This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners.

This document provides the Humanitarian Country Team’s shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

https://www.humhasnitarianresponse.info/operations/burundi
PART I: SUMMARY

- Humanitarian needs & key figures
- Impact of the crisis
- Disaggregation of people in need
- Severity of need
PART I: PEOPLE IN NEED

1.1 M

Source: UNHCR, DMT Population movement and estimates based on expert judgment
The population of Burundi continue to be affected by the harmful impact of the political crisis which started in April 2015 by the violence that it generated and the deterioration of the socio-economic context. The humanitarian needs are visible: about 1.1 million people need immediate protection and humanitarian assistance, including urgent access to basic essential services and livelihoods.

1. Protection
   Since April 2015, about 1.1 million people are facing physical and psychological threats, intimidations and other abuses. According to UNICEF, 249 children are said to be held arbitrarily since April 2015. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) at least 450 people were reportedly killed and hundreds of others wounded; more than 4,700 cases of violations and of abuses against civilians were registered since the beginning of the crisis. A quarter of a million Burundians took refuge in five countries of asylum and 70,000 people were internally displaced.

2. Access to basic social services
   The insecurity and violence limited the safe access to basic social services. The budgetary reductions had serious consequences on the capacity of the government to finance and provide such services. The victims of recent violence have difficulty to access adequate care. The same applies to the survivors of cases of gender-based violence. Pregnant women and children under five who relied on free critical care are particularly at risk.

3. Early recovery and social cohesion
   Restrictions on movements due to real or perceived insecurity had a serious impact on the economic activities, and thus reduced access to livelihoods, generating an increase in the prices of foodstuffs on the markets. Moreover 50,000 children under five suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). The communities affected by the floods of 2015 need shelter, non-food items, water, food assistance and other livelihoods.
## PART I: HUMANITARIAN NEEDS & KEY FIGURES

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS

10 M

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

4 M

**TOTAL POPULATION**

10 M  

**NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

4 M

**TOTAL MALE**  

611 K  

**TOTAL FEMALE**  

493 K

**CHILDREN (<18 YEARS)**

487,000  

**ADULT (18-59 YEARS)**

584,000

**ELDERLY (>59 YEARS)**

33,000

**NEED FOR PROTECTION (PERS.)**

1.1 M

**DISPLACED PERSONS**

85,000

**VOLUNTARY RETURN (PERS.)**

21,000

**MALNOURISHED CHILDREN**

150,000

**FOOD INSECURITY (PERS.)**

60,000

**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERS.**

85,000

**REFUGEES**

0

**MIGRANTS**

0

**RETURNEES**

21,000

**HOST COMMUNITIES**

60,000

**CIVILIANS IN NEED OF PROTECTION**

938,000

**REMARKS IMPORTANT:**

The total number of people in need (1.1 million) was estimated by the protection sector which took into account the most vulnerable persons who were affected by the socio-political crisis and floods of November 2015.

Given the lack of information at the time this document was written, the number of people in need by sector is established from estimates based on experts' judgements and assessments available.
Violations and abuses against civilians is still the key consequence of the political and security crisis which started in 2015. This situation led to the displacement of the population both internally and outside the country, restricted access to basic services and deteriorated the livelihoods of the most fragile populations. Moreover, some communities were also affected by floods at the end of 2015.

Violations and abuses against civilians had serious consequences on the safety and dignity of persons. Since April 2015, about 1.1 million women, men and children suffered physical and psychological threats, intimidations and other abuses. According to UNICEF, 249 children are reported to have been arbitrarily detained since April 2015. According to the OHCHR, at least 450 people have reportedly been killed and hundreds of others wounded; more than 4,700 cases of human rights violations were registered since the beginning of the crisis.

Since April 2015, 4,000 civilians including young people, journalists and human rights defenders, were placed in detention.

The crisis has created a feeling of fear throughout the country, with serious effects on the safety and dignity of the people, regardless of their age, sex or ethnic group. According to estimates, 938,000 civilians throughout the country need protection.

The arbitrary arrests of young men and adolescents are reported almost every day in the capital.

