

BURUNDI

DECEMBER 2016



Photo: OCHA/Naomi Frerotte

HUMANITARIAN BRIEF

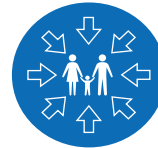
URGENT HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ON THE RISE

LACK OF ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES



Eighteen months after the outbreak of large-scale violence in Burundi, people's access to essential services is severely restricted. Insecurity and macro-economic factors, including a decline in external financial support resulting in massive budget cuts (including education- 30%, health- 54%, human rights- 65% and water- 72%) have severely hampered the provision of basic services. Pregnant women and children under five, who rely on state-provided free medical care, are particularly at risk.

EXACERBATING VULNERABILITY



Burundi ranks 184 out of 188 countries on the Human Development Index. In addition to the instability and the deteriorating economy, natural disasters have exacerbated the vulnerabilities of the communities even further.

More than 4 million people have been affected by floods, landslides, heavy rains and storms within the last year. The majority of the population lacks the capacity to withstand and bounce back from these shocks, and is in need of assistance and protection.

PROTECTION CONCERNS



Violence, including human right violations are reported across the country. Displaced persons, youth, children and women are particularly exposed. Since the outbreak of the crisis a total number of 328,000 Burundians have fled to neighbouring countries and 139,000 are estimated to be internally displaced. Women and children are confronted with increasing vulnerability and risks, including gender-based violence (GBV). Survivors of GBV face immense barriers to access life-saving medical, psychosocial and legal assistance, as a result of poor quality or lack of availability of services and stigmatization within communities. Moreover, numerous schools are occupied by armed elements, putting children and education personnel at risk. Due to the nature of the crisis and the atmosphere of fear and intimidation, many protection violations go unreported.

11.2M¹
AFFECTED PEOPLE



3M
PEOPLE IN NEED



1: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), estimated population of Burundi

CONTEXT

Burundi has experienced intermittent conflict since the early 1960s, reportedly leading to the killing of more than 300,000 people, many of them civilians.

The political crisis that erupted in 2015 and the subsequent insecurity continue to put at risk the relative stability achieved through the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement of 2000.

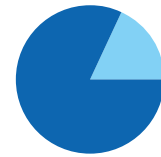
Since 2015, living conditions continue to deteriorate and humanitarian needs and concerns are persistently on the rise. The humanitarian community in Burundi estimates that the number of people in need of assistance has almost tripled since February 2016, increasing from 1.1 million to about 3 million people as of October 2016.

KEY FIGURES

11.2 M
TOTAL POPULATION



82%
OF THE POPULATION IN POVERTY



85%
WORKING FOR LESS THAN USD 2/
DAY (% OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

37%
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(GDP) DROP IN 2015

DISPLACEMENT

RETURNEES

37,000 (ESTIMATED)

