



# Emergency Rehabilitation and Coordination Unit



**"IF YOU FALL ASLEEP WITH AN EMPTY BELLY, YOU AWAKE IN THE MORNING WITH A HATRED-FILLED HEART"**  
**"Mu NDA HARARA INZARA, HAKAZINDUKA INZIGO"**

- Burundian Proverb -

**FAO/BURUNDI PLAN OF ACTION 2010/2011**





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We thank organizations who are part of the Food Security and Nutrition Network (GSAN), and/or part of the Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Group, in particular the World Food Program (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), for their contributions to monthly coordination meetings as well as program activities and information gathering undertaken in the field alongside FAO.

We finally thank the people of Burundi for their courage, their will and their hope.

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	African Development Bank
BINUB	Integrated Bureau of United Nations in Burundi
CBO	Community Based Organisation
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EMPRES	The Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases
ERCU	Emergency Rehabilitation and Coordination Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
Fbu	Burundian Franc
GLEWS	The Global Early Warning and Response System for Major Animal Diseases
GSAN	Food Security and Nutrition Group
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPC	Integrated food security Phase Classification
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MINAGRIE	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMTPF	National Medium Term Priority Framework
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SAP SSA	Early warning system, food security surveillance
TCE	Emergency operations and rehabilitation division
UNDAF	United Nations plan for Aid and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organisation

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# Introduction

The ending of violent conflict and subsequent process of democratization has opened up the political environment and enabled peace and stability to be established in Burundi. However, the most basic needs of the population remain unmet. In addition to the structural challenges faced by the rural community, there has been an unprecedented rise in unpredictable climate-related hazards over the past decade. At the same time, household lands have undergone a process of 'atomization', leaving households with smaller parcels of land on which to farm, which has further increased levels of vulnerability. Peace and stability can only be fully established in Burundi if urgent actions are undertaken to assist the most vulnerable members of these households.

The Emergency Rehabilitation and Coordination Unit (ERCU) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) focuses its efforts on the most vulnerable households and communities, who experience hunger and malnutrition. These households cannot buy what they need to eat owing to the limited availability of basic foods and lack of access to quality seeds and agricultural inputs, leading to dramatic price increases. Furthermore, agriculture-related income-generating activities are extremely underdeveloped, which limits households' resilience to market- and climate-related risks. Emergency action is therefore needed to ensure food security and transform the economy from one of subsistence agriculture into an income-generating agricultural economy, in which agriculture and business combine to create a better future for Burundi.

Beyond emergency operations, FAO's ERCU contributes to the development of Burundi's agriculture sector, enabling increased productivity independent of climatic changes, and through developing opportunities for the establishment and expansion of an agricultural, income-generating economy. This mitigates against the risk of beneficiaries remaining trapped in a cycle of subsistence production and chronic dependence on humanitarian assistance, which could arise from a focus solely on emergency support. Such a situation would contribute to the further deterioration of soil fertility and of the wider food security situation.

This recent period of institutional stability has enabled a re-launching of the agriculture sector and related income-generating activities. However, the reality on the ground is complex and a lack of political space for opposition groups could create a source of resentment between exiled opposition groups and the current government. Thus, international support is essential at this critical time, when Burundi finds itself at a crossroads that will determine its future.

# ction

The crisis created a disproportionate number of vulnerable households, particularly those headed by orphans, widows, disabled persons, those affected or infected by HIV/AIDS or recently demobilized combatants who have received little or no reintegration training. These cases require long-term support coordinated through appropriate programmes.

The primary aim of this Plan of Action is to ensure food security in rural areas of Burundi, with the long-term goal of consolidating peace and enabling development through income generation in the agriculture sector. The three phases of this plan are: (i) emergency operations (ensuring food security), (ii) technical assistance to the agriculture sector, and (iii) the development of income-generating activities, which will shift economic activity from subsistence agriculture to an agricultural, income-generating economy.

The actions proposed in the Plan have been drawn from six themes of an integrated, medium-term programme approach that enables FAO to effectively respond to the complexity of post-conflict situations.

Through its technical expertise and support from donors and partners, FAO's ERCU has the capacity achieve the objectives laid out in this Plan of Action. The activities of FAO's team in Burundi are integrated into the Organization's regional programme, which is coordinated through the Regional Emergency Office for East Africa in Nairobi.

The activities of the ERCU are guided by the following operational frameworks: the Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division's Operational Strategy 2010–2013, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the UNDAF Burundi Plus/2010–2014, as well as FAOs regional programme for disaster risk management (DRM) and FAO's 2010–2014 National Medium Term Priority Framework (NMTPF).

In addition, all actions undertaken by FAO's ERCU in 2010/2011 are determined by local needs and coordinated through logical frameworks elaborated through experience sharing at a global level. It is in this context that the Plan of Action 2010–2011 has been developed by the FAO's team of experts in Burundi.

# Fiat Panis

# Integration into Integrated



Agricultural productivity will be boosted with FAO support



# Incorporation of Plan of Action into Integrated Frameworks

FAO's vision is that by 2020 we will all be living in "a world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contributes to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner".

In order to achieve its vision, FAO has defined 11 Strategic and 2 Functional Objectives, which focus on where FAO can best assist its Members to achieve sustainable impacts in addressing the challenges faced in food, agriculture and rural development. The 11 Objectives represent a combination of inter-linked sectoral and cross-sectoral impacts that address crops, livestock, fisheries, food safety, forestry, natural resources, enabling environments, food security, gender, emergencies and investment.

As the lead unit in the achievement of Strategic Objective I: "Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agriculture threats and emergencies", FAO's Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (TCE) has developed a global operational strategy, based on which the regional and country offices have defined the framework of their planned activities. The global, regional and national priorities, along with the integrated strategic vision, provided the basis for the elaboration of country-level Plans of Action.

# TCE Operational Strategy for 2010-2013

Through its Operational Strategy, TCE has established a framework for interventions and the evaluation of actions and performance of regional and country offices in their contribution to the achievement of Strategic Objective I. The Operational Strategy is developed around the three Organizational Results of Strategic Objective I, as follows:

## **Organizational Result 1:**

Countries' vulnerability to crises, threats and emergencies is reduced through better preparedness and integration of risk prevention and mitigation into policies, programmes and interventions.

Unit Result: Sector leadership, advocacy and coordination provided for national and international disaster risk reduction platforms and programmes.

## **Organizational Result 2:**

Countries and partners respond more effectively to crises and emergencies with food and agriculture-related interventions.

Unit Result: External and internal coordination and management of response operations and partnerships provided.

## **Organizational Result 3:**

Countries and partners have improved transition and linkages between emergency, rehabilitation and development.

Unit Result: Lessons learned and best practices from monitoring, evaluation and knowledge-sharing mechanisms used for adjustment of ongoing programmes and design of new responses.

# **Regional Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management**

FAO has established an early warning programme for sudden major hazards: the FAO Regional Programme Framework for Disaster Risk Management. This involves:

The IDENTIFICATION AND REDUCTION of risk, through risk profiling, information gathering, analyzing and disseminating, risk analysis, and readiness analysis.

The RESPONSE, through rapid evaluation and response, livelihood assessments and direct interventions.

MANAGEMENT OF THE RISK, through risk reduction, conflict resolution, facilitating transition and provision of subsequent support.

In addition; coordination, communication and advocacy activities underlie the three stages of the programme. In addition to national DRM programmes, FAO implements regional DRM programmes to tackle larger-scale, regional problems such as transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases or climate change. The FAO ERCU for Burundi participates in the following:

- the cassava brown streak surveillance programme;
- the cassava mosaic control programme;
- the Global Early Warning and Response System for Major Animal Diseases, including Zoonoses (GLEWS)
- the Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES).

## **National Medium-Term Priority Framework for FAO in Burundi 2010-2014 (NMTPF)**

The NMTPF contributes to the development of sub-sectoral agricultural strategic objectives for FAO in Burundi. The NMTPF also enables the definition of the terms that will enable the better integration of FAO portfolios in Burundi, with the aim of creating better synergies between emergency, rehabilitation and development activities. Following an NMTPF workshop in 2009, the priority activities undertaken by the FAO ERCU in Burundi included in this Plan of Action were defined by FAOs national institutional partners.

# Fiat Panis

# A Difícil ns of hope wit

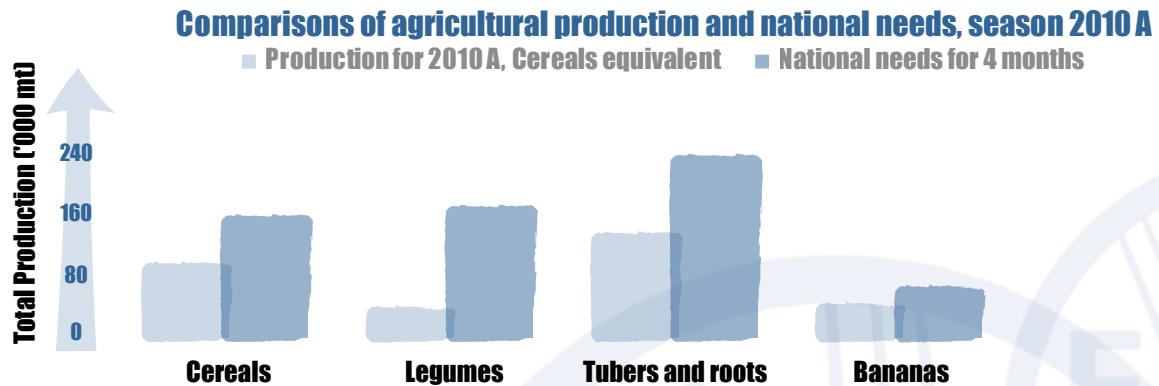


FAO interventions are essential for the 90% of the population who depend on agriculture

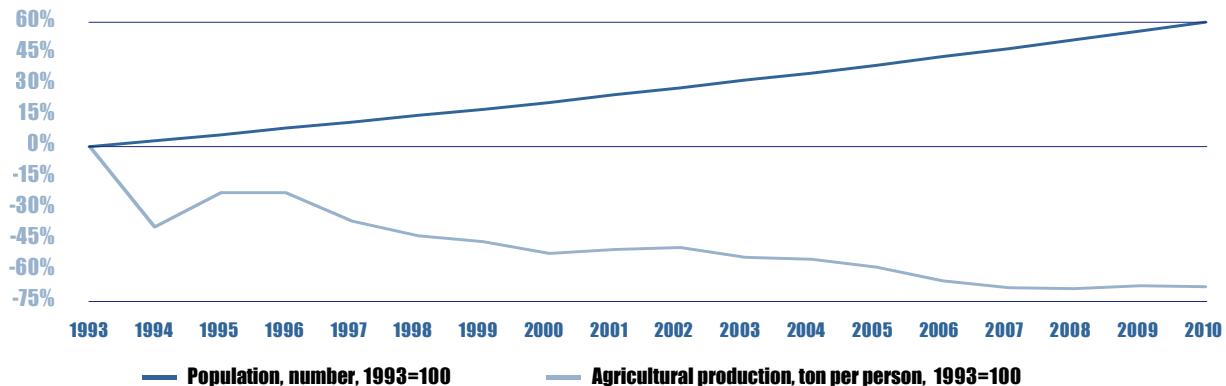
# A difficult agricultural context but signs of hope with FAO interventions

Despite recent political stability in the post-conflict period, post-election instability has increased and added to the complexity of Burundi's humanitarian situation. This critical situation calls for an effective humanitarian response, focusing on economic recovery and growth. The country is ranked second on the list of countries with the highest Global Hunger indices, and a poverty rate of around 70 percent has been recorded in urban and rural areas, as well as a rate of infant mortality exceeding 181 of every 1 000 children. Poverty and malnutrition are endemic and land deterioration, along with poor yielding agricultural techniques are further exacerbating the situation.

With more than 90 percent of the population dependent on agriculture, land distribution becomes challenging in a demographic setting in which the already dense population of 8.4 million has an annual growth rate of 2.9 percent. The socio-economic reintegration of the large number of post-conflict returnees also remains a huge challenge, particularly given the limited employment opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors, as well as the ensuing conflicts over scarce resources that occur. Furthermore, the chronic and extreme vulnerability of the rural population is exacerbated by a scarcity of arable land and high pressures on limited natural resources: households (averaging around five persons) survive on an average of 0.5 ha, well below what is required for even the most basic levels of nutrition. Those most affected by vulnerability are women and children, who make up a very large proportion of the population. Women also face cultural barriers related to their access to land, credit and decision-making processes.

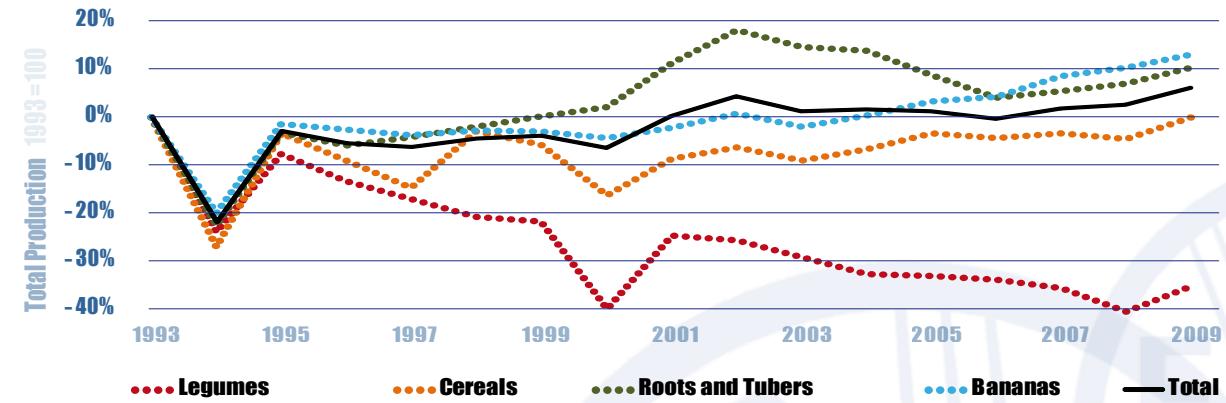


## Comparisons of population and agricultural production in Burundi from 1993 to 2010



FAO's assistance in Burundi has, however, enabled production to reach the pre-crisis levels of 1993, through the provision of inputs such as seeds, vegetable material, cattle and other agricultural inputs (an average of 2.5 goats were provided for each of 20 000 households totalling 100 000 people between 2008 and 2010). This constitutes a great deal of hope, especially for the farmers who initially faced destitution and famine, but who now have the capacity to build a new future.

## Annual production of basic agricultural goods in Burundi, compared to 1993





FAO ensures animal health through building institutional veterinary capacity



## FAO ERCU's responses to food insecurity



Seed fairs enable the most vulnerable to rebuild agricultural capacity

The current focus is therefore on long-term interventions based on institutional capacity development and support to vulnerable sections of the population. In this context, FAO's Plan of Action seeks to sustainably reduce food insecurity among the rural population, basing its needs assessments on the universally recognized concept of vulnerability; which in Burundi is characterized by hunger and food shortages affecting the poorest groups of the population. Responses to such issues include transforming the agricultural situation in Burundi from one of subsistence agriculture to a fully-functional, income-generating agricultural economy, one in which high productivity results in the strengthening of economic structures that are likely to enhance agricultural activities, boost income and strengthen livelihoods. Timely, humanitarian activities, in support of groups with the least paths to development, thus need to be implemented to enable human rights to be upheld and the Millennium Development Goals to be met. This can only occur with sustained and committed support from stakeholders, and most importantly donors, beneficiaries and other partner organizations such as the Government and community-based organizations (CBOs).



Well organized seed fairs enable an equitable distribution of inputs

# Strengths and comparative advantages of FAO ERCU



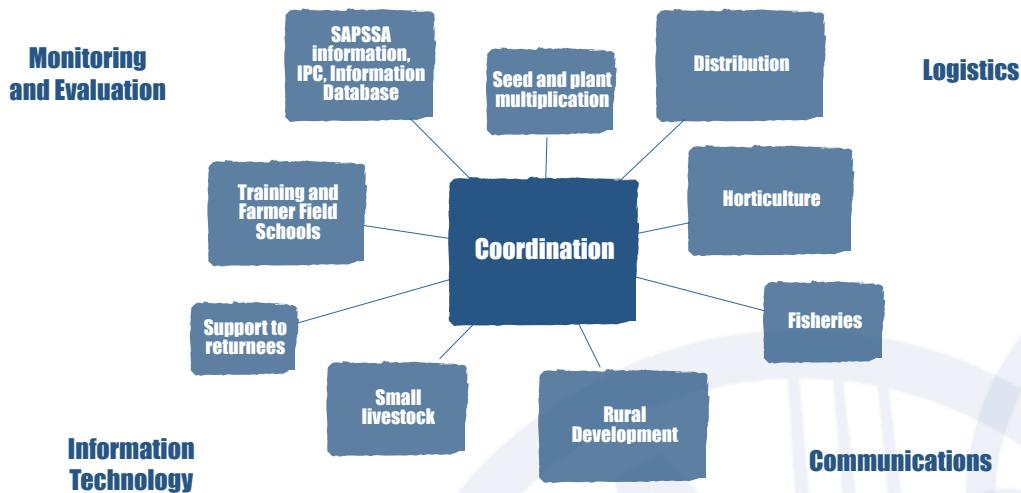
FAO's seed multiplication and certification programme is essential for boosting agricultural production

# The Team

With 14 years of experience working in Burundi, and collaborating with the specialized services of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRE), other technical national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and local stakeholders, the FAO ERCU is very well placed to operate effectively in the domain of food security in Burundi. Furthermore, the FAO ERCU has gained well-recognized experience in food security monitoring and in the coordination of measures appropriate to the needs of vulnerable households and farmers' organizations.

This proven capacity lies in the team's human resources; 18 permanent experts, both international and national, all of whom have achieved advanced university degrees and all of whom are multidisciplinary while specializing in their area of expertise (as can be seen in the following diagram). In addition to the in-house experts, the Unit makes use of a pool of supplementary experts from FAO headquarters as well as national specialists, and the team is supported by internal systems of information, logistics, monitoring and evaluation, and communications.

**Diagram of FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Burundi**



# Past key achievements of the FAO ERCU in Burundi

- ▶ Research, introduction, multiplication and dissemination of pest- and disease-tolerant plant varieties.
- ▶ Development of participatory rural groups, most notably the farmer fields schools (FFS).
- ▶ The establishment of a food security monitoring and information system, enabling the monitoring of key indicators and the timely alerting of the humanitarian community, the Government and donors about the risk of humanitarian crises.
- ▶ The development and maintenance of a publically-available food security information database which includes data related to: prices, household income and expenditure, availability of inputs, agricultural production, crop yields and food availability. In addition, a regular information bulletin is distributed to more than 400 partners working on food security.
- ▶ The establishment of a standardized system of food security classification for the region: the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) tool, as well as the regular updating and diffusion of this widely-used policy tool.
- ▶ FAO's ERCU chairs the Food Security and Nutrition Coordination Group (GSAN), which brings together Government agencies (such as the MINAGRIE), United Nations organizations, local and international NGOs and all other partners in the food security and nutrition domain. The GSAN acts as a fully operational cluster for the sharing of information and expertise related to food security and nutrition.
- ▶ Capacity development through seeds: the establishment of seed fairs, seed quality certification, high yield varieties, seed diversification, as well as setting up local markets for seeds.

More than 66 km of irrigation canals and dams, and 60 km of roads have been rebuilt by FAO in the Imbo plain



# Tools for Diagnosis and Analysis

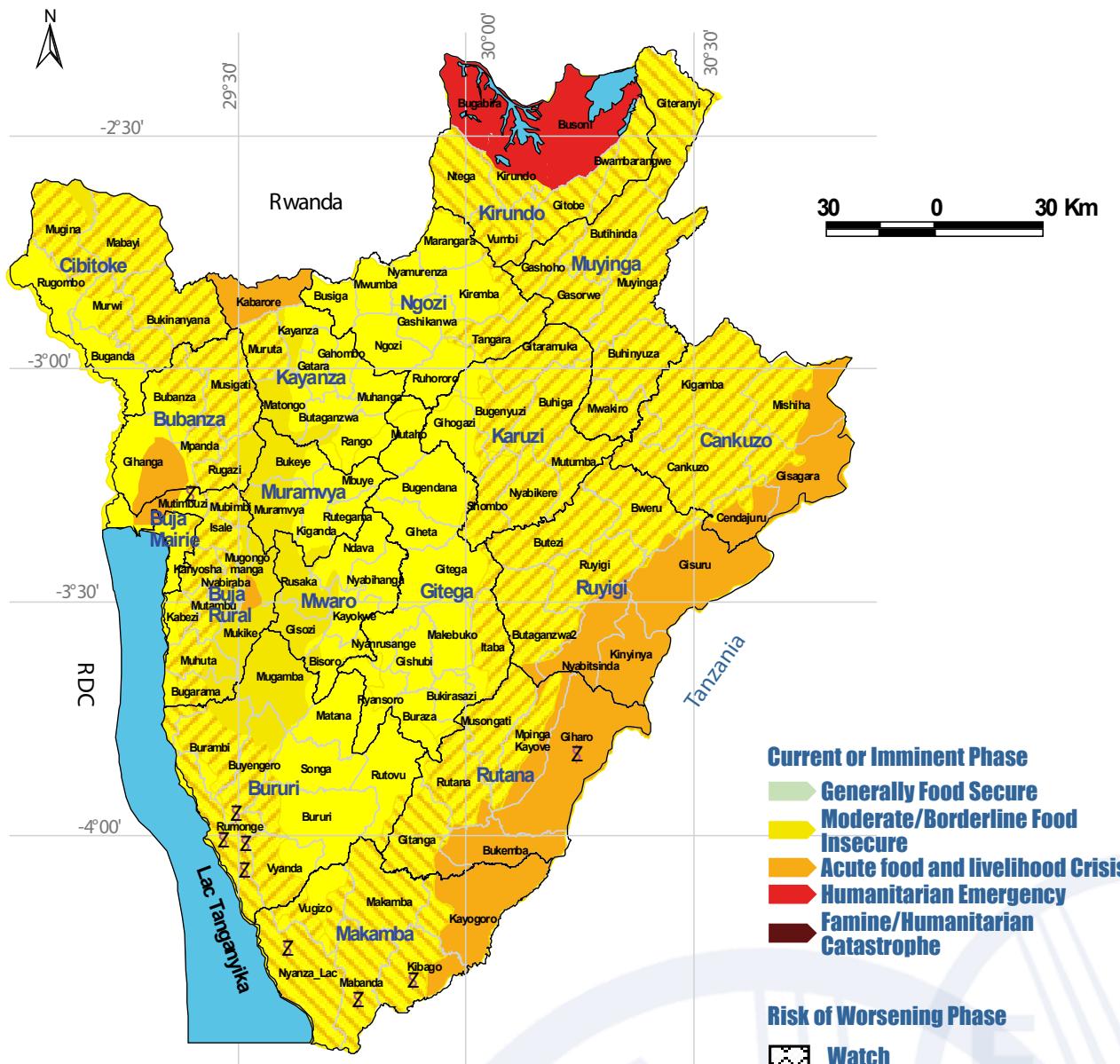
The FAO ERCU has established several tools for information gathering, context analysis and response calibration, as well as for the establishment of disaster prevention protocols. These tools are managed by FAO ERCU in support of the most vulnerable and are used by partners to prevent or manage situations that would affect their beneficiaries, who are not necessarily the same households as those assisted by FAO.

## IPC Analysis

Involving the splitting up of different analytical zones into food security phases, based on internationally recognized thresholds and an extensively tested methodological framework, the IPC operates through the IPC Steering Committee, with the support of MINAGRIE and with technical and financial support provided by FAO. (The IPC classification framework is included in the Annex.)

By identifying the areas and times in which food security will be most acute, the IPC enables a multitude of organizations to effectively mobilize resources to tackle the problems affecting food security. From transboundary pests and diseases, to excess rains or prolonged drought periods, the IPC has proven an invaluable tool in the analysis and dissemination of key information regarding food security.

# Burundi Integrated Food Security Phase Classification January through June 2011 Period



# SAPSSA Analysis (early warning system, food security surveillance)

The SAPSSA is a monthly system of information gathering and dissemination, analyzing such factors as production quantities, food prices, access and availability, household and individual income as well as livelihoods, price fluctuations and migration. Like the IPC, the SAPSSA identifies trends, detects hazards and enables the deployment of rapid and effective responses. Distributed electronically every month to hundreds of food security and health actors in Burundi, the SAPSSA bulletins are an essential tool for the planning and coordinating of humanitarian aid related activities in Burundi.



Sustained surveillance and control of plant diseases improves food security

## Farmer Field Schools

FFS activities began in Burundi in 2009 with a project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – ‘the project for supporting the rehabilitation of the livestock subsector: PARSE’, which benefited from the technical support of FAO consultants. Since then, FFS activities and successes have multiplied. FFS methods are grounded in the principle of adult learning, and are often described as a school with no walls, where farmers and pastoralists learn by observation, action and experimentation in their own fields. This enables them to improve their management skills and become experts in techniques in their own farms.

Through participatory and experimental learning techniques, FFS enables farmers and pastoralists to make their own decisions and apply their own knowledge in the running of their plots, and in turn test out new technologies. The FFS schools are typically comprised of a group of around 20 to 30 farmers who meet weekly through the whole production cycle, with a facilitator provided by the FAO ERCU (the facilitator is usually a farmer himself rather than a teacher). Following the training period, the farmers continue to meet and exchange information autonomously, making less and less use of the facilitator.

By building the farmers’ capacity through strengthening their technical knowledge and creative problem-solving capacity, FFS enables farmers to take critical decisions about the management of their own farms in times of crisis, as well as improving the long-term productivity of these plots of land. In addition, inter-community and inter-farmer exchanges enable information sharing and provide a way of working together to test, evaluate and adapt to a variety of options suited to the local context in which the farmers operate.

## GSAN Coordination

Since 1996 FAO/ERCU has chaired the GSAN, a collaborative working group comprising the Government of Burundi, MINAGRIE, the Ministry of Health, the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), FAO, donor representatives, and numerous NGOs. This forum analyses and identifies the most vulnerable, through needs assessments, and analyses of agricultural input needs for each season, the equitable and effective distribution of humanitarian aid and action, beneficiary targeting and the calibration of effective responses. Advocacy, planning and execution of projects carried out within this forum enable around 400 000 agricultural inputs per year to be equitably distributed to vulnerable households during the most acute periods of food insecurity and crisis. The considerable accumulated experience which this group makes use of has made the FAO ERCU in Burundi one of the pioneers of the current emergency coordination policy adopted by TCE.

Coordinated actions undertaken in the GSAN result in boosted agricultural production and food security



# Fiat Panis

# FAO ERCU's



Improving seed storage capacity enables farmers to plan for seasons ahead

# Objectives

## FAO ERCU's Objectives

### **Macro objective**

To consolidate the peace and reduce economic and food-related crises in Burundi by improving physical and economic access to adequate nutrition and to mechanisms that will facilitate a shift from a subsistence agriculture to a diversified, income-generating agricultural economy.

### **Specific objective**

To ensure the safety of rural populations and farmers through the restoration of food security and a reduction of vulnerability.

### **Result 1**

A reduction of food insecurity, chronic malnutrition and the need to undertake emergency activities (agronomic emergency support).

