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Burundi

Humanitarian Situation Report

Reporting Period: January-December 2018

Situation in numbers

Highlights

- In 2018, a total of 84,771 children (51,188 boys; 33,583 girls) accessed critical protection services, including temporary emergency shelter, psychosocial support, release from detention, family tracing and reunification, medical support, as well as access to education and reintegration opportunities.
- Since the beginning of the year, 47,659 new cases of children with severe acute malnutrition were admitted and treated in 418 health facilities supported by UNICEF.
- A total of 990,598 people, more than half children, were reached with key life-saving messages on Ebola
- UNICEF mobilized 40 per cent of 2018 Humanitarian Action for Children funding and responded to the most essential needs of children and women in Burundi.

1.9 million

Number of children in need (HNO 2018)

3.6 million

Number of people in need (HNO 2018)

348,277

Population seeking refuge in neighbouring countries (UNHCR, December 2018)

55,000

People repatriated from Tanzania (UNHCR, December 2018)

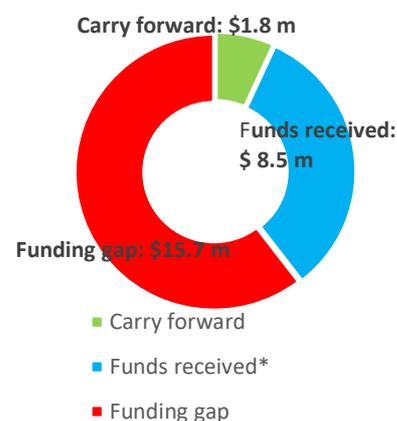
139,634

Internally displaced people in 18 provinces (IOM, December 2018)

INDICATORS	UNICEF 2018		SECTOR 2018	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative Results	Sector Target	Cumulative Results
Nutrition: Number of children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes	60,000	47,659	70,000	47,659
Health: Number and % of people treated for cholera	400 (100 %)	51 (65 %)	400 (100%)	51 (65%)
WASH: Number of affected people accessing a minimum of 7.5 litres of clean and safe water per person per day	200,000	60,388	302,000	69,121
Child Protection: Number of children and adolescents benefitting from critical Child Protection services	100,000	84,771	170,000	84,771
Education: Number of children benefitting from Education in Emergencies support	200,000	49,606	450,000	49,606
C4D: Number of children and adolescents benefitting from peace, social mobilization and life skills education	150,000	63,991	n/a	n/a

Funding Status

2018 requirement \$26 m



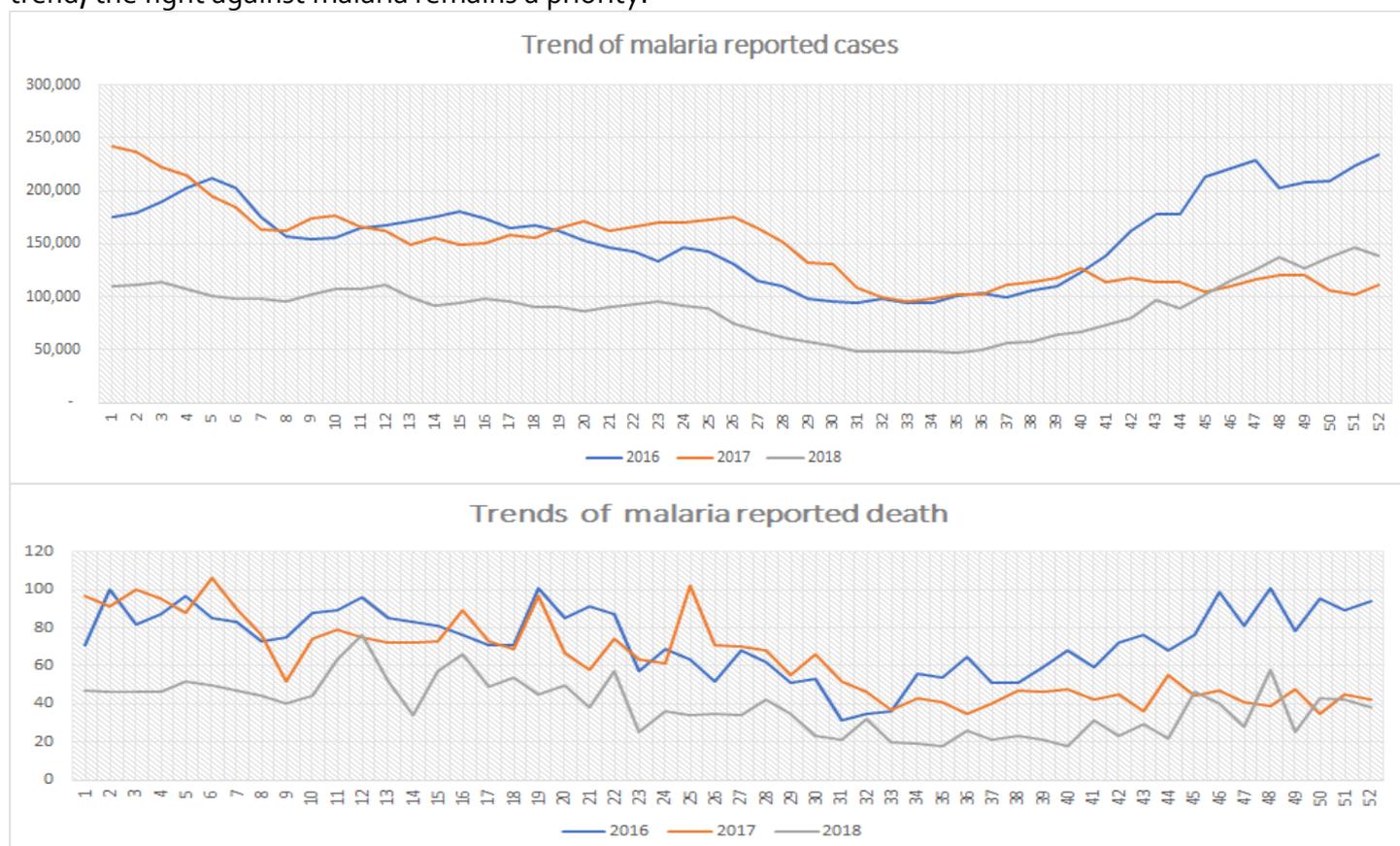
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The socio-political situation in Burundi remains precarious and continues to fuel the movement of populations, while increasing humanitarian needs. A total of 348,277 refugees, half of whom are children, have found refuge in neighbouring countries, mainly in Tanzania, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Uganda. An estimated 55,000 people (57 per cent children) have also returned to Burundi, through the ongoing voluntary repatriation process, led by UNHCR within the tripartite agreement with the Governments of Burundi and Tanzania (UNHCR, December 2018).

The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) registered in 18 provinces continues to decrease and by December 2018 there were 139,634 people; of which 60 per cent were children (IOM, December 2018). This reduction is partly attributed to the reduction in flooding incidents and the increase in resettlements.

In response to increased risks of cross-border transmission from the ongoing Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in neighboring DRC, the Government, with key health partners including UNICEF, developed an Ebola Contingency Plan for six months focusing on three scenarios respectively costing US\$ 1.3 and 7.5 million to provide additional support for preparedness and response to a possible outbreak. Implementation of the plan is ongoing with focus on communication, health, protection, education and WASH interventions. Point of entry screening for EVD for all travelers entering Burundi is in place in 21 priority health districts at the borders with DRC, Rwanda and Tanzania. A total of 49, 813 197 people have been screened with no positive cases detected. Only One alert was investigated by World Health Organization (WHO), which turned out to be negative. UNICEF provides technical support as a member of the National Ebola Task Force, led by the MoH, and as co-lead of the sub-committee for Communication and Community Engagement (CCE), which meets weekly to discuss and coordinate interventions.

Cases of malaria are on the decrease, see graphs below. According to epidemiological data from MoH, the cumulative number of malaria cases reported during 2018 (4,688,608 cases with 1,011 deaths), is 38 per cent lower than the number of cases reported in 2017 (7,576,589 cases and 3,277 deaths). Despite this encouraging trend, the fight against malaria remains a priority.



While the number of malaria cases and deaths decreased compared to 2017, the situation remains worrying with most of health districts in a fragile state at the end of year due to the rainy and lean season. At week 52 of 2018, six health districts had exceeded the malaria epidemic threshold: Busoni, Buja South Zone, Gihofi, Kabezi, Kinyinya and Muyinga and 17 health districts were above the alert threshold Bubanza, Bugarama, Bururi, Butezi, Buye, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gashoho, Isale, Mabayi, Matana, Mpanda, Mukenke, Murore, Rutana, Ruyigi and Vumbi. UNICEF continues to support the MoH in closely monitoring the situation of malaria and other epidemic prone diseases.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the UN Country Team (UNCT) and inter-sectoral meetings, that lead the strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of the humanitarian response. UNICEF currently leads the WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors, the Child Protection sub-cluster and co-leads the Health sector.

Humanitarian Strategy

As a result of the urgent needs identified in the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), UNICEF launched the 2018 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal with a budget request of US\$26 million, to continue supporting the survival and protection of women and children in Burundi.

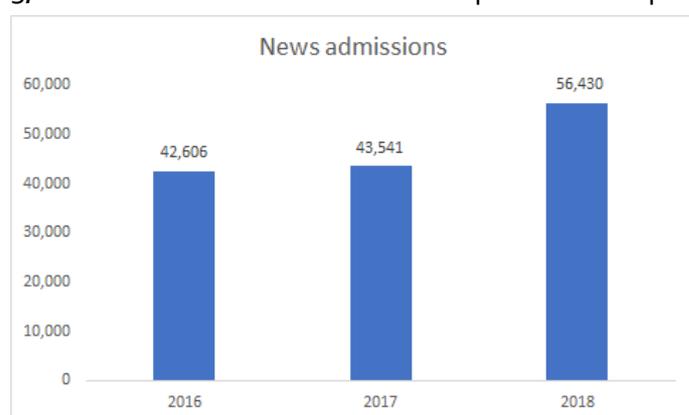
In consideration of the current context and needs, the UNCT decided that the 2019 HNO and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) will focus more on acute humanitarian needs and align closely with the Interagency Return and Reintegration Plan, Resilience Framework and the new 2019-2023 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

UNICEF has finalized its 2019 HAC, costed at US\$10 million, which will focus on the most acute children's needs and is contributing to the 2019 HNO and HRP led by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Summary Analysis of the Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

In 2018, 418 UNICEF-supported health facilities, continued to provide community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) services (45 inpatient and 373 outpatient services). A total of 56,430 children (26,285 boys; 30,145 girls) suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted and treated. Among them, 3,020 SAM cases were treated at inpatient therapeutic feeding centres and 53,410 in outpatient centres.



Comparative analysis of data from the District Health Information Software (DHIS2) showed an increase in SAM admission in 2018 compared to previous years, see graph. National CMAM protocol is under revision with UNICEF and WHO support. Training of trainers and cascade training will follow in the first quarter of 2019 after validation of the new guidelines.

The country is still facing high prevalence of diarrhoea, malaria and malnutrition, coupled with a fragile health system. The map, below, shows 12 provinces out of 18 with the highest burden of acutely malnourished children. Provinces in the northern, western and southern parts of the country have admissions that exceed the expected number of cases. A National joint Nutrition and food security survey will be conducted in December/January 2019 and the results will be available in March to inform the nutrition situation.



Despite elevated levels of SAM admissions, the quality of care remains within international Sphere standards, with a cure rate of 89.4 per cent, defaulter rate at 5.0 per cent, death rate at 0.8 per cent and non-respondent rate at 4.7 per cent for both inpatient and outpatient programmes.

In response to the refugee crisis from the DRC and other neighbouring countries, the funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) helped UNICEF support the national nutrition programme (PRONIANUT) to strengthen CMAM services in Rumonge (host province). To this end, a training session for 36 health providers and two joint assessments of 24 in/outpatient centres were conducted to ensure access to quality CMAM care for both refugees and host communities in Rumonge province.

As part of the response to the high level of chronic malnutrition, UNICEF supported the training of 1,794 “light mothers”ⁱ and community health workers in charge of implementing community-based multi-sectoral nutrition interventions, including infant and young child feeding (IYCF), hygiene promotion and home fortification with multiple micronutrient powder (MNP) for children aged 6-23 months. A total of 54,802 children (26,853 boys; 27,949 girls) aged 6-23 months (86 per cent of target) were covered during the first round of MNP distribution in two provinces (Makamba and Rutana) in collaboration with World Vision and 29,999 children under two years (94 per cent of the target) received the first round of MNP in Ngozi province.