CONGOLESE REFUGEES IN BURUNDI

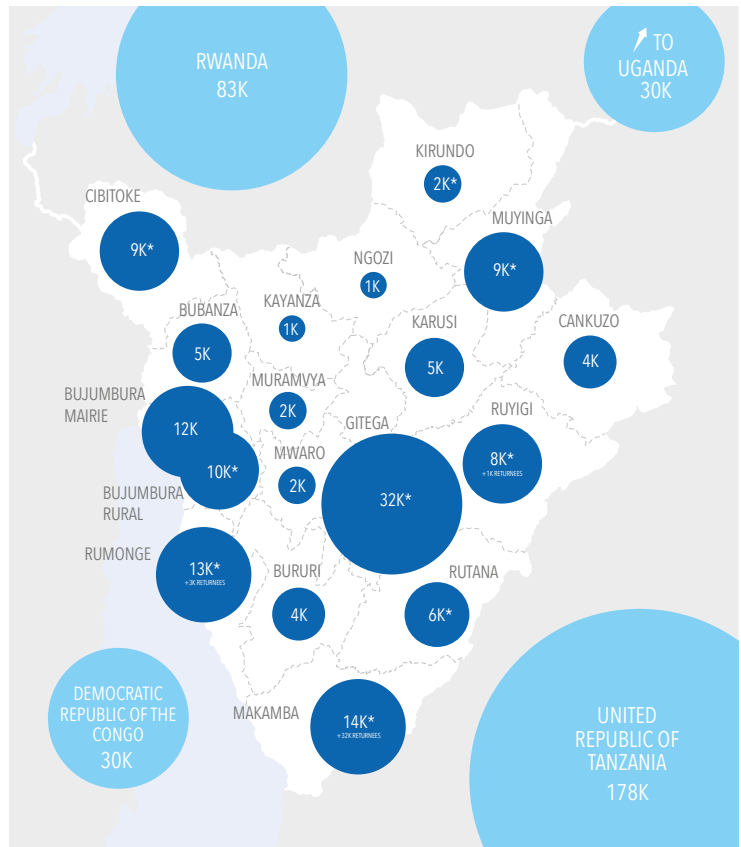
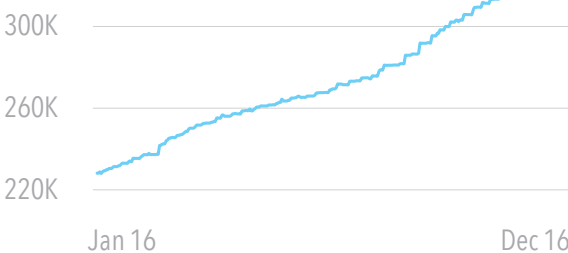
55,000

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDPs)

139,000 (ESTIMATED)

REFUGEES **328,000**

Refugee increase in 2016



● # OF IDPs ● # OF REFUGEES

*Number of IDPs verified by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Other figures are estimated numbers of IDPs. The DTM is coordinated by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

559,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DISPLACED SINCE APRIL 2015 (IDPS, REFUGEES, RETURNEES)



43%

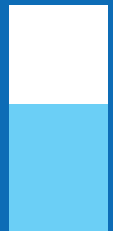
INCREASE OF BURUNDIAN REFUGEES SINCE JANUARY 2016 REACHING 327,644 IN DECEMBER 2016



CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT FOR IDPS

49%
NATURAL
DISASTERS

51%
SOCIO-POLITICAL
CRISIS



PEOPLE IN NEED AND MAIN VULNERABILITIES BY SECTOR

 **HEALTH** **3,000,000**
PEOPLE IN NEED

Malaria deaths have doubled since 2015, with now half of the population affected by the disease.

Chronic diarrhea affects one in four children.

Under-five mortality rate stands at 83 per 1,000 live births.

 **WASH** **2,500,000**
PEOPLE IN NEED

Poor access to clean water and sanitation facilities has exacerbated the spread of diseases.

In some communities in Bujumbura, decrease in access to latrines from 49% to 22% of the population in one year.

In Kirundo province, 50% of households have no access to clean water.

 **FOOD SECURITY** **2,100,000**
PEOPLE IN NEED

Food insecurity has tripled, with more than 2 million people estimated to be acute food insecure.

806,000 people experience severe acute food insecurity.

The already impoverished population has become even more vulnerable due to rising food prices coupled with lack of access to agricultural inputs.

 **PROTECTION** **1,800,000**
PEOPLE IN NEED

Ongoing tensions have resulted in widespread and pervasive protection incidents. Despite the decrease in civil unrest, violence targeting civilians as well as security forces has not ceased.

Youth, children and women are particularly vulnerable as they are confronted with multiple risks, including gender-based violence.

 **NUTRITION** **670,000**
PEOPLE IN NEED

170,000 children under five years old are at risk of acute malnutrition.

58% of children under the age of five are affected by chronic malnutrition, with irreversible consequences on their mental and physical development.

