Health emergencies | Since January 2020, the number of malaria cases has continued to decline, with 1.2 millions cases reported as of 22 March compared to 1.7 millions at the same period last year. Since August 2019, over 2,000 cases of an unidentified skin disease consisting of ulcerative leg wounds continue to be reported in the east and northwest of the country, in Muramvya, Mwaro and Muyinga provinces. The number of measles cases has surpassed 500, as of 29 March, with cases reported in Bujumbura Rural province, the Cishemere Transit Centre and 3 refugee camps in Muyinga, Ruyigi, and Cankuzo provinces. COVID-19 | Burundi’s Minister of Public Health, announced that two burundians, are confirmed to have contracted COVID-19 as of 31 March. The Government of Burundi had already taken some preventive measures, such as a 14-day quarantine for all travelers coming from affected areas, suspension of commercial flights and visas, and an awareness campaign on hygiene measures. Internally Displaced Persons | According to the latest DTM, up to 1,000 people have been displaced due to torrential rains in March, bringing the total number of IDPs in Burundi to 116,951. Repatriation | As of 31 March, a total of 3,052 Burundians have been assisted to voluntarily return to Burundi since February 2020.


Feedback: ochabdi@un.org The borders, names and designations used in the maps do not imply the official recognition from the United Nations.