



Burundi

Humanitarian Situation Report

unicef 

Highlights

- In the last week of April, three children were killed, including one 3-year-old girl, bringing the total number of children killed in crisis-related incidents to 29.
- In collaboration with partners, eight girls formerly living on the street and subjected to repeated sexual violence are now receiving psychosocial and medical support as well as temporary care. The family tracing process is on-going.
- New cases of cholera were identified in Rumonge on 29 March 2016, with a total of 19 cases reported to date. All patients have been treated and released from the hospital.
- With the number of malaria cases in 2016 double compared to previous years, UNICEF continues to provide technical support to the Ministry of Health in coordination with WHO to monitor the situation and strengthen data collection and analysis.

UNICEF's response with partners

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNICEF 2016		SECTOR 2016	
		UNICEF Target	Cumulative Results (#)	SECTOR Target	Cumulative Results (#)
NUTRITION	Number of children under 5 with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programme	48,500	6,328*	103,000	6,328*
HEALTH	Number and % of people treated for cholera	100 % (500)	100% (19)	100% (500)	100% (19)
	Number of children under 15 and pregnant women reached with essential drugs	175,000	175,000	442,000	175,000
WASH	Number of affected people accessing minimum 7.5 liters of clean and safe water per person per day	161,500	14,000	342,000	15,000
	Number of affected people provided with hygiene supplies and information on good hygiene practices	280,000	15,000	342,000	15,000
CHILD PROTECTION	Number of children and adolescents benefitting from critical Child Protection services	13,000	8,489	44,468	8,489
EDUCATION	Number of children benefitting from Education in Emergencies support	75,000	6,786	213,000	6,786
C4D	Number of children and adolescents benefitting from peace, social mobilization & life skills education	100,000	41,750	n/a	n/a

*Source: MoH database with 15 of the 18 provinces submitting 77% of their reports up to March 2016.

Key figures

29

Children killed in crisis-related incidents since April 2015
(UNICEF, 29 April 2016)

259,275

Refugees seeking asylum in neighboring countries
(UNHCR, 28 April 2016)

3,101,552

Reported malaria cases
(MOH, April 2016)

76% Unfunded

UNICEF Burundi 2016 HAC: US\$16.54m
(UNICEF, 30 April 2016)

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The political and security situation on the ground remains volatile, with three children killed in the last week of April, including a 3-year-old girl who died in a grenade attack. The unpredictable context continues to impact the humanitarian situation and spur displacement, with more than 5,675 new departures in the past month. The total number of refugees in neighboring countries has increased to 259,275, while the official number of displaced people registered in three of the border provinces stands at 25,294 (IOM, 31 March 2016), of which 58 per cent are children. Among the displaced, 79 per cent reported leaving for social and political reasons.

The Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Displaced persons visited Burundi from the 18 to 20 April 2016 during which he met with heads of agencies and key protection actors. The Special Rapporteur made recommendations for protecting displaced persons in the current crisis. During his visit, he received a commitment from the Minister of Human Rights that the Kampala Convention, which covers the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs), will be ratified. During meetings with the Special Rapporteur, UNICEF emphasized the increasing vulnerability of children and adolescents subject to arbitrary arrest or detention. Children are regularly arrested, especially children who are unaccompanied or who are on the move between provinces or fleeing to neighboring countries. In addition, children living in contested areas, particularly boys, are at greater risk during search and arrest operations.

A new cholera outbreak started in Rumonge province on 29 March 2016. To date, a cumulative total of 19 cases have been reported and all patients have been treated and released from the hospital. However, while patient treatment outcomes have improved, timely and quality reporting remains a challenge. In response, UNICEF continues to strengthen the capacity of health workers in the most cholera-affected provinces of Makamba and Rumonge, to use RapidPro SMS reporting tools.



A healthcare worker uses RapidPro for tracking of cholera cases in Makamba province.
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Malaria cases reported in 2016 are more than double those reported in the same period of 2015, with 3,101,552 cases and 1,470 deaths reported in 2016, compared to 1,135,278 cases and 528 deaths reported in 2015. Ministry of Health (MoH) partners are closely monitoring the situation, while UNICEF continues to supply contingency drugs to the national malaria control program.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the UNCT and inter-sectoral meetings, which lead the strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of the humanitarian response. In the nutrition sector, with the newly received CERF funding, partners are assessing the level of malnutrition, especially among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. The WFP-led emergency food security assessment (EFSA) covering all 18 provinces has begun. UNICEF-supported mass screening in six provinces will begin in May. By the end of May both assessments will provide up-to-date information on moderate and severe acute malnutrition to improve the situation analysis and better inform the emergency programme response.

UNICEF as co-coordinator of the Education Sector for Emergencies organized and facilitated a training for 26 education sector members, including UN agencies (WFP and UNHCR) and national/international NGOs. The training, which took place from 26 to 28 April in Gitega Province, covered the Inter-Agency Network for

Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards, the Humanitarian Programming Cycle, advocacy for resource mobilization and enhancing sector coordination.

UNICEF continues to scale up its humanitarian programme within the framework of the 2016 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), to provide an integrated response to the most vulnerable women and children of Burundi.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

Three children were killed the last week of April, and arbitrary arrests and detention continue. One 14-year-old girl died as a result of severe injuries following the brutal assassination of her father and mother in front of her school in the capital of Bujumbura. A 3-year-old was killed by grenade during an attack in Bujumbura. In Bubanza province, a boy was killed when a grenade exploded while he was playing at school before class. Awareness-raising activities in Child-Friendly Spaces on risks and dangers are ongoing to prevent accidents with grenades.



Twenty-eight Child-Friendly Spaces continue to operate in Bujumbura-Mairie, providing psychosocial support and recreational activities for 8,374 affected children (6,628 boys; 1,746 girls). A UNICEF partner is providing individual psychosocial support for 84 children (46 boys; 38 girls) identified in Child-Friendly Spaces or schools. Children in contested areas are regularly exposed to violence and the sound of gun shots and grenade explosions, making psychosocial interventions critical.

Activities by UNICEF, OHCHR and partners including monitoring, detention visits, and advocacy on behalf of detained children are critical responses to the issues around arbitrary arrests and detention. Thirty-six children (31 boys; 5 girls) were detained in Bujumbura-Mairie, Bujumbura-Rural, Gitega, Muyinga, Ngozi, Ruyigi, and Rumonge provinces, and 17 of the children were accused of participation in armed groups or related charges. Eleven detained children were released following advocacy by UNICEF, OHCHR or partners. Six boys charged with participating in armed groups or possessing arms received judicial assistance, leading to the release of five children who are now receiving reintegration support from UNICEF partners. Judicial assistance for one boy is ongoing to appeal a sentence of seven years for participation in armed groups.

Temporary care, family tracing and reintegration of formerly detained and other unaccompanied and separated children continues throughout the country. UNICEF and partners provided temporary alternative care for twelve children (1 boy; 11 girls) in April. Family tracing for some of these children is ongoing. In addition, for the 13 boys who benefitted from the presidential pardon in February, individual assessments and family tracing are finalized, and family reunification is ongoing.

As a result of collaboration with the National Independent Human Rights Commission (CNIDH), OHCHR and other partners, the four girls held at the CNIDH for almost one month were released and reintegrated with family members. In addition, a child protection committee and UNICEF partner provided support to two unaccompanied boys who had been domestic workers to return to their families in their province of origin, Muyinga. Following an announcement by the administrator of one commune, all children not native to that commune were forced to move away, leaving these children at high risk of detention.

The risks faced by children living on the streets are significant and aggravated by the current insecurity, and

UNICEF continues working with partners to get children out of the streets. In collaboration with partners, eight girls formerly living on the streets and subjected to repeated sexual violence are now receiving psychosocial and medical support, temporary care, and family tracing has begun. The reintegration of 81 additional children living on the streets is ongoing as evaluations of their social situation and development continues. In addition more than 80 children have expressed their desire to return to their families and the reintegration processes have begun for these children.

Health & Nutrition

During this reporting period, UNICEF continued the monthly supervision of 18 health centers. The results indicated that health workers are present and the drugs donated by UNICEF are being used in accordance with the national performance-based financing principles of improving access to free healthcare and essential drugs for pregnant women and children under 5.

Under the leadership of the MoH, UNICEF is finalizing a nationwide mission to monitor the distribution and use of the second round of essential drugs donated by UNICEF in April 2016. UNICEF completed the delivery of 9,000 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) to 46 health districts nationwide targeting an estimated 10,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for the next two months. With newly received CERF funding, UNICEF has placed a new order of 6,300 cartons of RUTF to cover about 7,000 children suffering from SAM. Starting in May, with the support of three NGOs (Concern Worldwide, Pathfinder and World Relief), a mass screening of children aged 6 to 59 months will begin in the six nutrition priority provinces determined by the inter-agency assessment: Cibitoke, Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura Marie, Rumonge, Makamba and Kirundo.

The mass screening aims to identify children with acute malnutrition and ensure immediate referral for appropriate treatment, but also to provide the humanitarian community with baseline data on the prevalence of acute malnutrition in the targeted provinces. It is expected that the number of SAM admissions will increase following this mass screening. As a result, an additional 6,000 cartons will be prepositioned in the 16 health districts of the six priority provinces. Resource mobilization is on-going to procure additional RUTF to be used as a contingency and buffer stock if needed.

While timely reporting of community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) data into the national MoH database remains a challenge, the national nutrition program (PRONIANUT) has requested funding from UNICEF to improve and expand the current RapidPro SMS reporting technology to four provinces ahead of the national nutrition response scale up planned in 2016. Additional funding has been requested by PRONIANUT to conduct field support supervision and coordination meetings with district CMAM managers in an effort to improve the quality of CMAM service delivery and timely reporting in the national CMAM database.

WASH

With the newly received CERF funding, UNICEF continues to provide safe drinking water to 20,000 people in the provinces of Kirundo, Makamba and Bujumbura-Rural (9,000 children; 5,600 women; 5,400 men). In addition, UNICEF has pre-positioned hygiene kits including buckets, jerry cans and soap for 2,500 households (approx. 12,500 people).

In Kirundo, where much of the population resorts to lake water for consumption, access to safe drinking water is problematic for up to 30 per cent of the population and risk of diarrheal diseases, including cholera, remains high. UNICEF conducted a rapid assessment on one of the rare water sources in the province and identified a location for the potential water supply system. One existing lake water treatment station was found to be non-functional and costly to repair. The potential beneficiaries were interviewed, including those from a religious institution, health centers and schools, to verify the needs and future engagement for sustainable operation and maintenance. Based on the cost effectiveness analysis of petrol-based generator to pump water from the source, a solar-power system was selected as an alternative option. It will serve 4,000 people (2,080 women; 1,920 men) in four schools and one health center.

With the support of the Government of Japan, UNICEF initiated hygiene promotion for cholera prevention in the commune of Nyanza-Lac (Makamba province), with a goal of reaching 100,000 people. Hygiene promotion tools and key messages were reviewed and pre-tested by the MoH and UNICEF implementing partners. Upon validation of these tools, training of community health workers and awareness-raising campaign will begin.

Education

In April, emergency education supplies (including recreation kits, tents, school-in-a-box and school bags) for approximately 7,000 children in over 180 schools were distributed to the Ministry of Education (MoE) for areas recently affected by flooding. This supply provision was based upon a consolidated request submitted to UNICEF following a general assessment of provinces by the MoE together with information from an analysis conducted by the Red Cross. Specific follow-up assessments in the worst affected areas will begin in May with a further distribution of supplies expected after the assessments take place.

Further discussions were held with the MoE and UNICEF Tanzania concerning the organization of exams for over 2,000 Burundian refugees in Grades 9 and 10 in Tanzania. A range of options are being explored to determine how these children can take the exams without comprising their safety.

The request to Global Partnership for Education (GPE) for US\$ 20.1 million, representing the third and final tranche of the current grant (which will be managed by UNICEF), was submitted as planned and will be discussed at the GPE board meeting in May. The funds will be used to build and sustain resilience in the education system.

Finally, UNICEF initiated a partnership with Handicap International for a pilot programme in 20 schools in Bujumbura benefitting 10,000 children (50 per cent girls), focusing on the promotion of schools as “Zones of Peace” and strengthening the capacities of teachers to identify and respond to the psychosocial needs of children living and studying in this difficult context. There are currently 11 schools in Bujumbura which are occupied by armed forces, some of which will be targeted by this new programme. UNICEF is also working with the government to address and undertake joint advocacy with the military on the issue of school occupation more generally to ensure schools remain safe for children and teachers.

Communication for Development (C4D)

The C4D strategy for peace-building and life skills focuses on adolescent resilience by helping adolescents develop life abilities that will prepare them for constructive and positive participation in civil society. Young Burundians without life skills could represent an important risk factor for destabilization of the country. In partnership with UNICEF, PEAB (Anglican Church), has enhanced the capacity of peer educators to conduct life skills training. In Makamba province, which has the highest number of IDPs, 70 life skills peer educators were trained, with each creating an action plan in order to help their friends make informed choices concerning their welfare, health and safety. The peer educators in turn trained 7,027 young leaders and teenagers (3,807 females; 3,220 males). Life Skills clubs were also set up where critical thinking, interpersonal communication, negotiation and self-management skills can be further developed. Additional life skills themes include the practice of safe behavior to prevent HIV, unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections. Community leaders and school directors committed themselves to supporting the programme and talking to youth at risk of dropping out of school. UNICEF partner CADEVI resumed cholera prevention in schools in the cholera-endemic province of Makamba as schools reopened after Easter holidays.

Media and External Communication

In April, 22 children from five priority peacebuilding provinces joined the UNICEF child journalist programme and received training on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), radio and interviewing techniques, as well as conflict-sensitive reporting, with a focus on promotion of children’s rights. The children produced their first radio broadcast, one of which was a live broadcast interview with the UNICEF Burundi Representative. A second group of 24 seasoned child journalists continued their training on audiovisual techniques and

produced a series of five short films on inspiring children that have overcome obstacles to become role models for other children and youth.

UNICEF continues to engage with media to increase the visibility of the situation of children in Burundi and spark discussions around the long-term impact of the crisis. Two pieces appeared in the UK weekly *The Economist* that highlight the impact of the current crisis on social services for children.

Funding

In 2016, UNICEF Burundi is appealing for US\$ 16,540,000, of which US\$ 3,954,784 (24 per cent funded) has been received to date. With the increase in violence coupled by the environmental effects of El Nino, UNICEF is scaling up its humanitarian response to respond to 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 funding.

Appeal Sector	2016 UNICEF Humanitarian Requirements	Funds Received Against 2016 HAC (US\$)	Funding Gap Against 2016 HAC (US\$)	
			US\$	per cent
Nutrition	2,400,000	1,175,000	1,225,000	51 %
Health	5,160,000	200,000	4,960,000	96 %
WASH	3,600,000	1,386,550	2,213,450	61 %
Child Protection	2,400,000	872,000	1,528,000	64 %
Education	2,000,000	321,234	1,678,766	84 %
Communication & Participation	600,000	0	600,000	100%
Sector coordination	380,000	0	380,000	100%
Sub-Total	16,540,000	3,954,784	12,585,216	76%

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