

Burundi

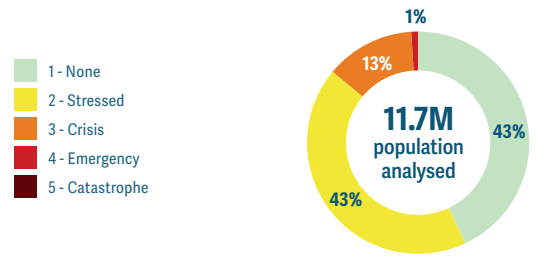
Acute food insecurity overview 2021


 **1.61M people**

were in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in April–May 2021



14% of the population analysed was in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)



 **5.0M people** were in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

The analysis covers **94%** of the population of **12.5 million** people.

Source: IPC, June 2021.

National population

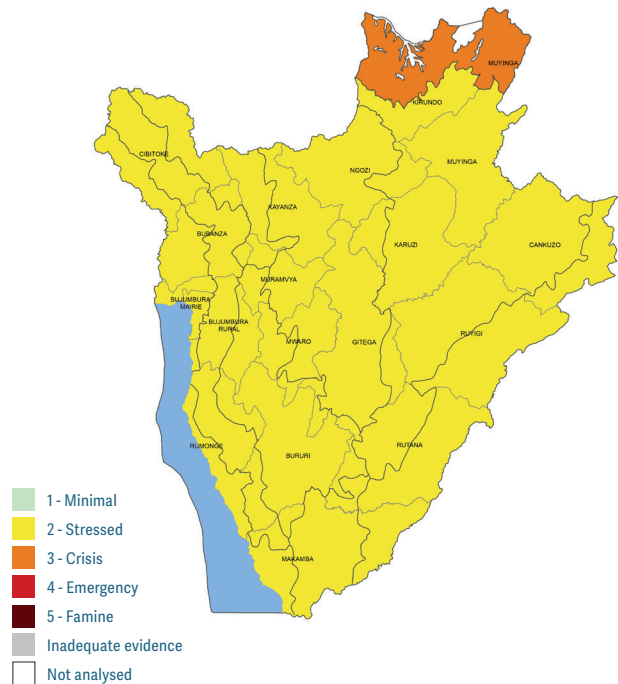


Source: WB 2020.

MAP 3.9

IPC acute food insecurity situation, April–May 2021


All eight areas were classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) except for the Northern Lowlands, which was in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The populations in Emergency were in the Northern Lowlands and Imbo. The highest numbers of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) were in the Humid Plateaus (0.5 million).



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, June 2021.

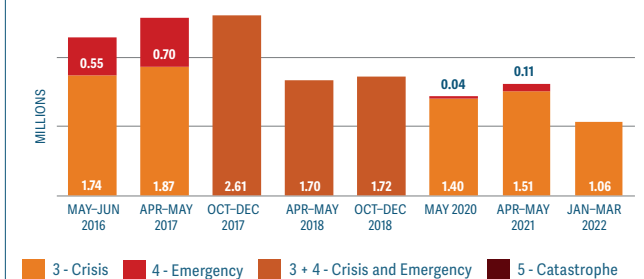
Acute food insecurity trends

 **Numbers have remained relatively stable since 2020.** Between May 2020 and April–May 2021, the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) increased slightly from 1.4 million to 1.61 million with those in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) more than doubling from around 42 000 to 107 000.

The Northern Lowlands, Eastern Lowlands and part of the Imbo plain were the most food insecure due to rainfall deficits, floods and disrupted cross-border trade due to COVID-19 restrictions. From June–September 2021, the population in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) decreased to around 1.1 million, but was expected to increase to 1.4 million during the October–December 2021 lean season (IPC, June and December 2021). The share of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) has been decreasing since 2017. In April–May 2017, 2.6 million people (26 percent of the population) were in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above), including over 700 000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) largely due to political tensions, poor rainfall, high food prices and crop diseases.

FIG 3.6

Numbers of people in IPC Phase 3 or above, 2016–2022



Bars refer to selected analyses that are comparable (see Technical Notes). Datasets from all analysis rounds between 2014 and 2022 are provided (see Appendix 1, table A3, page 245).

Source: Burundi IPC Technical Working Group.