

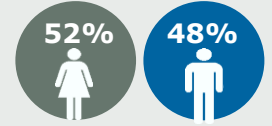


In Numbers

1,596 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 15.5m six months (May-October 2018) net funding requirements

477,400 people assisted in April 2018



WFP Burundi Country Brief

April 2018

Operational Context

Burundi is facing a socio-economic crisis and a notable increase in food insecurity. The high population density is contributing to competition and disputes over scarce natural resources. Due to the demand for land, the poorest and most vulnerable populations, who are mainly women, generally depend on marginal lands and lack the capacity to cope with severe shocks such as droughts, epidemics and floods, which often claim lives and undermine livelihoods. Domestic food production is insufficient to meet the needs of the population, which renders the country vulnerable to economic shocks and fluctuating agricultural prices. Malnutrition is a major concern. Burundi is the first country in the world most affected by chronic malnutrition. According to the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS 2016/2017), national average stunting rate is at 56%, and prevalence rates are well above the emergency threshold (40%) in 17 out of 18 provinces. Five provinces have prevalence levels above 60% (Muyinga: 65.6%, Muramvya: 64.1%, Kirundo: 62.9%, Karusi: 62.8% and Ngozi: 61.3%).



Population: 11.6 million

2016 Human Development Index: 184 out of 188

Income Level: Lower middle

Chronic malnutrition: 56% of children between 6-59 months

Operational Updates

- **Voluntary repatriation:** In April, WFP assisted 2,800 Burundians refugees who were voluntarily returning to their zones of origin from Tanzania.
- The Tripartite (Burundi/Tanzania/UNHCR) Commission for the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees in Tanzania adopted an action plan in March 2018 for the voluntary repatriation of 72,000 Burundian refugees from Tanzania by December 2018. According to the plan, 2,000 refugees would be repatriated each week, starting on 5 April 2018. However, the expected number was not achieved as preparations for voluntary return were still ongoing in April. As of 30 April 2018, a total of 23,890 Burundians had returned home with the support of the humanitarian community since the launch of the operation in September 2017.
- **Flooding and displacement:** Approximately 59,000 people have been affected by heavy rains, which hit the country in April, causing destruction of homes, farms and other properties. A report of a joint rapid assessment conducted by WFP, IOM, OCHA and Burundi Red Cross (CRB) in Bujumbura indicates that flood affected households are hosted in five sites (Hotel Tuyamahoro, Maison des soeurs, Salle la Difference, Terrain Manwangari and Sabe), and need urgent humanitarian assistance. WFP requires additional resources to be able to assist the affected people.
- FEWSNET projections indicate that the heavy rains which started in March, causing severe flooding in lowland areas, are likely to lead to below-average bean production. However, total overall Season B production is still likely to be average. The most vulnerable poor households in the areas affected by flooding are likely to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through September.

Main Photo

Credit: Wfp/Michel Rwamo
Caption: Pregnant woman collecting food under WFP's stunting prevention programme in Gitega province

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WFP Country Strategy

Total Requirement (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
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Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018-2020)

163.8 m	11.9 m	15.5 m
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food		
Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations including refugees in camps, internally displaced people (IDPs), and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food needs all year round. <i>Focus area:</i> Crisis Response		
51.1 m	6.7 m	6.5 m
Strategic Outcome 2: Food-insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round <i>Focus area:</i> Resilience Building		
81.3 m	2.3 m	6.8 m
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition		
Strategic Outcome 3: Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), in the targeted provinces and communes, have improved nutritional status throughout the year. <i>Focus area:</i> Resilience Building		
23.2 m	2.9 m	0.2 m
Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and incomes		
Strategic Outcome 4: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020. <i>Focus area:</i> Root causes		
3.9 m	0 m	1.1 m
Strategic Result 8: Enhance global partnership		
Strategic Outcome 5: Government, humanitarian and development partners have access to effective supply chain management and logistics all year round. <i>Focus area:</i> Resilience Building		
4.3 m	0 m	0.9 m

WFP Burundi Activities

SO 1	1: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps
	2: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees.
	3: Provide capacity strengthening to Government and local humanitarian partners on early warning systems, food security assessments and analysis, and food security and market monitoring.
SO 2	4: Provide conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to food-insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihoods diversification and nutrition counselling
	5: Provide Home Grown School meals to school-aged children and support national institutions on the formulation of a national home-grown school meals policy and social protection programmes
SO 3	6: Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy
SO 4	7: Provide technical support on post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building (SBCC will be used to empower smallholder farmers to improve post-harvest management and enhanced food diversification) to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations/cooperatives
SO 5	8: Provide external services to Government, humanitarian and development partners

Monitoring

- In April, process monitoring was conducted in WFP-assisted schools, health centers and refugee camps. All the four refugee camps (Kinama, Muyinga province, Musasa, Ngozi province, Bwagiriza, Ruyigi province, and Kavumu, Cankuzo province, 79 schools and 61 percent of the planned health centers were visited. Lack of firewood remains a challenge in some schools. WFP recommended the use of briquettes produced from domestic waste as an efficient alternative fuel that also prevents environmental degradation.
- A feedback and complaint mechanisms for the refugee operations was launched in April. Through this, beneficiaries can call WFP to make inquiries on the food assistance, report challenges, and provide feedback on WFP response. This is one of the measures WFP is taking to enhance accountability to affected populations.

Challenges

- The deterioration of some roads caused by heavy rains that hit Burundi in April negatively impacted food assistance distributions by hindering access to some assisted schools and health centers.
- In April, WFP tested the Zambia-Burundi Southern Corridor for dispatching WFP's cargo in the region. Given that this is a new experience, the major challenge was obtaining the required transit authorizations from Burundian authorities. WFP is working with the local authorities to settle any misunderstanding regarding the use of this corridor.

Donors

USA, Multilateral, Japan, European Commission, UN CERF, The Netherlands, Burundi, Germany, Belgium, France, and Monaco

