees who participated in the survey provided various reasons which compelled them to flee Burundi to Tanzania. The main reasons cited were generalized violence (19%), searching for land and shelter (14%), individual attacks and threats (11%), searching for social services (10%), fear of recruitment (10%) and many more as illustrated by the graphs below:

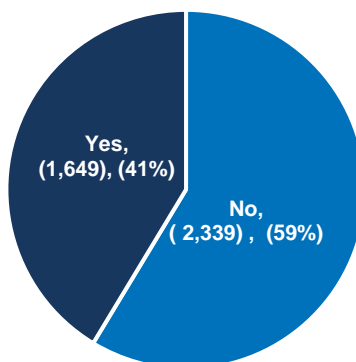
Graph 2: Reasons for flight of respondents in Nduta camp



4. Frequency of flights

Out of the 3,988 respondents in Nduta, 1,649 (41%) said this was their first time fleeing while 2,339 (59%) had fled in the past as per the table below

Graph 3: Was it the first time you fled Burundi?

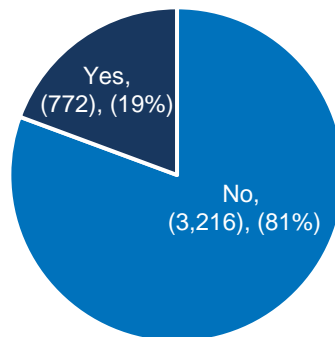




5. Documentation

Among the **3,988** participants who took part in the survey, **3,216** respondents, representing **81%** of the respondents claimed not to have nationality document, while **772** respondents representing **19%** claimed to be in possession of a nationality documents.

Graph 4: Do you have any National ID?

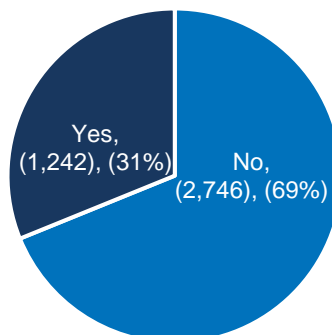


6. Properties

a) *Ownership of property*

69% of the participants claimed not to own any property in their country of origin against 31% who declared various property types.

Graph 5 : Do you or a member of your household own/have a property(ies) in Burundi?





b) Property Types

The main properties declared in the country of origin are land, house, cattle and motorbikes

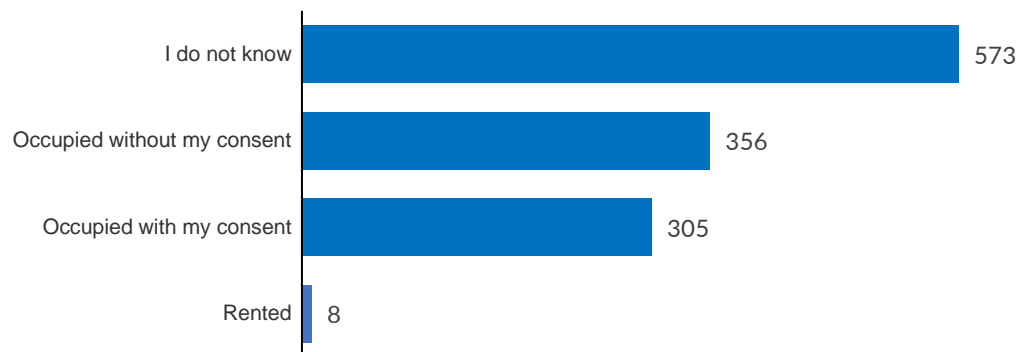
Graph 6: Respondent properties in Burundi



c) Occupational status of the property

Most respondents (46%) who claimed to own property in Burundi, also said they do not know the status of these properties in Burundi, some (29%) claimed that their properties are occupied without their consent and others (25%) have consented to the occupation of their properties; a few 0.6% claimed to have rented out the property as reflected in the graphs below:

Graph 7: Respondent occupation status in Burundi



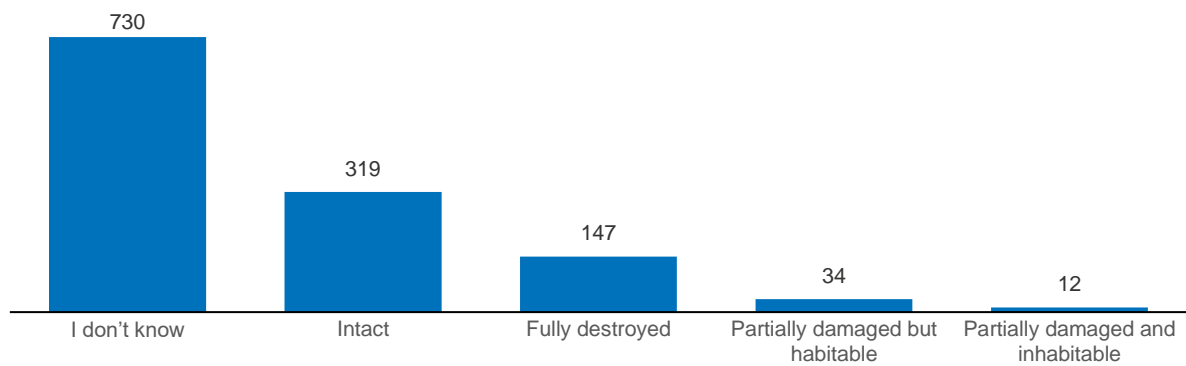
d) Physical condition of the property

A large majority (59%) of participants who declared having properties did not know the physical condition of their property after the flight. A sizeable number (27%) claimed their properties were intact, while others



(12%) claimed the properties were fully damaged and about 4% claimed their properties were partially damaged.

Graph 8: Respondent property physical condition in Burundi



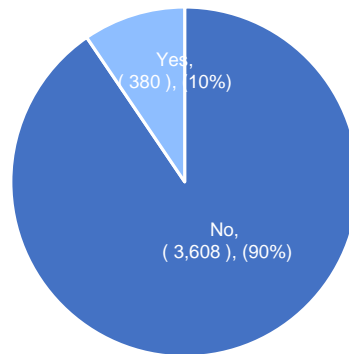


II. OVERVIEW OF INTENTIONS ON RETURN

1. Intentions on return

Out of the 3,988 respondents in Nduta, 3,608 representing 90% of the population surveyed declared they have no plan to return to Burundi while 380 representing 10% of the respondents declared to have plans to return to Burundi.

Graph 9: Do you plan to return to Burundi?

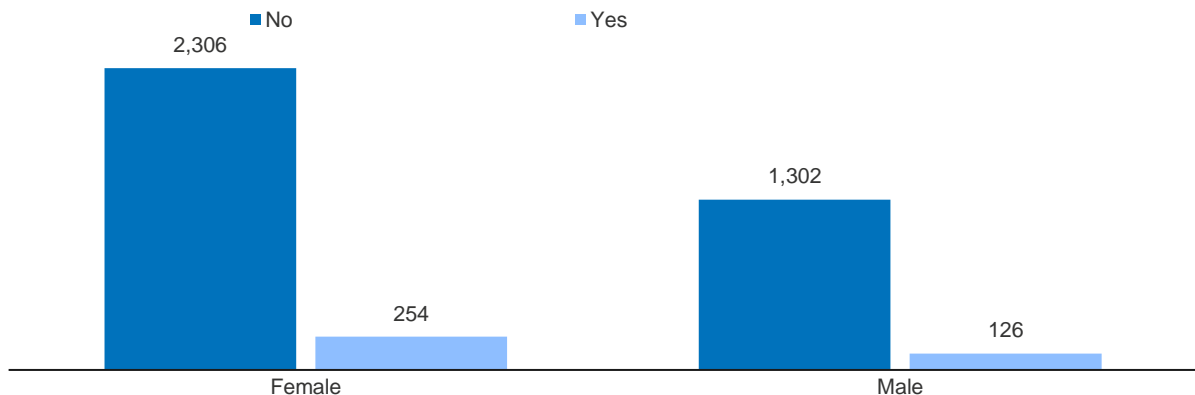


Source: Joint MoHA and UNHCR
Intention Survey 2022

2. Gender of respondents per intention

2,560 women participated in the survey in Nduta making up to 64% of the respondents and 1,428 men making up to 36% of the respondents.

Graph 10: Intention on return to Burundi by gender

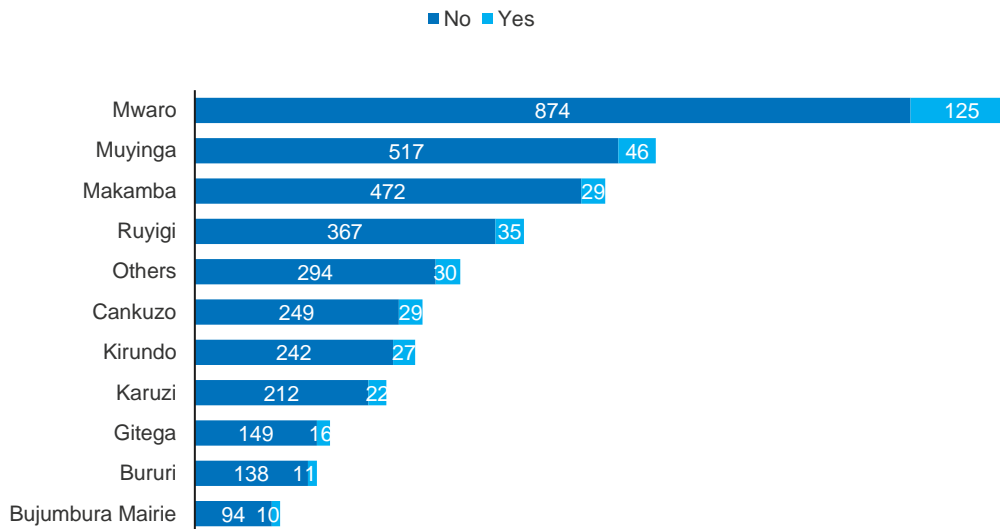




3. Place of origin per the intention of respondents

The participants were drawn from all the regions of origin represented in the camp as per below table which also shows the intention and their regions:

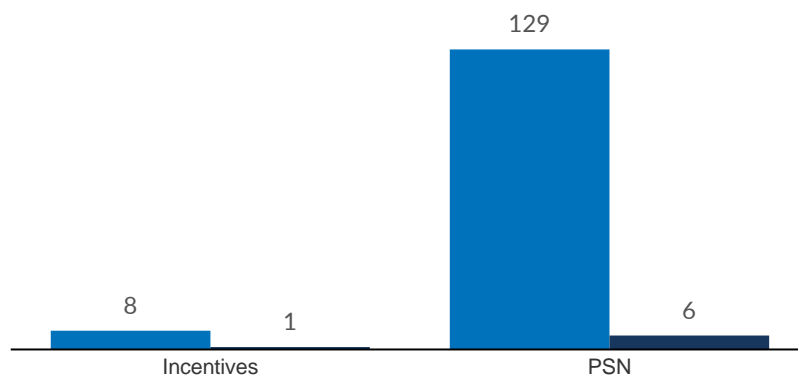
Graph 11: Respondent intention on return by place of Origin



4. The intention of key informants

As per the methodology, some categories of the population were selected as key informants to understand the particularities of these persons of concern. Among the key informants were persons with specific needs, incentives workers and other professionals.

Graph 12: Intention on return for the Key Informant

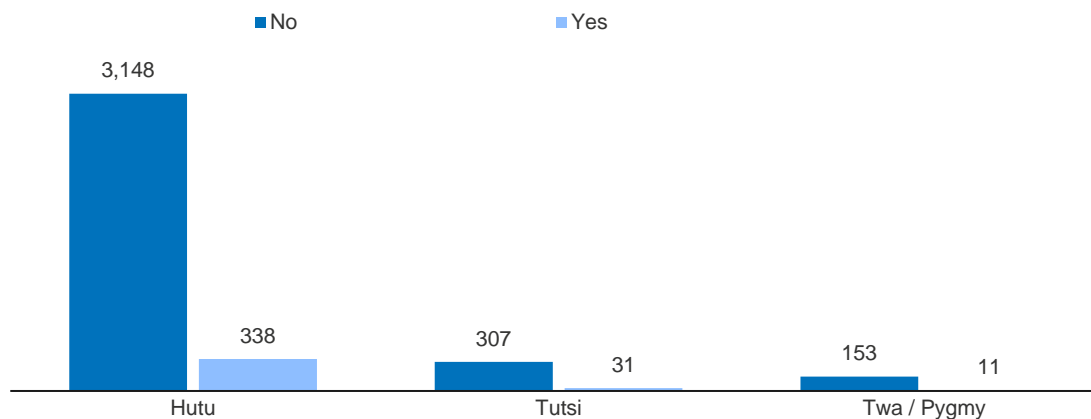




5. Intention per ethnicity

The three main ethnicities were represented in the survey in Nduta camp.

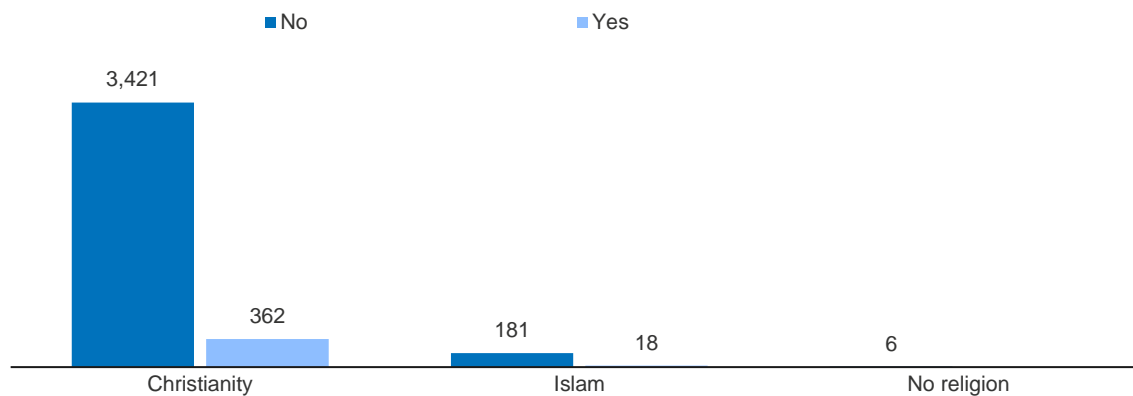
Graph 13: Intention on return by Ethnicity



Source: Joint MoHA and UNHCR
Intention Survey 2022

6. Religion of respondents

Graph 14 : Intention to return by Religion



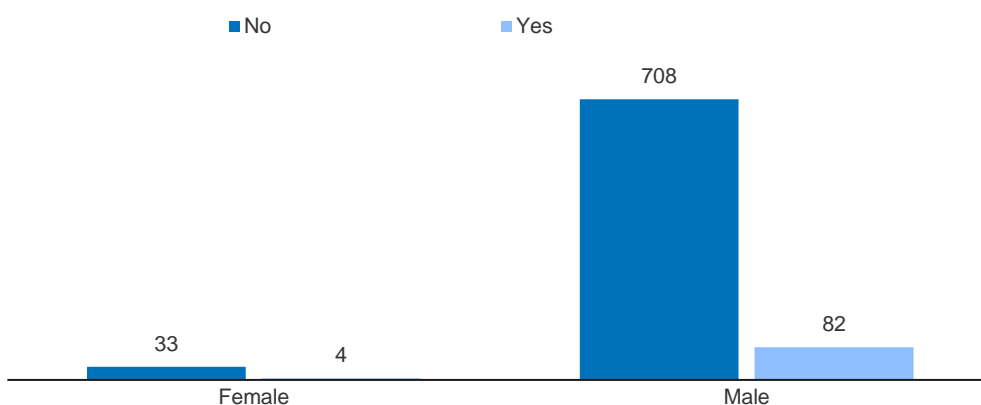
Source: Joint MoHA and UNHCR
Intention Survey 2022



7. Intention per the youth of family size 1

The survey also sought to understand the intention of the youth generally of family size 1 per their registration in proGres V4.

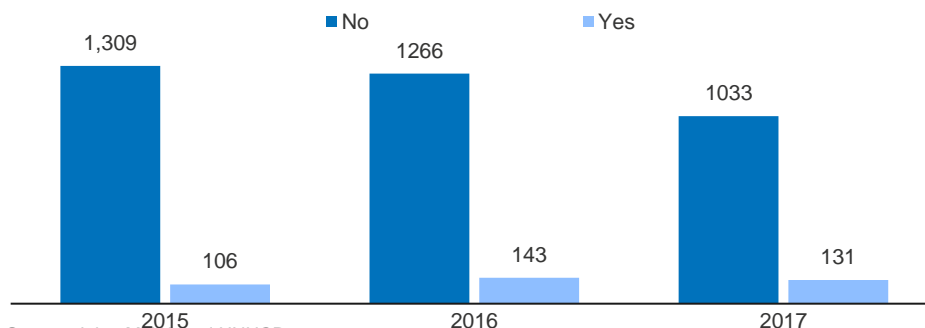
Graph 15: Intention on return by Family size 1(Youth) and gender



8. Intention per arrival date

In order to provide a better and larger understanding of the view of the population regarding return, the arrival date was among the set criteria in the methodology.

Graph 16: Intention on return by Arrival Date



Source: Joint MoHA and UNHCR
Intention Survey 2022



9. Intention per zones in the Nduta camp

The intention survey was carried out in all the zones in Nduta camp as agreed to insure inclusiveness and representation of all the categories of the population. The table below depicts the intention of the surveyed population per their zones in the camp.

Table 3: Intention per zones in the Nduta camp

Zones	No	Yes	Total
Zone 21	20		20
Zone 20	21	8	29
Zone 19	29	6	35
Zone 15	43	2	45
Zone 17	53	4	57
Zone 10	66	8	74
Zone 18	67	17	84
Zone 13	83	10	93
Zone 4	107	7	114
Zone 5	93	21	114
Zone 16	170	7	177
Zone 7	157	29	186
Zone 6	189	31	220
Zone 9	195	26	221
Zone 1	196	30	226
Zone 11	214	30	244
Zone 12	223	56	279
Zone 2	319	12	331
Zone 14	341	20	361
Zone 3	446	42	488
Zone 8	576	14	590
Grand Total	3,608	380	3,988



10. Intention from the female-headed households

The survey methodology provided criteria to understand the intention of female-headed households with no male support. Out of 324 households headed by women with no male support, 280 (86%) declared no plan to return while 44 (14%) had plans to return.

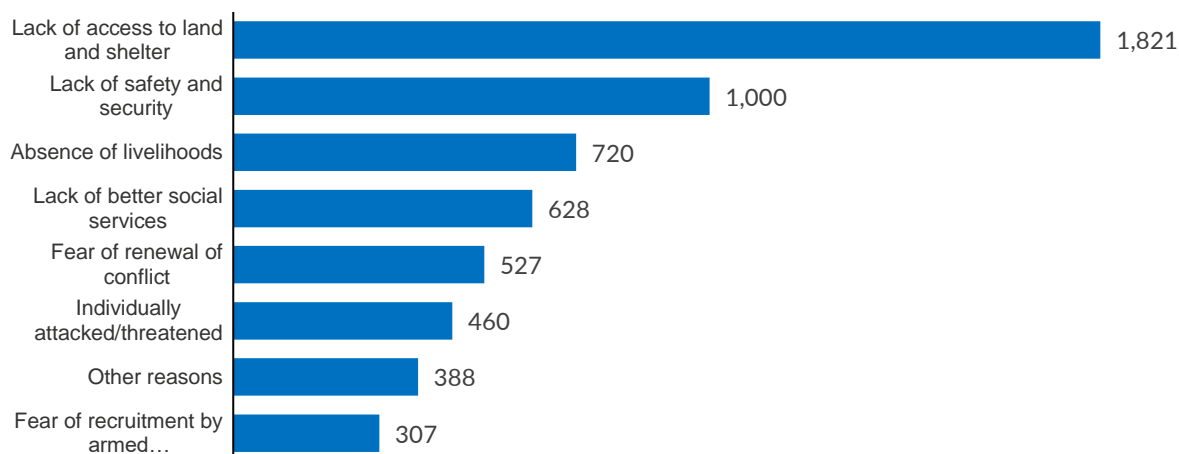
Gender	No	Yes	Total
Female	280	44	324

III. IMPEDIMENTS TO RETURN

1. The reasons for No intention to return

Among the main reasons given by the participants who shared their intention not to return to Burundi are the lack of access to land and shelter (30%) lack of safety and security (17%) absence of livelihood opportunities (12%), lack of social services (11%) and fear of a renewal of conflicts (9%) among the many reasons as represented in the graphs below:

Graph 17: If not planning to return, what are the main reasons

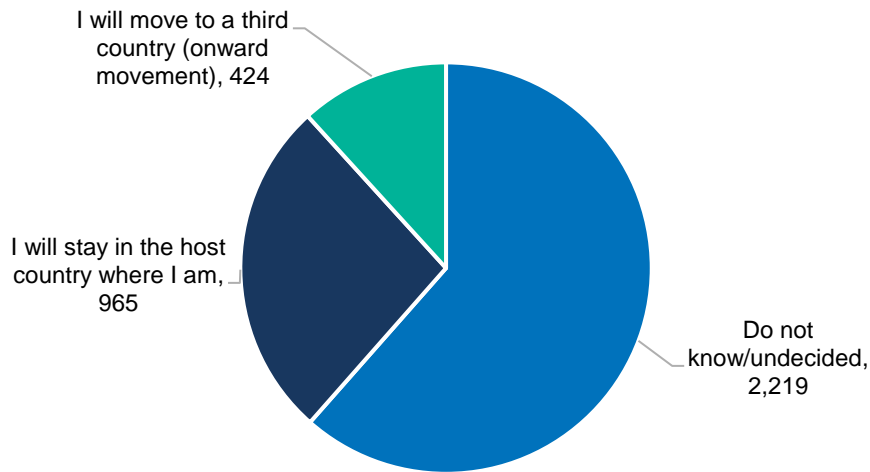


2. Future plans for those who answered NO to return to Burundi

62% of those who responded NO to return to Burundi are undecided about their future plans; 27% wish to continue staying in country of asylum and 18% plan on moving to another country.



Graph 18: What are your plan since you do not wish to return



IV. TIMELINE REGARDING THOSE WHO RESPONDED YES TO RETURN TO BURUNDI

The respondents with plans to return to Burundi provided various timelines regarding their return. 67% are undecided on when to opt for a return to Burundi, 13% plan a return in the next 12 months, 12% plan to return after 2 years and 8% could return between 12 to 24 months.

Table 4: timeline regarding those who responded YES to return

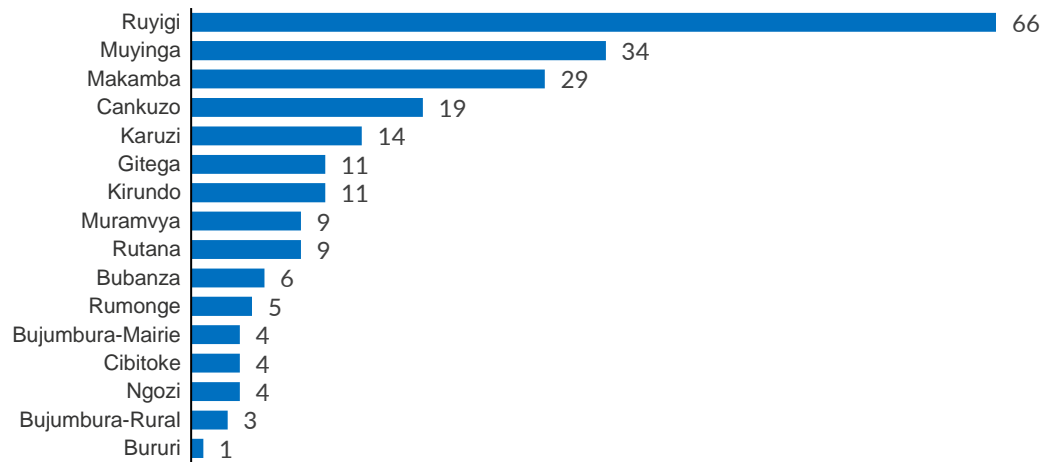
Period	Total
12-24 months	32
24 months+	44
Zero to 12 months	48
Unsure/prefer not to answer	256
Grand Total	380



1. Intended place of return of those who responded YES to return to Burundi

The regions which were mostly mentioned by respondents as their intended place of return were Ruyigi (29%), Muyinga (15%), Makamba (13%), Cankuzo (8%), Karuzi (6%), Gitega (5%) and Kirundo (5%) as reflected in the graph below.

Graph 19: Name of location

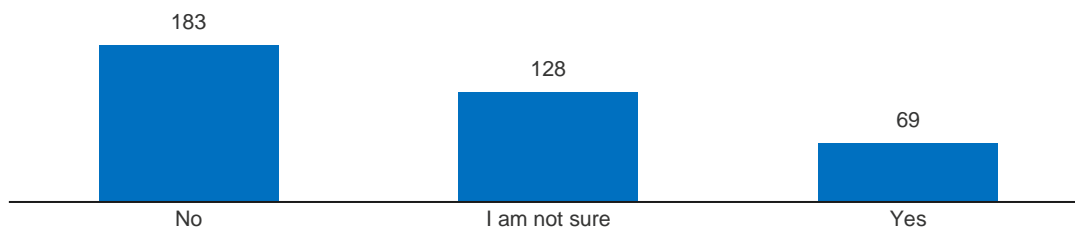


Source: Joint MoHA and UNHCR
Intention Survey 2022

2. Information of the respondents about the intended area of return

48% of the respondents who participated in the survey declared to have insufficient information, 34% responded not to be sure of having sufficient information and 18% had adequate information of the intended area of return.

Graph20: Do you have sufficient information

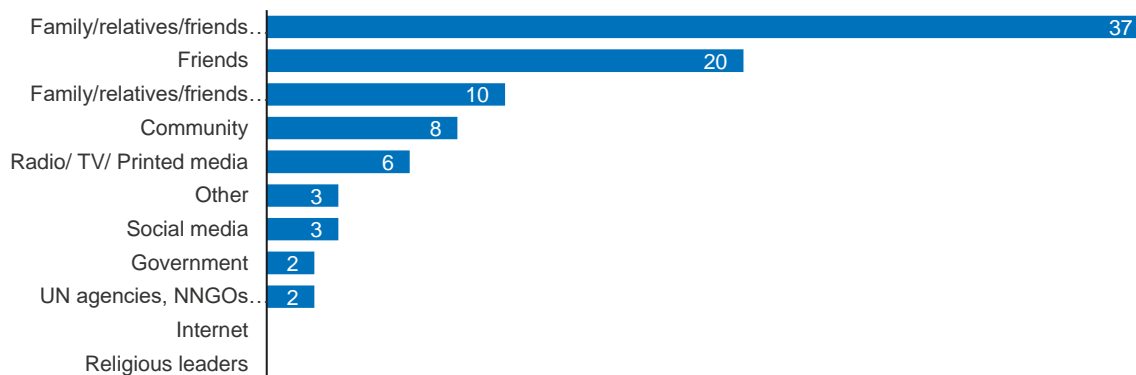




3. Source of information for those who answered YES, they have sufficient information on the intended area of return

41% of the respondents with enough information on their intended area of return claimed to receive information from families and relatives in Burundi; 22% claimed to receive their information through friends; 11% claimed to have information from families and relatives in Tanzania; and 9% claimed to have their information through the community; the remaining 17% mentioned other sources including media, UN, NGO, Government, etc.

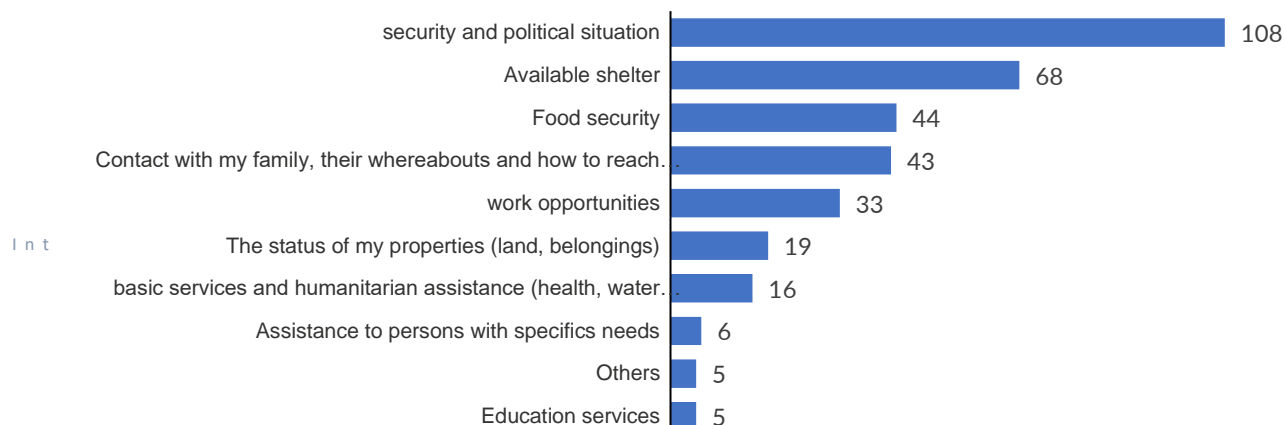
Graph 21: If Yes! what is your source of information?



4. Those who said YES to return but do not have information on areas of return

31% of respondents who have plans to return to Burundi but did not have enough information would wish to be informed the security and political situation in Burundi; 20% want information on available shelter, 13% want information on food security, 12% want information on family members back in Burundi with 10% wishing information on work opportunities. The other 15% requested information related to basic services, assistance to PSN, education etc.

Graph 22: If No. what more information do you require





B.2 NYARUGUSU REFUGEE CAMP

I. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF RESPONDENTS (PROFILE) IN NYARUGUSU

The overview provides profiling of the participants in the exercise per the criteria set in the methodology comprising the age, gender and diversity represented in the camp.

1. Age and gender of respondents in Nyarugusu

A total of 2,231 Burundian refugee households took part in the exercise in Nyarugusu representing 20% of the total households in the camp. Among these 1,675 females and 556 males given 75% and 25% respectively. This is a reflection of the current gender representations in proGres V4 database, which has more female-headed the households than male headed households.

Sex/Age	18-23	24-35	36-59	60+	Grand Total
Female	148	761	668	98	1,675
Male	87	296	148	25	556
Grand Total	235	1,057	816	123	2,231

2. Ethnicity of respondents from Nyarugusu

For the purpose of the exercise as per the methodology the survey targeted all the ethnic representation of the Burundian refugee population in Nyarugusu. As such, 87% of the respondents were Hutu, 10% were Tutsi and about 3% were Twa/Pygmy.

Table 5: Respondent breakdown by Ethnicity and Age

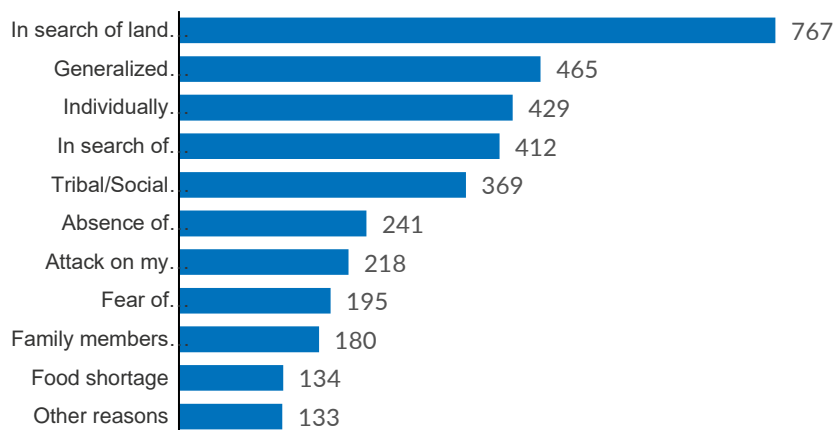
Ethnicity/Age	18-23	24-35	36-59	60+	Grand Total
Hutu	210	920	701	102	1933
Tutsi	17	101	81	14	213
Twa / Pygmy	8	36	34	7	85
Grand total	235	1,057	816	123	2,231



3. Reasons for flight for respondents from Nyarugusu

Refugees who participated in the survey provided various reasons which compelled them to flee Burundi to Tanzania. The main reasons cited were searching for land and shelter (22%), generalized violence (13); individual attacks and threats (12%), searching for social services (12%), tribal or social conflict (10%) and many more as illustrated by the graphs below:

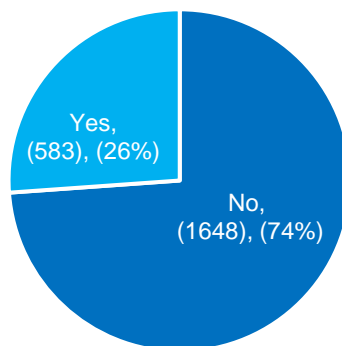
Graph 23: What was your main reason for flight?



4. Frequency of flights

Out of the 2,231 respondents in Nyarugusu; 583 (26%) said this was their first time fleeing while 1,648 (74%), had fled in the past as per the table below

Graph 24: Was it the first time you fled

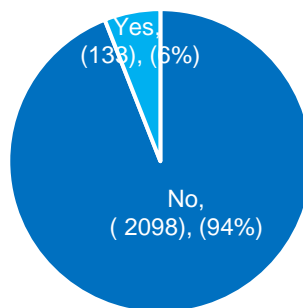




5. Documentation

Among the 2,231 participants in the survey, 2,098 respondents, representing 94% claimed not to have nationality document, while 133 respondents representing 6% claimed to be in possession of a nationality document.

Graph 25: Do you have any nationality ID

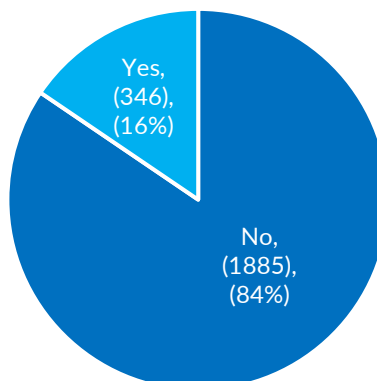


6. Property

a) *Ownership of property*

84% of the participants claimed not to own any property in their country of origin against 16% who declared various property types.

Graph 26: Do you or a member of your household own/have a property(ies) in Burundi?

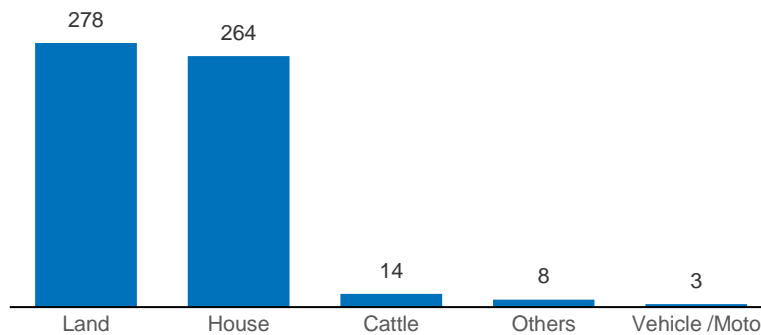




b) Property types

The main properties declared in country of origin are land, house, cattle, motorbikes and others

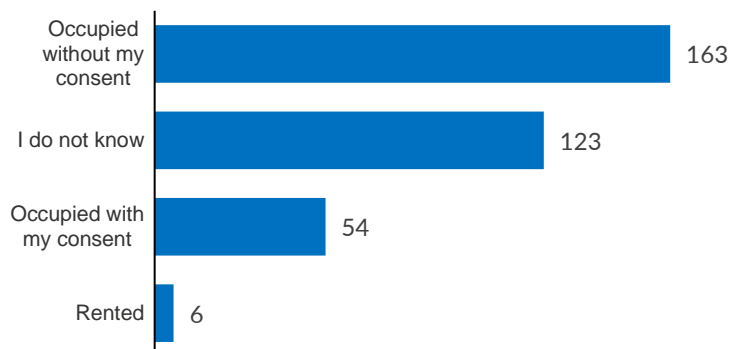
Graph 27: If yes, select all that apply



c) Occupational status of properties

For most respondents (47%) who claimed to own property in Burundi claimed their property is occupied without their consent, other (35%) others they do not know the status of these properties in Burundi, and some (16%) claimed to have consented to the occupation of their properties; a few 2% claimed to have rented out the property as reflected in the graphs below

Graph 28: What is the occupation status of your property in Burundi

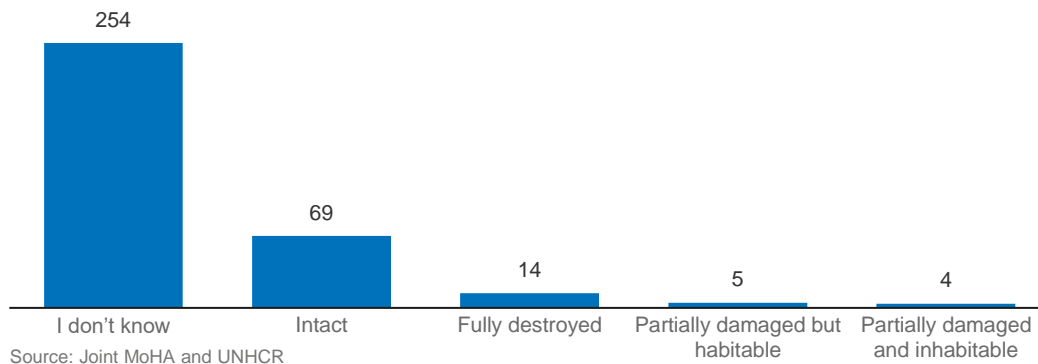




d) Physical status of the property

A large majority (73%) of participants who declared having properties did not know the physical condition of their property after flight. A sizeable number (20%) claimed their properties are intact while others (4%) claimed the properties are fully damaged and about 2% claimed their properties are partially damaged.

Graph 29: What is the physical condition of your property in Burundi?

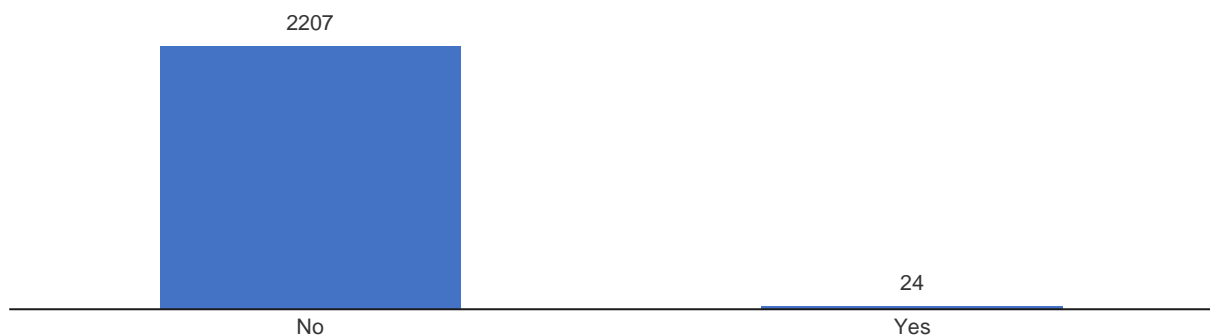


II. OVERVIEW OF INTENTIONS

1. Intention on return

Out of the 2,231 respondents in Nyarugusu, 2,207 representing 99% of the population surveyed declared they have no plan to return to Burundi while 24 representing 1% of the respondents declared to have plans to return to Burundi.

Graph 30: Do you plan to return to Burundi?

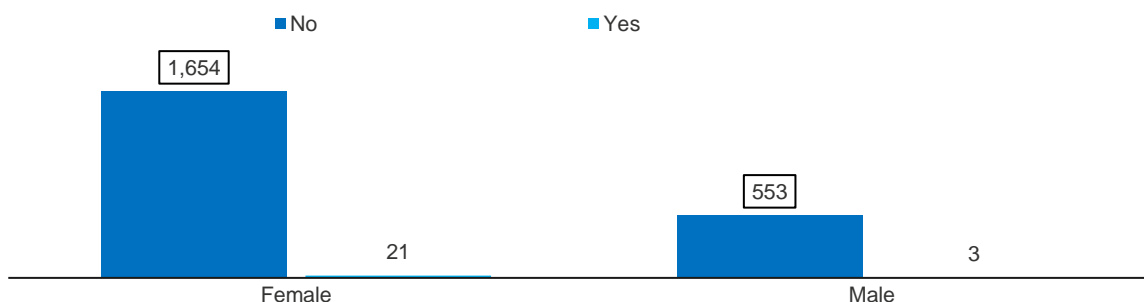




2. Breakdown of respondents by gender

1,675 women participated in the survey in Nduta making up to 75% of the respondents and 556 men making up to 25% of the respondents.

Graph 31: Do you plan to return to Burundi?

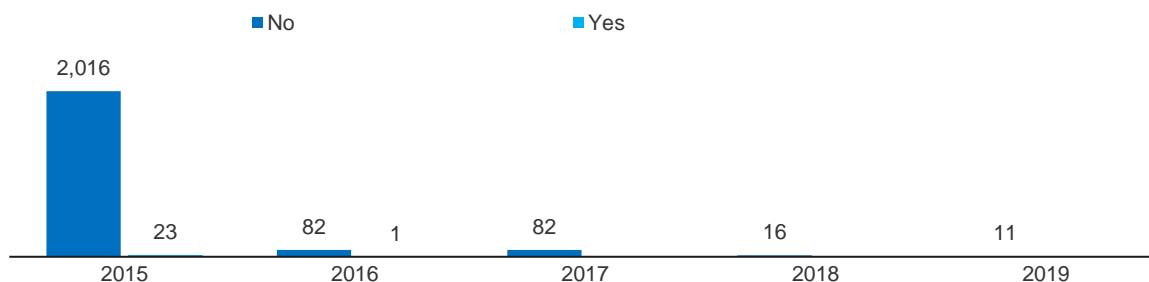


Source: Joint MoHA and UNHCR
Intention Survey 2022

3. Breakdown of respondents by arrival date

In order to provide a better and larger understanding of the view of the population regarding return, the arrival date was among the set criteria in the methodology.

Graph 32: By Arrival Date



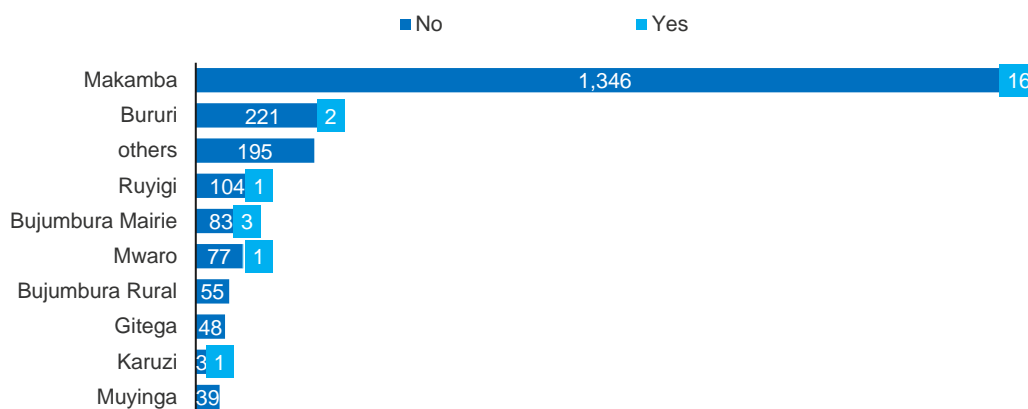
Source: Joint MoHA and UNHCR
Intention Survey 2022



4. Place of origin of respondents

The participants were drawn from all the regions of origin represented in the camp as per below table which also shows the intention and their regions:

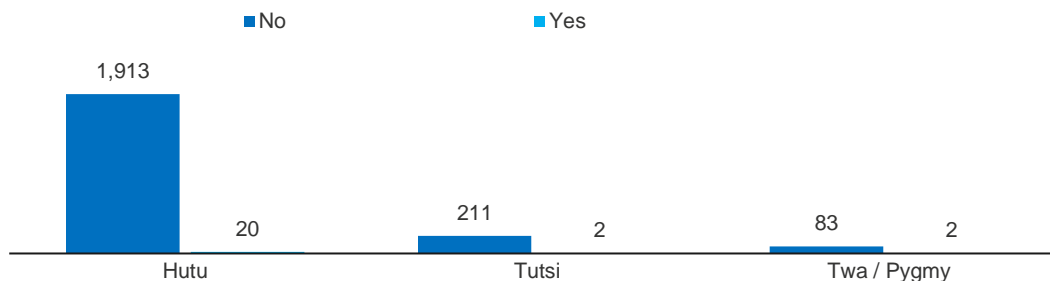
Graph 33: Place of Origin



5. Ethnicity of respondents

The three main ethnicities were represented in the survey in Nyarugusu camp.

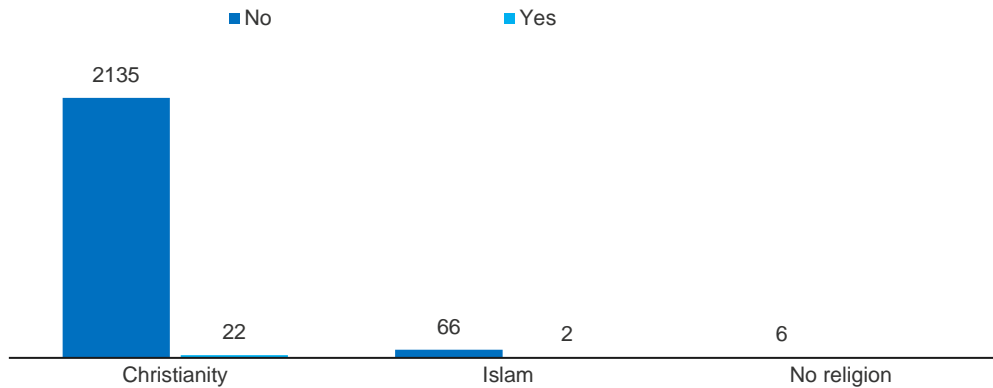
Graph 34: Ethnicity of respondents





6. Religion of respondents

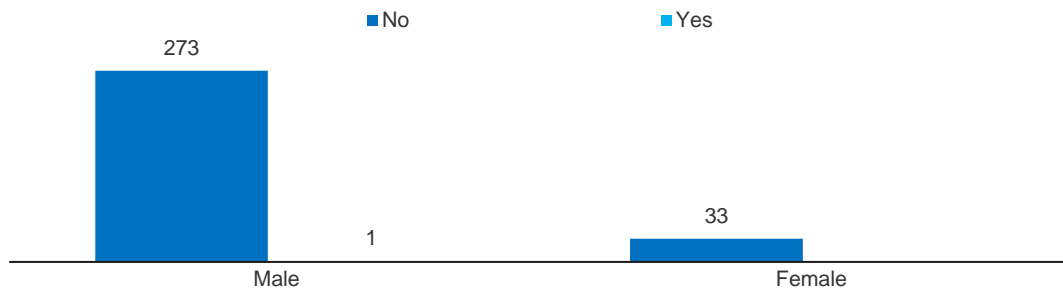
Graph 35: Religion of respondents



7. Breakdown of youth family size 1

The survey also sought to understand the intention of the youth generally of family size 1 per their registration in proGres V4.

Graph 36: Family size 1(Youth)

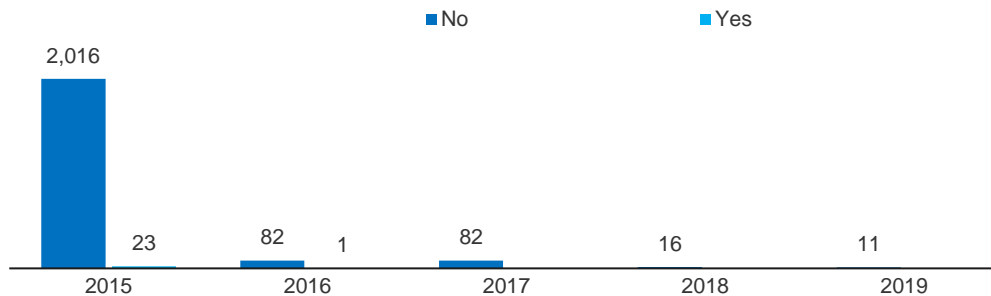




8. Intention by arrival date of respondents

In order to provide a better and larger understanding of the view of the population regarding return, the arrival date was among the set criteria in the methodology.

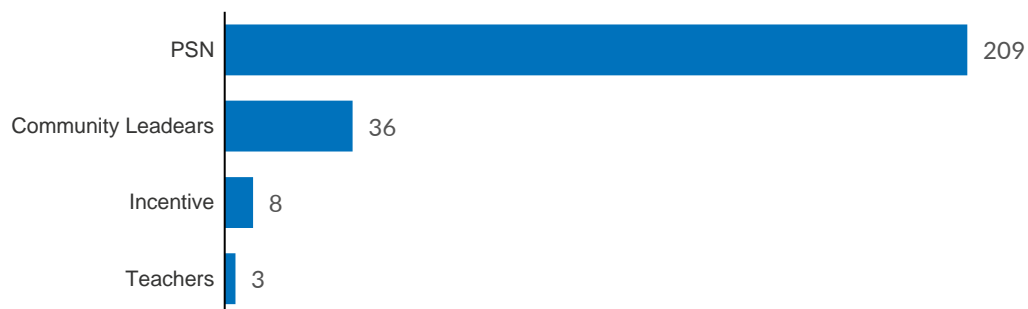
Graph 37: By Arrival Date



9. Breakdown of key informant respondents

As per the methodology, some categories of the population were selected as key informants to understand the particularities of these persons of concern. Among the key informants were persons with specific needs, incentives workers and other professionals.

