

- **Shelter/NFI/CCCM:**
 - Due to the lack of adequate funding, the sector has only reached about 8% of its 2017 target.
 - More than 11,000 climate-affected people benefited from assistance in non-food items distribution and emergency shelter.
 - Under the coordination of the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender, the Kigwena site has been identified for the relocation of displaced IDPs living in the Cisha and Gitaza camps in Rumonge province, and the original plots in the hills were validated as safe of risk for 159 households. The construction of 333 transitional shelters was finalized in March 2018. This will enable the most vulnerable households to access decent shelter and, in 5,022 internally displaced people receiving shelter assistance, aid packages, transport assistance and reintegration support. This included financial support, to allow tenants to find housing for a period of 6 months, is planned for 2018.

- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**
 - The sector reached 15% of its target, which included:
 - More than 100,000 people that had access to safe drinking water.
 - More than 170,000 that received hygiene items and were sensitized on good hygiene practices, particularly in areas affected by malaria and cholera.

- **Education:**
 - The sector reached about 30% of its target.
 - More than 68,000 children, including displaced and returned children, had access to formal and non-formal education.
 - Approximately 1,000 teachers benefited from training on education in emergencies.
 - More than 70 classes were rehabilitated in 2017
 - **For the school canteen program**, WFP expanded its school feeding program by 147 % percent to reach nearly half a million (450,000) children in 663 schools, in seven provinces. WFP increased its local food purchases from small farmers' cooperatives and injecting \$ 2.3 million into the local economy.
 - This program has had a positive impact on access to education. Enrolment and retention rates have also increased by 5% in 2017 among the school-age children benefiting from the program. Enrolment has increased to 14% while retention rates are now at 95%. School food diversification has also been improved with the expansion of school kitchen garden program in 560 schools.

- **Nutrition:**
 - The sector reached 19% of its target.
 - Nearly 53,000 children were screened and threatened for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2017, an increase of almost 65% compared to 2016 (32,000 - source HAC - Humanitarian Action for Children - UNICEF 2016).
 - Nearly 53,800 children and 17,126 pregnant and lactating women were screened and treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through WFP activities.
 - The nutritional status of part of the Burundian population in some areas has deteriorated. **More data, via a SMART survey are expected.** However, a MIRA assessment conducted in October 2017 indicates that 11 out of 18 provinces have Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) or severe (SAM) pockets exceeding emergency thresholds of 10% and 2%, respectively. This is compared to 2016 where only one province, Kirundo, was considered in high alert.
 - **NB:** Some nutritional data collected during the MIRA – through the screening of 50 children under 5 years in each of 72 *collines* - have been validated by the PRONIANUT through a post-MIRA verification assessment. Only the province with high MAG and MAS rates were targeted by the evaluation. The nutrition sector also validated the remaining results, with PRONIANUT.

- **Protection:**
 - More than 40,000 children had access to one or more child protection services, including psychosocial support through 50 child-friendly spaces.
 - Through the DTM, the humanitarian community has been able to regularly monitor internal displacement and note a reduction in their number. IDPs returned to their homes. 70% of the IDPs have indicated their displacement was due to natural disaster. With the sectors' response such as the food security sector, many households have been able to return home. The shelter/NFI/CCCM sector has also reported return movements of IDPs, through the DTM, following implementation of the emergency response (ie: distribution of NFI and emergency shelter kits).

- **Health :**
 - 1.1 million people (145% of the target) have benefited from the sector's activities. For the most part, they had benefited from assistance in the fight against the malaria epidemic.
 - The malaria epidemic was declared in March 2017 and ended in November 2017: More than 7.6 million new cases were treated in 2017, a decrease of 5% compared in 2016 thanks to the implementation of the response plan, developed in April 2017

- by the Ministry of Health and in collaboration with humanitarian actors. In-house spraying activities reached 442,918 households in the provinces of Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana and Karusi, and the nationwide mass distribution of mosquito nets reached 2.2 million households.
- Cholera is endemic in Burundi. Compared to 2016, there were only 174 confirmed cholera cases (-47% in 2016). However, it remains necessary to continue to implement preventive actions, including ensuring the necessary medication and equipment are available at the provincial level, training health-care workers – the turnover rate of medical staff in high, and providing supervision and epidemiological surveillance in 2018.
 - **Food Security:**
 - More than 93% of targeted people have been reached.
 - Nearly 750,000 Burundians out of 800,000 targeted in 2017 by the food security sector received food assistance through distribution, input fairs, distribution of small animals and reforestation and environmental protection activities.
 - Thanks to a joint effort by the government and the humanitarian community, the food security situation has slightly improved throughout 2017. There has been a relatively good harvest of the 2017B season, compared to the 2017A season).
 - That said, the good harvest of the 2017B agricultural season was still in deficit compared the same period last year.
 - More needs to be done to ensure self-sufficiency and increase the resilience capacity of the Burundian population. The activities must continue with constant support throughout 2018, in particular to combat the risks posed by armyworms, to do more monitoring, and to ensure synergy of actions with other partners.