



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE (BHR)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

BURUNDI – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

October 3, 2001

Note: this situation report updates Information Bulletin #1 for FY 2001 dated July 3, 2001

BACKGROUND

The Tutsi minority, who represent 14% of Burundi's total 6.6 million people, have dominated the country's political, military, and economic arenas since national independence in 1962. Approximately 85% of Burundi's population is Hutu, and approximately 1% is Batwa. In October 1993, the current cycle of violence began when members of the Tutsi-dominated army assassinated the first freely elected President, Melchoir Ndadaye (Hutu), sparking Hutu-Tutsi fighting in which more than 50,000 were reported killed. Ndadaye's successor Cyprien Ntariyama (Hutu) was killed in a plane crash on April 6, 1994 alongside Rwandan President Habyarimana. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya (Hutu) took power and served as President until July 1996, when a coup brought current President Pierre Buyoya (Tutsi) to power.

In August 2000, nineteen Burundi parties signed the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in Arusha, Tanzania overseen by the Burundi peace process facilitator, former South African President Nelson Mandela. The Arusha Peace Agreement includes provisions for an ethnically balanced army and legislature, and for democratic elections to take place after three years of transitional government. The three-year transition period is scheduled to begin on November 1, 2001 with President Pierre Buyoya serving for the first 18 months. The candidate of the "group of seven" parties (G7) representing Hutu interests, Domitien Ndayizeye, is designated Vice-President. For the remaining 18 months, the president will be chosen from the G7 and the Vice-President will be chosen from the "group of ten" (G10) Tutsi parties. Democratic elections would follow the three-year transition.

However, the two main Hutu opposition groups -- the Forces for the Defense of Democracy (FDD) and the National Liberation Front (FNL) -- have not signed the peace agreement. Clashes between rebel and government forces continue regularly around the capital, Bujumbura, and sporadically throughout the country, prompting population movements. Erratic rainfall in parts of the country over the past five years has contributed to widespread food insecurity and malnutrition. Humanitarian workers in Burundi are developing extensive contingency plans for the possibility of the return of some of the 565,000 Burundian refugees currently in Tanzania.

NUMBERS AFFECTED AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Internally Displaced	Total: 580,000 -- 380,000 in 210 sites -- 200,000 displaced living with host populations	U.S. Committee for Refugees
Refugees from Burundi	Total: 407,600 -- 365,000 in Tanzania, plus 200,000 semi-integrated refugees from the 1970s -- 20,000 in the DRC -- 1,000 in Rwanda -- 1,600 in Zambia	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Refugees in Burundi	Total: 28,800 -- 27,518 from the DRC -- 1,282 from Rwanda and other countries	UNHCR
Repatriated Burundian Refugees	Total: 26,380 -- 6,380 in 2000 -- 20,000 in 2001	UNHCR

Total FY 2001 USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Burundi	\$24,798,882
Total FY 2001 State/PRM Humanitarian Assistance to Burundi	\$2,100,000
Total FY 2001 USDA/FAS Food Assistance to Burundi	\$12,051,000
Total FY 2001 USG Assistance to Burundi	\$38,949,882

CURRENT SITUATION

Coup Attempts: On the night of July 22, young Tutsi soldiers staged an unsuccessful “mutiny” against the current power regime in Burundi. Government troops pursued an estimated 100 army rebels north of Bujumbura, and the rebels surrendered in the town of Ngozi on July 23. Pressure from Tutsi hardliners and their continued opposition to the Arusha process has contributed to ongoing tension in Burundi. There were two coup attempts in 2001, less than three months apart. The earlier unsuccessful attempt was on April 18, when approximately 30 junior officers seized the state radio and television station in Bujumbura.

Continuing Insecurity: International organizations have reported that the civil conflict has claimed an estimated 200,000 lives in the past eight years of conflict.

An UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) mid-September update on the humanitarian situation described the overall security situation in Burundi as “volatile and precarious.” There have been continuing reports of movements of Interahamwe and ex-Rwandan armed forces from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) into Cibitoke and Bubanza provinces in northwestern Burundi, destabilizing these provinces. Bururi, Makamba, and Rutana provinces in the south remain insecure, which has limited consistent humanitarian access to populations in need.

