

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly one in ten people is severely food insecure
- SAM rates surpass the critical threshold of 2% in Kirundo
- Malaria outbreak in Burundi: more than 9 million cases and over 4,000 deaths since January 2017
- CERF supports food security and protection (DTM) sectors with US\$3.5 million

KEY FIGURES

# of people in need.	3 million ⁽¹⁾
# of people targeted	1 million ⁽¹⁾
# of IDPs	169,000 ⁽²⁾
Congolese refugees	58 000 ⁽³⁾
Burundian refugees	380,000 ⁽³⁾
# of people food insecure	3 million ⁽⁴⁾
# of people severely food insecure	900,000 ⁽⁴⁾

FUNDING STATUS

73.7 million
(US\$) required

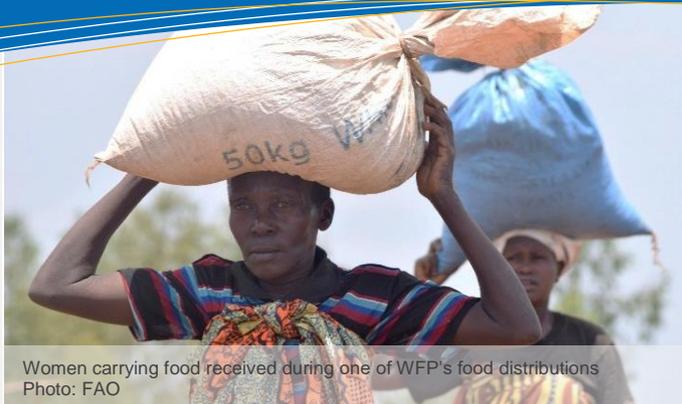
4.7% funded
to date

(1) HRP 2017 (https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/hno_burundi_2017_fr_small.pdf)

(2) IOM, DTM Dashboard December 2016 (https://gallery.mailchimp.com/cc2f3b17ed5c0db65463d082e/files/6b0d3d09-111d-49cb-a3b0-b3fd4d2166ab/OIM_Burundi_DTM_Dashboard_Décembre_2016.pdf)

(3) UNHCR, 13 Feb 2017 (<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/burundi>)

(4) Bulletin ASIASAN Dec'16 – Jan.'17 (https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/bulletin_asiasan_n_1_dec_jan17.pdf)



Women carrying food received during one of WFP's food distributions
Photo: FAO

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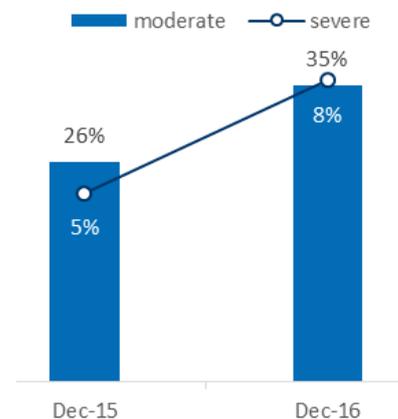
Nearly one million more people affected by food insecurity in 2 months

The estimated number of people affected by food insecurity increased from 2.1 million to 3 million between October 2016 and January 2017, which represents one quarter of the total population of 11 million Burundians. Nearly one million people are estimated to be severely food insecure¹ compared to 806,000 in October 2016. While the most affected provinces are Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Muyinga, Kirundo, Ruyigi and Makamba, the whole country has been impacted at different levels.

This deterioration is due to a number of factors, including the succession of climatic hazards (rainfall deficit, floods and hail), a deficit in all the three harvests of 2016 and the resurgence of plant diseases and pests (caterpillars, cassava mosaic). Half of the households surveyed had no stock of staple food (beans, corn, sweet potatoes and cassava)², resulting in a prolonged lean season and a critical food insecurity situation. All these external shocks exacerbate a situation already weakened by the deterioration of the socio-economic situation that prevails in the country and affects all households.

Nearly 60% of the internal displacement recorded since October 2016 is motivated by natural disasters and lack of access to food and basic services³.

Percentage of population with moderate and severe food insecurity (December 2015 - December 2016)



Source: WFP FSMS

About half a million severely food insecure people to be targeted by humanitarian partners

Following the latest surveys conducted in January 2017, which led to consultations between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and other partners in the agricultural sector, members of the Food Security and Livelihoods sector initiated an emergency response.

The sector appealed for US\$10 million to assist approximately half a million beneficiaries in the provinces of Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Kirundo, Makamba, Muyinga and Ruyigi.

¹ Bulletin ASIASAN de déc. 2016 – jan. 2017 (https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/bulletin_asiasan_n_1_dec_jan17.pdf)

² Enquête ménages, FAO, projet ASIASAN, décembre 2016 et janvier 2017.

³ OIM, Rapport DTM de Novembre 2016 (https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/rapport_dtm_7_novembre_2016_.pdf)



Inhabitants of Gihumgwe in Bubanza province.
Photo: OCHA Burundi

The planned response consists mainly of restarting agricultural production of small producers who lost their crops in 2016 and helping them ensure they can plant during the new agricultural season 2017B. This assistance should help reduce the use of negative coping strategies, such as the sale of productive capital, displacement, theft in the fields and transactional sex.