### **Result 2**

Agricultural productivity is boosted through an integrated approach incorporating all possible agronomic potentials (technical agronomic support).

### **Result 3**

Sources of agricultural and para-agricultural income are increased and diversified, allowing households to generate revenue (agricultural and economic support).

# FAO's Programme Approach 2010–2011

FAO activities are implemented within a programme framework, enabling the Organization's objectives to be effectively achieved. Programmes are planned for long-term implementation. Within this Plan of Action, FAO is proposing seven thematic programmes to its financial stakeholders, as detailed below:

## **1> Coordination of emergency and rehabilitation agricultural operations (USD 5 million)**

Since its establishment in 1996, the FAOERCU has been carrying out activities in support of the Government of Burundi, through MINAGRIE. Planned activities include: assessments of food and nutrition situations, participation in joint responses to food insecurity alongside other stakeholders; the strengthening of DRM, early warning systems and the IPC, rapid response calibration, monitoring and evaluation, advocacy for funding, and agricultural and para-agricultural surveys. The coordination operates through a cross-cutting, holistic approach, taking into account full community participation, gender mainstreaming, and effective communication for improved visibility.

## **2> Socio-economic support to the reintegration of returnees in their host communities (USD 10 million)**

Capacity development through agricultural inputs including seeds and fertilizer, land rehabilitation and water conservation, rehabilitation of cattle farming, organic manure production as well as the establishment of other income-generating activities. Community participation and gender balance play a central role in this project.

## **3> Strengthening households' capacities to react to natural hazards (USD 5 million)**

Multi-faceted assistance in agricultural inputs through seed fairs, distribution of quality vegetative material, the development of fruit and vegetable farming based on micro-irrigation, and the development of small-scale cattle breeding.

### **4 ▶ Improvement of livelihoods for households living in peri-urban areas through agricultural income-generating activities (USD 10 million)**

Horticulture, peri-urban rice farming on rented land near towns, income-generating activities for women and youths organized in associations and the promotion of micro-loans through a guarantee Fund set up by the FAO ERCU are the main activities to be undertaken.

### **5 ▶ Assuring food security for vulnerable households with limited arable land (USD 8 million)**

Boosting highly productive and rapid vegetable production, fruit production for income generation and filling the hunger gaps between harvests; providing high production potential seeds/vegetative material; increasing the purchasing power of women and youths in associations through income-generating activities of their choice; and developing their capacity to adopt new techniques for sustainable livelihoods.

### **6 ▶ Rehabilitation of high production potential areas and rural infrastructures (USD 15 million)**

Rehabilitation of hydro-agricultural infrastructures in irrigated zones and the creation of new ones in highly populated areas; the rehabilitation of rural roads; erosion control; and the training of communities in irrigation and water control.

### **7 ▶ Promotion of agricultural intensification and diversification activities for vulnerable house holds (USD 8 million)**

Rehabilitation of quality and high yield seed and vegetative material, coupled with seed fairs; recuperation of marginal land and the boosting of land productivity; rehabilitation of community seed storing infrastructure and veterinary pharmacies; the consolidation of community animal health workers' networks; the promotion of transformation units; and formal and informal training of stakeholders through FFS and workshops.

## **Main FAO/ERCU's Donors**

- ▶ The African Development Bank, the European Union, the Governments of the Kingdom of Belgium, Italy, Japan, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Norway, the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, as well as other United Nations agencies.
- ▶ Ad hoc humanitarian funding.

## **Implementation of Actions: Coordination, Planning and Supervision**

- ▶ Diagnosis, analysis and planning of interventions in the domain of food security.
- ▶ Through development of partnerships: with MINAGRIE and its provincial managements on the ground.
- ▶ Frequent collaboration with UNICEF and WFP.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

- ▶ Through a monitoring and evaluation system using various instruments to monitor the evolution of food security.

## **Reporting**

- ▶ Submission of preliminary, mid-term and final reports.

## **Review of Plan of Action**

- ▶ Is possible with Government and donors' approval, along with other stakeholders.

