



IN NUMBERS



2.3 million

people food insecure, of which nearly 546 000 severely food insecure



30 000 ha

of farmland destroyed by climate hazards related to the El Niño phenomenon



366 175

people displaced by the crisis and floods, of which 101 000 internally and the rest in neighboring countries



USD 11.6 million

needed for the implementation of FAO's 2016 emergency programme¹

KEY MESSAGES

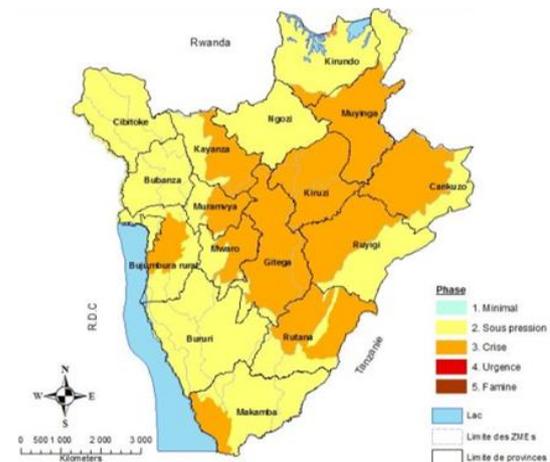
- As a result of the socio-political crisis and floods, rural and urban populations have sold part of their assets, crops and small livestock, causing the deterioration of their already fragile livelihoods.
- An estimated 90 000 people were affected by the El Niño phenomenon (heavy rains, strong winds, floods and landslides).
- It is essential to support vulnerable populations to immediately resume agricultural activities, as well as farmers to remain in their fields - when safe - to ensure food production and restore livelihoods.
- There is an urgent need for vulnerable households to access and diversify sources of food and income generating activities (mainly involving youth).
- FAO urgently requires USD 3.35 million to support 50 000 households with emergency agricultural kits for planting season A (September – October 2016) to ensure agricultural activities and strengthen their resilience.

MAPS

**INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC)
2015 (season A)**



2016 (season A)



BACKGROUND

In an already precarious context characterized by structural vulnerabilities, the socio-political crisis that started in April 2015 has increasingly affected the population in the country with 1.1 million Burundians in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. Access to basic services was restricted and communities were forced to adopt negative coping mechanisms, triggering the deterioration of their livelihoods. Together with localized natural hazards, such as floods due to the El Niño phenomenon, insecurity has caused population displacements within and to neighbouring countries.

¹ This figure includes USD 2.3 million requested by FAO under the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan and USD 9.3 million for FAO's wider response in the country.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

While Burundi today is not in the midst of a massive humanitarian emergency, early warnings indicate a huge risk of the situation deteriorating, with likely severe consequences. The food security and nutrition situation is increasingly worsening with 23 percent of the population food insecure (IPC analysis, May 2016). Restrictions of movement due to insecurity have seriously impacted economic activities, limiting access to and availability of food. The latest evaluation of harvest, food availability and the nutrition situation (season A 2016) shows a 2.1 percent reduction of the main staple production (-7 percent for beans) compared with 2015, mainly due to climate hazards (heavy rains and floods), persistence of plant disease (cassava mosaïque), lack of agricultural inputs and degradation of land productivity. This has led to rising food prices in markets – increase of 23 percent for main staples and of 34 percent for beans – while households' purchasing power continues to decrease. In addition, floods have exacerbated humanitarian needs in the country. According to government estimates (April 2016), about 30 000 ha of farmland was damaged by floods, strong winds, hail and landslides attributed to the El Niño phenomenon. As a result, about 23 000 tonnes of beans, 60 000 tonnes of maize and 75 000 tonnes of paddy rice were lost.

FAO'S RESPONSE

2016 PLANNED RESPONSE

 **320 000** people
(**64 000** households)



Provide 13 100 households with small livestock, veterinary kits and fishery inputs to restore their productive capital, as well as ensure and diversify their animal protein intake



Support the establishment of a sustainable early warning system



Support 24 000 households to produce vegetables (kitchen gardening and off-season/irrigated production) and mushrooms to diversify their diet and sources of income (season C – May 2016)



Ensure capacity building and follow-up of 25 000 producers (improved agricultural techniques and culinary practices).

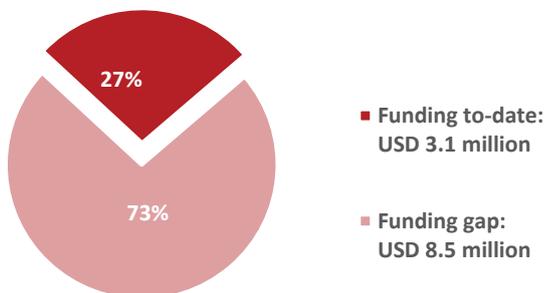


Distribute emergency agricultural kits (seeds, tools and fertilizers) to 50 000 households (season A)



Support 7 500 households to strengthen their resilience through the *caisses de résilience* approach

FUNDING



FAO requires
USD 11.6 million

To assist
320 000 people
(166 400 women and
153 600 men)

ASSESSMENTS

In Bujumbura, where 70 percent of the country's economy is concentrated, nearly half of the population saw a significant deterioration of their livelihoods. Trading activities and employment were strongly affected. This has led to a sharp decrease in the access to food and basic services and reductions in cash transfers to the rural areas of Bujumbura and Rumonge in the effort to support agricultural activities and livelihoods, further increasing food insecurity. The next harvesting assessment for season B (2016) will be published by the end of July 2016.

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