

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

WFP Burundi Country Brief November 2022



Operational Context

The humanitarian situation in Burundi remains alarming. Recurring climate-change natural disasters lead to massive internal displacements and impact the livelihood of the rural population, highly dependent on subsistence farming for their food security. The inflationary effect of the Ukrainian crisis coumpounded with the trade and market supply disruptions imposed by the COVID19 restrictions have exacerbated the national economic crisis and food insecurity in the country.Compared to July 2021, the price of staple food on local markets has increased by 53 percent.

According to the August 2022 IPC survey, 12 percent of the population (1.404 million) is facing acute food insecurity and require immediate assistance. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months is rated at 55.8 percent, an increase of 3 percent since 2020.

Burundi hosts a high number of refugees fleeing violence from the Democratic Republic of Congo (55,000 in 5 camps). Since 2017, more than 200,000 Burundians have repatriated, adding strain on resource-scare vulnerable host communities.

WFP has been present in Burundi since 1968.



 Population: 11.7 million
 2020 Human Development Index: 185 out of 189

 72 percent of Burundians live under the poverty line
 Chronic malnutrition: 55.8 % of children between 6-59 months

In Numbers



1,472 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 641,617 cash transferred under assistance to refugees, returnees, people affected by climatic shocks, decentralized local procurement and nutrition and resilience-building activities

USD 15.85 m six months net funding requirements (December 2022 - May 2023)

650,055 people assisted in November 2022

Operational Updates

- Assistance to refugees: In November, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 55,393 refugees (24,373 males, 31,020 females), 14,956 children aged 6-59 months and 2,216 people with over 60 years of age with the distribution of 707 mt of in-kind food and USD 133,886 in cash-based transfers (CBT).
- Assistance to returnees: WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 809 Burundian returnees (396 males or 49 percent and 413 females or 51 percent), distributing a combination of inkind food and CBT. The assistance consisted of hot meals provided at transit centres, and a three-month in-kind food and CBT return package. In total, WFP distributed 10 mt of in-kind food and USD 34,529 to returnees in November.
- Assistance to people affected by climatic shocks: WFP provided a combination of in-kind food and CBT assistance to **19,720** food-insecure people affected by a double shock of general rain deficit and localized torrential rainfall in Muyinga and Kayanza provinces. They received **74 mt** of in-kind food and **USD 261,377**.
- Under the KfW and French-funded nutrition and resilience programmes, WFP provided USD 199,605 in CBT to 4,617 people participating in resilience-building activities (23,085 beneficiaries) in Kirundo, Karusi, Ruyigi and Rutana provinces. The main activity implemented in November was the production of fruit tree seedlings in nurseries. Other activities planned include the installation of household kitchen gardens, composters and the rehabilitation of access roads.
- School Feeding Programme: The programme provided 529,485 school children with daily school meals prepared with 569 mt of food and 21 mt of UHT milk. Out of these school children assisted, 22,179 were reached under the new decentralized procurement approach by which WFP is piloting the transfer of the responsibility of local procurement for the school feeding programme to local authorities. This approach is part of WFP's gradual handover to local institutions of the implementation of the homegrown school feeding programme.
- Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM): In November, MAM treatment activities benefitted **5,899** children aged 6-59 months and **69** pregnant and lactating women and girls who received **28 mt** of specialized nutritious foods in Cankuzo, Kirundo, Ngozi, and Rutana provinces. Only a few pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) were treated due to lack of supercereals.
- Stunting prevention: Under the KfW-funded nutrition and resilience programme and BMZ-funded nutrition programme, WFP provided 63 mt of specialized nutritious food to 15,595 PLWGs and children aged 6-23 months (7,922 PLWGs and 7,673 children) for

WFP Country Strategy



Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
262.20m	23.9 m	15.85 m

Strategic Result 1: Access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, refugees in camps, can meet their basic food needs all year round. *Focus area: Crisis Response*

Activities:

- Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centers;
- Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households including IDPs and Burundi returnees;

Strategic Result 2: End malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV and TB clients in the targeted provinces have improved nutritional status throughout the year. *Focus area: Reilience Building*

