




**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**




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Burundi

Humanitarian Response Plan 2018

 to assist
600 000 people

 FAO requires
USD 7 million

 period
January – December 2018

Population movements, the tense socio-economic conditions in Burundi along with new threats, such as animal diseases, a major spread of fall armyworm and climatic hazards, will likely have a significant impact on the food security situation. It is thus key to provide vulnerable populations with livelihood assistance in 2018.

The crisis that has been affecting Burundi since 2015 has worsened the humanitarian situation in the country with large segments of the population facing severe food insecurity.

Objectives

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Cluster to:

- Provide timely food and financial assistance to the most vulnerable populations.
- Increase farming families' agricultural production to ensure their food security and mitigate the effects of the lean season.
- Ensure regular collection and analysis of data on food security and nutrition.

Activities



Improve agricultural production

quality seeds | cash-for-work for watershed management | integrated pest management against fall armyworm



Prepare and partner

food security coordination | information management | IPC analysis

Situation analysis



2.6 million people severely food insecure



1 in 6 children under five suffer from chronic malnutrition

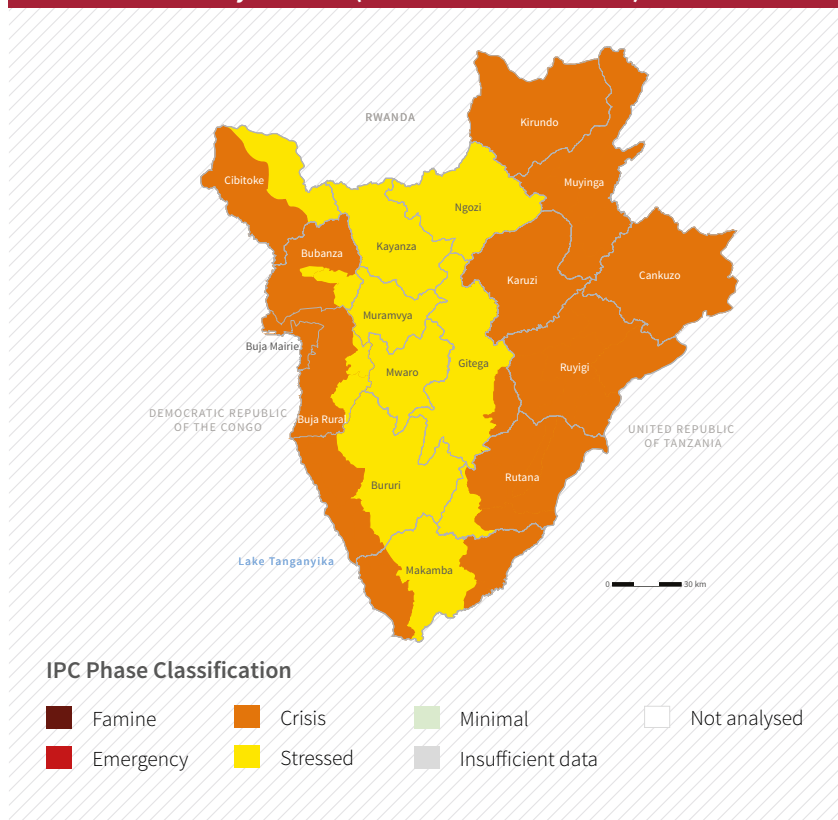


179 900 IDPs



30–40% of maize fields attacked by fall armyworm

Acute food insecurity situation (October – December 2017)



Source: Burundi IPC Technical Working Group, July 2017

Impact on food security

The political and socio-economic crisis in Burundi, as well as the impact of climate change, have worsened the humanitarian situation. The country is also affected by fall armyworm that will likely cause reduced maize production, as well as multiple cholera outbreaks following an increasing shortage of water supply and a malaria epidemic. Access to essential services also remains extremely difficult. Against an already fragile context of high poverty and decreasing households' purchasing power, the socio-political crisis affecting Burundi since 2015 has caused a sharp decrease in economic activity and worsened populations' living conditions, causing a deterioration of the food security situation for large segments of the population. The main constraints to food availability are limited access to agricultural inputs, declining food import capacity, loss of job opportunities, population displacements and high food and fuel prices. As a result, one out of four Burundians face severe food insecurity, with an estimated 62 500 children under five requiring treatment for severe acute malnutrition. Meanwhile, some 428 000 Burundians continue to be refugees in neighbouring countries, mainly in the United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda.

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