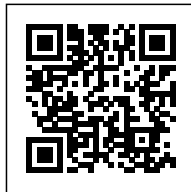


# BURUNDI

*Posted on December 28, 2020 by Naeem Noor*



Burundi is a country in [Africa](#). The official name of Burundi is the Republic of Burundi. It is one of the oldest countries in Africa. It shares borders with 3 countries: [Rwanda](#), [Tanzania](#), and the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#). The people of Burundi are called Burundians. The country is situated in Central Africa, east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Etymology discusses where a term is considered to have originated from and how its meaning has changed over time. Etymology has been a factor in the naming of countries all across the world, and Burundi has also been influenced. The etymology of Burundi can be defined as; "Land of the Ikirundi speakers".

An ethnicity is a group or sub-group of people who are connected based on common characteristics which may include religion, origin, language, traditions, or culture. The ethnic groups in Burundi include Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa.

Air Burundi is the national airline of Burundi. The national colors of the country are red, white, and green. The emoji flag of the country is ????????, and the ISO code is BDI.

Burundi is known for its fine pottery. The national dish of Burundi is Cornmeal porridge. Sorghum beer, in addition to being a traditional beverage, is one of the country's national drinks. The national instrument of Burundi is Inanga.

The country has the time zone UTC+2 (CAT) followed by dd/mm/yyyy as the standard date format.

Burundi is divided into 18 provinces, 119 communes, and 2,639 collines. Bujumbura is Burundi's largest city, while Gitega serves as the capital.

The literacy rate in Burundi is 61.6%.

The country's total area is 27,834 km<sup>2</sup> (10,747 sq mi), and the total population is 11,890,784. The country's average elevation is 1,525 to 2,000 m (5,000 to 6,500 ft), whereas the country's terrain can be defined as; Hilly and mountainous, dropping to a plateau in the east, with some plains. The country's usual climate can be described as; Equatorial; high plateau with considerable altitude variation (772 m to 2,670 m above sea level).

The Burundian franc serves as the national unit of currency, and the Bank of the Republic of Burundi is recognized as the country's central bank. The domain for Burundi is .bi and the country code is +257. Lion is the country's coat of arms.

Museums are known to educate and connect visitors with the nation's history, culture, civilization, art, and architecture. The National Museum of Gitega serves the same purpose and is considered one of the most significant tourist attractions. The National Museum of Gitega is home to a large collection of artifacts. It has been designated as the national museum of the country.

The national dress of Burundi is the Umushanana, and 1st July is designated as National Day. In

Burundi, the majority of the population practices Christianity Catholicism, Traditional faiths, and Islam as their religion.

Nature is a blessing from God and we must protect it because it provides us with the oxygen and food to survive. It also helps to keep our environment beautiful and clean. To emphasize the significance of nature, Burundi has selected a few forces of nature as national symbols. Burundi's national bird is the Great blue turaco, while its national animal is the Transvaal Lion. The national flower is Bujumbura flower. The highest peak is Mount Heha.

Mythical creatures can be found in the literature and mythologies of many different nations. They represent imaginative representations of various creatures, humans, or hybrids. They are known for their specific features, supernatural abilities, and distinctive appearance. The mythical creature of Burundi is Gustave.

Sports have always played an important role in developing the social and cultural structure of Burundi and other countries. When it comes to designating a sport as the official symbol, Football is considered the country's national sport.

Cambarantama is the founder of Burundi. The country's national anthem was written by Jean-Baptiste Ntahokaja and others, and composed by Marc Barengayabo.

Mausoleums are buildings dedicated to holding someone's remains. It serves as a reminder of the nation's revolutionary fighters who sacrificed their lives for the country. Mausoleums are one of the most significant historical landmarks. The national mausoleum of Burundi is Mausolee du Prince Louis Rwagasore. The country's national hero is Louis Rwagasore.

Due to their unique qualities and rich cultural or historical backgrounds, national monuments around the world are of great importance. Livingstone-Stanley Monument is recognized as the national monument of the country. It attracts visitors from all around the world.

Numerous organizations are working on a global level to improve the current state of affairs and to collaborate in order to establish and maintain constructive partnerships. Burundi is a member of the [East African Community \(EAC\)](#), [Organisation internationale de la Francophonie \(OIF\)](#), and [United Nations \(UN\)](#). Burundi collaborates with them to organize, analyze, and address various events and situations.

The tourism slogan of the country is "Beautiful Burundi" whereas, "Unité, Travail, Progrès - "Unity, Work, Progress" is the official motto of the country.

Alain-Guillaume Bunyoni is the current Prime minister of Burundi, and Évariste Ndayishimiye is the President.

Burundi has declared Kirundi as the country's official language.

- Learn about **Burundi flag color codes** and their meanings -

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- Further information regarding the symbols and knowledge of Burundi can be found in the table of contents-