Children, who form half of the population of Burundi, are the most vulnerable. Girls and boys were forced to witness violence; some were separated from their families and suffer from the physical and psychological impact related to insecurity. Orphans and separated children are particularly exposed to the risk of trafficking, recruitment and exploitation. In this context, women and girls are all the more vulnerable to gender-based violence and abuses. Girls and boys had their schooling disturbed. This primarily concern those who attended schools that were occupied by security forces or during attacks near the schools.
Displacements of population within Burundi and to neighbouring countries continue.

The violence, fear and intimidation continue to cause the displacement of thousands of Burundians. More than 270,000 people have fled from their homes during the last ten months. Half of them are children under 18.

At the end of February 2016, more than 246,000 Burundians had found refuge in Tanzania, in Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda, 70,000 were internally displaced due to the socio-political crisis and 15,000 due to the floods of the late 2015. An inter-sector evaluation undertaken in Bujumbura in January 2016 also showed that close to 40,000 people have fled the districts of Bwiza, Cibitoke, Musaga and Nyakabiga, with 30% decline of the local population in some regions of the capital, primarily due to insecurity and lack of employment opportunities and insufficient access to basic services.

Negative impact on food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA²), confirmed by a second survey by the World Food Program (WFP) in December 2015, indicate a high increase in food insecurity in the country. It is estimated that 690,000 people are severely food insecure. The same assessment indicates an increase in the prevalence of severe and moderate acute malnutrition among children under 5 compared to February 2014. The nutritional centres already report an increase in admissions related to severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in the most affected districts of Bujumbura Mairie where the data indicate that the number of admitted children doubled in seven health centres and one of hospitals in the capital.

In Bujumbura, epicentre of the crisis, where 70% of the country’s economy is concentrated, about half of the population had their livelihoods reduced significantly. The business and labour market sector were severely affected. This situation led to a significant reduction in access to food and basic services in Bujumbura and a significant decline of monetary transfers towards the rural areas, in particular to Rumonge and Rural Bujumbura where food insecurity increase has been the highest. In June 2015, an FSMS³ study

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1. IOM: 25,000 in the provinces of Kirundo, Makamba and Rutana (DTM, January 2016)
3. WFP: Food security monitoring system (FSMS), June 2015
showed that in 80% of cases, displacements were directly related to the search for employment opportunities.

**According to UNDP, the political situation has already impacted on the delivery of basic services by the State.**

Following the crisis, the decline in tax revenue has also had serious consequences in the delivery of essential services to the population. The Ministry of Health is no longer able to provide certain essential drugs nor offer free health care to pregnant and nursing mothers. The resources intended for the purchase of the essential drugs were reallocated to the payment of health staff wages. Reproductive health services were also affected. In recent months, a reduction in the average number of births assisted by trained personnel was noted in the provinces of Makamba (11%) and Bujumbura Mairie (10.1%). The number of family planning consultations dropped by 40%. This decline is particularly significant in the provinces of Bujumbura Mairie, Makamba and Rumonge.

**Aggravating factors**

Beyond the impact of the political crisis, the floods also exacerbate the country’s humanitarian needs. The government’s assessment shows that 30,000 people were affected by the floods that occurred in November 2015 when more than 5,000 homes and 13,000 hectares of arable land were destroyed or damaged.

In Burundi, ranked 184th country out of 188 by the Human Development Index 2015, 82% of the population live in multidimensional poverty while 2 out of 3 people live below the national poverty threshold (2014). Demographic growth is on the increase (more than half of the population is under 20 years old) while the social and economic opportunities as well as livelihood alternatives outside agriculture are very limited.

Because of its specificity, the crisis has affected the entire country, i.e. more than 10 million people. Its effects are felt even more by the Burundian population already experiencing chronic vulnerability and facing recurrent political and civil unrest.

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According to the sectoral analysis, the province of Bujumbura Mairie has the highest needs. A quarter of the displaced persons are concentrated in this province alone. According to the rapid evaluation carried out in the capital in December 2015, problems relating to protection are most critical there; accessibility to basic services and immediate support for increase in livelihood are also priority sectors.

**NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BY STATUS</th>
<th>Refuges</th>
<th>Migrant</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Returnees</th>
<th>Host Communities</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>% Women</th>
<th>% child, adults, elderly*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelters / CCCM**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>85.3K</td>
<td>21.2K</td>
<td>59.7K</td>
<td>30.0K</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Hygiene &amp; Sanitation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>85.3K</td>
<td>21.2K</td>
<td>48.4K</td>
<td>187K</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>47.3K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>165K</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>650K</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>69.1K</td>
<td>21.2K</td>
<td>55.8K</td>
<td>958K</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early recovery</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>98.1K</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>69.1K</td>
<td>21.2K</td>
<td>55.8K</td>
<td>958K</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78.9K</td>
<td>21.2K</td>
<td>48.4K</td>
<td>582K</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CCCM: Coordination Coordination and Management of Camps

*Children (< 18 years), adults (18-59 years), elderly (> 59 years)
## PEOPLE IN NEED
(FEBRUARY 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refugees</th>
<th>Migrants</th>
<th>PDIs</th>
<th>Returnees</th>
<th>Host communities</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>% female</th>
<th>% children, adult, elderly*</th>
<th>People in need</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUBANZA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.6K</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3.9K</td>
<td>27.7K</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>38K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULI MAIRIE</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.2K</td>
<td>3.0K</td>
<td>14.2K</td>
<td>417.9K</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>455K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULI RURAL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.1K</td>
<td>1.0K</td>
<td>3.6K</td>
<td>46.8K</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>57K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURURI</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.1K</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1.8K</td>
<td>25.8K</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>32K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANKUZO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.0K</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1.4K</td>
<td>22.5K</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>27K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIBITOKE</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.4K</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1.7K</td>
<td>49.2K</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>54K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GITEGA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.8K</td>
<td>2.0K</td>
<td>4.8K</td>
<td>104.3K</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>122K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARUZI</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.1K</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>56.9K</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>66K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAYANZA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.8K</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70.2K</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>76K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRUNDO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.4K</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>76.2K</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>91K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAKAMBA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.1K</td>
<td>2.0K</td>
<td>8.5K</td>
<td>59.9K</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>82K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURAMVYA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.5K</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>30.7K</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>35K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUYINGA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.8K</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>2.5K</td>
<td>93.8K</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>106K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWARO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>30.1K</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>31K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOZI</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.7K</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>101.0K</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>113K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUMONGE</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.0K</td>
<td>2.0K</td>
<td>4.2K</td>
<td>124.9K</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>137K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUTANA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.6K</td>
<td>2.0K</td>
<td>9.9K</td>
<td>57.0K</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>79K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUYIGI</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.1K</td>
<td>1.5K</td>
<td>2.9K</td>
<td>34.2K</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>42K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Enfants (<18 ans), adultes (18-59 ans), personnes âgées (>59 ans)
The intersector analysis shows the significant needs generated or exacerbated by the crisis. The chart below indicates the provinces for which the needs are most severe. Bujumbura Mairie is the province where the needs are currently the highest.
PART II: NEEDS OVERVIEWS BY SECTOR

INFORMATION BY SECTOR

- Shelters and non-food items/CCCM
- Water, hygiene and sanitation
- Education
- Nutrition
- Protection
- Early recovery, emergency employment
- Health
- Food Security

INFORMATION GAPS AND ASSESSMENT PLANNING
OVERVIEW

Insecurity compelled thousands of Burundians to flee their houses and find refuge within the country.

The majority of households displaced by the socio-political situation found refuge in host families and to a lesser extent in rented or vacant houses.

The temporary relocation of displaced persons in empty houses may generate land conflicts when the displaced or refugees return home.

AFFECTED POPULATION

The population in need of shelter and non-food items is estimated at about 196,000 people: 85,000 internally displaced related to political crisis and flooding, 30,000 others affected by the 2015 flooding, 21,000 returnees estimated and about 60,000 people of host communities.

An assistance in the coordination and management of temporary sites hosting the populations displaced by the 2015 floods is also required.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The socio-political crisis and floods of November 2015 had a negative impact on the communities’ access to shelters and non-food items. It is estimated that 75% of the 25,081 displaced persons in Makamba, Kirundo and Rutana, three provinces analysed by the Matrix of displacement monitoring, need support to repair or upgrade their shelters. Conditions of host families will continue to deteriorate because of the additional pressure on the resources.


NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

196K

BY SEX

50% males
50% females

BY AGE

56% children (≤18 yrs) 40% adults (18-59) 4% elderly (>60)

SEVERITY MAP

There is need to improve the camps’ management and coordination services on the two sites of Rumonge, which host those displaced by floods. These needs include community mobilization and the maintenance of the sites in compliance with humanitarian standards.

