



BURUNDI

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS MAY - AUGUST 2020

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CURRENT (MAY 2020)	
1.44M 13% of the analysed population People in Crisis Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 3) and worse IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5 0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4 42,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3 1,400,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2 3,919,000 People in Stress
	Phase 1 5,587,000 People in Food Security

PROJECTION (JUNE - AUGUST 2020)	
0.85M 8% of the analysed population People in Crisis Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 3) and worse IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5 0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4 42,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3 817,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2 3,108,000 People in Stress
	Phase 1 6,983,000 People in Food Security

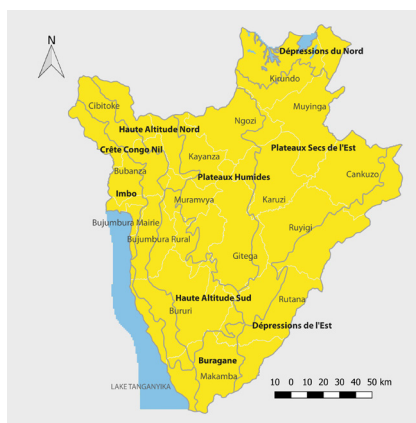
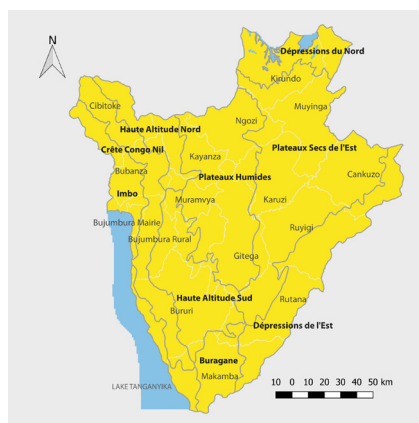
How severe, how many and when: During the month of May 2020, which coincides with the lean season, approximately 42,000 people (0.4%) were classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), while approximately 1,402,000 people (13%) were classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), 3,919,000 (36%) in Stress (IPC Phase 2) and 5,587,000 (51%) as Food Secure (IPC Phase 1). During the projected period, which will coincide with the second harvest period of 2020, i.e. from June to August 2020, there could be a decrease in the population in Crisis and Emergency phases to about 859,000 people (8%), i.e. 42,000 in Emergency (0.4%) and 817,000 (7%) in Crisis. For the same projected analysis period, 3,108,000 people, or 28%, were classified in Stress (IPC Phase 2) and 6,983,000 people (64%) in Food Security (IPC Phase 1).

Where and who: For the current analysis period, as well as for the projected period, all Livelihood Zones have been classified in Stress (IPC Phase 2). However, a portion of the populations in these same zones are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and others in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The most affected areas are those in the Congo Nile Ridge, High Altitude and Imbo, which have at least 15% of the population in IPC Phase 3 and above. In addition, it should be noted that the populations classified in IPC Phase 4 are mainly in the Imbo zone, where households experienced various shocks between 2019 and early 2020.

Why: Heavy rains followed by floods, hail, landslides and the consequences of COVID-19 mitigation measures were the main factors aggravating the acute food insecurity of very poor households, which are vulnerable to any shock to food insecurity. According to the IOM, hazard monitoring reports and rapid intersectoral assessments, the rising waters of Lake Tanganyika and the flooding of rivers flowing into the lake washed away nearly 1,500 hectares of crops, 6,914 family dwellings and displaced 17,792 people from the Gatumba area. The landslides that have occurred in the communes of Bugarama, Muhuta and Rumonge in Rumonge, Musigati of Bubanza and Mugina of Cibitoke since the end of 2019 have, for their part, swept away nearly 1,000 hectares of crops and 797 houses, also causing 1,950 displaced persons. Furthermore, the halt in cross-border movements, which is one of the measures to limit the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, has meant that households in the Livelihood Zones of Imbo Plain (the most affected by the floods), Congo Nile Ridge, Eastern Depressions, Eastern Dry Plateaux and Buragane have been able to sell their labour in the DRC and Tanzania, on which they depend, especially during the lean season, and to trade there.

Current situation May 2020

Projection June - August 2020



The IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis conducted in May 2020 shows an overall improvement in the food security situation despite pockets of acute food insecurity in flood and landslide affected localities and the correlating effects of COVID-19. For the first time in the last five years, the entire country is in IPC Phase 2 (Stress).