Fighting between government troops and opposition FNL forces in Bujumbura Rural province has intensified in recent weeks. Armed robberies and thefts in the capital, particularly of communications equipment, have also increased.

Aid workers have reported increasingly difficult circumstances in internally displaced camps in Makamba province, at the southern tip of Burundi, which borders Tanzania. Armed groups returning from Tanzania have created an insecure environment for local residents and for emergency aid workers.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the UN World Food program (WFP) have found increasing difficulties in providing seed and food distributions to the most vulnerable in the northern provinces, where people were the hardest hit by poor harvest in seasons past.

Improvements in NGO Communications: Over the past year, humanitarian agencies have been working to establish a common humanitarian security radio channel for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working throughout Burundi, to be implemented by the UN Security Cell. On August 25, the Communications Unit within the Government of Burundi (GOB)

Ministry of Defense (ARCT) which oversees all communications in the country signed a three-month agreement authorizing the use of the channel nationwide. In a positive evolution in procedure, the ARCT removed previously high fees levied against individual radio handsets. The UN Security Cell is currently working to expand repeater coverage countrywide. Improved communications contributes to heightened security for NGOs working in Burundi.

Food Insecurity: Poor and erratic rains in recent years contributed to drought conditions in northeastern Karuzi and Muyinga provinces. Certain communes in Kayanza, Kirundo, Muramvya, Mwaro and Ngozi provinces were also affected by erratic rains and decreased crop yields. Malnutrition rates dramatically increased between September 2000 and February 2001. Humanitarian workers in Burundi do not expect these extremely high levels to repeat between September 2001 and February 2002. The 2001 Season A (September-January) harvest was a moderate improvement from previous years. Some areas of expanded security helped promote planting while increased precipitation in February and March positively contributed to an improved 2001 B (February-June) harvest. 2001 Season C (July-August) crop yields were also positive.

Although there have been sufficient harvests in recent seasons, crop yields remain below pre-1993 levels. According to an August UNOCHA update, preliminary assessments have revealed 112,000 vulnerable households that will be in need of supplementary seed protection rations during the upcoming 2002 Season A (September 2001 – February 2002). The vulnerable populations are in eight provinces: Bujumbura Rural, Gitega, Karuzi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muramvya, Muyinga, and Rutana.

FAO is currently preparing for the 2002 Season A distribution of 1,885 MTs of seeds and tools to 207,900 targeted families (totaling more than 1 million beneficiaries). FAO plans for the distributions to be completed by October 15, by which time the rains should have begun. WFP is also coordinating with FAO to distribute seed protection rations approximately five days prior to the delivery of seeds.

USAID/OFDA Director Visit to Burundi: From August 26 to 29, USAID/OFDA Director Roger Winter visited Burundi to discuss the current humanitarian situation with UN, GOB, and bilateral officials, and NGO representatives. Director Winter stressed that Burundi is a continuing U.S. Government priority, raised the issues of the emergency NGO radio network and humanitarian access, and discussed the current political climate in light of the upcoming transitional government set to commence on November 1, 2001.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) contributed approximately \$12 million in FY 2001 funding for Burundi which focused primarily on nutrition and food security programs. USAID/OFDA has shifted its emergency program focus towards food security initiatives through a variety of approaches, and supports food security programs primarily in areas where nutritional programs have been funded with the goal of decreasing the need for direct nutritional assistance. USAID/OFDA also supports the distribution of non-food items, UN coordination activities, water and sanitation activities, and flights for humanitarian personnel by the WFP.

USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agriculture Service (USDA/FAS) have provided emergency food commodities in FY 2001. USAID/FFP has provided 15,960 MT of emergency commodities to support comprehensive nutrition programs and an assistance package for vulnerable IDPs, at an estimated value of \$12.9 million. USDA/FAS has provided 19,000 MT of emergency commodities to Burundi,

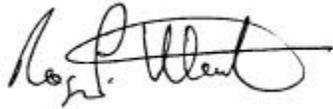
valued at more than \$ 12 million. The commodities were provided through the WFP to assist war-affected and displaced vulnerable populations.

The State Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) has earmarked \$2.1 million to ICRC for its program in Burundi. In addition to supporting UNHCR's assistance programs for Congolese and Rwandan refugees in Burundi, PRM provided \$12,841,948 in earmarked contributions for programs in Tanzania to assist Burundian refugees. PRM also provided \$9,681,948 to UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, IFRC, IRC, Africare, CARE, and Norwegian People's Aid for a variety of refugee assistance programs, such as refugee children's assistance, environmental initiatives, education and health programs. PRM provided \$993,270 to the global U.N. World Health Organization's Roll Back Malaria program, a portion of which will be used in Burundi. In addition, PRM provided \$60 million of unearmarked funding to UNHCR in Africa, and \$45.1 million to ICRC in Africa, a portion of which is used in Burundi.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO BURUNDI

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2001				
USAID				\$24,798,882
USAID/OFDA				\$11,914,482
	Concern Worldwide	Food Security and Nutrition	Bururi, Bujumbura Rural	\$413,737
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-Food Items and Food Security	Kirundo	\$971,891
	UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Coordination and Seed Distributions	All	\$901,500
	Gruppo Volontariato Civile (GVC)	Nutrition	Bujumbura Rural	\$153,054
	GVC	Nutrition	Bujumbura Rural	\$796,685
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition	Muyinga, Rutana, Kirundo	\$373,810
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Water and Sanitation	Bujumbura Rural, Makamba, Muyinga, Kirundo	\$181,882
	Medicins Sans Frontieres (MSF)	Nutrition	Bujumbura Rural, Karuzi	\$2,199,271
	Solidarites	Nutrition	Gitega	\$589,274
	UNICEF	Nutrition and Health	All	\$2,000,000
	UNOCHA	Coordination	All	\$300,000
	UN WFP	Logistics	All	\$639,924
	World Vision International (WV)	Food Security	Kirundo	\$214,942
	WV	Food Security	Karuzi	\$1,199,701
	WV	Food Security	Muyinga	\$496,675
	USAID/OFDA office and administrative costs	Administrative	Bujumbura	\$482,136
USAID/FFP				\$12,884,400
	WFP	11,900 MT of emergency commodities to	All	\$10,463,300

		support comprehensive nutrition programs and an assistance package for vulnerable IDPs.		
	ICRC	4,060 MT of emergency commodities	All	\$2,421,100
USDA				\$12,051,000
	WFP	19,000 MT: 3,000 MT corn-soy blend (CSB), 1,000 vegetable oil, 5,000 MT corn, and 10,000 MT cornmeal	All	\$12,051,000
State/PRM				\$2,100,000
	ICRC	Conflict victims	All	\$2,100,000
Total USG FY 2001.....				\$38,949,882



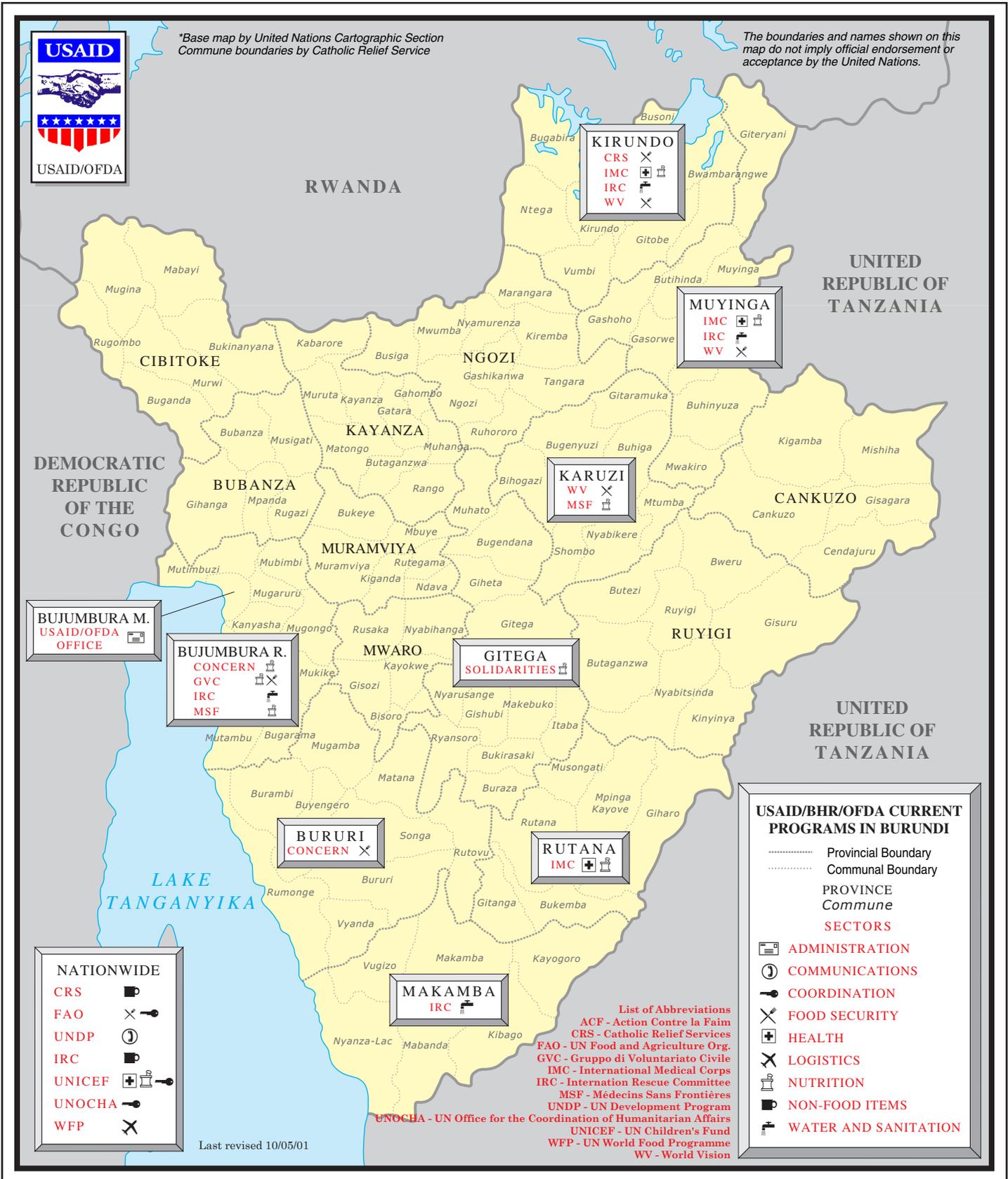
Roger Winter
 Director
 Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html



*Base map by United Nations Cartographic Section
Commune boundaries by Catholic Relief Service

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



BUJUMBURA M. USAID/OFDA OFFICE

BUJUMBURA R.
CONCERN
GVC
IRC
MSF

KARUZI
WV
MSF

KIRUNDO
CRS
IMC
IRC
WV

MUYINGA
IMC
IRC
WV

GITEGA
SOLIDARITIES

BURURI
CONCERN

RUTANA
IMC

NATIONWIDE
CRS
FAO
UNDP
IRC
UNICEF
UNOCHA
WFP

USAID/BHR/OFDA CURRENT PROGRAMS IN BURUNDI

- Provincial Boundary
- Communal Boundary
- PROVINCE
- Commune
- SECTORS
- ADMINISTRATION
- COMMUNICATIONS
- COORDINATION
- FOOD SECURITY
- HEALTH
- LOGISTICS
- NUTRITION
- NON-FOOD ITEMS
- WATER AND SANITATION

List of Abbreviations
ACF - Action Contre la Faim
CRS - Catholic Relief Services
FAO - UN Food and Agriculture Org.
GVC - Gruppo di Volontariato Civile
IMC - International Medical Corps
IRC - Internation Rescue Committee
MSF - Médecins Sans Frontières
UNDP - UN Development Program
UNICEF - UN Children's Fund
WFP - UN World Food Programme
WV - World Vision

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UNOCHA - UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs