

Children play hopscotch in Musaga, one of the most violence-affected areas of Bujumbura. Photo © UNICEF Burundi/2016/K. Prinsloo



# Burundi

## Humanitarian Situation Report



### Highlights

- *Arbitrary arrests and detentions of children continue to be documented. Advocacy by UNICEF and partners in October and November led to the release of 87 such children.*
- *Malaria remains a significant concern, with recorded cases in 2016 now approaching 7 million - twice as many as were recorded the year before.*
- *As part of UNICEF Burundi's largest Back-to-School campaign ever, 2.6 million school going children received much-needed essential school materials in a context of increased financial hardship for families.*

### UNICEF response with partners

| INDICATORS   | UNICEF 2016   |                    | SECTOR 2016   |                    |
|--|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
|  | UNICEF Target | Cumulative Results | SECTOR Target | Cumulative Results |
| <b>Nutrition:</b> Number of children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes                     | 48,500        | 32,058             | 48,500        | 32,058             |
| <b>Health:</b> Number and % of people treated for cholera <sup>1</sup>   | 500 (100%)    | 393 (100%)         | 500 (100%)    | 393 (100%)         |
| <b>WASH:</b> Number of affected people accessing a minimum of 7.5 liters of clean and safe water per person per day  | 161,500       | 77,880             | 342,000       | 77,880             |
| <b>Child Protection:</b> Number of children and adolescents benefitting from critical Child Protection services      | 13,000        | 26,625             | 44,468        | 26,625             |
| <b>Education:</b> Number of children benefitting from Education in Emergencies support                               | 75,000        | 82,978             | 213,000       | 82,978             |
| <b>C4D:</b> Number of children and adolescents benefitting from peace, social mobilization and life skills education | 100,000       | 131,023            | n/a           | n/a                |

### Key figures

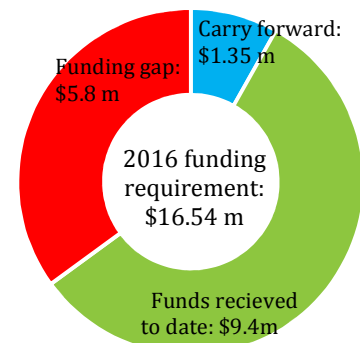
**326,170**  
Refugees seeking asylum in neighboring countries (UNHCR, 24 November 2016)

**6,863,203**  
Reported malaria cases (MOH, 24 November 2016)

**393**  
Reported cases of cholera (MOH, 23 November 2016)

**35% unfunded**  
UNICEF Burundi 2016 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal: US\$16.54m

### Funding Status



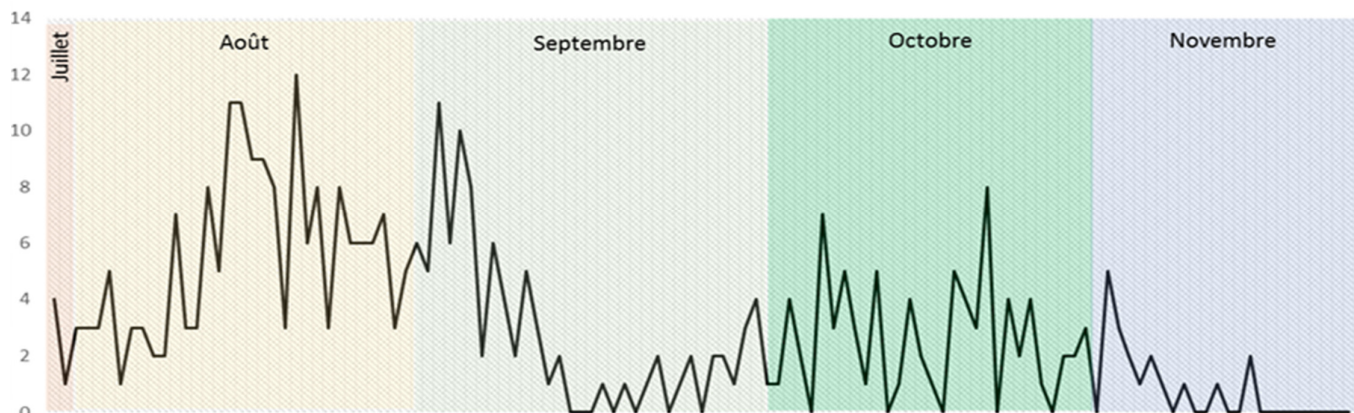
- Carry forward
- Funds received
- Funding gap

<sup>1</sup> 100% of the 393 cases identified have been treated.

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The sociopolitical situation in Burundi remains tense and continues to spur on migration and humanitarian needs. During these last 2 months, 24,176 people found refuge in neighboring countries (Tanzania, DRC, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia), driving the total number of refugees to 326,170, the majority of whom continue to be children (54.6%). The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) registered in nine provinces is 102,258 (IOM, October 2016), of which 59 per cent are children.

No new cases of cholera have been identified since 14 November, and the Ministry of Health (MOH) may be able to declare the end of the cholera epidemic (on-going since July 2016) in the coming weeks. According to data available, there have been a total of 393 reported cholera cases with two deaths since January 2016. Joint efforts to address cholera outbreaks have been successful under the leadership of MoH in close collaboration with WHO, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) Belgium and Switzerland, UNICEF and the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) for the Health, WASH and C4D interventions.



Cholera trends between July and November 2016 (MoH 2016).

The number of malaria cases has started to increase again after three months of slow down. In November, the cumulative number of reported malaria cases is more than double compared to previous years at the same period, with a cumulative total in 2016 of 6,863,203 cases of malaria, and 3,288 deaths (MoH, 24 November 2016), compared to 3,117,145 cases and 1,426 deaths during the same period in 2015.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the UN country team (UNCT) and inter-sectoral meetings, which lead the strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of the humanitarian response, and which have updated the Programme Criticality Framework. UNICEF currently leads the WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors and co-leads the Health sector and Child Protection sub-cluster.

UNICEF has contributed to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2017, which are being finalized. In addition to the many structural challenges, there is also a major food security crisis in the making and a slow collapse of social services, which is leading to increasing humanitarian needs. For 2017, the number of people in need has tripled to 3 million while the target doubled to 1 million, of which more than half are children.

An inter-agency mission composed of OCHA, UNICEF, WFP and UNHCR was in Burundi from 14-19 November 2016 to facilitate the cash transfer in emergency feasibility study workshop as part of the Preparedness and Response project funded by DFID. 45 participants attended from the Government, UN and NGO stakeholders.

## Humanitarian Strategy

In light of the urgent needs identified in the HNO, UNICEF is finalizing the 2017 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) which represents 25 % of the HRP (18.5 million out of 74.6 million) and will continue to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance, including for child survival and protection of the most vulnerable children and women.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Child Protection

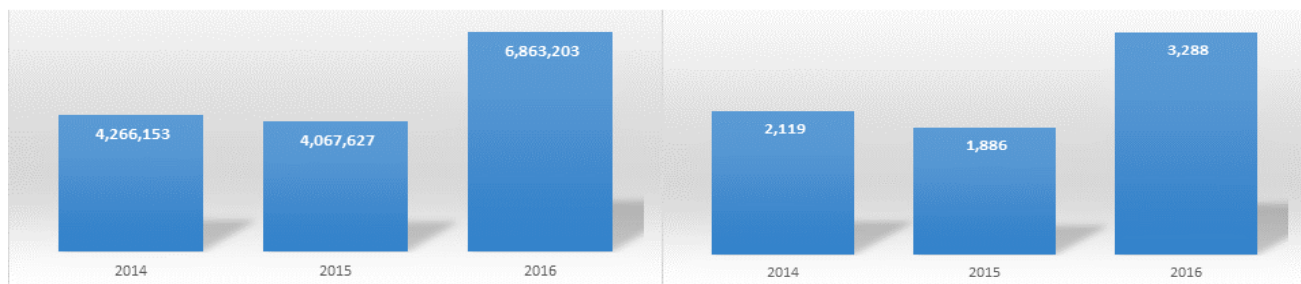
In October, UNICEF and partners documented 37 cases of children detained (35 boys and 2 girls). In November, 54 children (51 boys and 3 girls) were detained on crisis-related charges. Of note during the 2-month period is the arbitrary detention of 54 children living or working in the streets, the accusation of 16 children of participation in armed groups, and the forced return of 16 children from Tanzania, detained prior to family reinsertion. 87 children were released following advocacy by UNICEF and partners or due to lack of evidence.

Through partners *Observatoire Ineza pour les Droits de l'Enfant au Burundi* (OIDEB) and the Association of Female Jurists in Burundi (AFJB), UNICEF provided legal assistance to seven children (1 girl, 6 boys) accused of participation in armed groups or threatening state security, along with 43 additional children (3 girls, 40 boys) in conflict in the law. During mobile court sessions held in Ruyigi province, some judges decided to postpone hearings because the adults accused within the same case as children were not present. Effective UNICEF advocacy ensured the cases of children were heard, instead of being postponed, in line with Burundian law. UNICEF and partners continue to work for the effective implementation of the letter of the Minister of Justice dated 7 June 2016 regarding the immediate transfer of the children in conflict with the law to re-education centers. A workshop was held with the prosecutors of each province on 11 November in order to improve implementation of the Minister of Justice's letter and keep children out of prisons and detention cells for adults.

During the reporting period, 668 vulnerable children (358 boys and 310 girls) participated in 51 Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS), engaging in recreational activities and receiving psychosocial support in Bujumbura-Mairie, Rumonge and Makamba provinces. In Bujumbura-Mairie, seven children (2 boys and 5 girls) were referred to the Kamenge Psychiatric Center for appropriate care and follow up, while in Rumonge the major concern is still the high number of children in need of birth registration.

### Health & Nutrition

During this reporting period, UNICEF continued to support the MoH in real-time monitoring of cholera via RapidPro technology as well as improving malaria reporting database. The number of malaria cases is approaching 7 million and the recent increase of 1, 431,375 new cases (over a 2 month period) is likely due to the rainy season. Discussions to improve response are ongoing between MoH, WHO and NGO partners such as World Vision and MSF Belgium.



Cumulative malaria cases, Week 1 to 46 in 2014, 2015 and 2016 (MoH 2016)

Cumulative reported death due to malaria, Week 1 to 46 in 2014, 2015 and 2016 (MoH 2016)

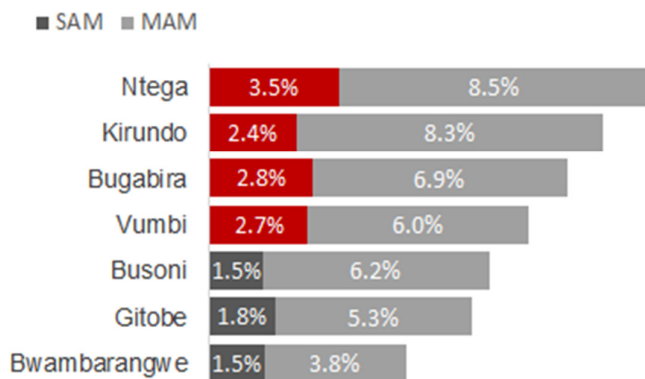
Acute malnutrition monitoring continued with the implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> round of mass-screening under the leadership of MoH with the support of implementing partners (Concern Worldwide, Pathfinder

International and World Relief). Preliminary results of this second round show that 162,000 children aged 6 to 59 months were screened in Kirundo (78% of target) and Makamba (97% of target). Final and complete results from both the first and second round are being compiled for trend analysis.

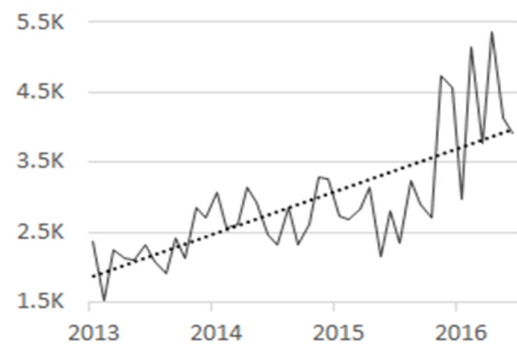
A deterioration of the nutrition situation is noted in Kirundo Province, with average global acute malnutrition (GAM) increasing from 7.2 to 8.9% and average severe acute malnutrition (SAM) from 1.8 to 2.3%. 4 out of 7 communes show a prevalence of SAM over the WHO emergency threshold of 2% (see table below). UNICEF is working with MoH and nutrition partners including WFP and Concern Worldwide to prepare a coordinated nutrition response for the most affected communes. UNICEF is considering the possible need of mass screening in additional provinces (ex: Cankuzo) not initially targeted in the 2016 HRP.

A cumulative total of 32,058 (16,677 boys, 15,380 girls) admissions nationwide for SAM is reported by MoH (2016), representing 66% of expected coverage (48,500) for 2016. The cured rate is at 86%, which is higher than the minimum national and Sphere standards recommendation of 75%.

Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition in Kirundo Province, mass-screening, October-November 2016



SAM Admissions 2013 - 2016



**WASH**

During this reporting period, the cholera emergency response continued with the support of UNICEF and WASH partners. As part of cholera prevention and response, UNICEF and the BRC disinfected and sensitized 1,070 households in four communes of Bujumbura-Mairie and one commune of Rumonge. 355 households (over 2,000 people) in two communes in Bujumbura-Mairie and Rumonge with recurrent cholera outbreaks, received hygiene kits (composed of jerry cans, soap and aquatabs). Through MOH, UNICEF also distributed 1,000 jerry cans for 500 households benefitting 3000 people in Bujumbura-Rural, where access to safe drinking water is challenging, to ensure they can transport and store water from an installed bladder.

In addition, UNICEF and partner *Organisation d'Appui à l'Auto Promotion* (OAP) completed the construction of a gravity water supply network to cover the need of 3,000 people, seven schools and one health center in Kabezi (Bujumbura-Rural). With partner *Action Intégrée pour le Développement et la Protection de l'Environnement* (AIDE), UNICEF also ensured access to drinking water, though the setup of a water network, to 21,000 people, 13 schools and 2 health centers in Nyanza-Lac (Makamba).

UNICEF continues to address the water scarcity in high malnutrition areas. With partner NGO *Conseil Pour l'Education et le Développement* (COPED), a solar-powered water supply system was built to cover the needs of 4,000 people, 4 schools and 2 health centers in Kirundo (Kirundo).

**Education**

UNICEF and the Ministry of Education launched and completed the 2016 "Back to School" campaign, to promote the equitable access and retention in school of 2.6 million students (50% girls) from grade 1 to 9 of



basic education throughout the country. In addition, 32,000 teachers received teaching and learning materials to enable them to provide quality education in the classrooms.

Implementation of the project "Schools as Zones of Peace" is ongoing with the NGO Handicap International in 20 schools in various hot spots of Bujumbura Mairie. In October, the capacity of 35,438 students (17,914 girls and 17,524 boys) and 995 teachers were strengthened through sensitization of the risks of unexploded ordnances. 222 teachers (179 women and 43 men) were also trained on education in emergency principles in order to better manage and respond to emergencies caused by natural disasters or armed conflict. The education community awareness raising will continue until the end of December and will reach more than 900 teachers.

### **Communication for Development (C4D)**

The most recent Burundi U-Report survey on hand washing with soap demonstrated that hygiene practices at critical times still have not been adopted by all communities. To prevent diseases like cholera and diarrhea, C4D used a mix of strategies. A nationwide radio program introduced handwashing promotion through the "TUJIJUKE" (Inform Yourself) program. Hygiene promotion and cholera prevention activities continue to be strengthened with UNICEF partners, the Anglican Church of Burundi (PEAB) and the BRC. Thus, door-to-door campaigns on the promotion of good hygiene reached over 4,399 households. The outreach activities were focused in the provinces of Rumonge, Bujumbura Mairie and Bujumbura-Rural where the cholera outbreak was occurring. In the province of Kirundo, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) engaged in door-to-door activities on good hygiene promotion, reaching 2,247 households. Children in 760 households will benefit from a Tippy-tap and soap. With the encouragement of the school handwashing clubs, 30 school principals agreed to install handwashing facilities and conduct handwashing demonstrations in front of the teachers and students.

In Makamba, PEAB worked with peer educators on HIV/AIDS prevention, gender-based violence, early pregnancy and peacebuilding. PEAB was able to involve 4531 young people (2468 girls and 2063 boys) in these activities. One of the consequences was increased awareness of voluntary HIV testing resulting in 236 youth (114 girls and 122 boys) determining their HIV status.

### **Social Policy**

The Burundi socio-economic consultation was held in Geneva on 7-8 November, hosted by the Swiss Government in its capacity as the chair of the Burundi Configuration in NYHQ. Participants included the UNCT, IFIs (World Bank, International Monetary Fund, African Development Bank) and the EU as an observer. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange information on the socio-economic situation in Burundi and to seek alignment amongst the multilateral actors. Unfortunately, the Government of Burundi (GoB) was unable to attend, but later discussions with GoB are planned. A two-pronged plan for supporting the GoB in addressing the macroeconomic crises and the social sector gaps was discussed. Four social sectors were selected for priority action: education; health and nutrition; agriculture and food security; and displacement, returns and early recovery.

## **Funding**

In 2016, UNICEF Burundi is appealing for US\$ 16,540,000. The funding available to date stands at US\$ 10,724,860 (65% funded) which includes the funding received in this current appeal year as well as the carry-over from the previous year. Despite funding shortfalls, UNICEF continues to scale up its humanitarian response to address the increasing needs of women and children in a context of heightened vulnerability, increasing protection violations, recurrent floods, and displacement; all of which require timely and adequate funds. With adequate and predictable funding, UNICEF and partners will be able to scale up effectively where the needs are greatest.

| Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal for 2016) |                   |                   |                  |            |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| Appeal Sector   | Requirements      | Funds Available*  | Funding Gap      |            |
|   |                   |                   | US\$             | per cent   |
| Nutrition   | 2,400,000         | 4,494,008         | + 2,094,008      | +87 %      |
| Health  | 5,160,000         | 2,551,068*        | 2,608,932        | 50%        |
| WASH  | 3,600,000         | 1,586,550         | 2,013,450        | 56%        |
| Child Protection  | 2,400,000         | 1,222,000         | 1,178,000        | 50%        |
| Education   | 2,000,000         | 321,234           | 1,678,766        | 84%        |
| Communication & Participation                                     | 600,000           | 100,000*          | 500,000          | 83%        |
| Sector coordination   | 380,000           | 150,000           | 230,000          | 61%        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>16,540,000</b> | <b>10,724,860</b> | <b>5,815,140</b> | <b>35%</b> |

\*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.

Next SitRep: 31 January 2017

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## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

| 2016 UNICEF Burundi  | Sector Response |                        | UNICEF and IPs |               |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
|  | 2016 Target     | Total Results          | 2016 Target    | Total Results |
| <b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>   |                 |                        |                |               |
| Number of affected people accessing a minimum of 7.5 liters of clean and safe water per person per day   | 342,000         | 77,880                 | 161,500        | 77,880        |
| Number of affected people provided with hygiene supplies and information on good hygiene practices   | 342,000         | 86,248                 | 280,000        | 86,248        |
| <b>EDUCATION</b>   |                 |                        |                |               |
| Number of children benefitting from Education in Emergencies support*  | 213,000         | 82,978                 | 75,000         | 82,978**      |
| Number of teachers trained in Education in Emergencies   | 3,000           | 2,462                  | 1,500          | 2,462         |
| <b>HEALTH</b>  |                 |                        |                |               |
| Number and % of people treated for cholera   | 500: 100%       | 393: 100% <sup>2</sup> | 500: 100%      | 393: 100%     |
| Number of children under 15, and pregnant women reached with essential drugs   | 175,000         | 175,000                | 442,000        | 175,000       |
| <b>NUTRITION</b>   |                 |                        |                |               |
| Number of children aged 6 to 59 months assessed for acute malnutrition through mass-screening  | 1,431,468       | 654,913 <sup>3</sup>   | 514,148        | 597,647       |
| Number of children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes   | 48,500          | 32,058                 | 48,500         | 32,058        |
| <b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>  |                 |                        |                |               |
| Number of children and adolescents benefitting from critical Child Protection services*  | 44,468          | 26,625                 | 13,000         | 26,625**      |
| Number of vulnerable children having daily access to care and psychosocial support through the establishment of 50 child-friendly spaces/centres | 10,000          | 24,742                 | 8,000          | 24,742        |
| <b>C4D</b>   |                 |                        |                |               |
| Number of children and adolescents benefitting from peace, social mobilization and life skills education*  |                 |                        | 100,000        | 131,023**     |
| Number of households benefiting from keys messaging in healthy practices, hygiene promotion and children rights                                  |                 |                        | 100,000        | 97,185        |

\*With the increase in humanitarian needs, UNICEF has taken on additional targets which will be reflected in UNICEF's 2017 Burundi HAC.

\*\*UNICEF has reprogrammed regular programme resources to meet a portion of these results in 2016.

<sup>2</sup> 100% of the 393 cases identified have been treated.

<sup>3</sup> Mass screening was completed in 6 priority provinces, as well as an additional province (Rutana) by World Vision International with its own funding.