In 2018, UNICEF supported two Mother and Child Health Weeks (MCHW) in June and November. For the first round a total 1,466,919 children (777,964 girls; 688,955 boys) aged 6-59 months (82 per cent target) received Vitamin A capsules; while 1,328,335 children aged 1 to 5 years (701,417 girls; 626,918 boys) received deworming tablets and 657,914 mothers and/or caregivers attended the handwashing promotion session and received tablets of soap. MCHW results for the second round show an improvement in coverage for Vitamin A, with 88 per cent of children were supplemented compared to 82 per cent for the 1st round. For deworming, 89 per cent of children 1-5 years were reached compared to 85 per cent in the first round.

On the knowledge generation agenda, UNICEF and WFP are supporting a joint approach to nutrition and food security assessment to ensure up to date information on the nutrition situation of children and women and household food security is obtained during the lean season. This joint survey is investigating the prevalence and the severity of household food insecurity, including child malnutrition and the interrelationship between them. Results from this study are expected at the end of February and will help streamline the 2019 implementation programme.

After the declaration of the 10th EVD outbreak in North Kivu, DRC, on 1 August 2018 by the Ministry of Health, Burundi revised its Ebola preparedness plan and scaled up surveillance for Ebola. The National Preparedness Plan is currently budgeted at \$US 5.4 million of which 45 per cent is already mobilized; largely from the World Bank, WHO and USAID (not including agency specific support budget). The MoH has deployed technical teams in border areas of DRC and Rwanda to strengthen entry points in these districts.

UNICEF continues to work closely with the MoH and other partners on the implementation of the national contingency plans, including supporting the Joint Monitoring Mission (JMM) to Burundi to assess the current level of preparedness and readiness of the country in case of a suspected case. The mission was conducted from 26 to 30 November 2018. During the mission, partners reviewed the national preparedness plan and advised on priority actions required to enhance readiness to respond to EVD. Although more needs to be done, the assessment acknowledged efforts made by MoH and its partners to increase the level of preparedness from 20 to 70 per cent since the arrival of preparation support teams (PST). A simulation exercise was planned for December 2018 but postponed to early 2019 due to conflicting agenda with other MoH priority activities.

ⁱ Light Mothers are trained volunteer mothers in the community that share their experiences and promote key practices for good health and nutrition of their children at home, and supervised by professional staff from nutritional rehabilitation centres.

UNICEF continues to engage with MoH and WHO for the identification of key priority needs and to mobilize resources as needed.

As part of the quality of care improvement agenda for essential medicines, UNICEF received a formal request from the MoH to support existing efforts to minimize stock-outs of medicines and other health products. UNICEF procured US\$1.34 million worth of essential medicines and health products and officially handed them to MoH on 9 August 2018. Based on estimates from the Ministry, these medicines and health products cover a three month period for the entire country, and will be used for the management of a range of diseases, including respiratory infections for more than 390,000 children under 5 years, management of diarrhoea for at least 60,000 children under 5 years and the prevention of anaemia in more than 183,000 pregnant women.

UNICEF continues to support the MoH to monitor the cholera outbreak and conduct cholera prevention activities. On 28 December, after 18 months of no cholera cases, 78 cases were detected, and an outbreak was declared by MoH. By the end of December, 51 cases had been reported. Three Acute Watery Diarrhoea kits were handed over to MoH and WASH activities in high risks zones are being implemented in partnership with the Burundi Red Cross. UNICEF will continue to mobilise resources to provide more kits and support capacity building for the cholera response.

WASH

In 2018, UNICEF provided essential WASH services to 60,388 people, including 14,581 women and 13,593 men and 12,391 school children (16,622 girls; 15,592 boys). The people covered were largely located in provinces with higher number of returnees from Tanzania (Makamba, Rutana, Ruyigi and Cankuzo) and in peace villages for the reintegration of returnees (Gitara in Makamba province) set up by UNHCR.