There is also need to support the authorities to provide sustainable solutions such as the return and resettlement of the displaced populations and access to land.
PART II: WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

OVERVIEW

The reduction of foreign assistance and reallocation of public funds initially intended for water and sanitation services, coupled with the problems of flooding and epidemics of cholera, eroded the progress made to date with access to drinking water in Burundi. In certain rural zones, the situation is alarming. For example, in the provinces of Kirundo, Kayanza and Rumonge, the average functionality of water points is less than 14%, compelling the populations to use unprotected water sources.

AFFECTED POPULATION

The population in need is estimated at about 342,000 people, including 86,000 internally displaced persons, 21,000 returnees, 48,000 people of host communities and 187,000 inhabitants from areas with risk of flooding, cholera or other water-borne diseases, particularly in the provinces of Kirundo, Rumonge, Makamba, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Muyinga, Karuzi and Rutana.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The lack of sufficient and quality access to water supply systems endanger the health of the displaced and host communities. In the provinces of Makamba, Karuzi and Rutana, lack of mobilization at community level leads to inadequate hygienic practices such as open defecation, one of the aggravating factors of the cholera epidemic.

In order to support the efforts that will be made by the nutrition sector in the fight against malnutrition of children under 5, “WASH in NUT” activities will have to be implemented to improve access to drinking water and contribute to improvement of good hygiene practices.

NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

342K

BY SEX

50% male
50% female

BY AGE

28% children (<18 ans)
68% adults (18-59)
4% elderly (>59)

SEVERITY MAP

CHOLERA 2000-2015

ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

45% without access to drinking water

DEATHS LINKED TO DIARRHEAL DISEASES

1 out of 7 among children under 5

Bujumbura Mairie et rural
PART II: EDUCATION

OVERVIEW
Since April 2015, the political and security situation increasingly affects access to education, in particular, in Bujumbura, because of movement restrictions, the occupation of schools by security forces, the arrests of members of the school personnel and the children's fear of being caught in crossfires on their way to school. Schools were closed from May to July 2015 in the most affected zones, including the provinces of Bururi, Rumonge, Bujumbura Rural and Bujumbura Mairie (districts of Ngagara, Cibitoke, Mutakura and Musaga). More than 10,000 children of school age did not take the national sixth year examinations.

The drop-out rates increased from 7% before the crisis to 20% in some of the most affected regions.

Because of the political context, the Education Basket Fund - FBE), which provides financial support for the implementation of the national education sector plan (2012-2020) was threatened and some donors have already decided to withdraw their direct support to the government. Consequently, the 2016 budget for education was seriously cut. That will have considerable effects on the education system, in particular, on the wages and school attendance.

Finally, 180 schools in the provinces of Rumonge, Bujumbura Mairie, Rural Bujumbura, Makamba and Ruyigi were affected by floods and storms. As a result, the schooling of about 100,000 children was seriously disrupted.

AFFECTED POPULATION
The number of people affected by the socio-political crisis is estimated at 213,000. This number includes 50% of children of Bujumbura Mairie schools exposed to violence and insecurity, i.e. about 162,000 school children, as well as 47 000 displaced children and 4,000 teachers in the affected areas.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS
Access to quality education and schooling in a healthy and protective environment is a priority.

There is also need to establish reference systems for the management of psychologically affected children and young people.

To strengthen social cohesion, training activities should be initiated.
The prevalence of the undernourishment of children under five is historically widespread in Burundi. Close to 1.8 million children under five are vulnerable to malnutrition, and more than 1 million suffer from growth retardation and every year, mothers with restricted access to diversified and nutritive food give birth to 500,000 children.

In the coming months, the nutritional situation could worsen because of the emergence of associated aggravating factors such as the inadequate treatment of childhood diseases, combined with unsuited hygiene practices and increasingly high food insecurity.

**AFFECTED POPULATION**

About 50,000 children under 5 would suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 100,000 children would be confronted with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 500,000 pregnant or nursing women should be provided with nutritional supplements.

**HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

The capacity and resilience of communities, particularly women, to treat malnutrition, have been adversely impacted by shortages of emergency stocks for the treatment and management of moderate and acute malnutrition.