In order to provide a rapid emergency response, an allocation of US\$3 million from CERF⁴ (Central Emergency Response Fund) was provided: US\$2 million for food aid and US\$1 million for agricultural inputs. Approximately 120,000 people, a quarter of the total population targeted, will benefit from this allocation in the provinces of Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Cankuzo and Muyinga. FAO is planning seed distributions (obtained through national fairs) and other agricultural inputs to support the upcoming 2017B agricultural season, which started at the end of February. This assistance will be coupled with the distribution of protective food rations (half-rations) to ensure beneficiaries do not resort to the use of seeds for feeding purposes.

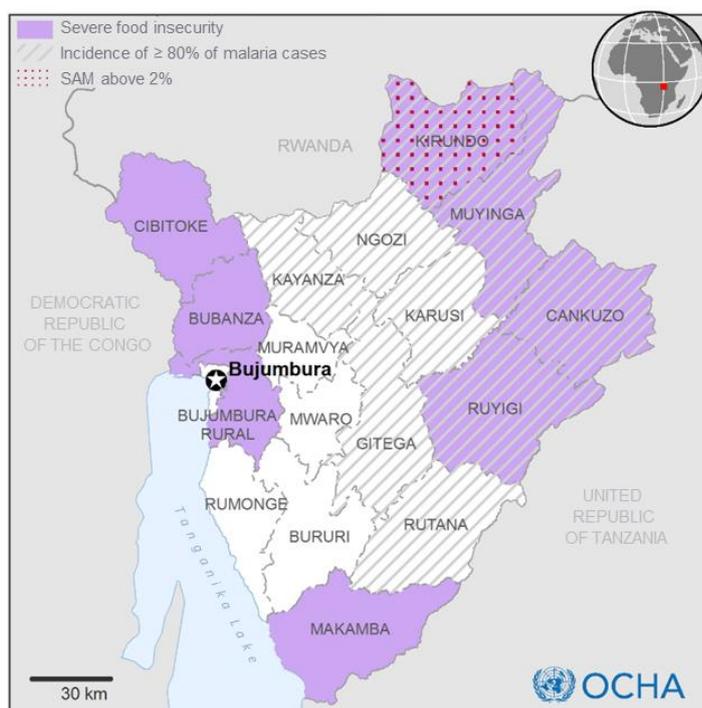
With these funds, WFP completed in a few days, the first food distribution to 15,000 people located in the 14 most affected hills (*collines*) in the province of Bubanza. Highly vulnerable groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities and pregnant women were prioritised. However, 7,700 vulnerable people still need to receive this support package to complete the assistance in Bubanza.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, additional calls for funding have been made to donors.

«We have nothing to eat. Our children only eat once a day, and that is if we are lucky enough» explains a mother of four children in Bubanza

In the absence of an emergency response which sufficiently addresses the urgent needs of agricultural inputs, food and cash, the numbers of severely food insecure people would rapidly increase. Moreover, the next harvest will be crucial: *“If the rains expected in April and May do not come, Burundi will face a serious humanitarian crisis by July”* warns the WFP Country Director ai, Charles Vincent.

Similarly, households experiencing moderate food insecurity could shift to the severe phase in the coming months. The above factors, together with the rising food prices, low market supply and increasing unemployment, will be crucial in determining food insecurity levels in the next months.



Sources: OCHA
Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

⁴ CERF, (<http://www.unocha.org/cerf/resources/how-apply/rapid-response-0>)

JOINT ASSESSMENT - MIRA

A multi-sectoral rapid assessment mission (MIRA) under the coordination of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Management is planned for March.

- **Context:** Initiated following the rapid deterioration in food security in the country and the need for additional data.
- **Objectives:**
 - Identify possible humanitarian needs in other sectors and links among these needs
 - Strengthen the capacity of the humanitarian coordination system in Burundi
- **Coverage:** Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Kirundo, Karusi, Makamba, Muyinga, Ruyigi and Rutana

SAM emergency threshold has been surpassed in several health districts in Kirundo

The second mass screening conducted by the nutrition sector between October and November 2016 confirmed an alarming nutritional situation in the province of Kirundo. It results in an overall prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) of over 10% (critical threshold) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rates exceeding the emergency threshold of 2% in the health districts of Kirundo and Vumbi. Out of the seven communes in the province of Kirundo, the four communes of Bugabaria and Kirundo (in the health district of Kirundo) and Ntega and Vumbi (Vumbi health district) have reached SAM rates of 2.8%, 2.4%, 3.5% and 2.7% respectively. Other provinces such as Karusi, Makamba and Rutana require further monitoring. Approximately 47,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition were admitted and treated in 244 therapeutic feeding centres in 2016 compared to 37,000 in the previous year.

Relevant interventions are under way, including pre-positioning of nutritional inputs in health centres to prevent stock-outs, training of 300 providers and opening of 136 new nutritional centres.

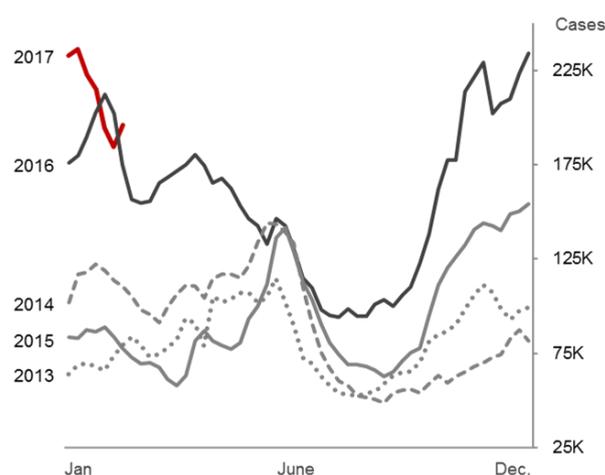
It is estimated that the nutritional situation is deteriorating in other provinces. Mass screening will be conducted in April by the relevant Ministry's department (PRONIANUT) with the support of UNICEF to identify and treat children with SAM in the 8 provinces most affected by food insecurity. Moreover, a SMART survey will be conducted in the upcoming months. Until then, the regular monitoring of monthly figures of SAM admissions will provide a basic a basic indication of malnutrition trends.

Over 9 million cases of malaria since January 2016

In January 2017 alone, more than 906,000 cases of malaria and 383 deaths were recorded, adding to the 8.2 million cases and more than 3,800 deaths reported in 2016. The most affected provinces are Cankuzo, Gitega, Karusi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muyinga, Ngozi, Rutana and Ruyigi.

WHO deployed an investigative team from 19-27 January. The experts concluded that Burundi shows levels of malaria cases that are well beyond the epidemic threshold. Following this mission, the Ministry of Health, with the support WHO as well as other members of the health sector, OCHA and USAID, have begun developing an emergency response plan. An urgent response must be rapidly implemented to save lives, including through intra-domiciliary spraying, distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets to reduce malaria outbreaks and strengthen care – especially at the community level, as well as epidemiological surveillance and monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

Figures of weekly progress of malaria cases from 2013 to 2017



Source : WHO

CHOLERA in CIBITOKÉ

Cases of cholera were reported at the end of December 2016 in Cibitoke

As of 17 February:

- 169 cases had been notified and treated
- No deaths reported
- Last case dates back to 30 January
- Cholera Treatment Centre remains open
- Medical inputs are available
- 12,000 households were sensitized on Cholera preventive measures
- 80,000 liters of potable water available per day

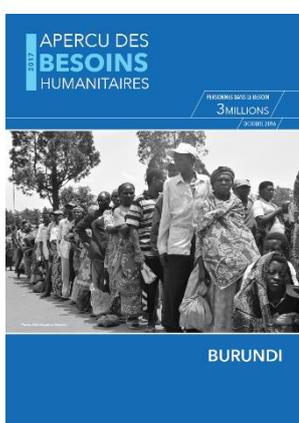
Nearly 170,000 internally displaced persons in Burundi

The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) increased by two thirds (from 85,000 to 141,000), including 31,000 new IDPs registered between November and December 2016 through the IOM Burundi Population Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).

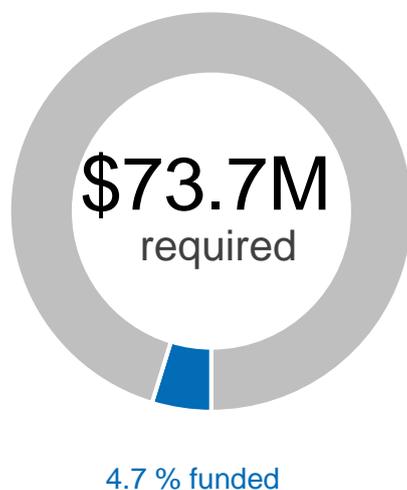
Additionally, it is estimated that in the seven provinces which are not yet covered by the DTM (Bururi, Cankuzo, Karusi, Kayanza, Muramvya, Mwaro and Ngozi) there would be an additional 27,000 people, thus totalling more than 169,000 estimated IDPs. These estimates will be verified thanks to \$500,000 funded by CERF, which covers the needs of the DTM for three months and will help widening the coverage of the tool to all the provinces in the country.

In addition, displacement outside Burundi has also increased. According to UNHCR, the number of Burundian refugees in neighbouring countries increased from 344,199 to 380,344 (11% increase) between December 2016 and February 2017.

Click on the images below to download the documents



Funding



Humanitarian Response Plan 2017

(in USD million)

Financial requirements	73.7
Contributions (CERF)	3.5
Unmet requirements	70.2

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Humanitarian bulletins and other information materials on Burundi are available at:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/burundi> | www.unocha.org | www.reliefweb.int