Activities:

 Provide an integrated nutrition-specific and sensitive package to children aged 6-59 months, adolescent grils, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable groups including people living with HIV/AIDS

Strategic Result 4: Sustainable Food Systems

Strategic Outcome 3: Vulnerable populations including school-aged children and food value chain actors in Burundi have access to and contribute to healthier, nutritious, resilient, sustainable and gender-transformative food systems by 2024

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

- Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children;
- Provide improved access to technologies and capacity development to smallholder farmers and food value chain actors;
- Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food-insecure and at risk of food insecurity households

Strategic Result 5: Capacity Strengthening

Strategic Outcome 4: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024 *Focus area: Resilience Building*

Activities:

 Provide advisory and technical services, skills and assets to Government, Private Sector, Burundi Red Cross and NGOs for the design and implementation of effective and gender-responsive food and nutrition assistance including supply chain, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness.

Strategic Result 8: Enhance global partnership

Strategic Outcome 5: The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners can reach vulnerable people and respond to the needs and to emergencies throughout the year. Focus area : *Crisis Response*

Activities:

 Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, development and humanitarian partners.

Photo: Cash distribution to beneficiaries by WFP in Ruyigi province under the KfW-funded project. © WFP/ Irénée Nduwayezu

Contact info: Michel Rwamo (Michel.rwamo@wfp.org) Country Director: Housainou Taal (housainou.taal@wfp.org) Further information: https://www.wfp.org/countries/burundi the prevention of stunting in Kirundo, Karusi, Ruyigi and Rutana provinces. Activities included a strong social and behaviour change communication component to sensitize the mothers on healthy feeding practices

Monitoring

- Food prices monitoring: November usually coincides with the peak of the lean season and the level of stocks in the markets is the lowest of the year. The proportion of markets with more than 5 mt of beans fell from 34 percent in October 2022 to 20 percent in November 2022 (44 percent in November 2021); stocks of cereals (rice and maize) have decreased significantly. For rice, the proportion of markets with more than 5 mt decreased from 26 percent in October 2022 to 19 percent in November 2022 (24 percent in November 2021), while for maize this proportion decreased from 8 percent in October 2022 to 7 percent in November 2022 (17 percent in November 2021). The prices of essential commodities are continually rising and are reaching record highs. For example, the average price of short grain rice is BIF 3,149/Kg (BIF 2,022/Kg in November 2021), the average price of grain maize is BIF 1,968/Kg (BIF 1,117/Kg in November 2021) and the average price of beans is BIF 2,242/Kg (BIF 1,329/Kg in November 2021). The combined effect of double-digit inflation, the Russo-Ukrainian crisis, and climatic shocks has and will continue to negatively impact household food accessibility according to mVAM key informants.
- **Community Feedback Mechanism report:** To ensure accountability and transperency to affected populations, WFP receives feedback on its operations from the beneficiaries through the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). The feedback received is used to improve efficiency in reaching beneficiaries. In November 2022, WFP and its partners received 348 feedback and complaints messages. Out of these, 219 cases (63 percent) were resolved, and 129 are currently being addressed. The main complaints included requests for assistance in accessing food assistance or for access facilitation (44 percent). Up to 23 percent of the feedbacks were classified high priority.

Challenges

 Pipeline break for assistance to refugees, returnees, IDPs, MAM children and PLWGs and other severely food-insecure populations: Due to funds shortages, the starting in December, the refugee operation will face shortages in pulses and, from January, the refugees' food basket will lack vegetable oil. In addition, assistance to returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable food-insecure populations will be negatively impacted by the lack of pulses. The MAM treatment programme is being disrupted with the lack of SNF. WFP continues to mobilize resources from its traditional donors as well as exploring new donors.

Donors (in alphabetical order): Burundi, Canada, China, European Union, FEED, France, Germany, Global Partnership for Education, Hilton Foundation, Japan, Kerry Group, Mastercard Europe, Monaco, Netherlands, Rockefeller Foundation, Russia, Switzerland, United States of America, World Bank.

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