

Acute food insecurity forecast, 2022

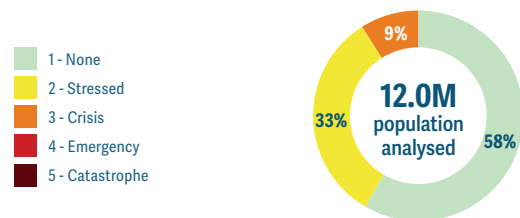
 **1.06M people**

were forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in January–March 2022

 **1.06M people**
in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)


 The situation during the January–March harvest season is expected to improve seasonally by comparison with April–May 2021, though acute food insecurity figures will remain high.

9% of the population analysed was forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)



No populations were expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) during this period.

 **3.94M people** were forecast to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

 The analysis covers **96%** of the population of **12.5 million** people.

Source: IPC, December 2021.

MAP 3.11

IPC acute food insecurity situation, January–March 2022

All areas of the country are forecast to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).



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

Source: Burundi IPC Technical Working Group, December 2021.

Food availability was expected to improve with the '2022A' harvest, but some households, particularly in the Eastern and Northern Lowlands and Imbo Plains, are projected to face acute food insecurity challenges stemming from low incomes, high food prices and below-average harvests.

Economic shocks, including COVID-19

COVID-19 restrictions, including border closures, will continue to disrupt economic activities and reduce income sources in early 2022 – especially in the border areas in the Eastern and Northern Lowlands livelihood zones (IPC, December 2021). Staple food prices are expected to be higher than average as a result (FEWS NET, December 2021).

Weather extremes

The September–December 2021 rainy season was delayed and erratically distributed. Frequent and prolonged dry spells created a conducive environment for the resurgence of fall armyworm for the first time in two years. The '2022A' season harvest, normally gathered in January 2022, has been estimated at below-average levels and was delayed by about one month, extending the October–December 2021 lean period (IPC, December 2021).

Conflict/insecurity

Sporadic violence is expected to continue, albeit at reduced levels through May 2022. However, insecurity in parts of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo bordering Burundi could pose a risk of cross-border attacks by armed groups (FEWS NET, December 2021).

Crop pests

The fall armyworm resurgence is particularly severe in Imbo Plain livelihood zone, where 25 percent of maize plants were reportedly infected in December, likely leading to a 5–10 percent decrease in maize production in the region in 2022 (FEWS NET, December 2021).