Lack of capacities and resources for the organization of a massive screening campaign at national level, to identify under-five children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) as well as the most vulnerable geographical zones makes it difficult, at the moment to plan an appropriate response.
OVERVIEW

While the political and security situation in Bujumbura, the situation of the population is increasingly deteriorating, as they are in particular, confronted with serious protection risks and serious protection threats, such as forced displacements, the violations and abuses against civilians and gender-based violence. The existing prevention and intervention services do not suffice to guarantee safety and dignity and to preserve the rights of the most vulnerable, particularly the youth and women.

Women and girls are confronted with sexual violence. The population's freedom of movement is limited, because of fear, particularly at checkpoints. The youths are subjected to arrests. Families of victims are also affected because when their close relatives are searched, they are regarded with suspicion. Girls and boys had their education disrupted in places where schools were occupied by security forces or during attacks perpetrated near schools. The inter-agency evaluation of needs in Bujumbura show that children are increasingly exposed to violence, explosions or gun shots. One out of five children present in “amis des enfants” spaces in Bujumbura Marie reportedly witnessed violence, with serious consequences for their psychosocial well-being.

AFFECTED POPULATION

At least 1.1 million people, i.e. about 10% of the total population, are said to be confronted with problems of protection. More than half of them are children. It is also estimated that 70,000 are internally displaced and that about 10,000 households can accommodate them.

The most affected people are victims and witnesses of violations and abuse against civilians, children, survivors of gender-based violence, displaced persons and host families and those living in areas of insecurity.

NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEVERITY MAP

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Those affected should be able to access functional protection mechanisms such as the legal assistance and reference systems for adequate care. They would like to see an end to violence against civilians, harassments and ill treatment as soon as possible.

The separate children must be reunited and schools operate normally and safely.

PSYCHOSOCIAL DISTRESS IN CHILDREN

9 out of 13 children in Bujumbura commune were eyewitnesses of violence

Source: Joint Rapid Assessment to Bujumbura, February 2016

VIOLENT DEATHS

450 killed between April 2015 and February 2016

Source: Protection cluster, Burundi

CHILDREN WITNESSES OF VIOLENCE

1 in 5 in Bujumbura are children

Source: Protection cluster, Burundi
PART II: EARLY RECOVERY, EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT

EARLY RECOVERY, EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT

OVERVIEW

Whole sectors of the economy, such as commercial and artisanal activities, were paralysed, thus seriously impacting the already fragile livelihoods. Basic Community services were also affected. Insecurity reduced the social capital and traditional conflict resolution mechanisms were weakened. The recent evaluation of the national rehabilitation strategy (2015) points to unemployment and lack of livelihood alternatives as two of the main reasons of persistent instability.

The situation is aggravated by the floods affecting many of the country’s provinces. They caused losses in human lives, destroyed thousands of houses, and public infrastructure such as schools, and several hectares of cultivated land.

AFFECTED POPULATION

Only a few were not affected by the socio-political crisis that is hitting the country but young women and young men (between 20 and 32 years old) are among the most vulnerable groups. The unemployment statistics show that 3 out of 5 unemployed are young people. Lack of available jobs, with no prospect for improvement in the near future, cause of great frustration among them. Many young people establish a strategy for survival by turning to the informal sector.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

To contribute to social cohesion and early recovery, emergency employment programmes targeting 98,000 youths and women (8% of the population between 20 and 32 years old) as well as programmes to promote social cohesion are necessary. These jobs for young people are all the more important since they limit the risks of emerging negative survival mechanisms, particularly for women.

NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

98K

BY SEX

49% male 51% female

0% 0% 100%

children adult elderly (<18 yrs) (18-59) (>59)

BY AGE

SEVERITY MAP

Young men and women affected by the floods also need to rebuild their livelihoods - for example, by creating emergency employment and taking vocational training initiatives.

