

Reporting Period: July –September 2017

Burundi

Humanitarian Situation Report

Highlights

- UNICEF, UNHCR and partners are working closely on the return and reintegration of Refugees from Tanzania in Burundi. To date, 1,666 people have returned through the formal repatriation process. An estimated 20,000 people, half children, are expected to return in the next six months
- Malaria remains a significant concern, with recorded cases in 2017 now approaching 6 million. UNICEF is contributing to the community mobilization and behavior change efforts to contain the numbers of new cases.
- UNICEF is facing a significant funding gap to respond to the population coming from Tanzania and Sud Kivu DRC, as well as to the internal displaced populations, which have settled in communities that are already stretched to the limit.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

- 1 million**
Number of children in need (HNO 2017)
- 3 million**
Number of people in need (HNO 2017)
- 409,406**
Population seeking asylum in neighboring countries (UNHCR, September 2017)
- 191,806**
Internally displaced people in 18 provinces (IOM, August 2017)

UNICEF Response with partners

INDICATORS	UNICEF 2017		SECTOR 2017	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative Results	SECTOR Target	Cumulative Results
Nutrition: Number of children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes	50,000	21,622	50,000	21,622
Health: Number and % of people treated for cholera ¹	400 (100 %)	217 (100 %)	400 (100%)	217 (100%)
WASH: Number of affected people accessing a minimum of 7.5 liters of clean and safe water per person per day	170,000	6,800	393,155	6,800
Child Protection: Number of children and adolescents benefitting from critical Child Protection services	30,000	17,968	45,000	17,968
Education: Number of children benefitting from Education in Emergencies support	100,000	49,163	225,000	49,163
C4D: Number of children and adolescents benefitting from peace, social mobilization and life skills education	125,000	57,968	n/a	n/a

Funding Status



¹ 100% of the 217 cases identified have been treated.

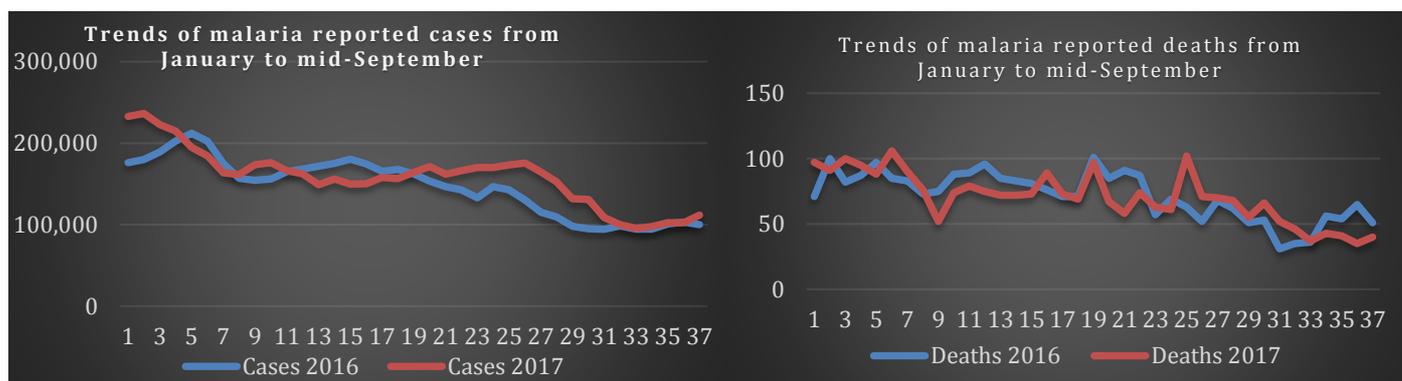
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The sociopolitical situation in Burundi remains tense and continues to population movements and humanitarian needs. A total of 409,406 refugees, the majority of whom children (54.6 per cent) have found refuge in neighboring countries (mainly in Tanzania, DRC, Rwanda, and Uganda). The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) registered in eighteen provinces have also decreased to 191, 806 (IOM, August 2017), of which 58 per cent are children.

Following the President of Burundi's call for return in Tanzania and a tripartite high level dialogue (Tanzania, Burundi and UNHCR) in Dar Es Salaam on 30 August 2017, a resolution was officially signed to allow the refugees to voluntarily return to Burundi on the basis of safety and dignity principles. It is estimated that a total of 20,000 people will go back to Burundi in the next 6 months. 13,000 have already registered for these voluntary returns that will take place in 2 phases from 7 September to 31 December 2017. To date, 1,666 people (including 1,023 children) have returned through the UNHCR led repatriation process. An additional unconfirmed number have also spontaneously returned.

Cholera continues to be of concern in Burundi. There are multiple small outbreaks which are, up to now, contained but are the consequence of an increasing shortage of water supply since the beginning of the crisis and the budget reduction in this sector. Since January 2017, there has been 217 cases, among whom 119 are children and 0 death, in five health districts (Cibitoke: 173 cases, Isare: 4 cases, Bujumbura Nord: 4 case, Nyanza Lac: 27 cases, Mpanda: 9 cases).

The number of malaria cases is slowly decreasing. According to the Ministry of Health (MoH) data, the cumulative number of malaria cases reported during the first 37 weeks of 2017 has reached 5,859,151 with 2,617 deaths (MoH, 20 September 2017) which is slightly higher compared to the same period in 2016 (5,433,910 cases and 2,660 deaths).



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. UNICEF currently leads the WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors and co-leads the Health sector and Child Protection sub-cluster.

All agencies and sectors will contribute to the multisector inter-agency rapid assessment (MIRA) that will be undertaken in the 18 provinces from 2-7 October 2017 to assess the situation in preparation for the 2018 humanitarian needs overview (HNO) and humanitarian response plan (HRP)

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF has finalized a return and reintegration response plan that aims to provide an integrated package of essential interventions for 60,000 people (including returnees, IDPs, and host communities), more than half of them children. The response plan will facilitate their reintegration process and preserve the social cohesion within the host communities that are already stretched.

The challenge for UNICEF is to respond to the urgent needs of an even higher number of refugees who may return in a short period of time, in addition to addressing the needs of the vulnerable groups within the host

communities who are affected by the on-going crises (including the recurrent floods, displacements and diseases outbreaks).

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

UNICEF is coordinating with UNHCR, ICRC, IRC, FENADEB and other partners to support children and adolescents returning from Tanzania through organized or spontaneous return processes. Children with specific protection needs, including unaccompanied and separated children, are benefitting from community child protection interventions supported by UNICEF and partners, including psychosocial support, birth registration and reintegration. A new standby agreement is being developed with FENADEB, a national NGO, to further strengthen coordination and monitoring of the current interventions.

Psychosocial support through Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) continues through 51 CFS in Bujumbura Mairie, Rumonge and Makamba provinces. Since the beginning of 2017, a total of 10,470 children including 7,168 boys and 3,302 girls were received in the spaces and protection needs identified and referred for appropriate services. 444 children (313 boys and 131 girls) were identified and documented for referral to appropriate protection services. The group includes children experiencing psychological distress, survivors of sexual violence and abuse, detained and released children. 24 cases of rape (23 girls and 1 boy) were reported and survivors provided medical care and psychosocial support, and 159 separated children (95 boys and 64 girls), including children living and working in the streets, were documented and returned to their families with UNICEF and partner support for their reintegration. The Platform for Psychosocial Support and Mental Health confirmed the discharge of 171 old cases, including children under treatment at Kamenge Psychiatric Center, who are doing well after more than 3-months of treatment and follow up.

UNICEF and partner's advocacy and legal assistance contributed to the release of 87 children (77 boys and 10 girls) from detention. Most of the cases relate to children leaving in the streets, most of them arrested during massive police operations. UNICEF and partners have intensified advocacy with Burundian authorities to stop the massive arrest of children living and working in the streets and to a child-friendly approach to the concerning phenomena of children living in the streets.

Health & Nutrition

A nationwide mass-campaign was organized to distribute 6,471,695 Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs). This is an important component of the malaria epidemic prevention and response plan, supported by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria (investment estimated at US\$ 20 million). UNICEF contributed to the supervision of the campaign and continues to support the real-time SMS system for malaria cases reporting.

52 staff working at provincial and district level and 304 health workers at health center level were also trained to strengthen the reporting of cholera cases using SMS technology in the reporting period.

In June 2017, the Ministry of Health centralized all health data management into the existing national information system (DHIS2) and suspended the use all parallel databases, including the one for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). UNICEF is currently working with the Direction of the Health Information and Management System and the National Nutrition Programme to improve SAM reporting into the DHIS2, while relying on SMS real-time reporting in the meantime. During this reporting period, an estimated 6,696 SAM cases have been reported and treated in health centers.

Quality improvement of SAM management continued with the training of 33 health providers from hospitals and 321 health providers from health centers on the national protocol, including staff from 11 hospitals and 161 health centers, which will initiate SAM management services before the end of year to extend service coverage.

Despite the fuel crisis, the Mother and Child Health Week was organized in June 2017. A total of 1,339,862 children (718,700 girls and 621,162 boys) age 6-59 months were supplemented with Vitamin A with a respective coverage of 84% and 75%, while 1,203,191 children (640,532 girls (84%) and 562,659 boys (76%) age 12-59 months and 241,832 (92%) pregnant women received deworming tablets.

WASH

During this reporting period, the WASH interventions have been focused on the cholera outbreaks. UNICEF is one of the few sector members and the sole provider for Emergency WASH response.

There were three small outbreaks in the provinces Makamba, Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie and Rural. A rapid assessment, which was conducted by MoH, WHO, and UNICEF, on 20 July 2017 in the health district of Isare (Bujumbura Rural) indicated that the main causes of the outbreak were the lack of drinking water and poor hygiene practices. From July to September, the cumulative number of new cholera cases stands at 48 with no deaths. All cases were reported and treated in Cholera Treatment Centers (CTC) run by the public health system.

UNICEF, with its implementing partner Burundian Red Cross Society (BRCS), responded to the outbreaks in the provinces of Makamba and Bujumbura Rural through the provision of safe water, sanitation and key hygiene messages. In the displaced camps of Mushasha I and II (Health District of Isare, Bujumbura Rural) where populations are at high risk of cholera, UNICEF and BRCS have drained and disinfected the latrines and sensitized the populations on key hygiene practices and cholera prevention.

In addition, in Makamba (Nyanza Lac CTC), UNICEF and partners installed a 10,000 liters bladder for the CTC water needs and built 4 gender segregated latrines and 2 showers for patients. In the most affected communities of Nyanza Lac (Mugerama and Kigembezi), 2 other bladders of 10,000 liters were set up to cover the water needs of 1,500 affected people, including 814 children and 350 women. 1,850 people, including 944 children and 492 women, received hygiene promotion messages on key hygiene practices, cholera prevention and benefits from household disinfection.

Communication for Development (C4D)

During this reporting period, UNICEF was actively involved in the cholera and malaria prevention and response. In partnership with Ministry of Communication, Information and Education (CIEP), UNICEF started a project to raise cholera awareness among 11,000 people in affected communities of Bujumbura Rural and Makamba provinces.

UNICEF's partner PEAB is rolling out training sessions on malaria prevention for 200 religious leaders, 200 school teachers and local authorities. Another NGO partner, Tubiyage, is raising malaria awareness for 8,000 people through interactive theater targeting parents with children under five and pregnant women.

Local NGO partner, Center Ubuntu, continued solidarity and group activities for 659 adolescents (388 girls and 271 boys) and 189 parents (107 women and 82 men) to increase social cohesion and self-reliance in response to the complex issues surrounding internal returnees and IDPs. In addition, PEAB conducted life skills activities for responsible behavior promotion reaching 3,547 adolescents (1,954 girls and 1,593 young boys) to prevent school drop-out, HIV, early pregnancy, violence based on gender and to promote hygiene within households.

Education

As part of the return and reintegration plan for returnees and internally displaced people, UNICEF in collaboration with the Minister of Education (MOE) and NGO partners, started the identification of out of school children and adolescents in targeted host communities to ensure their access to learning opportunities.

