



IN NUMBERS



3.6 million

people food insecure, of which nearly 700 000 severely food insecure



30 000 ha

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



338 800

people displaced by the crisis and floods, of which 85 300 internally



USD 9.7 million

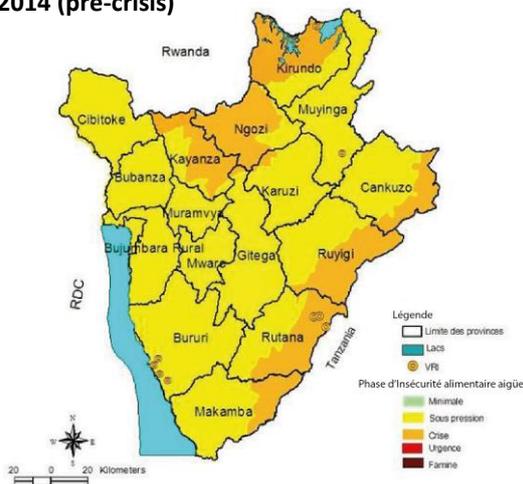
needed for the implementation of FAO's 2016 emergency programme¹

KEY MESSAGES

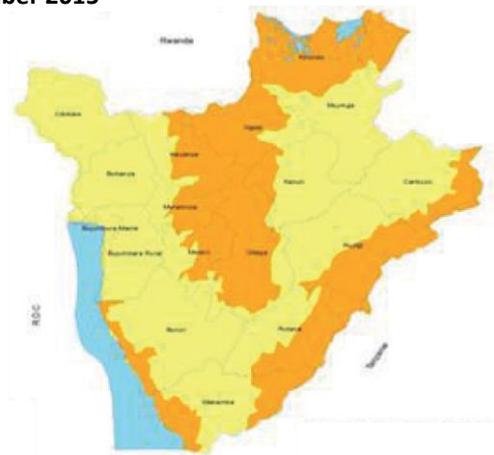
- As a result of the socio-political crisis and floods, rural and urban populations have sold part of their assets, crops and small livestock, causing the deterioration of their already fragile livelihoods.
- An estimated 90 000 people were affected by the El Niño phenomenon (heavy rains, strong winds, 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 diversified sources of food and engage in income generating activities.
- FAO urgently requires USD 3.35 million to support 50 000 households with emergency agricultural kits to ensure planting during season A (September–October 2016).

MAPS

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC)
September 2014 (pre-crisis)



September 2015



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 7.4 million for FAO's wider response in the country.

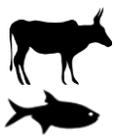
CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The food security and nutrition situation is increasingly worsening with 35 percent of the population food insecure and 50 000 children under five years severely malnourished. Restrictions of movement due to insecurity have seriously impacted economic activities, limiting access to and availability of food. This has led to rising food prices in markets (bean prices doubled in one month – between January and December 2015), 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 12 800 households with small livestock, veterinary kits and fishponds 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 16 000 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).

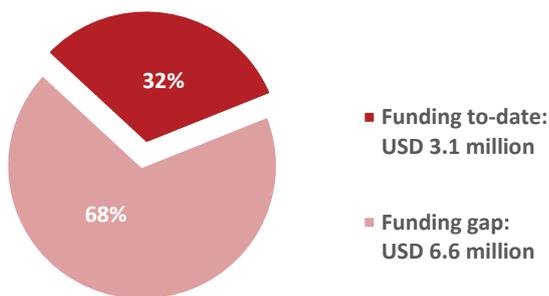


Distribute emergency agricultural kits (seeds, tools and fertilizers) to 50 000 households (season A)



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

FUNDING



FAO requires
USD 9.7 million

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

ASSESSMENTS

The Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) carried out by the World Food Programme (December 2015) indicated increased levels of food insecurity in the country with nearly 700 000 people severely food insecure. 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, further increasing food insecurity.

The next IPC analysis will be published by the end of May 2016.

CONTACT

Mohamed Hama Garba | FAO Representative | Bujumbura, Burundi | Mohamed.HamaGarba@fao.org

Dominique Burgeon | Director, Emergency and Rehabilitation Division, and Strategic Programme Leader, Resilience | Rome, Italy | Dominique.Burgeon@fao.org