REDUCTION OF INCOME OPPORTUNITIES

3 main reasons:

- Insecurity, leaving employers and foreclosures

DEPENDENCE ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

90% of the population

PEOPLE WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT

3 of 5 are young

Source: Joint Rapid Assessment in Bujumbura, February 2016
Violence and insecurity have seriously reduced access to emergency and health services. The inter-agency needs assessment in Bujumbura shows a decline in access to primary health care and pre and post-natal care in the whole of Bujumbura Mairie. Burundi receives about 60% of its national health budget through foreign contributions. Several donors have evacuated their technical staff and have redirected their direct financial contribution towards the health ministry and other implementing actors, and this further jeopardises the provision of essential health services by the State. Since April 2015, a significant reduction of contraceptive devices has been noted and visits to family planning centres has also dropped, notably in Bujumbura.

The number of people directly affected by the weakened health services is estimated at 1.1 million. Children under 5, pregnant and nursing women are particularly vulnerable to malaria which has been abnormally rife since the beginning of the year. In 2015, the health ministry and WHO estimate the number of cases at more than 5 million. The provinces of Kirundo, Muyinga, Ngozi and Kayance are among the most affected.

With a mother-child HIV transmission rate estimated at 23% in Burundi, the risks for people living with HIV have also increased. The ARV for HIV positive pregnant women must be available to prevent transmission to their new-born babies and to care for their own health.

In 2015, 424 cases of cholera were reported in the provinces of Makamba (191), Cibitoke (97), Bubanza (72), Bururi (37), Bujumbura Mairie (26) and Rural Bujumbura (1).

In this context, there is need to avoid shortages of essential drug stocks in peripheral health centres and posts. It is also vital to manage at the earliest stages, the many cases of malaria, particularly among young children and pregnant women. There is need to collaborate with nutrition sectors and EHA to fight against the disease.

Likewise, in a context in which vast movements of persons, notably at the border with Tanzania and DRC, are observed, the fight against cholera is still a priority. The provinces which are hit by floods must also be regarded as priority to avoid the spread of the epidemic.
PART II: FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY

OVERVIEW
In the last ten months, the conflict and instability led to a deterioration of the already fragile livelihoods. The population sold productive assets, harvests and small livestock and has increasingly adopted negative adaptation mechanisms which affect their livelihoods. Restrictions on freedom of movement, because of real or perceived insecurity, had a serious impact on ordinary macro and micro-economic activities thus limiting the livelihoods as well as the access and availability of food. This led to an increase in food prices on the markets: for example, the price of beans doubled between January 2015 and December 2015, while the purchasing power of the population continues to decline.

AFFECTED POPULATION
The regions of the country that might experience a deterioration of their food security situation in 2016 are those that are most affected by the recent shocks, as identified by the EFSA (Emergency Food Security Assessment), the inter-agency post-electoral contingency plan and the Flood Response Plan (Bujumbura, rural Bujumbura, Kirundo, Makamba, Rumonge, Cibitoke, Bubanza and Ruyigi).

Nevertheless, the prevalence of food insecure households is regularly found in all regions of the country. It is estimated that 3.6 million people could be food insecure, and 690,000 of these would be in the severe phase.

It is also estimated that, in the crisis context, additional pressure is being exerted on more than 6,800 households accommodating displaced persons.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS
To replace the negative emergency adaptation strategies, the

NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

196K

BY SEX
50% male
50% female

BY AGE
40% children
53% adult
7% elderly
(<18 yrs) (18-59) (>65)

SEVERITY MAP

Bujumbura Mairie et Rural

most affected populations need to rehabilitate community assets and recapitalise households assets.

The communities also need support to build their transformation and marketing capacities in order to strengthen their resilience and contribute to the products’ added value.

NEGATIVE SURVIVAL MECHANISMS

66% of the population
31% emergency mechanism
35% crisis strategy

FOOD INSECURITY

36% de la population
7% severe
29% moderate

EXPENDITURE FOR FOOD
2 out of 3 households spend more than 50% of their income on food

Source: Food security monitoring System in Burundi, WFP, December 2015
This overview of humanitarian needs is based on assessments made between October 2015 and January 2016\(^1\), as well as the various monitoring reports provided by sector groups since April 2015\(^2\). To finetune the analysis of this needs overview, 18 additional assessments are scheduled in 2016.


## NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS BY LOCATIONS AND BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Emergency shelters</th>
<th>WASH</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Nutrition</th>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>ER</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Food Security</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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## PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

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<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>TARGETED PEOPLE</th>
<th>LEAD AGENCY</th>
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<td>Muyinga, Ngozi, Ruyigi, Cankuzo Camps</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
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