Hygiene promotion activities reached 990,598 people (238,076 women; 218,184 men) and 534,338 school children (276,935 girls; 257,403 boys). There was a significant increase in the last two months of 2018 due to the strengthening of the Ebola preparedness activities in the high risks provinces. These activities were implemented in partnership with five national NGOsⁱⁱ and two International NGOs - ZOA and World Vision International.

In partnership with the Burundian Red Cross (BRC), UNICEF delivered drinking water (via water trucks), distributed hygiene supplies, promoted good hygiene practices, built 50 gender segregated WASH facilities (30 latrines and 20 showers) and installed a water treatment unit in the transit site of Makombe.

The resettlement of refugees from the DRC in host communities has placed an additional burden on limited water and sanitation infrastructure. To reduce the tension and risk of community violence associated with the lack of access to WASH services, using CERF funding, UNICEF and its partner Action Intégrée pour le Développement et la protection de l'Environnement (AIDE) rehabilitated the water supply network of Mukungu and Rubindi, in Nyanza Lake Commune, in Makamba Province; providing water to five schools and one health centre. It is estimated that 17,172 people (6,942 female; 10,230 male) benefited from this intervention, including 1,000 refugees living in host communities and 4,241 students (2,171 girls; 2,070 boys).

AIDE also trained the 120 members of 24 water point management committees to ensure sustainability of the rehabilitated water supply network and organized awareness raising activities for about 17,172 beneficiaries on key hygiene practices and safe water storage. To prevent waterborne disease outbreaks, support cholera preparedness and strengthen the response plans in the 26 hills of the Nyanza Lake Commune, UNICEF and AIDE trained 54 leaders on essential family practices, delivered key messages on cholera prevention, and organized focus groups discussions.

ⁱⁱ Action Intégrée pour le Développement et la Protection de l'Environnement- AIDE, Organisation d'appui à l'Auto Promotion – OAP, Conseil National pour l'Éducation et le Développement -COPED, Initiative pour la Promotion de la Santé Rurale et le Développement Intégré au Burundi – IPSDI and Association pour la Promotion de la Santé des Communautés pour le Développement- SACODE

UNICEF and BRC also responded to the floods in Gatumba and Buterere with the distribution of non-food items (jerry cans, buckets and aquatabs), spraying of households with chlorine for disinfection and the promotion of key hygiene messages to 4,445 affected people (2,414 children; 1,036 women; 995 men). In addition, UNICEF and the BRC also supported the relocation of IDPs from the temporary sites of Cashi and Gitaza to Kigwena, providing access to safe water, through water trucking and set up two 10,000 litre water bladders.

In addition, for EVD preparedness, UNICEF supported the construction of temporary separated sanitation facilities for women and men in parallel with more sustainable sanitation ones at the four main entry points with its implementing partner, Burundian Agency for Water and Sanitation in Rural Area. The Civil Protection services continued to operate water trucking. The Department of Health, Hygiene and Sanitation Promotion (DPSHA) under the Ministry of Public Health organized and conducted a three day training for 199 people including at the district health level (18), health workers (118), communal directors of education (6) and directors of schools (57) located in the targeted areas on EVD prevention.

Child Protection

In 2018, UNICEF and partners have continued to deliver critical protection services to children in Burundi reaching 84,771 children (51,188 boys; 33,583 girls). Of these children, 48,486 (29,984 boys; 18,502 girls) regularly attended 56 child friendly spaces.

Since the beginning 2018, 6,121 children (4,064 boys; 2,057 girls) separated from their families, including children living on the streets, were reunited with their families and provided alternative care solutions when necessary. During the reporting period, 24,389 children (13,197 boys; 11,192 girls) were provided support for their community reintegration with a significant increase in children reintegrated in schools at the start of the school year. Children benefitting from reintegration services include displaced children, returnees and repatriated children from Makamba, Rumonge, Rutana and Ruyigi provinces. A considerable number of adolescents were integrated into apprenticeship and vocational training (sewing, mechanic, bread-making) mainly in Bujumbura, Mairie and Gitega.

A total of 1,936 children (1,542 boys; 394 girls) were released from detention including victims of mass arrests during police roundups against street children. Legal support was provided to 236 children (211 boys; 25 girls) who had been formally charged with offences. Partners succeeded in securing the release of 43 children, the provisional release of 55 children, the acquittal of 17 children, while 28 boys were sentenced for theft and rape. At the end of 2018, there were 93 ongoing cases. UNICEF's partner the Association of Burundian Female Lawyers (AFJB) regularly visited police cells where children are sometimes placed before being formally charged and secured the release of 70 children.

A total of 544 children (117 boys; 427 girls) affected by psychological distress were provided support and appropriate follow-up. To encourage the participation of family in the recovery of these children, parents and other family members were involved and also provided with psychosocial support. The intervention revealed the need to systematically include parents in their children's psychosocial response plan, as they often represent the root of the problem, while also being a key player in the solution.

The child protection in emergencies technical workforce was strengthened through the training of 200 child protection monitors (90 women and 110 men) on community monitoring and response to gender-based violence (GBV) and 176 (99 men; 77 women) social workers on professional supervision and coaching, including case management in seven out of 18 provinces. These activities contributed to improving the capacity for quality services for children affected by humanitarian situations and for the monitoring and reporting of child rights violations, which resulted in the documentation, reporting and reference of 735 violations during the reporting period.

In 2018, the coordination of the Child Protection Sub Sector improved significantly. UNICEF supported the Government child protection in emergencies and coordination focal point to participate in regional child

protection coordination events organized by UNICEF WCARO, which allowed him to provide appropriate guidance and support to the provincial coordinators. Seven provinces were able to develop and initiate the implementation of provincial child protection action plans including with emergency response components. A national case management and professional coaching joint team was put in place and trained by the Global Case Management Task Force while the Psychosocial Support Working Group played a key role in the coordination of psycho-social support interventions for children affected during and after the crisis in Burundi.

Education

In 2018, a total of 49,606 children (25,286 boys; 24,320 girls) benefited from education in emergency services, including the provision of school supplies, reintegration support and catch-up programmes. A total of 1,008 teachers (494 men; 514 women) were trained in education in emergencies. UNICEF prepositioned emergency supplies (274 school in-a-box kits) in the Ministry of Education warehouse, which facilitated the acceleration of the emergency response for 15,000 students affected by flooding and other natural disasters during the rainy season.

UNICEF collaborated closely with the NGOs, Jesuit Refugee Service and Hundreds of Original Projects for Employment, to assist 8,611 displaced, returnees and refugees (including 4,033 girls), in Muyinga, Ruyigi, Makamba, Kirundo and Gitega provinces, to continue their schooling through the distribution of learning materials and access to a catch-up programme.

UNICEF also provided construction materials to support the rehabilitation of 222 classrooms destroyed by flooding, benefiting 5,003 (2,401 girls) children in the provinces of Ruyigi, Bujumbura, Kayanza, Ngozi, Mwaro, Bururi, Cankuzo, Bubanza and Rutana. In addition, UNICEF built 10 new classrooms in Rumonge to allow children affected by floods to return to school and learn in adequate learning conditions. UNICEF also supported the construction of five semi-permanent classrooms to ensure that the displaced, returnees and refugees can be reintegrated in the formal education system while alleviating crowded schools, in Muyinga, Ruyigi, Rutana, Cankuzo and Makamba.

As part of the regular education programme, UNICEF supported the construction of 117 classrooms in an effort to increase the enrollment capacity of schools. This also facilitated the reintegration of displaced and returnee school aged children along with children who had dropped out. To ensure that young mothers return to school and complete their education, UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the commission in charge of reintegration of drop out children. The commission supported the reintegration of 863 young mothers who left school due to early-pregnancy.

UNICEF worked closely with Handicap International to promote 50 "Schools as Zone of Peace" in three provinces (Bujumbura, Makamba, Rumonge). To create a conducive learning environment, School Management Committees (SMCs) developed action plans to ensure the protection of children at school and on their way to school. The charters for "SZP" were established in 20 schools to strengthen relationships between the teachers and students. A training package was also developed and the capacities of 120 teachers (60 men; 60 women) and 240 SMCs, in Muyinga and Ruyigi, were enhanced to ensure that schools remain a safe learning and teaching environment for children.

In October 2018, the Ministry of Education and UNICEF provided supplies to 1,200,000 students (660,00 girls) and 17,027 classrooms were equipped with class kits in eight of the most vulnerable provinces (Bubanza, Cankuzo, Kirundo, Makamba, Muyinga, Rumonge, Rutana, and Ruyigi) through the 2018-2019 back to school campaign.

As part of the Ebola preparedness plan, 400 persons (education staff from central and decentralized levels, school directors and teachers) participated in training about Ebola prevention in schools.

Communication for Development (C4D)

In 2018, 63,991 children and adolescents (31,304 boys; 32,687 girls) benefited from peace, social mobilization and life-skills education activities. Two local NGOs - Centre Ubuntu and Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi (PEAB) - supported by UNICEF conducted life skills and peacebuilding activities to support reintegration of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable adolescents in rural areas. In 2018, they reached 8,264 adolescents (2,575 girls; 3,689 boys). Centre Ubuntu provided life skills and peace building sessions with a focus on tolerance, social cohesion and empowerment of vulnerable girls and boys, while PEAB conducted life skills activities to increase responsible behaviours and prevent HIV, early pregnancies and SGBV.

Socio-political events in the South Kivu province of the DRC fueled the arrival of 8,093 refugees in Rumonge and Nyanza-Lac. Two rapid assessments were carried out, which included visits to temporary shelters and meetings with refugees, the Governor of Rumonge province, UN agencies, and NGO partners. UNICEF provided technical C4D support to the UNHCR-led response on specific social and behaviour change approaches and techniques to protect vulnerable children, prevent child and family separation and reduce the risk of cholera. To limit the vulnerability of the refugees, the Ministry of Gender with UNICEF support, conducted communication / awareness-raising activities in four camps and in the neighboring communities. The awareness-raising activities for grassroots administrators and local authorities reached 4,834 people (2,312 boys, 1,243 girls, 760 men and 519 women) in the camps and also in the neighboring communities of Musasa, Gasorwe, Bwagiriza and Kavumu.

Ebola preparedness activities began in Burundi with the development of numerous information, education and communication (IEC) materials and job aids, which were validated by the MoH. The MOH, UNICEF and WHO have been participating in joint trainings on Ebola having trained 168 doctors and nurses and 56 outreach workers on how to recognize signs and symptoms of Ebola, report suspect cases and respond to rumors. Micro-plans were developed and activities revised to strengthen the quality of behaviour change communication outreach interventions. Vulnerable communities were targeted, notably fishing communities, whose members regularly cross the lake to the DRC. In addition, 113 trainers from the Hotlines of Civil Protection and the 109 from Burundi Red Cross were trained.

Technical support has been provided by UNICEF to develop radio spots and messages on Ebola. These were validated and translated into Swahili and Kirundi and are being broadcast daily. A baseline knowledge, attitudes and practices survey was completed on EVD. A partnership was established with the Province de l'Église Anglicane du Burundi to mobilize teachers and to train and engage religious leaders and child protection committees to support Ebola prevention within their communities. A U-Reporter poll on Ebola complimented activities reaching 69,088 U-Reporters. The results revealed that girls and women are less informed about their vulnerability to Ebola.

As part of the preparedness and response to the cholera outbreak in the province of Cibitoke, an innovative human marionette program was used in 50 schools to teach children about cholera, reaching 18,586 children (8,810 boys; 9,776 girls). The Tubiyage Association, a local UNICEF partner, conducted interactive theater promoting cholera awareness activities in the municipalities of Buganda and Cibitoke reaching 10,726 youth (5,393 boys and 5,333 girls). However, a cholera outbreak occurred at the end of the year in the province of Rumonge requiring rapid mobilization of resources during the holiday season.

In 2018, there were 4.7 million malaria cases reported. In response to this health "alert", U-Report sent a poll to 69,148 youth about malaria and provided a "call to action".

The Ministry of Communication, Information and Education (CIEP) with UNICEF produced radio programmes and spots, which were broadcast nationally and aimed at improving IYCF, preventing diseases like cholera, EVD and malaria. Listening groups in Bururi and Rumonge provinces (760 members) were able to share key messages and promote good practices with other community members (1,658 households). This was

complemented by a successful social media campaign resulting in 234 tweets with key health and cholera prevention messages to radio listening group members, which were then retweeted and commented on.

Social Policy

In 2018, support for the development of the national social protection system with a focus on inclusive, child and gender sensitive social protection programmes was a priority. UNICEF continues to strengthen government capacity for planning and management of social protection programmes through targeted training, participation at regional community of practice face to face meetings and other trainings.

In terms of programmatic engagement, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Government in the design of a World Bank funded cash transfer programme, launched in April 2018. To date, a total of 49,000 poor households were enrolled in the provinces of Ruyigi, Karusi, Gitega and Kirundi. Beneficiaries selected are among the poorest households with children aged 0-12 years and receive a cash transfer of 20,000 BIF monthly (US\$ 11) for a period of 30 months. UNICEF provided technical support in the supervision and implementation of the intervention and will provide technical assistance and quality control as well as monitoring and evaluation for the complementary services that will be provided to the beneficiaries. In addition, UNICEF and the World Bank conducted a Public Expenditure Review in the Education sector to identify how the protracted crisis is affecting the Burundi Education System, and what policy options could be addresses and mitigate the impact.

Funding

In 2018, UNICEF Burundi appealed for US\$ 26 million and received 40 per cent (US\$ 10,288,442, which includes funding received in this current appeal year, as well as the carry-over from 2017). This funding enabled UNICEF to address the essential needs of over 1 million women and children in a context of heightened vulnerability, epidemics, food insecurity and child malnutrition, recurrent floods and displacement - all of which require timely and adequate funds.

Burundi received US\$ 5 million from the underfunded window of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support the urgent needs of families, including those affected by displacements, natural disasters, acute food insecurity and malnutrition. Of this, US\$ 700,000 was allocated to UNICEF to support the provision of essential WASH services in areas of return, displacement or locations affected by recurrent flooding.

UNICEF appreciates and acknowledges the Government of Burundi, implementing partners, civil society organizations and donors for their effective partnership; contributing to the achievement of key results for the protection of women and children in Burundi.

Appeal Sector	HAC 2018 Requirements	Funds Available		Funding Gap	
		Funds Received Current year	Carry-Forward	\$	%
Nutrition	7,000,000	2,936,487	117,118	3,946,395	56%
Health	5,000,000	416,016	49,888	4,534,096	91%
WASH	6,000,000	2,273,521	29,416	3,697,063	62%
Child protection	4,000,000	2,080,075	1,084,405	835,520	21%
Education	3,000,000	206,881	349,898	2,443,221	81%
C4D	500,000	370,000	0	130,000	26%
Sector Coordination	500,000	229,659	145,078	125,263	25%
Total	26,000,000	8,512,639	1,775,803	15,711,558	60%

Next SitRep: 31 March 2018

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2018

UNICEF Burundi	Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	2018 Target	Total Results	Change since last report	2018 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼
NUTRITION						
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months assessed for acute malnutrition through mass-screening ⁱⁱⁱ	700,000	0	0	600,000	0	No change
Number of children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes	70,000	47,569	2,021	60,000	47,569	▲2,021
HEALTH						
Number and % of people treated for cholera	400: 100%	51: 100%	0	400: 100%	51: 100%	No change
Number of children under 15, and pregnant women reached with essential drugs ^{iv}	1,000,000	633,000	633,000	1,000,000	633,000	▲633,000
WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE						
Number of affected people accessing a minimum of 7.5 litres of clean and safe water per person per day	302,000	69,121	13,314	200,000	60,388	▲13,314
Number of affected people provided with hygiene supplies and information on good hygiene practices	648,589	990,598	814,997	350,000	990,598	▲814,997
CHILD PROTECTION						
Number of children and adolescents benefitting from critical Child Protection services	170,000	84,771	1,300	100,000	84,771	▲1,300
Number of vulnerable children having daily access to care and psychosocial support through the establishment of 56 child-friendly spaces/centres	60,000	48,486	1,057	50,000	48,486	▲1,057
EDUCATION						
Number of children benefitting from Education in Emergencies support	450,000	49,606	1,614	200,000	49,606	▲1,614
Number of teachers trained in Education in Emergencies	3,500	1,008	320	3,300	1,008	▲320
C4D						
Number of children and adolescents benefitting from peace, social mobilization and life skills education				150,000	63,991	▲36,977

ⁱⁱⁱ A national SMART survey was conducted instead of the planned mass screening.

^{iv} US\$ 1,340,000 was reallocated to procure essential drugs for 633,000 children and pregnant women.