500,000 pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers need nutritional support.

 **EDUCATION** **550,000**
PEOPLE IN NEED

More than 530,000 school-aged children lack access to a safe and protective learning environment.

300 classrooms remain damaged by natural disasters.

Attacks against education and occupation of schools continue in 2016.

 **SHELTER/NFI/CCCM** **300,000**
PEOPLE IN NEED

300,000 people are in need of NFIs and shelter.

42,000 people have been displaced by natural disasters.

1,221 houses have been damaged or destroyed since September 2016.

IDPs in 86% of assessed communities have not received NFI assistance.

HUMANITARIAN CASELOAD

11,200,000
PEOPLE AFFECTED



PEOPLE IN NEED

FEB 2016

1,100,000

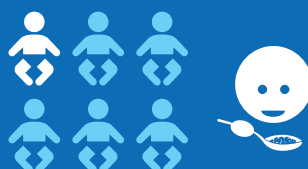
OCT 2016

3,000,000

AT LEAST **5,000**
IDP CHILDREN IN ASSESSED
DISTRICTS ARE OUT OF SCHOOL



1 IN 6
CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF
FIVE SUFFER FROM CHRONIC
MALNUTRITION



1 WOMAN DIES EVERY **4**
HOURS DURING DELIVERY.



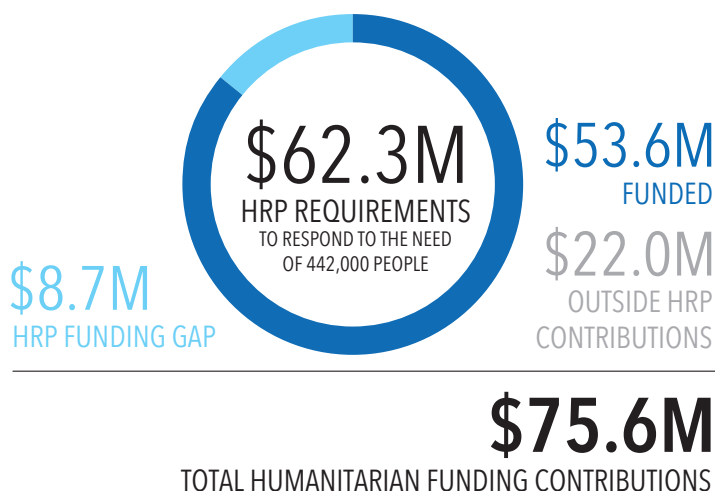
HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

As the socioeconomic situation in Burundi has become more fraught, the operating environment for humanitarian action has also deteriorated. Access for NGO humanitarian personnel, for example, has become increasingly problematic. Humanitarian partners, including UN Agencies, have encountered considerable administrative obstacles at the local level, which have hindered

needs assessments and response to identified humanitarian needs. These restrictions affect the most remote areas of the country, where population displacement and humanitarian needs are on the rise. Due to the economic decline, criminality is escalating and humanitarians are at risk of security incidents. Humanitarian access is of cardinal importance for crisis-affected population. "States whose populations

are in need of humanitarian assistance are called upon to facilitate the work of these organizations in implementing humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicines, shelter and health care, for which access to victims is essential", as stated in United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/182.

2016 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN FUNDING STATUS



TOP 10 DONORS (INSIDE THE HRP)

United States of America	17.0M
Central Emergency Response Fund	13.0M
Germany	10.6M
Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP	4.5M
Japan	4.0M
Belgium	2.9M
United Kingdom	2.0M
France	1.7M
European Commission	987K
ECHO	553K

TOP 10 DONORS (OUTSIDE THE HRP)

Belgium	4.6M
Germany	2.9M
United States of America	1.6M
United Kingdom	1.5M
Switzerland	1.5M
Sweden	1.2M
Ireland	725K
Luxembourg	668K
ECHO	557K
Canada	456K