




## 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).

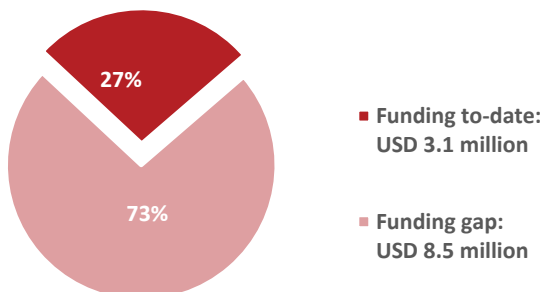


Distribute emergency agricultural kits (seeds, tools and fertilizers) to 50 000 households (season A)



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.

## CONTACT

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