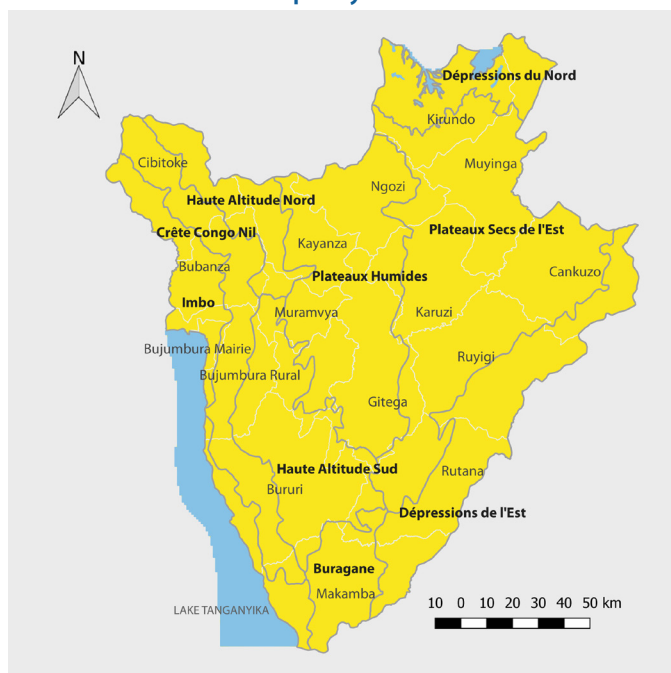
However, the Imbo Plain and Congo Nile Ridge remain areas to be monitored due to pockets of high food insecurity. Furthermore, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures could rapidly contribute to a deteriorating food security situation.

Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

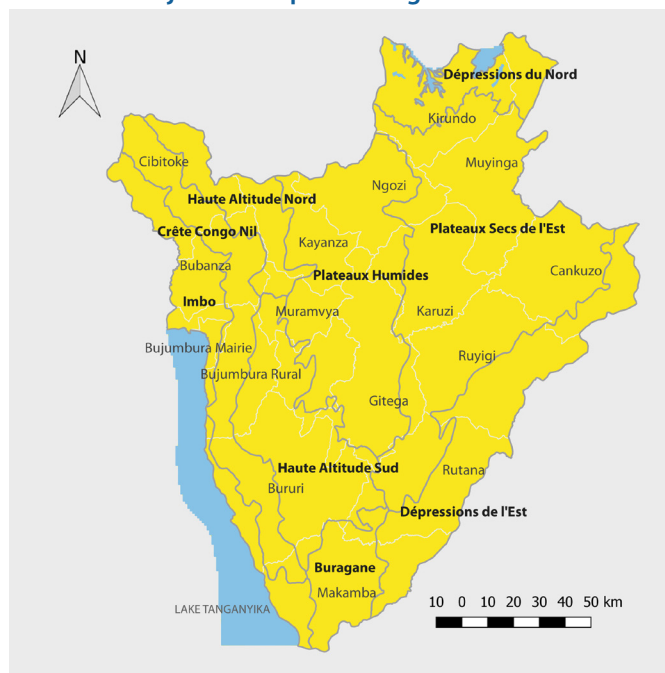
- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stress
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

MAPS AND POPULATION TABLES MAY AND JUNE-AUGUST 2020

Current map May 2020



Projection map June-August 2020



Population table by Phase for the period of May 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	263,168	157,901	60	78,950	30	26,317	10	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	26,317	10
Crête Congo Nil	1,294,709	841,561	65	258,942	20	194,206	15	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	194,206	15
Dépressions de l'Est	719,721	431,833	60	215,916	30	71,972	10	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	71,972	10
Dépressions du nord	1,001,773	500,887	50	400,709	40	100,177	10	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	100,177	10
Haute altitude	1,478,707	813,289	55	443,612	30	221,806	15	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	221,806	15
Imbo	841,083	294,379	35	420,542	50	84,108	10	42,054	5	000,000	00	2	126,162	15
Plateaux humides	3,373,105	1,855,208	55	1,011,932	30	505,966	15	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	505,966	15
Plateaux secs de l'Est	1,978,329	692,415	35	1,088,081	55	197,833	10	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	197,833	10
Grand Total	10,950,595	5,587,472	51	3,918,684	36	1,402,386	13	42,054	0	000,000	00		1,444,440	13