# IPC Reference Table

## Key Reference Outcomes

**Phase Classification**

**Crude Mortality Rate**

**Acute Malnutrition**

**Stunting**

**Food Access / Availability**

**Dietary Diversity**

**Water Access / Avail.**

**Hazards**

**Civil Security**

**Livelihood Assets**

< 0.5 / 10,000 / day

< 3 % (w/h <-2 z-scores)

< 20% (h/age <-2 z-scores)

usually adequate (> 2,100 kcal ppp day), stable

consistent quality and quantity of diversity

usually adequate (> 15 litres ppp day), stable

moderate to low probability and vulnerability

prevailing and structural peace

generally sustainable utilization (of 6 capitals)

**Crude Mortality Rate**

**Acute Malnutrition**

**Stunting**

**Food Access / Availability**

**Dietary Diversity**

**Water Access / Avail.**

**Hazards**

**Civil Security**

**Coping**

**Livelihood Assets**

**Structural**

< 0.5 / 10,000 / day; U5MR < 1 / 10,000 / day

> 3% but < 10% (w/h <-2 z-score), usual range, stable

> 20% (h/age <-2 z-scores)

borderline adequate (2,100 kcal ppp day); unstable

chronic dietary diversity defi cit

borderline adequate (15 litres ppp day); unstable

recurrent, with high livelihood vulnerability

Unstable; disruptive tension

"insurance strategies"

stressed and unsustainable utilization (of 6 capitals)

Pronounced underlying hindrances to food security

**Crude Mortality Rate**

**Acute Malnutrition**

**Disease**

**Food Access / Availability**

**Dietary Diversity**

**Water Access / Avail.**

**Destitution / Displacement**

**Civil Security**

**Coping**

**Livelihood Assets**

0.5-1 / 10,000 / day, U5MR 1-2 / 10,000 / dy

10-15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), > than usual, increasing

epidemic; increasing

lack of entitlement; 2,100 kcal ppp day via asset stripping

acute dietary diversity defi cit

7.5-15 litres ppp day, accessed via asset stripping

emerging; diffuse

limited spread, low intensity confl ict

"crisis strategies"; CSI > than reference; increasing

accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access

**Crude Mortality Rate**

**Acute Malnutrition**

**Disease**

**Food Access / Availability**

**Dietary Diversity**

**Water Access / Avail.**

**Destitution / Displacement**

**Civil Security**

**Coping**

**Livelihood Assets**

1-2 / 10,000 / day, >2x reference rate, increasing;

U5MR > 2 / 10,000 / day

> 15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), > than usual, increasing

Pandemic

severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2,100 kcal ppp day

Regularly 3 or fewer main food groups consumed

< 7.5 litres ppp day (human usage only)

concentrated; increasing

widespread, high intensity confl ict

"distress strategies"; CSI signifi cantly > than reference

near complete & irreversible depletion or loss of access

**Crude Mortality Rate**

**Acute Malnutrition**

**Disease**

**Food Access / Availability**

**Water Access / Avail.**

**Destitution / Displacement**

**Civil Security**

**Livelihood Assets**

> 2 / 10,000 / day (example: 6,000 / 1,000,000 / 30 days)

> 30 % (w/h <-2 z-score)

Pandemic

extreme entitlement gap; much below 2,100 kcal ppp day

< 4 litres ppp day (human usage only)

large scale, concentrated

widespread, high intensity confl ict

effectively complete loss; collapse

## Strategic Response Framework and objectives:

- (1) mitigate immediate outcomes,
- (2) support livelihoods,
- and (3) address underlying causes

Strategic assistance to pockets of food insecure groups

Investment in food and economic production systems

Enable development of livelihood systems based on principles of sustainability, justice, and equity

Prevent emergence of structural hindrances to food security

Advocacy

Design & implement strategies to increase stability, resistance and resilience of livelihood systems, thus reducing risk

Provision of "safety nets" to high risk groups

Interventions for optimal and sustainable use of livelihood assets

Create contingency plan

Redress structural hindrances to food security

Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators

Advocacy

Support livelihoods and protect vulnerable groups

Strategic and complimentary interventions to immediately food access / availability AND support livelihoods

Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.)

Strategic interventions at community to national levels to create, stabilize, rehabilitate, or protect priority livelihood assets

Create or implement contingency plan

Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators

Use "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying structural causes

Advocacy

Urgent protection of vulnerable groups

Urgently food access through complimentary interventions

Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.)

Protection against complete livelihood asset loss and / or

advocacy for access

Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators

Use "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying structural causes

Advocacy

Critically urgent protection of human lives and vulnerable groups

Comprehensive assistance with basic needs (e.g. food, water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.)

Immediate policy / legal revisions where necessary

Negotiations with varied political-economic interests

Use "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying structural causes

Advocacy



With donor support through FAO, farmers have great hope for the future



FAO representation in Burundi, EMERGENCY REHABILITATION AND COORDINATION UNIT  
Avenue de la Plage, B.P. 1250 Bujumbura – Burundi, [www.fao.org/emergencies](http://www.fao.org/emergencies)





**Représentation de la FAO au Burundi**  
**Unité de Coordination des opérations Agricoles d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation**  
**B.P. 1250 Bujumbura - Burundi**  
**[www.fao.org/emergencies/tce-home/index-emergencies/fr/](http://www.fao.org/emergencies/tce-home/index-emergencies/fr/)**

