

Burundi (pronounced [buˈɹʊndi]), officially the Republic of Burundi, is a small country in the Great Lakes region of Eastern Africa bordered by Rwanda to the north, Tanzania to the south and east, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west. Although the country is landlocked, much of the southwestern border is adjacent to Lake Tanganyika. The Twa, Tutsi, and Hutu tribes have occupied Burundi since the country's formation five centuries ago. Burundi was ruled as a kingdom by the Tutsi for over two hundred years. However, at the beginning of the twentieth century, Germany and Belgium occupied the region, and Burundi and Rwanda became a European colony known as Ruanda-Urundi. Political unrest occurred throughout the region because of social differences between the Tutsi and Hutu, provoking civil war in Burundi throughout the middle twentieth century. Presently, Burundi is governed as a presidential representative democratic republic. Sixty-two percent of Burundians are Roman Catholic, eight to ten percent are Muslims and the rest follow indigenous beliefs and other Christian denominations. Burundi is one of the ten poorest countries in the world.[2] Due to civil wars, Burundi has a low gross domestic product, unstable population growth, and sparse resources. Cobalt and copper are among Burundi's natural resources. Some of Burundi's main exports include coffee and sugar.

bʊrʊndɛ, ʌfɪʃlɪ tɪl rɛpʌblɪk ɒv bʊrʊndɛ, ɪz ɚ smɔːl kʌndrɛ ɪn tɪl grɛt læks rɛjɪn ɒv ɛsdɪn ɔfrɪkʌ bɔːdɪd bɪ Rwanda tɚ tɪl nɔːtɪl, Tanzania tɚ tɪl sʊʊtɪl ɒnd ɛst, ɒnd tɪl demʌkrɔːtɪk rɛpʌblɪk ɒv tɪl kɔːŋɡo tɚ tɪl west. ɔːtɪð tɪl kʌndrɛ ɪz lɔːndlɔːkt, mʌtʃ ɒv tɪl sʊʊtɪwest bɔːdɪl ɪz ʌjɛsɪnt tɚ læk Tanganyika.

tɪl Twa, Tutsi, and Hutu ɔːrɪbz hɔːv ɔkɪpɪd bʊrʊndɛ sɪns tɪl kʌndrɛz fɔːmɛʃɪn fɪv sɛndrɛz ʌɡo. bʊrʊndɛ wɔːz rɔːld ɔːz ɚ kɪɡdɪm bɪ tɪl Tutsi fɔː ɔːvʌ tɚ hʌnjrɪd jɛɪz. hʊoʊvʌ, ɔt tɪl bɪɡɪnɪŋ ɒv tɪl twentɪɪl sɛndrɛ, Germany ɒnd Belgium ɔkɪpɪd tɪl rɛjɪn, ɒnd bʊrʊndɛ ɒnd Rwanda bɛkɛm ʌ jɔːrʌpɛɪn kɔːlɔːnɛ nɔːn ɔːz Ruanda-Urundi. pʌlɪtɪkʌl ʌnrɛst ʌkʊd ɪrʊoːt tɪl rɛjɪn bɪkɔːz ɒv sɔːʃnɔːl dɪfʌrɪnsɪz bɪtwɛn tɪl Tutsi and Hutu, prɪvɔːkɛɪ sɪvɪl wɔː ɪn bʊrʊndɛ ɪrʊoːt tɪl mɪdɔːl twentɪɪl sɛndrɛ. Presently, bʊrʊndɛ ɪz ɡʌvɪnd ɔːz ɚ prɛzɪdɛndɔːl rɛprɪzɛntʌtɪv demʌkrɔːtɪk rɛpʌblɪk. sɪkstɛ-pɜːsɛnt ɒv Burundians ʌ Roman kɔːθɔːlɪk, ɛt tɚ ten pɜːsɛnt ʌ mʊzɪmz ɒnd tɪl rest fɔːlɔː ɪndɪjʌnɪs bɪlɛfs ɒnd ʌtɪl kɪsɪjɪn dɪnɔːmɪnɛʃɪnz.

bʊrʊndɛ ɪz wʌn ɒv tɪl ten pɔːrɪst kʌntɪrɛz ɪn tɪl wɜːld. jɚ tɚ sɪvɪl wɔːz, bʊrʊndɛ hɔːz ʌ lɔː grɔːs dɪmɛsɪk prɔːdʌkt, ʌnsdɛbɔːl pɔːpʊlɛʃɪn ɡrɔːtɪl, ɒnd sɔːdɪs rɪzɔːsɪz. kɔːbɔːwt ɒnd kɔːpɪl ʌ ʌmʌŋ Burundi's nɔːtʊrʌl rɪzɔːsɪz. sʌm ɒv Burundi's mɛn ɛxpɔːs ɪnkʌd kɔːfɛ ɒnd ʃʊɡl.