Population table by Phase for the projection period of June to August 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	263,168	184,218	70	65,792	25	13,158	5	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	13,158	5
Crête Congo Nil	1,294,709	841,561	65	323,677	25	129,471	10	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	129,471	10
Dépressions de l'Est	719,721	503,805	70	143,944	20	71,972	10	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	71,972	10
Dépressions du nord	1,001,773	601,064	60	350,621	35	50,089	5	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	50,089	5
Haute altitude	1,478,707	1,109,030	75	295,741	20	73,935	5	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	73,935	5
Imbo	841,083	294,379	35	462,596	55	42,054	5	42,054	5	000,000	00	2	84,108	10
Plateaux humides	3,373,105	2,361,174	70	674,621	20	337,311	10	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	337,311	10
Plateaux secs de l'Est	1,978,329	1,088,081	55	791,332	40	98,916	5	000,000	00	000,000	00	2	98,916	5
Grand Total	10,950,595	6,983,311	64	3,108,324	28	816,907	7	42,054	0	000,000	00		858,961	8



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

The analysis of the current period concludes that 1% of the population is classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 12% in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The proportion of the population in Stress (IPC Phase 2) is 36% and the food secure proportion (IPC Phase 1) is 51%. In the projection period, it is estimated that the population in IPC Phases 3 and 4 will increase to 7%, with less than 1% in Emergency. The recommendations made by the analysis range from assistance for people who have been hit by various shocks, to livelihood restoration, resilience building and development actions. These will include:

- Provide direct food assistance in kind and/or cash, as well as nutritional care, with priority to populations classified in IPC Phases 3 and 4.
- Promote the restoration of livelihoods through assistance in agricultural inputs (seeds, plant material, small tools and irrigation system) and livestock, with a focus on the areas of the Northern Depressions and the populations in Phase 3 of the Imbo Plain and the Eastern Depressions who are victims of climatic hazards, and on the areas of the Wet Plateaux and Eastern Dry Plateaux which are prey to very pronounced structural problems.
- Promote market gardening in the regions most exposed to water deficits through the distribution of inputs and technical support to develop micro and small-scale irrigation.
- Carry out awareness-raising activities and nutritional training to increase the consumption of diversified foods and good culinary practices, particularly in the regions of the Eastern Depressions and Northern Depression, where dietary diversity is out of step with household food access.
- Strengthen early warning systems to prevent shocks and provide a rapid and coordinated response to limit their negative impact.
- Ensure the systematic extension and sensitisation of community granaries, as well as security stocks.
- Continue the extension, dissemination and operationalisation of the national action plan for the integrated control of the Fall Armyworm.
- Carry out interventions to ensure access to drinking water for households, particularly in the Imbo Plain and in the Northern and Eastern Depressions.
- Continue and strengthen joint early recovery and resilience actions for the population in Phase 3 (Crisis) in the form of recapitalisation of small livestock, access to quality agricultural inputs, paid work for the rehabilitation of watersheds and other socio-economic infrastructure (labour-based activities), small credits; as well as the diversification of income-generating activities to strengthen household resilience of those in Phases 2 and 3. FAO's more integrated "Resilience Fund" approach has proven its worth by preserving the productive capital of beneficiary households even in the communes/hills of Kirundo Province that were affected by the water deficit of the 2019 first planting season.
- Organise with members of the IPC Technical Working Group (TWG), at country, regional and central level, a workshop on lessons learned for greater ownership of the IPC analysis process.
- Undertake a new IPC Version 3.0 Level 1 training on the new IPC Version 3.0 to upgrade certified Level 1 analysts from Version 2.0 and for new targeted managers, with the aim of replacing analysts who resign due to their new responsibilities or lack of availability.

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The Acute Food Insecurity analysis conducted from 4 to 8 May 2020 is the 25th analysis conducted in Burundi using the tools of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Framework (IPC). Under the patronage of the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, with the technical and financial support of FAO and WFP, 9 institutions took part, with 20 analysts representing different entities such as the Government (12), local and international NGOs (3), and the United Nations (4). The session also benefited from the remote participation of: (i) 1 facilitator and trainer of the Regional IPC for Central and Eastern Africa and (ii) 1 IPC staff expert from FEWS NET.

The analysis was carried out in 8 working groups formed by at least 2 analysts, each corresponding to the 8 livelihood zones constituting Burundi. The group work was punctuated by plenary sessions under the supervision of the IPC facilitators. The analysis was based on a considerable number of data/indicators taken from ENAB 2020 A reports, WFP FSMS of February/March 2020, SISCA data of February 2020, JANFSA January 2019, admissions in nutritional centres and disease statistics of the MINISANTE of January 2020, FEWS NET, IOM and UNHCR reports.

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

- (i) the working group conclusions were conducted according to IPC Version 3.0 protocols;
- (ii) the conclusions and the population calculation were homogeneous for all groups;
- (iii) the results were validated by all members of the TWG and ownership of the conclusions of the analysis was taken.

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 DFID (UK).

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.

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)

IPC analysis partners:



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