Graph 38: Breakdown of key informant

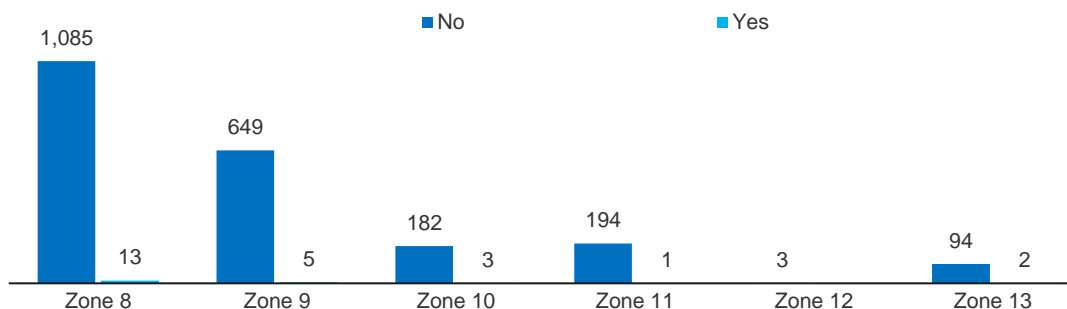




10. Zones representation in the intention survey exercise in Nyarugusu

The intention survey was carried out in all the Burundian zones in Nyarugusu camp as agreed to insure inclusiveness and representation of all the categories of the population. The table below depicts the intention of the surveyed population per their zones in the camp:

Graph 39: Zones representation



11. Female headed households without a male support

The survey methodology provided criteria to understand the intention of female headed households with no male support. Out of 1,655 households headed by women with no male support, (99%) declared no plan to return whiles 20 (1%) had plans to return.

Table 6: Female headed HH

Gender	No	Yes	Total
Female	1,635	20	1,655

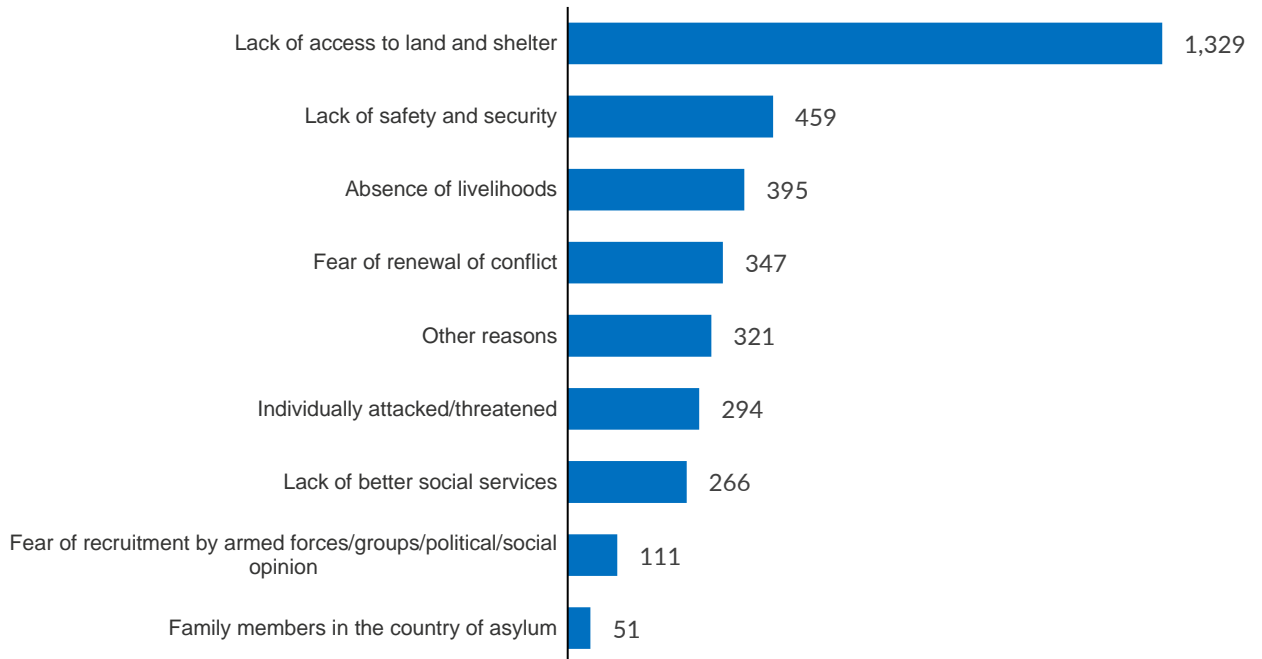


III. IMPEDIMENTS TO RETURN

1. Reasons for No intention to return

Among the main reasons given by the participants who shared their intention not to return to Burundi are the lack of access to land and shelter (37%) lack of safety and security (13%) absence of livelihood opportunities (11%), fear of renewal of conflicts (10%) others (9%), individual attack (8%); 7% raised the lack of better social services among the many reasons as represented in the graphs below:

Graph 40: If not planning to return, what are the main reasons, why you are not planning to return to Burundi?

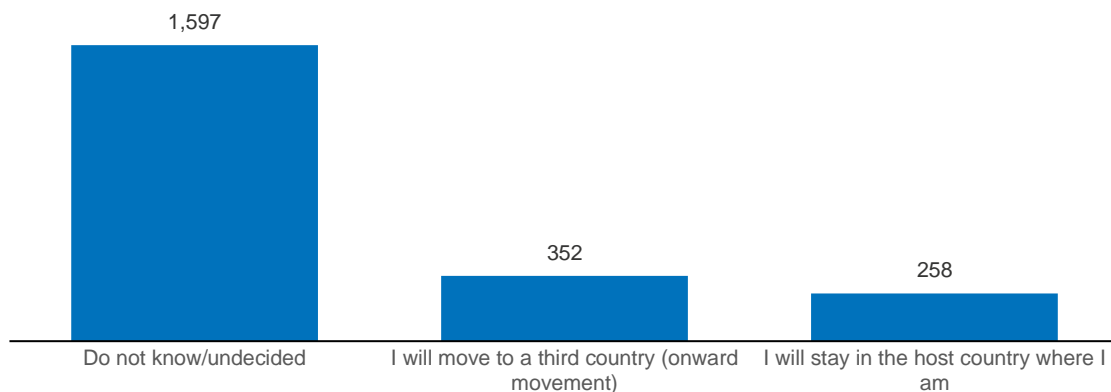




2. Future plans for those who answered no to return

72% of those who responded NO to return to Burundi are undecided about their future plans; 12% wish to continue staying in country of asylum and 16% plan on moving to another country.

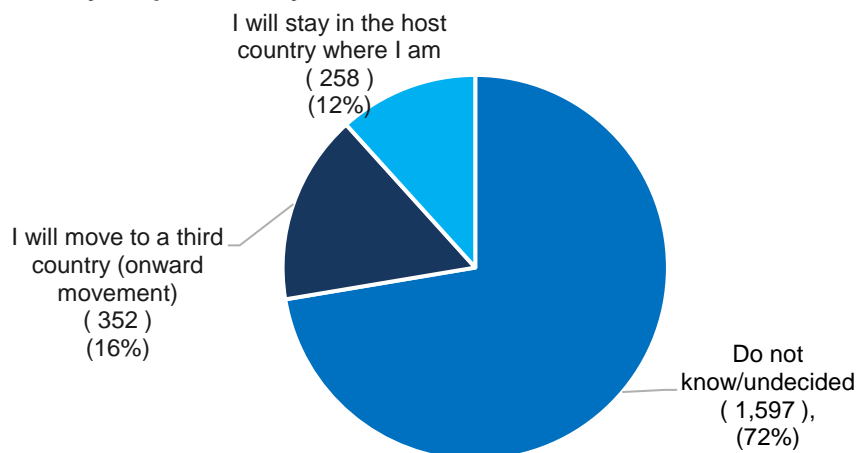
Graph 41: What your plan since you do not wish to return to Burundi now?



IV. TIMELINE REGARDING THOSE WHO RESPONDED YES TO RETURN

The respondents with plans to return to Burundi provided various timelines regarding their return. 67% are undecided on when to opt for a return to Burundi, 4% plan a return in the next 12 months, 12% plan to return after 2 years and 17% could return between 12 to 24 months.

Graph 42: What your plan since you do not wish to return to Burundi now?