On 29 September, the MOE and UNICEF launched the Back to School campaign that will benefit 1,039,614 students and 11,424 classes in 7 targeted provinces (Cancuzo, Kirundo, Makamba, Muyinga, Rumonge, Rutana, and Ruyigi). With the support of the partner ARC, 566 internally displaced children in the Muramvya province have already benefitted from school supplies for the 2017-2018 school year.

UNICEF and Handicap International continue to support the "School as Zone of Peace" (SZP) model in 50 schools of the capital city. A training package has been developed and the capacities of 45 teachers (in Carama, Butere and Kinama in Bujumbura) have been enhanced to enable them to ensure safe environments for children in schools. In addition, the NGO "Plateforme des intervenants en psychosocial et en Santé mental" (PPSM) has trained 450 SZP teachers to provide psychosocial support and trauma counselling for children who show signs of psychological distress.

In August 2017, under the request of MOE and with the support of, WFP, UNFPA, UNV and UNICEF supported the second edition of the summer camps in Bujumbura Mairie. 12,000 children and adolescents, aged 6-18 years old, benefitted from these activities, including sports life skills, peace education and conflict resolution

Social Policy

During this reporting period, a Public Expenditure Review (PER) in Health sector has been developed in partnership with World Bank to assess the impact of the 2015 crisis on the health system. The assessment shows that health inequities has been exacerbated by the current crisis. Financial barriers continue to negatively influence the utilization of health care services, in particular by low-income and rural households. Financial barriers remain and have most likely impacted the cost of seeking care in the context of the recent crisis, due to prices increase for drugs and transport. Poor households are also more likely to encounter sharp increase in health expenditures and to childhood diseases.

Funding as of September in line with HAC 2017

In 2017, UNICEF Burundi is appealing for US\$ 18.5 million. The funding available to date stands at US\$ 12,012,761 (65 per cent 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, epidemics, food insecurity and children malnutrition, recurrent floods and displacement; all of which require timely and adequate funds.

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal for 2017)				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds Available*	Funding Gap	
			US\$	%
Nutrition	5,000,000	6,177,204	0	0%
Health	3,000,000	3,195,000	0	0%
WASH	5,000,000	1,499,632	3,500,368	70%
Child Protection	3,000,000	865,919	2,134,081	71%
Education	2,000,000	145,006	1,854,994	97%
Communication & Participation	250,000	130,000	120,000	48%
Sector Coordination	250,000	0	250,000	100%
Total	18,500,000	12,012,761	7,859,443	35%

*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year. Surplus in nutrition and health sectors is due to the generous multi-year contributions.

Next SitRep: 30 November 2017

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2017

2017 UNICEF Burundi	Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
Number of affected people accessing a minimum of 7.5 liters of clean and safe water per person per day	393,155	6,800	1,500	170,000	6,800	1,500
Number of affected people provided with hygiene supplies and information on good hygiene practices	393,155	57,968	18,081	300,000	57,968	18,081
EDUCATION						
Number of children benefitting from Education in Emergencies support	225,000	49,163	1,063	100,000	49,163	1,063
Number of teachers trained in Education in Emergencies	3,000	1,092	450	2,500	1,092	450
HEALTH						
Number and % of people treated for cholera	400: 100%	217: 100%	48	400: 100%	217: 100%	48
Number of children under 15, and pregnant women reached with essential drugs	442,000	0	-	175,000	0	-
NUTRITION						
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months assessed for acute malnutrition through mass-screening ²	700,000	0	-	600,000	0	-
Number of children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes	62,825	21,622	6,696	50,000	21,622	6,696
CHILD PROTECTION						
Number of children and adolescents benefitting from critical Child Protection services*	50,000	17,968	12,677	30,000	17,968	12,677
Number of vulnerable children having daily access to care and psychosocial support through the establishment of 50 child-friendly spaces/centers	25,000	15,975	11,576	20,000	15,975	11,576
C4D						
Number of children and adolescents benefitting from peace, social mobilization and life skills education				125,000	57,968	1,977
Number of households benefitting from keys messaging in healthy practices, hygiene promotion and children rights				100,000	6,380	3,953

² The mass screening programme is on stand-by. Consultation with the Government are ongoing to initiate activities.