



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



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Burundi regional

Humanitarian
Response Plan
2017–2019



to assist
77 000 people



FAO requires
USD 8 million



period
January – December 2018

Enhancing the productive capacities of both refugee and host populations is critical for them to peacefully co-exist and reduce pressure on the already limited natural resources of vulnerable host communities.

Political, security and related humanitarian conditions in Burundi aren't expected to improve and will lead to a continued outflow of Burundian refugees in 2018. As the phenomenon is becoming protracted, promoting access to agricultural livelihoods is key to achieve refugees' self-reliance.

Objectives

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

- Improve food security by strengthen agricultural livelihood activities.
- Promote social cohesion between refugees and host communities, including through protection of natural environment.
- Foster economic self-reliance for refugees and host communities, reducing dependency on aid and promoting socio-economic growth in line with national development plans.

Activities

The Democratic Republic of the Congo
USD 2 million required to assist 57 000 people

training | access to firewood and alternative energy | agricultural inputs | cash transfers | climate-smart agricultural techniques | income-generating activities

United Republic of Tanzania
USD 6 million required to assist 20 000 people

forestry and agroforestry management | beekeeping | sustainable alternative sources of energy for cooking and lighting | training on good agricultural practices | farmer field schools | environmental conservation | vaccination | fodder production

Situation analysis

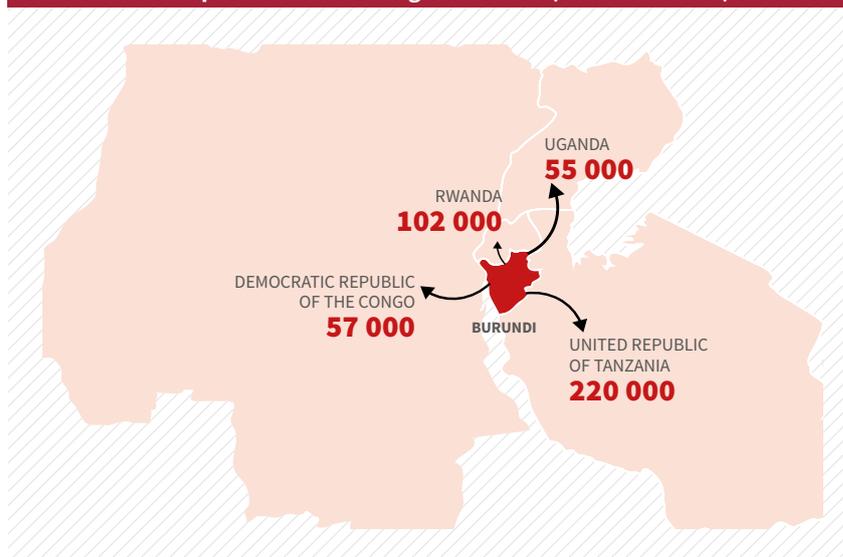


434 000 Burundian refugees expected to be hosted across the region in 2018



54% of Burundian refugees are **children**

International displacement and refugee numbers (December 2017)



Source: UNHCR and UNOCHA, December 2017

Impact on food security

As the political situation in Burundi remains unresolved and the socio-economic conditions of the country continue to decline, the humanitarian impact of the crisis worsens, with the outflow of over 400 000 Burundian refugees mainly to neighbouring countries since 2015. Other causes of displacement are natural disasters and epidemics. Malaria has severely affected the country with 6.6 million cases, including 2 875 deaths (as of October 2017), and limited access to water and sanitation increase the risk of transmittable diseases.

In host countries, Burundian refugees face multiple protection risks, including various forms of harassment, the risk of forced recruitment by armed groups and of sexual and gender-based violence, particularly among women and girls. Empowering women through self-reliance and livelihood activities is critical.

The outflow of Burundian refugees is becoming protracted and expected to continue in 2018, although at a lower level than in previous years – it is anticipated to grow by some 56 000 in 2018 in the region. It is thus crucial to promote agricultural livelihoods and improve income-generating opportunities through agricultural inputs to ensure that refugee and host families have access to adequate food, while preventing food insecurity and malnutrition levels from rising, and reducing dependency on food aid.

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