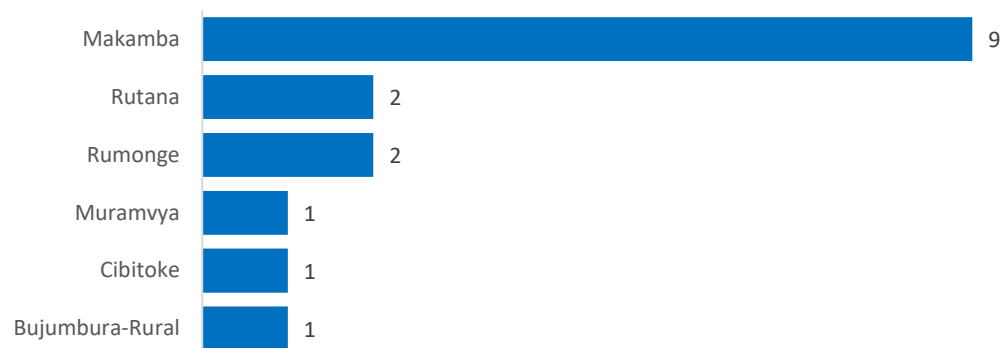




1. intended place of return

The regions which were mostly mentioned by respondents as their intended place of return were Makamba (56%), Rutana (13%), Rumonge (13%), Muramvya (6%), Cibitobe (6%), and (6%) for Bujumbura-rural as reflected in the graph below:

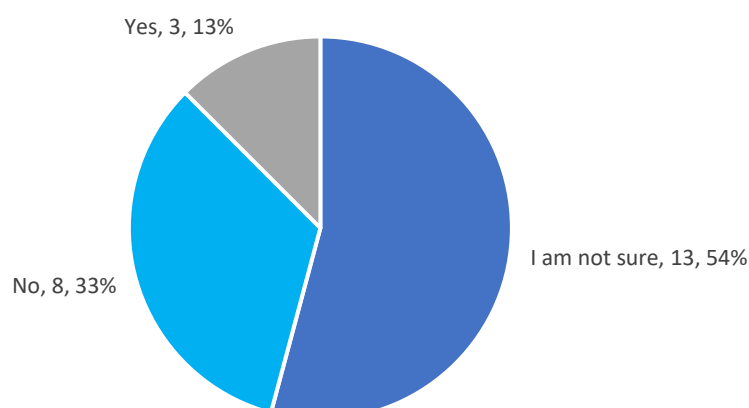
Graph 43: Name of Location



2. Availability of Information for respondents who said yes to return

Only 13% of the respondents who have plans to return said they have sufficient information, 54% responded not to be sure of having sufficient information and 33% had no information of the intended area of return.

Graph 44: Availability of Information for respondents

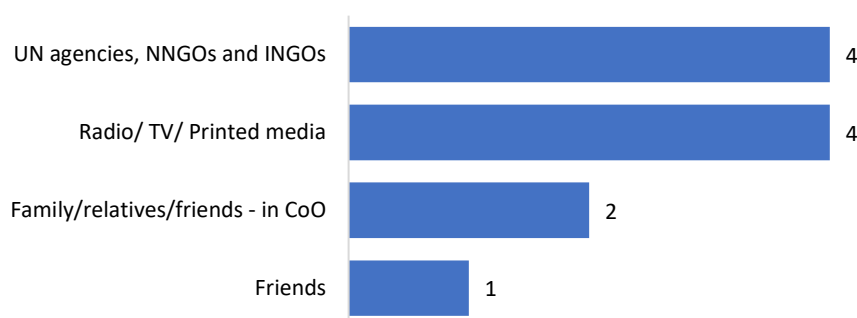




3. Source of information for those who answered yes to return

36% of the respondents with enough information on their intended area of return claimed to receive information from UN agencies and NGOs; 36% from the Media; 18% from families and relatives in Burundi; 9% from other friends.

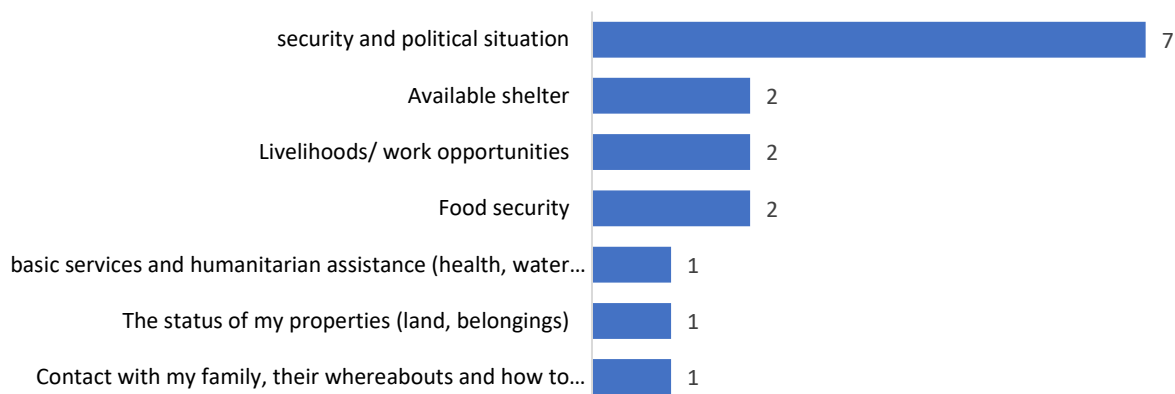
Graph 45: Source of information



4. Those who said yes to return but do not have information on the area of return

44% of respondents who have plans to return to Burundi but did not have enough information would wish to be informed about the security and political situation in Burundi; 13% want information on available shelter, 13% want information on livelihood/work opportunities, 13% on food security, 6% requested information related to basic services; 6% want to know the status of their property in Burundi and 6% want information on family members back in Burundi.

Graph 46: If no, what more information do you require





C. OBSERVATION AND RECOMMENDATION

I. OBSERVATION

1. The exercise was well received by refugees in both Nduta and Nyarugusu. The refugees expressed enthusiasm to participate in the intention survey.
2. Majority of refugees interviewed during the survey shared they did not have plans to return to Burundi (90% in Nduta and 99% in Nyarugusu). A few of them had plan to return to Burundi (10% in Nduta and 1% in Nyarugusu).
3. The lack of access to land and shelter was highlighted as a main impediment to return to Burundi with 30% in Nduta and 37% in Nyarugusu. Some of the other reasons provided were related to safety and security making 17% in Nduta and 13% in Nyarugusu; 12% in Nduta and 11% in Nyarugusu raised the lack of livelihood opportunities, while 11% in Nduta and 7% in Nyarugusu mentioned the lack of access to better social services.
4. Among the 10% of the respondents in Nduta and 1% of respondents in Nyarugusu who plan to return to Burundi, 62% for Nduta and 67% for Nyarugusu are unsure/preferred not to answer about the timeline to return to Burundi. In Nduta 13% plan to return within the next 12 months; 8% plan to return between 12 to 24 months and 12% plan to return after 24 months. In Nyarugusu, 4% plan to return within the next 12 months; 17% plan to return between 12 to 24 months and 12% plan to return after 24 months.
5. The respondents who had the plan to return mainly required information on their intended place of return as only 18% in Nduta and 13% in Nyarugusu claimed to have sufficient information. 34% in Nduta and 54% in Nyarugusu were not sure of having sufficient information and 48% in Nduta and 33% in Nyarugusu claimed to have no information on their intended places of return. On the other hand, the main intended places of return were mentioned as Ruyigi for Nduta and Makamba for Nyarugusu.



II. RECOMMENDATION

1. Conditions in the country of return will need to improve to create a conducive environment for return. Resources should be made available to support refugees opting to return. Strengthen the reintegration capacity in country of return for the sustainability of the return. This needs a collective effort of all stakeholders.
2. The issue of access to land and shelter requires to be addressed by the Government of Burundi in collaboration with donor community, developmental organizations and other stakeholders.
3. The Government of Burundi should address the concern raised by refugees on the safety and security in their country of origin.
4. The strengthening of the livelihood opportunities and provision of better social services (education, health and other basic services) in the areas of return; are key to address the concerns of the refugees for the sustainability of return. This could be further strengthened by the provision of start-up kits to the repatriating refugees who are beneficiaries of skills and vocational trainings.
5. Provision of sufficient information to refugees who opt to return and to all refugees on the areas of return to enable them to make an informed decision. Strengthen the information sharing through the go and see; come and tell missions; regular updates on intended areas of return as agreed during the Tripartite Working Group Meeting.