IPC
Integrated Food Security **P**hase **C**lassification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

BURUNDI

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS
AUGUST - DECEMBER 2020

Published in September 2020

CURRENT (AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 2020)

0.76M

6% of the analysed population

People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

| Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	42,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	713,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	3,293,000 People in Stressed
Phase 1	7,609,000 People in Food Security

PROJECTION (OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2020)

1.33M

11% of the analysed population

People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	128,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	1,206,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	3,955,000 People in Stressed
Phase 1	6,368,000 People in Food Security

How severe, how many and when: In the current post-harvest period (between August and September), 42,000 people were classified as being in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), while 713,000 (6% of the analysed population) were classified as being in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), and 3,293,000 (28%) in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). During the upcoming lean season (October to December) the population facing high levels of acute food insecurity is expected to increase to 1,335,000 people (11% of the analysed population). This means the proportion of populations in Crisis and Emergency phases would increase by 57% in the projected period compared to the current period.
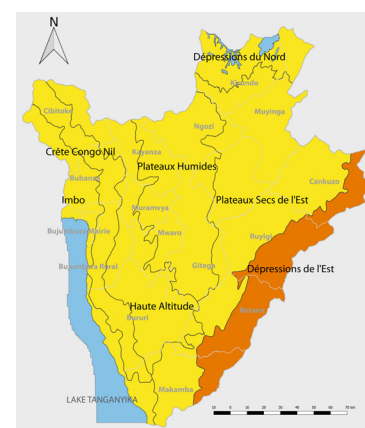
Where and who: During the current period, all of the country's livelihood zones (ZME) have been classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with the exception of the High Altitude ZME (HA) which is classified in Minimal Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1) for the first time. A few isolated localities which have been affected by climatic hazards (rising waters, floods and landslides), especially on the coast of Lake Tanganyika and Gatumba, are more vulnerable to food insecurity, but this does not impact the overall classification of the area. Households classified in Crisis and Emergency phases (mostly in border areas, or small urban centers) have been negatively impacted by measures to control the COVID-19 crisis. Finally, returnee households also struggle with fragile livelihoods.

Why: The combined effects of structural (poor access to land and production) and cyclical (climatic shocks) factors are the main drivers of the current acute food insecurity situation. Regarding cyclical factors, excessive rains recorded during the first cropping season (2020A) continued until the full season (2020B). This led to production losses due to flooding and landslides, particularly in the western localities of the country. There are approximately 113,338 internally displaced people (IDPs) due to climatic hazards, with nearly 50% of these displacements occurred during the last two cropping seasons. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted trade (especially informal) in border areas and urban centers, and has restricted cross-border movements. This has lead to, among other things, a loss of labour opportunities and economic transfers to rural areas to finance agricultural production and other activities.
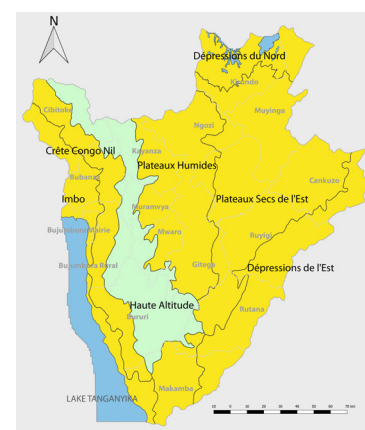
Key Drivers

Erratic rainfall
Erratic rainfall has caused landslides and flooding in some areas which has caused production losses of sensitive crops, such as beans.

Population displacement
In addition to 136,600 internally displaced people (IDPs) due to climatic factors, nearly 90,000 Burundians have returned from exile since 2018, according to UNHCR figures.

COVID-19
The pandemic has had an impact on food security through the disruption of economic activities, especially in areas where cross-border activities are high.

August - September 2020

October - December 2020

Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

▨ 1 - Minimal		▨ 4 - Emergency	
▨ 2 - Stress		▨ 5 - Famine	
▨ 3 - Crisis			

MAPS AND POPULATION TABLES AUG - SEPT 2020 AND OCT - DEC 2020

Current map August - September 2020
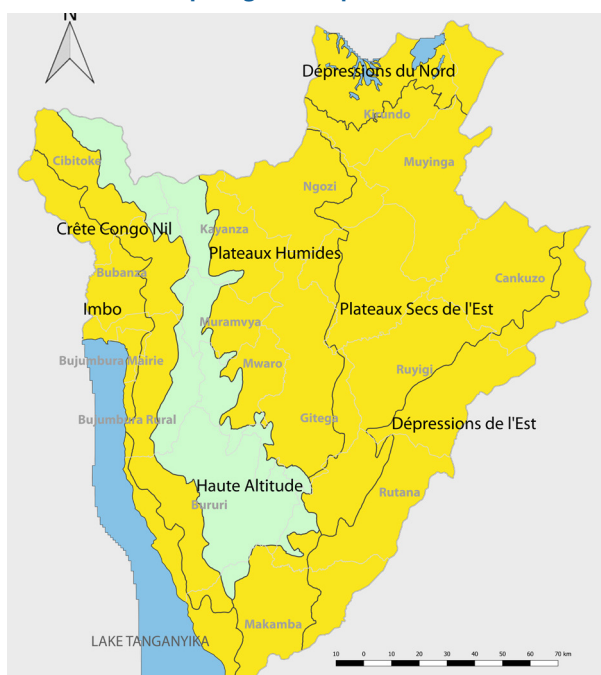
Projection map October - December 2020
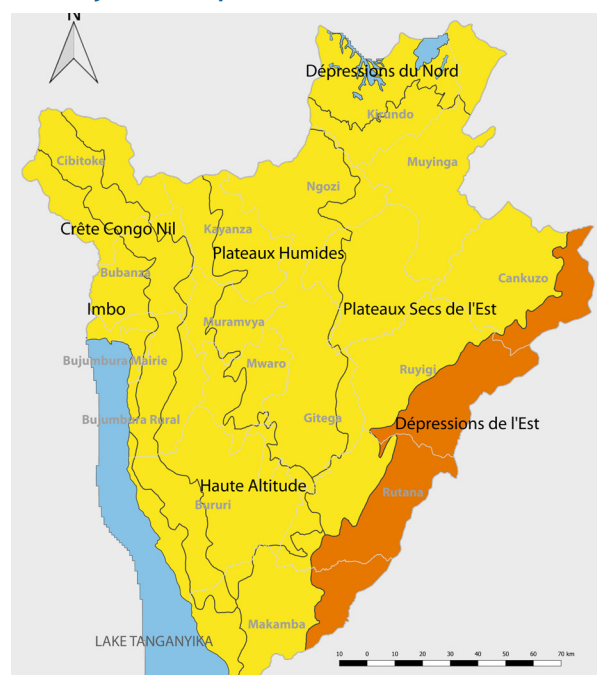
The August 2020 IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis shows an overall improvement in the food security situation in the eight livelihood zones (ZME), despite pockets of acute food insecurity in localities affected by floods, landslides and the corollary effects of COVID-19. For the first time, one of the eight zones (High Altitude) is classified in IPC Phase 1 (Minimal Acute Food Insecurity), while the rest of the country is classified in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed). It should also be noted that household livelihoods remain under pressure during the post-harvest period.

However, in addition to the pockets of food insecurity on the Lake Tanganyika shoreline, the projected IPC analysis, which coincides with the lean season, will push the "Eastern Depression" livelihood zone into IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) due to the depletion of household food reserves aggravated by the impact of COVID-19 on cross-border activities, the expected flow of returnees from Tanzania as well as the previously mentioned water deficit in the area with the La Nina phenomenon.

Population table by Phase for the period of August - September 2020

Prefecture	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
		#people.	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Buragane	281,806	225,445	80	42,271	15	14,090	5	0	0	0	0	2	14,090	5
Crête Congo Nil	1,515,486	1,212,389	80	227,323	15	75,774	5	0	0	0	0	2	75,774	5
Dépressions de l'Est	719,721	359,861	50	287,888	40	71,972	10	0	0	0	0	2	71,972	10
Dépressions du nord	1,001,773	651,152	65	300,532	30	50,089	5	0	0	0	0	2	50,089	5
Haute altitude	1,613,974	1,371,878	85	242,096	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Imbo	841,083	420,542	50	336,433	40	42,054	5	42,054	5	0	0	2	84,108	10
Plateaux humides	3,505,454	2,278,545	65	876,364	25	350,545	10	0	0	0	0	2	350,545	10
Plateaux secs de l'Est	2,178,751	1,089,376	50	980,438	45	108,938	5	0	0	0	0	2	108,938	5
Grand Total	11,658,048	7,609,187	65	3,293,345	28	713,462	6	42,054	0	0	0		755,517	6

