

## Photo: WFP/Tala Loubieh

## **Situation Update**

The situation in Bujumbura is currently calm but volatile. Reports indicate that protests have stopped but criminal related incidences are on the increase. The movement of people across the borders into neighbouring countries continues to increase. So far, more than 105,000 people have fled the country into the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

**Burundi:** Through an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP), WFP is providing assistance for up to 25,000 displaced persons and vulnerable people for a period of three months in Bujumbura capital city, Bujumbura rural, Makamba, Cibitoke and Kirundo Provinces.

The political impasse is having negative effects on the economy, which will further worsen the pre-existing food and nutrition insecurity in the country. A key conclusion of the inter-agency assessment under the food security component is that immediate food assistance is required for the most vulnerable households in Kirundo, Makamba Provinces and Bujumbura. WFP estimates that 100,000 people urgently require emergency food assistance, and a further 10,000 require targeted supplementary feeding from mid-June to mid-September.



> 105,000 displaced across borders

> **1,000** new arrivals weekly to neighboring countries

**USD 66 million** needed for 6 months to meet needs of existing operations that are responding to the Burundi crisis.

| Resourcing    |                             |                        |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
|               | 6-month<br>Shortfall<br>USD | 6-month<br>Shortfall % |
| Burundi PRRO  | 5 million                   | 38%                    |
| DRC PRRO      | 20 million                  | 17%                    |
| Rwanda PRRO   | 13 million                  | 84%                    |
| Tanzania PRRO | 10 million                  | 56%                    |
| Uganda PRRO   | 18 million                  | 46%                    |



## **Burundi Crisis** Regional Impact

**Democratic Republic of Congo.** More than 10,000 refugees from Burundi have arrived in the DRC since the beginning of April. The majority of the newly arriving refugees are living with host communities while others are in transit centers. Relocation of newly arrived refugees to Lusenda camp is ongoing. So far, more than 2,500 new arrivals have been relocated to the new camp. WFP is providing dry rations to households hosting new arrivals in addition to providing high energy biscuits at the border entry points and transit centers, and dry rations to those settled in camps.

The "most likely" scenario in the Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan projects the arrival of 30,000 refugees into the DRC.

**Rwanda.** More than 32,000 people from Burundi have crossed the border into Rwanda since the beginning of April. Given resource constraints facing the operation, there is a risk of pipeline breaks in the coming months. WFP is providing high energy biscuits and hot meals at the reception centers and dry rations to those who have settled in the Mahama camp.

The "most likely" scenario in the Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan projects the arrival of 100,000 refugees.

**Tanzania.** Since the beginning of April, more than 55,000 people from Burundi have arrived in Tanzania. Delays in the arrival of SuperCereal have resulted in the reduction of this commodity in the general food distributions in order to prioritize targeted supplementary feeding programmes. WFP continues to provide high energy biscuits and hot meals at the reception centers and rations to those who have settled in the camp.

The "most likely" scenario in the Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan projects the arrival of 70,000 refugees.

**Uganda.** More than 8,000 refugees from Burundi have crossed the border into Uganda. The new arrivals are making their way into the country through the Uganda-Tanzania border and Kisoro District in western Uganda. The refugee operation has been facing resource constraints for sometime. If new contributions are not received soon, WFP may need to reduce rations for refugees who arrived before June 2013, most of whom are from the DRC. These ration cuts will not affect newly arrived refugees from Burundi and South Sudan and would be aimed at prioritizing resources to continue support as long as possible for the more vulnerable newly arrived Burundian and South Sudanese refugees.

The "most likely" scenario in the Uganda inter-agency contingency plan projects that 15,000 new refugees from Burundi will have arrived by the end of the year.



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