Population table by Phase for the projection period of October - December 2020

Prefecture	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Buragane	281,806	211,355	75	56,361	20	14,090	5	0	0	0	0	2	14,090	5
Crête Congo Nil	1,515,486	1,060,840	70	378,872	25	75,774	5	0	0	0	0	2	75,774	5
Dépressions de l'Est	719,721	359,861	50	215,916	30	107,958	15	35,986	5	0	0	3	143,944	20
Dépressions du nord	1,001,773	550,975	55	300,532	30	100,177	10	50,089	5	0	0	2	150,266	15
Haute altitude	1,613,974	1,291,179	80	242,096	15	80,699	5	0	0	0	0	2	80,699	5
Imbo	841,083	378,487	45	336,433	40	84,108	10	42,054	5	0	0	2	126,162	15
Plateaux humides	3,505,454	1,752,727	50	1,226,909	35	525,818	15	0	0	0	0	2	525,818	15
Plateaux secs de l'Est	2,178,751	762,563	35	1,198,313	55	217,875	10	0	0	0	0	2	217,875	10
Grand Total	11,658,048	6,367,987	55	3,955,432	34	1,206,500	10	128,129	1	0	0		1,334,629	11

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

• Provide direct food assistance in kind and/or in cash to populations classified in IPC Phases 3 and 4, in order to avoid a deterioration in their nutritional situation and to protect their livelihoods.

• Support vulnerable households in setting up for the 2021A cropping season through the granting of agricultural inputs. Supplement this assistance with other livelihood restoration actions (income-generating activities, small livestock farming, etc.), in particular for households affected by climatic hazards during the previous cropping season.

• Promote market gardening in the regions most exposed to the effects of the La Nina phenomenon, through the distribution of inputs and technical support to develop micro and small irrigation.

• Carry out nutritional awareness and training activities to increase food diversification and good culinary practices, particularly in the Eastern Depression and Northern Depression regions where dietary diversity is a concern for households.

• Strengthen early warning systems to prevent shocks and provide a rapid, coordinated response in order to limit negative impacts.•
Ensure the systematic extension and sensitisation of community granaries, as well as security stocks.

• Ensure the systematic extension and sensitization of community granaries, as well as security stocks, to guard against the effects of the La Nina phenomenon.

• Continue the popularization, dissemination and operationalization of the national action plan for the integrated fight against the Fall Armyworm.

• Provide economic assistance for the reintegration of returnees.

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The acute food insecurity analysis was conducted on August 17 to 21, 2020 and is the 26th carried out in Burundi according to the tools of the Integrated Food Security Classification Framework (IPC). Under the patronage of the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, with technical and financial support from FAO and WFP, eight institutions took part in this analysis with 39 people representing different entities, such as: the Government (29), local and international NGOs (5), and the United Nations (5). The session also benefited from the remote participation of: (i) one facilitator and trainer from the Regional IPC for Central and East Africa and (ii) one IPC Expert staff from FEWSNET.

The actual analysis was carried out in eight working groups formed by at least four analysts and corresponding to the eight livelihood zones that constitute Burundi. The group work was punctuated by plenary sessions under the supervision of IPC facilitators. The analysis was based on a considerable number of data/indicators taken from ENAB 2020 B, WFP FSMS July 2020, SISCA 2020 data, JANFSA January 2019, admissions to nutritional centers and disease statistics from MINISANTE up to June 2020, reports from FEWSNET, IOM and UNHCR.

The classification of a livelihood zone in a given phase is the result of an effective technical consensus guided by the protocols of version 3.0 of the IPC. Technical working sessions were then organized to finalize the analysis with the specific objectives of ensuring that:

(i) The conclusions made in the working group were carried out according to the IPC version 3.0 protocols;

(ii) The conclusions and the population calculation were homogeneous for all the groups;

(iii) All TWG members had validated and owned the conclusions of the analysis.

Limitations

Data on livestock and gardening products were not taken into account as they were not available.

Acute Food Insecurity Phase name and description

Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stress	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Households either: • have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; **or** • are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.	Households either: • have large food consumption gaps that are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; **or** • are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident.

For famine classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.) |

What is the IPC and IPC Acute Food Insecurity?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity is defined as any manifestation of food insecurity found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. It is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact on the determinants of food insecurity.

Contact for further Information

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This analysis has been conducted under the patronage of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. It has benefited from the technical and financial support of the European Union (EU).

Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC , FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.

IPC analysis partners: