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July 8, 2014

To: Members of the Executive Board

From: The Secretary

Subject: **Burundi—Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper—Progress Report**

Attached for the **information** of Executive Directors is the 2013 progress report for the poverty reduction strategy paper prepared by the government of Burundi.

It is intended to post this paper on the Fund's external website after Tuesday, July 15, 2014.

Questions may be referred to Mr. Williams (ext. 38632), Mr. Dridi (ext. 37962), and Mr. Boutin-Dufresne (ext. 39326) in AFR.

Unless the Documents Section (ext. 36760) is otherwise notified, the document will be transmitted, in accordance with the procedures approved by the Executive Board and with the appropriate deletions, to the WTO Secretariat on Wednesday, July 16, 2014; and to the African Development Bank, the European Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the United Nations Development Programme.

This document will shortly be posted on the extranet, a secure website for Executive Directors and member country authorities.

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REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI



PROGRESS REPORT ON THE FIRST YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRSP II

Final Report
December 2013



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABEJ: Agence Burundaise pour l'Emploi des Jeunes [Youth Employment Agency]
ABP: Agence Burundaise de Presse [Burundi Press agency]
ACH/RTGS: Automated Clearing House/Real Time Gross Settlement System
AEP: Adduction d'Eau Potable [water supply]
AfDB: African Development Bank
AGOA: African Growth and Opportunity
ALM: Agence de Location du Matériel [materials leasing agency]
AMISOM: African Union Mission for Somalia
AMREF: African Medical and Research Foundation
AOJ: Agent de l'ordre Judiciaire [justice worker]
ARV: Anti retroviral drugs
ASBL: Associations sans but lucratif [nonprofit associations]
ATU: African Telecommunication Union
BBN: Bureau Burundais de Normalisation [Burundi Standardization Bureau]
BBS: Burundi Backbone System
BD: biological diversity
BER net: Burundi Education Network
BINUB: Bureau Intégré des Nations Unies au Burundi [Integrated United Nations Office in Burundi]
BLFDN: Brigade Logistique de la Force de Défense Nationale [Logistics Brigade of the National Defense Force]
BMD: Baccalauréat, Master's, and Doctorate
Bn Inf. Lac: Bataillon d'Infanterie Lacustre [Lake Infantry Battalion]
BNUB: Bureau des Nations Unies au Burundi [United Nations Office in Burundi]
CAM: Carte d'Assistance Médicale [medical assistance card]
CDCP: Centre de Développement des Compétences Professionnelles [vocational skills development center]

CDF: Centre de Développement Familial [family development Center]
CEA/EAC: Communauté Est Africaine [East Africa Community]
CEDJ: Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Juridique [Justice Studies and Documentation Center]
CEEAC: Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale [Economic Community of the Central African States]
CEM: Centre d'Enseignement des Métiers [trades teaching center]
CEMCI: Cours d'Etat-Major et Commandement Inter-Armes [military officers training course]
CERES: Centre d'Encadrement et de Réinsertion des Enfants soleil [street children's aid association]
CFA: Centre de Formation Artisanale [crafts training center]
CFP: Centre de Formation Professionnelle [vocational training center]
CHUK: University Hospital Center of Kamenge
CMAM: Community management of acute malnutrition
CNIS: Comité National de l'Information Statistique [National Committee for Statistical Information]
CNPS: Commission Nationale de Protection Sociale [National Social Security Commission]
COGERCO: Comité de Gérance du Coton [Cotton management committee]
COMESA: Common Market for Eastern and Southern of Africa
CONFEJES: Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers of French-Speaking Countries.
COTEBU: Complexe Textile de Bujumbura
CPI: consumer price index
CTB: Belgian Technical Cooperation

CUFORE: University Center for Training and Research and Entrepreneurship
 CVR: Commission Vérité Réconciliation [Truth and Reconciliation Commission]
 DCA: Défense Contre Avion [antiaircraft defense]
 DEMPA: Debt Management Performance Assessment
 DGAP: Direction Générale des Affaires Pénitentiaires [General Directorate of Penitentiary Affairs]
 DGAT: Direction générale d'aménagement du territoire [General Directorate of territorial development/land use planning]
 DGPS: Direction Générale de la Protection Sociale [General Directorate of Social Security]
 DGREa: Direction Générale des Ressources en Eau et de l'Assainissement
 DGUH: Direction Générale d'Urbanisme et l'Habitat [General Directorate of Housing Resources]
 DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo
 DSNIS: Direction du Système National d'Information Sanitaire [Directorate of the National Health and Permission System]
 DSS: Decision Support System
 DWCP: Decent Work Country Program
 EAC: East African Community
 EALA: East African Legislative Assembly
 ECGLC: Economic Community of the Great Lakes
 EDS: Enquête Démographique et de Santé [Demographics and Health Survey]
 EGRA: Early Grade Reading Assessment
 EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment
 EIPBU: Enquête sur les Indicateurs du Paludisme au Burundi [survey of malaria indicators]
 EMM: Ecole Militaire des Métiers [military trades school]
 ENA: Ecole Nationale d'Administration [National School of Administration]
 ENAB: Enquête Nationale Agricole du Burundi [National Agriculture Survey]

EPA: Eau Potable et Assainissement [water and sanitation]
 EPES: Etablissement Privé d'Enseignement Supérieur [private higher education institution]
 FDN: National Defense Force
 FP: family planning
 GAM: global acute malnutrition
 GAR: gross admission rate
 GBV: gender-based violence
 GDP: gross domestic product
 GDT: Gestion durable des Terres [sustainable land management]
 GEF: Global Environment Facility
 GEMS: Groupement des Etudes Militaires Supérieures [advanced military training group]
 GER: gross enrollment rate
 GIS: geographic information system
 GWH : Gigawatt hours
 HCHR: UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
 HPLC: high-pressure liquid chromatography
 ICGLR: International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
 ICT: Information and Communication Technologies
 IEC: Information, Education and Communication
 IGE: Inspection Générale de l'Etat [Office of the Government Inspector]
 IGEBU: Institut Géographique du Burundi [Geographic Institute]
 IGT: [not identified]
 INEA: Inventaire Nationale Eau et Assainissement [national water and sanitation inventory]
 INECN: Institut National de Conservation de la Nature [National Institute for Conservation of Nature]
 INSP: Institut National de Santé Publique [National Institute for Public Health]
 INSS: Institut National de Sécurité Sociale [National Social Security Institute]

ISABU: Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi [agronomic sciences institute]
 ISCAM: Institut Supérieur des Cadres Militaires [senior military officers training Institute]
 ITU: International Telecommunications Union
 LACA: Laboratoire de Contrôle et d'Analyse Chimique [chemical control and analysis laboratory]
 LMD: Degree, Master's and Doctorate
 LNBT: Laboratoire National des Bâtiments et des Travaux Publics [National Buildings and Public Works Laboratory]
 LTA: Lake Tanganyika Authority
 LVEMP: Lake Victoria Environment Management Project
 MSPLS: Ministère de la Santé Publique et de Lutte Contre le SIDA [Ministry of Public Health and AIDS Control]
 MTEF: Medium Term Expenditure Framework
 MW: Megawatt
 NBI: Nile Basin Initiative
 NEPAD: New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development
 NGO: nongovernmental organization
 NPK: Nitrogen Phosphorus Potassium.
 ONATEL: National Telecommunications Office
 ONEF: Observatoire National sur l'Emploi et la Formation [National Employment and Training Observatory]
 ONPRA: Office National de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides [National Office for Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons]
 ONT: Office National du Tourisme [National Tourism Office]
 OPENPRH: payroll management software
 OSCAR: [EU project for supporting and strengthening civil society organizations]
 OTB: Burundi Tea Bureau
 OTRACO: Office du Transport en Commun [public transit office]

PASEC: Conference for the Analysis of Education Systems, of CONFEMEN [Conference of Education Ministers in French-Speaking Countries]
 PBF: performance-based financing
 PCDC: Plan Communal de Développement Communautaire [communal/municipal plan for community development]
 PCR: primary school completion rate
 PEFTP: Politique de l'Enseignement et Formation Technique et Professionnelle [technical and vocational education and training policy]
 PNB: Police Nationale du Burundi
 PNDS: Programme National de Développement de la Santé [National Health Development Program]
 PNDTC: Politique Nationale Développement des TIC [national policy for ICT development]
 PNG: Politique Nationale Genre [National Gender Policy]
 PNPS: Politique Nationale de Protection Sociale [National Social Security Policy]
 PNRA: Programme National des Réformes Administratives [national program for reform of government/administrative reform]
 POP: persistent organic pollutant
 PPF: Project Preparation Facility
 PRODAP: Integrated Regional Development Program for Lake Tanganyika
 PROSECEAU: Programme Sectoriel Eau et Assainissement [water and sanitation sector program]
 PSD/PAGE: Projet de Développement du Secteur Privé Financier/Projet d'Appui à la Gestion Economique [Project for development of the private financial sector/support for economic management]
 PSDEF: Plan Sectoriel du Développement de l'Education et de Formation [education and training sector development plan]

PNILS: Programme National Intégré de Lutte contre le SIDA [national AIDS control program]
 PRONIANUT: Programme National Intégré d’Alimentation et de Nutrition [national food and nutrition program]
 PRSPII: Second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
 PTME: Protection Transmission Mère-Enfant [protection against mother to child transmission of HIV]
 PTPCE: Projet des Travaux Public et Création d’Emplois [public works and job creation project]
 PVVIH: Personne Vivant avec le Virus d’Immuno Déficience Acquis [persons living with HIV]
 REGIDESO: Régie de Production et de Distribution d’Eau et d’Electricité [Water and Electricity Production and Distribution Board]
 RH: Reproductive health
 RN: Route nationale [National Highway]
 RTNB: Radio Télévision National du Burundi
 SADC: Southern Africa Development Community
 SCAP: Session des Candidats Adjoints au chef de Pelotons [a military training program]
 SDAU: Schéma Directeur d’Aménagement et Urbanisme [master plan for urban development]
 SEP/CNPS: Secrétariat Exécutif Permanent de la Commission Nationale de la Protection Sociale [Permanent Executive Secretariat of the National Social Security Commission]
 SETIC: Secrétariat Exécutif des TIC [Executive Secretariat for ICT]
 SINELAC: Société Internationale d’Electricité des Pays des Grands Lacs

[International Electricity Corporation for the Great Lakes Countries]
 SIP: Société Immobilière Publique [public real estate company]
 SME: small and medium-sized enterprises
 SNDS: Stratégie Nationale de Développement de la Statistique [National Strategy for Statistics Development]
 SNL: Service Nationale de Législation [National Legislation Service]
 SNPA: Stratégie Nationale et Plan d’Actions [National Strategy and Action Plan]
 SODECO: Société de Déparchage et de Conditionnement du café [Coffee Hulling and Processing Corporation]
 SOSUMO: Société Sucrière de Moso [sugar company]
 SPO: Stage de Perfectionnement des Officiers [officer training program]
 SPP: Société à Participation Publique [wholly or partially government-owned enterprise]
 SRDI : Société Régionale de Développement de l’Imbo
 SSN: Système Statistique National [National Statistics System]
 ST: Secrétariat Technique [technical Secretariat]
 TAMP: Transboundary Agroecosystem
 TMEA: Trade Mark East Africa
 UGL: Unité Garde Lacustre [lake guard unit]
 UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
 UNICEF: United Nation Children’s Fund
 USA: United States of America
 VAT: value-added tax
 WB: World Bank
 WISE: Women’s Initiative for Self Empowerment
 WHO: World Health Organization
 WTO: World Trade Organization

I. Executive summary

In November 2011 the government adopted the second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP II). It identifies six major challenges (uncontrolled demographic growth, inefficient agricultural production, weak public expenditure execution, underinvestment by the private sector, a persistent electricity deficit, and a lack of capacity to manage development) as the principal obstacles to achieving a pace of growth that is sufficiently robust and capable of significantly reducing the poverty rate in Burundi.

The first year of implementation of the PRSP II took place within a difficult environment, marked by inadequate financial resources. Despite this context, however, the results achieved are overall satisfactory, but they could be improved if more sustained efforts were to be deployed over the coming years and if some innovative reforms can be effectively introduced.

Thus, there has certainly been some progress with the first strategic theme, focused on the rule of law, good governance and gender equality, but efforts are still needed to speed implementation of reforms to the justice system. At the outset, it should be noted that the government's commitment to improve the justice system has led to a sharp reduction in prison occupancy rates, and the identification of significant reforms to be undertaken in order to strengthen performance in the justice sector, which is a key factor for good governance. In this light, preparatory work for the "Justice Estates General", the organization of training sessions, and the conduct of studies focused on the roles of the judicial oversight body (*Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature*) and the Supreme Court as well as on judicial ethics represent a useful basis for defining the measures needed to move toward an independent judiciary in Burundi.

As well, and despite the problems relating to the backlog of court cases and the persistently low share of docketed cases that actually come to trial, regular inspections in the various jurisdictions and the mobilization of funds for materials and supplies such as motorcycles, computers and the construction of new courthouses have helped to improve the availability of justice services.

As to the objective of instituting a more humane criminal justice system, priority has been given to improving infrastructure so as to allow the separation of male, female and juvenile inmates, and to improve the legal framework to allow convicted persons to serve their sentences in community work.

During 2012, **efforts to promote and protect human rights** focused essentially on ensuring respect for international engagements such as the production of initial and periodic reports, ratification and promulgation of conventions protecting human rights, in particular those of the children, a reduction in the number of reported murders, prosecution of suspected criminals, and investigations into cases of extrajudicial execution.

Achievements in the area of security and strengthening the capacities of the defense and security forces have been consolidated, thanks primarily to the success achieved with the program for seizing and destroying light weapons and the introduction of significant reforms for modernizing the police and the army.

The reforms implemented in 2012 focused primarily on enhancing the professionalism of the defense and security forces, with priority to the regional integration of the security dimension, leading to many personnel exchanges and to participation in joint military exercises. Strengthening Burundi's presence in peacekeeping and antiterrorism operations around the world has had a very positive impact on improving the capacities of the FDN (the national defense forces) and the PNB (the national police). As well, information, awareness raising and training sessions have been held to enhance the image of the FDN and to institute effective and neutral local policing. This effort to strengthen competencies has been facilitated by adoption of an effective communication strategy, establishment of internal regulations for the police force, and the design of a reporting and complaints mechanism, all of which should serve to boost the integrity of the police force.

The socioeconomic reintegration of persons affected by the conflict, and other vulnerable groups, is an important aspect of ensuring respect for human rights. The year 2012 saw the repatriation of 36,648 refugees, the continued construction of shelters, the offer of medical assistance, support for the resolution of land disputes, and measures to help persons with disabilities.

Despite the progress made by the government, and the launch of socioeconomic reintegration programs, not all the challenges facing repatriates have been resolved, and there are still limitations on their socioeconomic reintegration. Migratory movements of repatriates have been reversed. Moreover, with respect to the 78,948 internally displaced persons (IDP), ways and means are now being studied to find a definitive solution to this situation (return, local reintegration, and resettlement).

With the revival of an inclusive consultation framework, there is now more room for the exercise of political freedoms, and this has done much to restore a calm climate of dialogue among the various stakeholders. In this connection, the new CENI (National Independent Electoral Council) is already at work to update the voters' list, to establish a modern archives system, and to prepare a communication strategy. What must be done now is to revise the electoral code and bring it into harmony with the Constitution, in order to consolidate a democratic culture.

Making the media more professional is an essential step in support of the democratic process. The government's efforts in this area have included the creation of a media support fund as well as preparation of regulatory legislation such as the draft laws on access to information, the status of journalists and information technicians, and the press.

The campaign against bribery and embezzlement still figures among the government's priorities, and it has yielded concrete results. Burundi's ranking in Transparency International's corruption perceptions index was 159/174 in 2012, compared to 172/184 in 2011. For those years, the country's ranking in the *Doing Business* report was, respectively, 159/185 and 169/183. In terms of achievements, it is important to note that staff members of the various enforcement units have participated in training workshops to enhance their skills. As a result, significant sums have been recovered for the treasury, and an additional step is being

taken toward preventing and punishing corruption through preparation of a draft law revising the legal framework to enable more effective prosecution of such crimes.

Improving the performance of public institutions is still a very current issue, and the instruments of national policy for capacity building are not yet sufficiently refined to permit an overall assessment. Some actions have been taken, however, with respect to Parliament and the Ombudsman's Office (*Bureau du Médiateur*). Thus, a strategic plan for reinforcing the capacities of Parliament has been prepared, while the Ombudsman's office has dealt with a number of complaints relating to land ownership disputes, abuse of administrative power, and the enforcement of court judgments.

There has also been some progress, if limited, with **reform of the public administration**, pursuant to the National Plan for the Reform of Government and the recommendations flowing from the study on public sector management. However, the government's wage policy, which was adopted in response to repeated demands of the unions, has encountered delays in implementation, despite the establishment of the National Council on Social Dialogue in February 2012.

At the same time, **expanding the accommodation capacities of government-owned buildings** is a key factor both for making public officials more productive and for reducing leasing costs which continue to weigh on the government budget, representing more than 6 billion Burundian francs (BIF) for the fiscal year 2012. Activities during 2012 focused primarily on rehabilitating the University Hospital Center of Kamenge and the Ministry of Public Health and AIDS Control, as well as finishing work on the Ministry of Finance building. A furniture inventory and studies for the planned construction of buildings for the National Assembly and the Senate and the Ministry of Public Security are other initiatives on which work will have to be accelerated over the next few years.

The government's determination **to make the decentralized structures more efficient** has also led to some concrete actions, including preparation of a draft law on the sharing of responsibilities between the central government and the communes (municipalities), as well as the preparation of administrative procedural manuals, an evaluation of activities in more than 100 communes, the distribution of computers, and the provision of training for local elected officials with a view to enhancing their working methods.

Recognizing that results-based management and an objective evaluation of progress demand the regular production of reliable statistical data, the government, in cooperation with its partners, has taken the first steps to **reinforce governance in the statistics area**, by adopting a program to generalize statistical services in all ministries and to institute the *visa statistique* [authorization to conduct mandatory-response statistical surveys], an ethical opinion for all work relating to people, and basis rules for the national data quality assurance framework.

Next, important efforts have been devoted to the production of national accounts covering the series 2005-2009 and of statistical bulletins, publication of the CPI, production of the 2010 statistics yearbook and agricultural statistics for 2011, and a survey of malaria indicators in Burundi.

Consistent with the strategy of bringing greater transparency and efficiency to fiscal management, the government has launched the second phase of the Fiscal Management Reinforcement Strategy covering the period 2012-2014. While there are still some problems concerning the medium term expenditure framework (MTEF), preparatory work for the 2013 budget has been pursued in a more coherent environment thanks to the availability of the central MTEF 2013-15, which had previously been sent to Parliament.

During the execution phase, new measures such as the establishment of three frontier posts at the borders with Tanzania and Rwanda as well as the decision to limit unlawful exemptions have had a significant impact on the effectiveness of the revenue collection systems, which produced BIF 491.8 billion in 2012, compared to 424.1 billion to the end of December 2011.

On the expenditure side, a start has been made at deploying comptrollers in the line ministries, and the pay processing center for civil servants has been made operational, covering 88,000 agents already: these moves have done much to ensure that management takes due account of the available budgetary envelope. Significant progress has been made in cash management, notably with the preparation of a cash management plan that reduce the likelihood of arrears and the adoption of measures to limit the risks of over indebtedness by relying primarily on grants and highly concessional loans.

Lastly, **in terms of promoting gender equity**, attention has focused on women's rights and the protection of children. The main areas of concentration have included the provision of psychological, medical and social support as part of the campaign against gender-based violence, the establishment of a coordination office for the National Policy on Gender, and the organization of an "open doors" day dedicated to [UN Security Council] Resolution 1325.

Actions taken for the protection of children have included preparation of the Childhood Protection Code and its action plan, signature of Decree no. 100/107 of June 5, 2012 for establishing a "children's forum", and the creation of 750 child protection committees, which have provided support for some 8000 orphans.

The progressive transformation of the national economy, as called for in the second strategic pillar of the PRSP II, has not really got under way as yet, primarily because of the poor performance of the sectors that are supposed to spark growth, and delays in the implementation of economic infrastructure. For example, national food production capacity still falls short of the population's nutrition needs, which are being met in part through imports of foodstuffs.

In order to boost the level of agricultural output, which has virtually stagnated, actions have been taken, in particular, to protect productive capital, and these are expected to have positive fallout over the coming years. By way of illustration, we may note construction of the Kajeke dam and reservoir, with the potential for irrigating 3000 ha, and the establishment of irrigation and desalination facilities at Mugarero. Programs have also been designed for encouraging rational water use, for the terracing of steep slopes and for reforestation. Chemical fertilizers and improved seeds have also been distributed as a means of boosting productivity, while special

efforts have been made to introduce new breeds and to step up vaccination and artificial insemination with a view to enhancing livestock yields.

When it comes to the **development of cash crops**, the most important one, coffee, is still subject to cyclical effects, over which there is as yet little control: output of coffee cherries in 2011 was around 42,000 tons, but rose to some 83,000 tons in 2012. Conversely, cotton production declined, dropping from 1860 tons to 1623 tons over the same period, while tea production has evolved very positively since 2008. Programs to revive each of these crops have been targeted both at boosting production and at improving quality.

With a view to increasing coffee yields, the stress has been placed on the supply of inputs, on rejuvenation of coffee orchards, on maintenance and on increasing the share of fully washed coffee beans to 55 percent. Among the main steps taken to boost tea production, plantations have been expanded, 100,000 seedlings have been planted in nurseries, and the capacity of the Rwegura processing mill has been increased. As to cotton, priority has been given to increasing the area under cultivation and to boosting the prices paid to producers; at the same time, 2322 ha have been sprayed, and 300 ha fertilized. Lastly, the results of research conducted by ISABU are being applied both to cash crops and to staple food crops, representing significant progress in innovation.

Mining figures prominently as a potential source of growth, but it is still for the most part conducted in an informal and artisanal manner. However, the contribution of mining to export receipts and to the government budget is rising steadily.

There has also been a sharp increase in the output of important minerals such as gold, tin and coltan (columbite-tantalite). During 2012, a number of actions were taken on three fronts. First, an effort is being made to upgrade the technical level of artisanal operations through the licensing of new traders (*comptoirs*), awareness raising and training, and the inspection of small-scale mines. Next, new operating permits have been issued to new entities. Lastly, major geological research has begun in three locales: Mahwa, Kabuye and Musinga.

On the trade front, the challenge is to keep the market regularly supplied with staple goods, to boost the productive capacities of the private sector, and to keep prices under control. To this end, actions have focused on surveillance of prices and stocks, and on eliminating taxation of certain food products as part of the measures for ensuring regular market supply. With preparation of the Common Trade Policy document for the East African Community (EAC), as well as the diagnostic assessment of trade integration in Burundi and the study on trade in services in the education, environment and distribution sectors, the government has laid the basis for a program to enhance the competitiveness of the private sector.

With respect to consumer protection, although the BBN (Burundi Standards Bureau) still needs to be strengthened in terms of its equipment and training for its management staff, it was able to deliver 18 certificates, adopt 215 standards of the 300 stipulated in the EAC context, assist four enterprises and perform three audits in accordance with quality management standards. It has also proceeded with calibration of measurement instruments, fuel pumps and equipment installed at the Bujumbura airport and in certain hospitals.

Industrialization is one of the key pillars of the government's policy to bring about a profound transformation of the national economy. The industrial output index seems to indicate a positive trend since 2005, and industry's contribution to GDP reached 12.8 percent in 2012, compared to 9.5 percent in 2005. Actions launched during the period under review focused essentially on enhancing transparency through the establishment of a database on output and sales, a diagnostic assessment of national potentialities, and sales to selected firms. On another front, regulations have been adopted and strategic documents concerning industrial development have been approved in order to strengthen the legal and institutional framework governing the industrial sector.

With respect to the promotion of artisanal activity, important steps have included preparation of a national strategy document and a draft law governing the sector, as well as participation at craft fairs, one of which was organized at Bujumbura in December 2012.

Lastly, in the tourism sector, the recent trend in tourism arrivals points to an upsurge in the coming years. Nevertheless, planning for tourism activities is greatly handicapped by the lack of reliable statistics on tourist arrivals and on the capacity of the country's hotels to accommodate them.

The introduction of visitor identification forms harmonized with those of the EAC, to be completed at points of entry, should help to overcome this constraint. In addition, it is expected that the work already under way for the identification, delimitation and protection of tourist sites at Ruvubu, Kiganda and Karera should do much to revive tourism. The same holds for the recent development of hotel facilities where, thanks to private initiative, there has been considerable progress in expanding accommodation capabilities.

The private sector has a crucial role to play in reviving the economy. For this reason, a number of reforms have already been initiated by the government with a view to improving the business climate and enhancing the competitiveness of companies established in the country. Steps were taken during 2012 to address problems of access to financing: these included the launch of a pilot project of guarantees for the female entrepreneurs' association through the micro-finance agency WISE (Women's Initiative for Self Empowerment), and support for CUFORE (University Center for Training and Research and Entrepreneurship) in the area of research. At the same time, efforts to create a more modern business climate have produced spectacular progress, particularly in streamlining administrative formalities, and the country's ranking in *Doing Business* has improved considerably.

However, much remains to be done in the dispute settlement area in order to improve the rate of contract enforcement, and the process of modernizing the financial sector must be accelerated in order to make it more competitive. The program for privatizing public enterprises, which is part of the campaign to promote the private sector, has lost some momentum, while awaiting adoption by Parliament of the law authorizing the list of public enterprises to be privatized.

In the employment area, there are still some major challenges in making the National Employment and Training Observatory (ONEF) operational and effectively implementing the national youth policy and the national strategy for the socioeconomic integration of young

people. Some specific steps have already been taken to boost youth employment: they involve support to the ABJ (the national youth employment agency), the organization of a first job internship for 250 young people, entrepreneurial training for unemployed young people, and validation of a feasibility study to create a fund for promoting youth entrepreneurship.

The program for the development of economic infrastructure has been pursued in the areas of energy, transportation and ICTs, but it will take some time before this has any real effect, given the scope of the costs involved. For example, the demand for electricity is growing faster, year-over-year, than the supply, leading to a mounting deficit which must be covered by drawing upon regional hydroelectric plants and resort to thermal power generation.

At the same time, an adequate solution to the problems posed by technical and commercial losses in the power system has yet to be found. In order to increase the availability of energy, a number of major projects are underway to build new hydroelectric stations. As well, studies are now being conducted for the program to expand the national power grid and to interconnect it with the regional network.

In the same context, important progress has been made in the development of new and renewable energies, thanks in particular to the installation of photovoltaic cells for solar power. Meanwhile, the generalized introduction of prepaid metering should help to resolve the issue of technical and commercial losses.

In the transport sector, the emphasis has been placed on expanding the paved road network and on highways management, implementing the measures called for under the transport and trade facilitation project, installing new equipment at the Bujumbura international airport, and promoting lake navigation, in particular through the dredging and equipping of the port of Bujumbura.

In the ICT area, there has been spectacular growth in the number of mobile telephone subscribers, which doubled between 2008 and 2012. Rural connectivity is still low, but actions have been taken to promote the use of new technologies. These have involved, in particular, the creation of training institutions and the establishment of a research network within the University of Burundi and private universities. The promotion of ICTs should be further enhanced with establishment of the BBS (Burundi Backbone System) and SETIC (Executive Secretariat for ICT), adoption of the model law on access to information, and ratification of the ATU (African Telecommunications Union) and ITU (International Telecommunications Union) conventions to which Burundi is a party.

Because of its strategic geographic position, Burundi belongs to several subregional and regional organizations, the importance of which has been demonstrated with completion of the study on the outcomes of Burundi's participation in various regional integration frameworks and the national strategy for regional integration, now in the process of finalization.

Current priorities are focused on the EAC, where the process of integration is far advanced. The protocols concerning the Customs Union and the Common Market have been given effect through the strengthening of the legal and regulatory framework governing the free circulation of

persons, goods and services. At the same time, knowledge of English is becoming widespread, Burundi citizens are being appointed to the bodies of the EAC, and cooperation on security issues is developing, all as a result of the efforts being made to support the integration process. There is no doubt that sustained efforts must still be deployed to strengthen macroeconomic stability so that the country can respect the convergence criteria that have been agreed within the EAC framework.

Human capital development is a central priority of the third strategic pillar of the PRSP II, and is regarded as a basis for achieving economic growth and for reducing poverty effectively. The evaluation of the first year of implementation of the announced reforms in this area shows that the actions taken represent continuity of the programs launched earlier, and it highlights the largely positive results to date in terms of expanding the supply and reinforcing the governance of human resources, while underlining persistent difficulties in terms of quality.

The principal reform planned during the implementation period of the PRSP II is **the move to nine years of primary schooling**, with support measures that are spelled out in detail in the Sector Development Plan for Education and Training (PSDEF).

Preparatory work for this reform is well advanced, and a start at implementation is planned for the beginning of the 2013-2014 school year. In the meantime there has been progress on other fronts: (i) the mean repetition rate in primary school dropped from 38 percent in 2010/2011 to 34 percent in 2011/2012; (ii) actual hours of school instruction increased from 660 hours in 2011 to 850 in 2012; (iii) school construction and the outfitting of new classrooms during the school year 2012/2013 increased the number of classrooms for the first six grades and the fourth cycle of primary school by more than 2000; (iv) school textbooks and learning materials have been supplied under a special budgetary allocation from the Common Fund for Education; (v) initial and continuing training of teachers has been improved thanks to a project for "initial teacher training" supported by Belgian Technical Cooperation (CTB); (vi) the Education Planning and Statistics Office now has available the data required for managing and guiding the education system; and (vii) a public-private partnership agreement has been prepared.

On the other hand, there has been very little progress in the teaching of trades and in vocational training because of the inadequate intake capacities of existing facilities, where the equipment is moreover outdated. Some 60 communes still do not have their own trades teaching center (CEM), and the low qualifications level of trainers has a negative impact on the skills acquired by their graduates. To remedy this shortcoming, seven new CEMs have been constructed to help boost student intake capacity, eight CEMs and four technical schools have been reequipped, and further training is being provided for trainers of the CEMs, the CFPs (vocational training centers) and the CFAs (crafts training centers) and technical schools with a view to improving the quality of learning.

In higher education, implementation of the reform is continuing, with promulgation of the law on the reorganization of higher education, introduction of the BMB [sic: probably means "BMD", "Baccalaureate, master's and doctorate"] system, regulation of access to public and private university education, and the preparation of a national policy on science, technology and research. With a view to bringing greater professionalism to postsecondary teaching, an

important step has been taken with the identification of three professional institutes that are to be created following a feasibility study on the creation of advanced professional institutes and the training of future teachers of primary school graduates.

The performance of the health system is being improved, first, through the construction of 15 health centers and three district hospitals, improvements to quality control over the care provided, and the introduction of new financing mechanisms such as the restructuring of the Medical Assistance Card (*Carte d'Assistance Médicale*) and Performance-Based Financing. Despite these efforts to improve access to healthcare services – and they have in fact resulted in infrastructure coverage close to the WHO standard – and although the morbidity rate due to malaria is declining, there is still widespread malnutrition, especially among children under five years.

On the other hand, maternal and child health has been reinforced thanks to stepped-up vaccination programs and greater attention to reproductive health services, as a result of which the percentages of vaccination coverage and of couples protected against HIV have been rising.

The country's population policy is slowly beginning to bear fruit: the fertility rate is showing a downward trend, dropping from 6.4 children per woman to 5.4 children between 2010 and 2012. This outcome can be attributed to the measures taken to boost the rate of use of contraceptives, which rose from 18 percent in 2010 to 23 percent in 2012.

More significant progress is expected to be achieved following the establishment of a health research commission within the EAC and the planned creation of a coordination structure to address demographic issues, as called for in the PRSP II.

There is also encouraging progress to report in the campaign against HIV/AIDS, thanks to the priority that has been given to preventing the transmission of HIV from mother to child during pregnancy. The scaling up of treatment with antiretroviral drugs (ARV) and measures for the prevention of mother to child transmission in the health centers has done much to reduce the risk of such transmission. However, the rate of access to ARV has fallen sharply in the last two years, mainly because of major disruptions to the stocks of the products required.

Ensuring access to safe drinking water is still a challenge. The coverage rate, which is 63 percent in rural areas, is still very low and there are persistent inequalities among the different provinces. Actions such as the production of planning tools for the water and sanitation sector and the definition of monitoring indicators in the National Water Strategy are expected to improve the management system, while works for rehabilitating and expanding the drinking water supply network are being pursued in response to the concern to enhance access to water, especially in the most underserved areas.

Although only recently launched, **the policy for expanding the coverage of inclusive social protection is beginning to take shape.** Thus, legislation and regulations for establishing the National Social Security Commission have been prepared, the process of promoting a public-private partnership has been initiated, and a methodology is in place for making the CAM (Medical Assistance Card) operational and for harmonizing it with the community health

insurance schemes (*mutuelles*). As part of the same approach, information and awareness raising sessions have already been conducted with a view to creating an agency to manage sickness and maternity insurance in the private sector, as well as to provide pension insurance coverage for workers in the liberal professions and in the informal sector.

Progress has been made in the areas of land use planning and sustainable management of natural resources such as forests and water. As part of the government's policy of **restructuring the pattern of housing**, which is currently highly scattered and ill-suited to providing access to socioeconomic infrastructure, 10 rural centers have been developed and an additional 10 sites identified, representing an important step that will need to be expanded each year in order to lay a sustainable basis for the program of rural villages, which are expected to become real hubs of growth and development.

In the same vein, **coming to terms with the phenomenon of urbanization** is part of a process of improving housing and making spatial management more efficient. To this end, the main achievements to date can be seen in the servicing and development of new neighborhoods in Bujumbura, Ngozi, Gitega and Rumonge, the study for the protection of structures along the banks of the Nyabagere River, the update of the SDAU (Land Use and Urban Development Master Plan) for the city of Bujumbura, the establishment of a digital database on the cities of Bujumbura and Gitega, as well as continued efforts to provide land title security in certain rural communes.

Multifaceted programs have been instituted to ensure protection of the environment and sustainable management of natural resources through actions targeted at (i) soil conservation (rehabilitation of quarries, development planning for watersheds, training), (ii) protection of forests in wooded areas (reproduction of seedlings, revisions to the forestry code, reforestation) and (iii) measures to address biodiversity and climate change.

In terms of ensuring rational management of water resources, regulations governing application of the national water strategy have been prepared, adopted and published, and a national network has been constituted for the system of decision-making aids in the area of water management. These steps represent solid progress which will be pursued in the coming years.

It is important to note that, on the macroeconomic front, the revival of the national economy has not yet achieved its projected pace, primarily because of the dampening effect of the global economy, and in particular the economy of the euro zone, insufficient support from abroad, and the continued hesitancy of private investors. In fact, whereas the PRSP II was banking on a growth rate of 4.2 percent at end-2012, the actual level achieved in the end was only 4 percent.

At the same time, annual inflation has pursued its downward trend, but it has not yet been reduced to single digits: it stood at 11.8 percent at the end of December 2012. The external trade deficit persists, and is in fact widening, while exports are still dominated by primary products.

In the area of monetary policy, there has been a sharp expansion in the money supply, and the national currency has been steadily depreciating. In-depth reforms are under way to come to

grips with these two phenomena, with a view to achieving a sustainable stabilization of the exchange rate and reducing the risks of uncontrollable inflation.

Lastly, central government financial transactions closed the year with an overall deficit in the order of [BIF] 133 billion, equivalent to 4 percent of GDP, somewhat above the target which had been set at 3 percent of GDP. If the trend observed in 2012 were to continue, budgetary allocations to the four strategic pillars could in coming years lead to slippage against the goal of devoting more resources to the sectors that promote growth.

II. Introduction

With a view to achieving sustainable development and making a significant reduction in poverty, the Government of Burundi, in close cooperation with its technical and financial partners, adopted a second PRSP in September 2011. That document is the result of a long participatory process that included the central government, parliament, grassroots communities, civil society, the private sector and the country's development partners. It identifies, first, the principal challenges facing the government in its pursuit of sustainable development, and then spells out the strategic thrusts that the government will pursue in order to accelerate growth and create jobs, while improving living conditions in the country.

The PRSP II specifies four strategic pillars (*axes*) that are supposed to be mutually reinforcing and that are focused on: (i) the rule of law, consolidating good governance, and promoting gender equality; (ii) transformation of the Burundi's economy to produce sustainable, job-creating growth; (iii) accessibility and quality in basic services and strengthening of the social safety net; and (iv) a rational approach to environmental and spatial management.

The budgetary framework set forth in this context reflects the government's intention henceforth to allocate resources in favor of the sectors with the greatest potential for promoting growth, with a view to gradually transforming the national economy, generating growth, and creating new jobs, and in this way combating poverty more effectively. To this end, the government seeks to achieve a growth rate of 8.2 percent by 2015, by implementing a strategy based on mobilizing domestic financing more effectively and earmarking resources in accordance with their distribution in the following table.

Table 1. Estimation of relative budgetary shares over the course of the PRSP II

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Axe 1: Rule of law and governance	37.72%	33.05%	31.88%	30.79%	29.87%
Axe 2: Transformation of the economy	23.65%	32.23%	33.38%	34.38%	34.79%
Axe 3: Access to basic social services	36.25%	32.07%	32.19%	32.39%	33.00%
Axe 4: protection of the environment	2.38%	2.64%	2.55%	2.44%	2.34%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: PRSP II

As can be seen, the forecast allocation of resources gives high priority to sectors with growth potential, the relative shares of which show a clear increase from one year to the next, rising from 23.65 percent in 2011 to 34.79 percent in 2015. Of course, whether this pattern will materialize will depend on success in mobilizing the required funds.

It should be recalled that, in the context of implementing the PRSP II, the government has made it a principal to conduct an annual evaluation in order to assess sectoral and macroeconomic performances and to suggest adjustments that may be needed in the coming years.

To this end, preparation of the first implementation report on PRSP II involved the following stages: (i) sector consultations, (ii) analysis of macroeconomic aggregates, and (iii) discussion with civil society, with a particular emphasis on gender issues. The report reviews each of the main strategic pillars in turn, describes the macroeconomic performance and outlook, and reviews the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation that led to the production of this report.

The review takes the results monitoring indicators identified during preparation of the PRSP II, and updates them for the year 2012, thus allowing an objective assessment of the impacts of the main programs. It also introduces more detailed budgetary monitoring, including a disbursement levels for the investment program in 2012, with respect both to domestic funds and to external assistance.

This review, covering the year 2012, outlines the main areas of progress, identifies the difficulties encountered in achieving the established objectives, and proposes new measures to fill gaps and improve results.

III. Principal areas of progress and challenges in implementing the programs contained in the PRSP II

Successful implementation of the PRSP II should make it possible to achieve growth of 8.2 percent in 2015, compared to the 3.9 percent recorded in 2010, and should bring the poverty rate down to 49.2 percent in 2015, compared to 67 percent in 2006. Growth could however be even stronger if the already positive trend in investment were to be reinforced. Such a performance will result from the measures adopted by the government to make private investment more attractive and to seize the wider market opportunities offered by Burundi's membership in the EAC.

Following approval of the PRSP II document in November 2011, the official launch took place in February 2012, marking the kickoff for the priority programs. This was followed by a donors' conference that was held in Geneva at the end of October 2012. That important meeting was well attended by the country's development partners, representatives of civil society and business people, and offered an excellent opportunity to build a broad consensus concerning the problems associated with financing the priority programs under the PRSP II, and reciprocal commitments linked to the disbursement of funds.

In order to give practical effect to the promises made during the Geneva conference, the government and its development partners decided to organize sector-specific conferences to be held in July and October 2013. The targeted sectors are consistent with the areas of concentration of the PRSP II and relate to: (i) transportation infrastructure, information and communication technologies (ICT) and energy; (ii) development of the private sector and tourism; (iii) governance, the rule of law and gender issues; (iv) education; (v) health; and (vi) the environment, water and sanitation.

An analysis of the results recorded during 2012 (the first year of implementation of the PRSP II) indicates that some promising areas of progress are beginning to appear, despite the cutbacks in budgetary support and the gloom prevailing in the international financial system. It also highlights the persistent difficulties that have led to poor performances in certain socioeconomic sectors, and it suggests some paths to follow in the search for corrective measures with a view to moving forward.

3.1. Strengthening the rule of law, consolidating good governance, and promoting gender equality

3.1.1. Strengthening justice and the rule of law

3.1.1.1. Rehabilitating the justice system

Justice and the rule of law constitute an important component in efforts to promote and consolidate good governance. They rely on three pillars, which are: (i) an independent judiciary; (ii) justice for all; and (iii) humane criminal justice. The objective of instituting an independent judiciary depends on improving the legal framework, carrying out the tasks devolved to the senior oversight body for the judiciary (*Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature*) and recognition of the institutional hierarchy of Supreme Court. It also means finding appropriate responses to the problems relating to the availability of statistical data and enhancing the professionalism of players in the justice system.

The actions taken to **strengthen the independence of the judiciary** have now reached a decisive stage, with the establishment of a multidisciplinary committee (comprising the National Assembly, the Senate, the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the President of the Republic, civil society, religious denominations etc.) which has been tasked with preparing the "Estates General of Justice", the preparation of a study on the effectiveness of the missions of the Supreme Court, introduction of ethical guidelines for judges, updating of the country's codes and laws, and finalization of the Statistical Yearbook which will lay the basis for monitoring and evaluation of performance in the justice sector. It is also important to note the training in the area of ethics and judicial administration that the Professional Training Center is now providing to 128 new judges, the training of trainers for the benefit of 39 judges, and the training now under way for 404 judges and 541 justice workers (AOJ).

Other actions taken as part of the effort to strengthen the independence of the judiciary include: (i) preparation of a strategic plan for providing initial training to judges; (ii) introduction of a continuous training program, preparation and organization of a workshop on harmonizing the roles of the Supreme Court, the national prosecutor's office (*Parquet Général*) and the Office of

the General Inspector of Justice; as well as (iii) the launch of a program to simplify judicial inspections and improve the results.

In a similar vein, a study on a strategic plan for the *Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature* has been initiated with a view to giving that institution that means to play its proper role as guarantor of the independence of the judicial authority and to serve as the disciplinary oversight body for judges.

"Justice for all" implies ensuring that jurisdictions have appropriate infrastructure and means of work, strengthening the ethics and professional conduct of judicial personnel, and consequently improving the productivity rate of judges, and instituting an effective system of local or community justice, supplemented by legal aid for the poor.

Efforts to establish justice for all continued during the course of 2012, in particular: (i) through an ongoing policy of strengthening capacities, under which records were prepared on 4382 cases; and (ii) the conduct of inspections in 11 superior courts (*Tribunaux de Grande Instance*) and 26 local courts (*Tribunaux de Résidence*). Despite the efforts to reduce the backlog of court cases, the volume remained high in comparison with the previous year.

In fact, while the number of court cases pending judgment was 58,787 in 2011, it increased in 2012 to 61,537, well above the target of 41,700 that had been set initially. At the same time, the percentage of cases decided as a proportion of cases docketed fell from 95 percent in 2011 to 62.8 percent in 2012, whereas the objective was to raise it to 97 percent. This poor performance can be laid essentially to the failure to attain the minimum through-put demanded, the increase in the number of cases filed, and a shortage of resources. In order to reduce this backlog of cases, the Ministry of Justice organized campaigns for the execution of judgments during the course of 2013.

To come to grips with this distortion, the Ministry of Justice and the *Garde des Sceaux* ("Keeper of the Seals") are planning to conduct awareness raising campaigns for judges in the coming years, in order to ensure respect for the productivity standard as well as to speed the work of documenting and executing judgments already handed down. Initiatives intended to build on the progress achieved include publication in the national language of the magistrates' guide and the users' guide to the public justice services, the establishment of a database containing the "official bulletins of Burundi" (BOB), and a study of the community justice system, supplemented by the establishment of local justice committees.

The effort to achieve justice for all is also being pursued through programs both for expanding supply capacities and for stimulating demand. A brainstorming session involving the heads of jurisdictions, the Attorney General's office, the "Personalized Administrations" and the Central Administration was held in March 2012 to assess the work of the judicial corps and to exchange views on the sector policy document for 2011-2015. Other actions designed to boost the supply of justice services have included: (i) computerization of judicial services, including activation of the Ministry of Justice website, Internet links to the central administration, courts (*palais*) I and II, the CEDJ (Judicial Studies and Documentation Center), the SNL (National Legislation Service), the DGAP (General Directorate of Penitentiary Affairs), [at] Cibitoke and Mwaro; (ii)

delivery of 120 motorcycles to the local courts; (iii) construction and rehabilitation of 55 courthouses and two Superior Court buildings, as well as the holding of a seminar for the heads of the local courts in April 2012.

A study for the construction of the Professional Training Center for Justice in Ngozi has been approved, and construction was to begin in 2013, representing another important step in improving access to justice services.

When it comes to expanding the demand for justice, significant progress has been made with the authorization of funding for "reception and guidance offices" in all jurisdictions of Burundi, and a pilot project for an inter-municipal legal aid service, initially covering 27 communes.

In connection with the establishment of a more humane criminal justice system, the idea is to bring about a progressive improvement in the entire criminal justice process by providing better living conditions for detainees, in particular the most vulnerable groups. In the course of this effort, the percentage of pre-trial detainees to the total number of prisoners has been reduced by 25 percent between 2011 and 2012, representing undeniable progress which should be reinforced in the coming years.

At the same time, the granting of pardons by the President of the Republic and other regulatory acts pursuant to the presidential decree have reduced the prison population by 29.7 percent and have significantly diminished the prison occupancy rate, as can be appreciated from the following graph.

Figure 1. Prison occupancy rate



Source: Ministry of Justice

During the period under review, priority was given to strengthening the legal framework with a view to improving the living conditions of inmates and preparing for their social reintegration. The efforts made in this respect consisted essentially of: (i) promulgation of Law no. 1/20 of April 22, 2012, amending certain provisions of the criminal code, which should have a major impact on reducing the prison population through the use of sentences to be served by work in

the community; (ii) preparation of draft legislation reforming the Code of Criminal Procedure; and (iii) the development of a first draft of a code for the protection of children.

Beyond the drafting of new legislation, the government has also conducted a diagnostic study of penal policy, which has shed light on the concrete problems that are undermining the crime prevention system and has accelerated the implementation of measures to reduce congestion in the prisons.

The training sessions held for persons involved in juvenile justice are also intended to address concerns to improve the prison system. In order to make the national penal policy effective, new directives must still be spelled out in order to find a lasting solution to the real causes that lead to prison overcrowding, and which can be laid primarily to the systematic resort to detention and to the malfunctioning of the courts.

As part of the policy for taking account of gender, 27 trainers have been trained in use of the magistrates' guide and the training manual on gender-based violence (GBV) has been approved. In addition, six prisons have been rehabilitated with the establishment of separate sections for women and juveniles. Establishment of a juveniles unit is another step forward in observance of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, concerning the sale and trafficking of children, the prostitution of children, and child pornography.

3.1.1.2. Implementing the transitional justice system

On another front, it may be noted that, following workshops on implementation of the **Truth and Reconciliation Commission (*Commission Vérité et Réconciliation*, CVR)**, the draft law on this matter was approved by the Council of Ministers on November 14, and was transmitted to Parliament on December 27, 2012.

The establishment of a network of local experts on transitional justice and the organization of several seminars on the protection of witnesses and victims constitute an important stage for the phases to come, which will include a study of the legal framework and the preparation of a draft law.

3.1.1.3. Promoting human rights

The government's decision to move forward in the area of human rights has been given concrete shape at three levels, **starting with respect for its commitments to the international community**. To this end, attention should be drawn to ratification, by Law no. 1/5 of April 5, 2012, of the Additional Protocol to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (the Palermo Convention), to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

Next we should note the process, now fairly far advanced, concerning ratification (for 2013) of (i) the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its optional protocol; (ii) the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; (iii) the optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; (iv) the Protocol to the Convention against Torture; and (v) a draft law ratifying the

African Union Convention on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons, the Kampala Convention, which has been transmitted to Parliament. It is important to note that these various conventions were the subject of detailed reports during 2012.

It is also important to note that the draft law transposing into domestic legislation the Great Lakes Pact on Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons has been drafted and is awaiting submission to Parliament. An initial draft authorizing accession to and ratification of the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness was submitted to the government in 2012. On the other hand, the question of lifting four reservations to the 1954 International Convention on Refugees has yet to be analyzed (access to education, employment, and freedom of movement).

The second aspect relates to the promotion and protection of human rights. High priority has been given to particularly vulnerable categories of persons, in particular through: (i) the creation in July 2012 of a pilot center, known as the Centre Humura, to provide comprehensive care (psychological, social, material, legal, medical and community) to the victims of gender-based violence; (ii) the provision of housing and land for the Batwa [an indigenous pygmy people] in the "peace villages", as part of the policy to ensure nondiscrimination against Batwa children; (iii) preparation of a draft national policy for the protection of adopted children; (iv) organization of public information and awareness raising campaigns to combat discrimination against albinos; and (v) campaigns to encourage parents to register their children officially.

Generally speaking, there was a decline in the number of reported murders in 2012, by comparison with 2011. The alleged perpetrators of murders have been brought to justice, and a commission of inquiry on cases of extrajudicial execution and torture has been instituted by the Prosecutor General of the Republic. In this report, made public on August 23, 2012, the commission concluded that extrajudicial execution was non-existent in Burundi.

Campaigns to raise awareness of respect for human rights have been conducted, and at the same time the UN Office in Burundi and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights have sponsored bimonthly meetings with representatives of the security and information services and the ministers responsible for human rights, as well as the Ministry for Foreign Relations and International Cooperation, the judicial authorities, and civil society, dealing with the situation of human rights in general.

Third, particular attention has been paid to improving the institutional framework and building capacities. On the institutional front, a national children's forum was created on June 5, 2012 and the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender has established deconcentrated offices responsible for human rights, among other issues, in the provinces and communes. These moves are expected to help broaden the instances for monitoring trends in the human rights situation. In terms of capacity building, preparation of the national policy for the protection of children and the national human rights policy and its action plan 2012-2017, as well as training in human rights for police chiefs and commissioners and coordinators of the Family Development Center (CDF) constitute key developments during 2012. In addition, several NGOs involved in the defense of human rights have been granted authorization.

3.1.1.4. Strengthening the capacities and the integrity of the defense and security forces

The security situation has remained virtually stable throughout the territory of Burundi, apart from a few cases of criminality resulting generally from the presence of small arms and light weapons in the country, landownership disputes, and the extreme poverty in which an important segment of the population still lives.

In order to reinforce achievements to date on the security front, the program for the collection and destruction of small arms turned in to or seized by the police has continued to be executed with success. The Standing National Commission against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons succeeded in destroying 938 hand grenades, 23 shell launchers, 64 rockets and 85,840 cartridges, between June and July 2012.

Similarly, the campaign for the marking and registration of weapons of the defense and security forces has been pursued, and now covers more than 60 percent of police weapons, while all military weapons were fully registered at the end of December 2012.

The implementation of other multidimensional programs has produced encouraging results with respect to the security objectives defined by the PRSP II. Thus, a promising start has been made at **regional integration of the security dimension**, which is one of the priorities of the EAC, with the exchange of trainees in the various military academies, participation in joint military exercises, signature of the protocol on defense and security within the EAC, and the secondment of Burundian officers to the "Joint Intelligence Fusion Center" based in Goma and to the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism, as called for by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR).

Attention should also be drawn to the key role that Burundi continues to play in peacekeeping in Somalia, in particular its participation in developing a new concept for operations in that country, the formation of three supplementary battalions as effective backup, and the strengthening of capacities at Keren in Kenya, thereby allowing deployment in the high commands of the African Union Mission for Somalia (AMISOM).

Lastly, Burundi hosted a meeting, from May 14 to 18, 2012, of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa. On that occasion, representatives of the 11 member States reviewed security conditions and the obstacles to peace in the subregion, and decided to take the required measures to eliminate the hostile forces operating in the region. As well, the Joint Intelligence Fusion Center of Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, responsible for collecting and analyzing information with a view to eradicating local and foreign armed groups, was inaugurated in Goma.

Efforts to make **the defense and security forces more professional** have focused on capacity building programs. To this end, 50 senior officers of the National Defense Forces (FDN) have taken the in-depth management course, allowing them to harmonize and boost their competencies in the areas of planning, leadership, management and communication, reform of the defense corps, and security and ethics. Supplementary measures have been taken in this

direction, relating to training, instruction in military regulations for all categories, and ordinary training programs with 100 percent coverage in CEMCI, SPO, SCAP, EMM [military training schools] and in all the training centers such as the Bururi camp (for military personnel and NCOs), ISCAM for officer candidates, and GEMS for advanced military training.

In addition, more than 80 officers and NCOs have been sent to the partner countries of Burundi for specialized training in such varied fields as parachuting, marine warfare, infantry, operational logistics and peacekeeping. As well, with support from the UN office, 74 officers have been trained as trainers in the field of human rights and international humanitarian law, and three specialized training sessions have been organized for 33 military police officers, 44 judicial police officers, and 19 arsenal managers. At the same time, awareness raising campaigns for training military judges and the program for rationalizing the defense and security forces have proceeded normally. In 2012, staff levels in the FDN were reduced by 228 men, and in the police by 188 men.

In the wake of the defense review, the availability of the National Defense Policy is a prime tool for making steady improvements in the effectiveness of the FDN. This is also true for the antiterrorism platform which has been implemented in collaboration with various stakeholders.

The establishment of new infrastructure (barracks) including an awareness and training center, and the supply and upgrade of equipment such as aircraft, vehicles and boats have significantly improved performance in the various units. More specifically, the actions taken have involved: (i) construction of six barracks buildings (DCA Kamenge, UGL, ISCAM, BLFDN, Bn Inf Lac, 22 Bn BI); (ii) training for officers in the use of software for the architectural design and maintenance of infrastructure (Archicad); (iii) the start of construction on the building to house interns from EAC member countries; and (iv) construction of an awareness and training center that could also be used to promote the military heritage. Lastly, the cornerstone has been laid for a building that will house the central offices of the Ministry of National Defense and Veterans' Affairs.

Efforts to address questions relating to the **welfare of members of the FDA** have consisted essentially of strengthening access to healthcare, in particular through computerized management of medications, specialized training for officers in neighboring countries and for NCOs in paramedic schools, and awareness raising about HIV/AIDS, with the emphasis on screening and on the regular supply of ARV drugs and medications against opportunistic infections.

In order to facilitate the provision of services to military personnel and their dependents, the acquisition of new software for use in career and payroll management as well as for the management of inventories, together with the renewal of certain equipment, constitute important steps that will need to be reinforced from one year to the next.

In terms of **enhancing the image of the FDN and mainstreaming the gender dimension**, the emphasis has been placed on awareness raising and information channels such as the "open doors" week, the holding of an information session for the Defense and Security Committee of Parliament, exchanges of information with civil society in the area of gender mainstreaming, and

judicial chats with military personnel. In this same spirit, training is being provided in ethics and in international humanitarian law for troops awaiting deployment to AMISOM.

Outreach sessions have also being organized to encourage girls to enlist in the defense and security forces. Another innovation, which should be consolidated in coming years, has been to adapt equipment, infrastructure and other logistics means to gender-related issues.

The FDN have also turned their attention to **making better use of various resources**. To this end, some military properties are being used for planting fruits and other species of trees, old military equipment and materiel are being collected for preservation and reuse, and a monument has been built to honor the bravery of soldiers fallen on the battlefield.

Lastly, with respect to the objective of building a community police force that is effective, neutral and devoted to serving the public, skills reinforcement remains a central concern of the government. To this end, it has provided training in audit and planning to 40 police officers. Thanks to the installation of new software, staff of the General Inspection of Public Security have now improved their knowledge of human resource management.

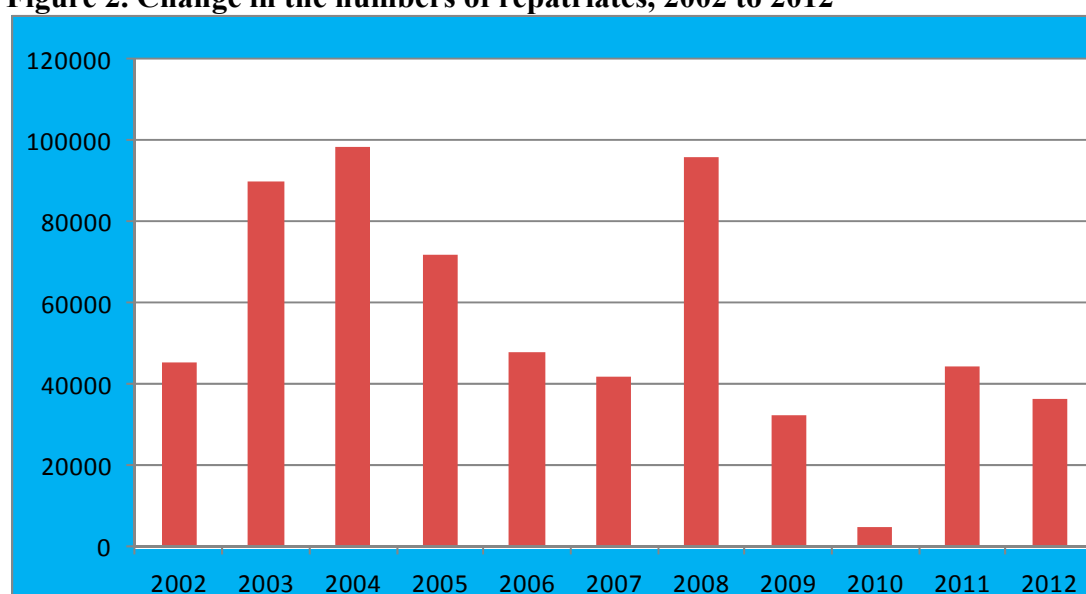
In addition, the adoption of a police communication strategy and training for 70 officers in its implementation will help reinforce the neutrality of the police, while the establishment of internal regulations for the national police and the introduction of a complaints mechanism will enhance the integrity of the corps. With the introduction and renewal of village security been reinforced.

3.1.1.5. Socioeconomic reintegration of persons affected by the conflict

A significant proportion of Burundi's population still falls within the category of victims, which includes repatriates, displaced persons, former combatants, and other vulnerable groups (persons with disabilities, the Batwa, albinos, orphans, the elderly, etc.). To address the vulnerability of this category of the population, the Government of Burundi, with the support of its development partners, has been engaged for several years in programs for the socioeconomic reintegration of persons affected directly or indirectly by the Burundian conflict.

In this regard, the year 2012 was marked by unprecedented efforts in the area of repatriation, the reestablishment of Burundian refugees and assistance to vulnerable groups. Thus, some 500 displaced households have been resettled, 1718 persons with disabilities have received multifaceted assistance, and 11,944 individuals have received medical aid. With specific reference to refugees, 36,648 were repatriated in 2012, coinciding with closure of the last Burundian refugee camp in Tanzania. Generally speaking, repatriates have continued to benefit from socioeconomic reintegration programs, and in particular from measures to ensure their access to land.

Figure 2. Change in the numbers of repatriates, 2002 to 2012



Source: Ministry for National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender

Other encouraging results have been achieved, thanks notably to: (i) the repatriation of 1471 Burundians from other countries, including the DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo); (ii) the construction of 1500 shelters for repatriates; (iii) the identification of 500 families, of which 332 have received support for voluntary return; and (iv) the delivery of 77,000 tin roofing sheets to 3500 households of victims. It was initially planned to provide 6000 sheets.

Notwithstanding the achievements under the programs for reintegrating persons affected by the conflict, there are still some major challenges to be addressed by the government in reintegrating populations victimized by the war: these include ensuring their socioeconomic reintegration and their access to land, to ownership, to adequate housing, and to the means of production, as well as the availability of basic social services.

Following a profiling exercise conducted in 2011 and submitted to the government in 2012, the strategy to find lasting solutions for 78,940 internally displaced persons is now awaiting approval. In November 2013, however, the government, with the help of its international partners, launched a pilot process of voluntary return for IDPs, which should facilitate the implementation of an overall process of lasting solutions.

As to the specific programs for other vulnerable groups, the main achievements to date have involved training for 150 persons with disabilities and the construction of 230 houses for such persons. In this connection it is also important to note the support for 58 associations that are mounting income generating activities, and the delivery of mobility equipment to 1280 disabled persons.

3.1.2. Consolidating good governance and institutional performance

At the outset, it must be noted that implementation of the National Governance and Anticorruption Strategy, adopted in November 2011, is steadily gaining ground. Now that the

Technical Secretariat is operational, the contents of the strategy have been widely publicized throughout the central administration, and translation of the document into the national language will make it easier to raise awareness among local elected officials and civil society, and to involve all echelons more closely in the mechanisms for monitoring it.

3.1.2.1. Consolidating democracy

Thanks to efforts to clean up the political climate and to strengthen mechanisms for dialogue, Burundi was characterized throughout the year 2012 by a normal functioning of its institutions. The main challenge posed for strengthening the democratic process, however, still relates to the capacities of political players to capitalize on the experience gained from the 2010 elections in order to consolidate democratic values and to make proper preparations, in an inclusive way, for the success of the elections planned for 2015.

On August 26, 2012, the Head of State reiterated his call for politicians in exile to return to the country. He thus sent a strong signal, the effects of which took concrete shape some months later. The workshop organized in June 2012 at Caux, Switzerland, by the NGO *Initiative et Changement*, which succeeded in bringing together representatives of all political parties, including the opposition parties not represented in Parliament, provided an opportunity for the exchange of views on the political landscape, the release of political prisoners, the end of exile for the leaders of certain parties, and the organization of the 2015 elections.

The recommendations flowing from that meeting have been followed up through two workshops held, respectively, on August 8 in Bujumbura and on October 17-19 in Nyanza-Lac, as well as the meetings organized by the Ministry of the Interior on November 26 and December 24, 2012, for political players.

These sessions constituted an important step towards reaching consensus as to the difficulties that might derail the coming elections, and achieving broad agreement on the possible solutions. Building upon the progress made in 2012, the government has decided to move forward in consolidating the public dialogue on key questions such as the amendment of the Constitution, the preparation of the new electoral code, the effective return of political leaders in exile, and the issue of financing for the 2015 elections.

On the political front, meetings are still being held on a regular basis with the leaders of political parties, while the law governing political opposition has been adopted and should allow for the revival of dialogue, particularly about the key issues inherent in strengthening democracy.

In this same vein, debates have been organized in connection with the proposed law establishing an overall framework for CSOs [civil society organizations or nonprofit associations] and feedback has been obtained on the results of the "Estates General of Civil Society" held on April 17 and 18, 2012. A technical committee has been established to examine the ways and means of creating a framework for consultation between civil society and the government. All of these developments should serve to strengthen the legal framework governing civil society.

The Ministry of the Interior has established a technical committee to serve as a standing forum for dialogue between the two sides, and it has conducted a study for updating the database on

CSOs, while providing support to CSOs through the European Union's OSCAR project [for "supporting and strengthening civil society organizations"]. In addition, the new National Independent Electoral Commission has been established, and its members sworn in before the President of the Republic and the Parliament.

The commission has made some progress in terms of upgrading the electoral process. This has included: (i) the establishment of a permanent voters' list; (ii) a modern and efficient filing mechanism and procedures, and a central interconnected computer network; (iii) installation of management and administrative software; and (iv) implementation of the training plan, as well as preparation of a 2012-2015 communications strategy and plan.

Other important steps toward consolidating the democratic culture include the preparation of draft amendments to the electoral code, the adoption and publication of a practical guide and job specifications for elected village officials, and preparation of a "patriotic training program". The remaining challenge is to ensure that the revision of the electoral code is in harmony with the amendment to the Constitution.

In the area of communication, a sound basis for restoring a regulatory environment that promotes professionalism in the media has been laid with preparation of: (i) the national communications policy, (ii) the government's communication strategy, (iii) the audiovisual sector policy, (iv) the draft decree establishing the purpose, organization and management of the "Fund for the promotion of Burundian press and communications agencies", (v) the manual of management procedures and the allocation of funding in support of the media, and (vi) the draft law on access to information.

Among other measures taken by the government to strengthen the media, the draft law on the status of journalists and information technicians has been finalized, the decree implementing the institutional framework for the migration from analog to digital television and radio broadcasting has been issued and applied, and a technical feasibility study of such migration in Burundi has been completed.

In due course, through its communications policy the government intends **to improve its own communications** and to strengthen the capacities of media professionals, **to modernize the newspaper and publishing companies** and make them more professional by establishing a fund to support the development of media activities, to publicize the national communications policy, and to rehabilitate and equip the ABP (Burundi press agency) and the RTNB (national radio and TV network).

3.1.2.2. Intensifying efforts against bribery, embezzlement and other forms of corruption

There has been significant progress thanks to the sustained efforts that the government has been making in recent years. In the corruption perceptions index ranking published by Transparency International, Burundi ranked 159/174 in 2012, whereas it stood at 172/184 in 2011. Procedures for initiating the prosecution of corruption cases have been accelerated, and embezzled funds have been recovered. Programs to reinforce capacities of

the control bodies such as the Office of the General Inspector of Government and the Special Anticorruption Brigade have helped to improve the verification skills of senior managers. A workshop sponsored by the Special Brigade was held in November 2012 at Makamba and Bururi for police and military officers and representatives of civil society, in order to familiarize them with the anticorruption law. As well, the authorities have conducted a number of field raids, two government retreats have been organized, and International Anticorruption Day was duly celebrated, as further evidence of the government's determination to involve the various stakeholders more closely in the battle against corruption.

Concrete actions have also been taken to prevent and punish corruption, in particular the preparation of a draft law amending the legal framework to allow for more effective action against corruption. Thus, the Special Brigade has prepared 229 cases, involving a total amount of more than BIF 43,112,420,169, and has transmitted them to the public prosecutor in the anticorruption court. Proceedings have been initiated to ensure that pending cases in the jurisdictions concerned are treated with full rigor and in accordance with the state of the art, thus lending greater credibility to the government's Strategy on Good Governance and Corruption. At the same time, the Anticorruption Court has issued orders in 244 of the 451 cases being processed. The reports of the Special Brigade revealed numerous acts of corruption, including some perpetrated by government officials. As well, the Anticorruption Court has implicated a number of business people. In the future, it is planned to update the law amending the legal framework in order to make the battle against corruption more effective.

In this context, a sum of more than 1 billion (BIF 1,284,494,418) has been recovered for the public treasury, primarily in cases of *flagrante delicto* that did not require judicial procedures. In pursuit of the same objective of unmasking fraud in Burundi, the IGE (Office of the Government Inspector) has produced 50 definitive investigation reports, with an amount at stake of BIF 5 billion, which the public treasury will be able to retrieve after implementation of the recommendations contained in those reports. In terms of sanctions against bribery and embezzlement, it is important to note that 130 persons have been imprisoned. At the end of 2012, the number of confirmed cases of corruption stood at 232, and 54.1 percent of the cases identified in 2012 have been judged by the Anticorruption Court.

3.1.2.3. Improving the performance of public institutions

A. Strengthening the capacities of the coordinating units

The shortage of institutional, organizational and human capacities remains a major handicap for the proper execution of development programs and projects. To address this constraint, the government has launched the preparation of guidance documents focused on: (i) the national capacity building policy; (ii) the national capacity building strategy; (iii) the schedule of priority actions; (iv) the communication strategy on capacity building in Burundi; (v) the monitoring and evaluation plan for the national capacity building strategy; and (vi) the report on Burundi's profile in the area of capacity building, commissioned by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Union.

When it comes to strengthening the legislative, representative and oversight capacities of Parliament, multiple actions have been taken, in particular with respect to the strategy for

strengthening parliamentary capacities covering the period 2012-2015 and its 2012-2013 action plan, which was approved in October 2012; strengthening the capacities of the standing committees and services of Parliament; and adopting and implementing a priority legislative program to take account of the gender dimension. Parliament has also equipped itself with budgetary and planning tools for respecting gender balance and it has already begun to implement the strategic plan of the Association of Women Parliamentarians. The Audit Court (*Cour des Comptes*) has now prepared a strategic plan to provide better support to Parliament.

The Office of the Ombudsman has also pursued its conciliation role. To this end, it has processed 81 (or 55 percent) of 147 complaints that had been submitted to it in the context of land ownership disputes, problems related to abuse of official power, execution of court judgments, and cases of embezzlement. In parallel with the opening of decentralized offices, the Office of the Mediator presented its first strategic plan in June 2012. That office, with the support of the UN office, organized a workshop dealing with the strengthening of capacities for mediation, negotiation and dispute settlement, aimed at 31 officials of the Ombudsman's Office.

B. Accelerating the implementation of government reforms

With a view to enhancing the efficiency and accessibility of public services, the government has already put in place two important tools. These are the National Plan for Reform of Government (NRA), the contents of which are consistent with international standards, and the study on Performance Management in the Public Sector, the purpose of which is to establish results-based management mechanisms. The performance management reports are available but they must still be validated by the thematic group, while the strategic plan of the ENA, (National School of Administration), the plan for post-career retraining (*reconversion au post carrière*), and the manual for mainstreaming the gender issue in implementation of the PNRA (National Program of Administrative Reforms) are in the course of finalization.

The government has recently adopted a pay policy for the public sector, focused on the triple objective of: (i) doing away with pay inequities; (ii) reinforcing control over the payroll; and (iii) strengthening the transparency of pay policy.

This policy is accompanied by an action plan that is to be implemented over three years, running from October 2012 to January 2015. Another key reform concerns the effort to make recruitment more transparent, as a necessary condition for the success of the proposed modernization of the central administration.

In this regard, under the supervision of the National Recruitment Commission which is tasked with enforcing the hiring rules and ensuring their objectivity, vacancy notices must be published in advance so as to constitute files on job seekers, and periodic tests must be organized to promote competencies. To this end, implementation of the national program for government reform should facilitate application of the directives set forth in Law no. 1/09 of March 17, 2005, making the distinction between political and technical functions. With respect to promoting social dialogue, the National Council on Social Dialogue was instituted by Decree no. 100/47 of February 9, 2012.

C. Expanding the capacity of government buildings

Enhancing government efficiency and reducing the budgetary burden of leasing costs constitute a major challenge, which is being addressed by the government's policy to strengthen the accommodation capacity of public buildings.

Apart from ongoing maintenance work and rehabilitation to safeguard public buildings (in particular the University Hospital Center of Kamenge, first phase, and the Ministry of Public Health), actions taken during the course of 2012 to remedy the inadequacy of the existing stock of buildings have focused essentially on: (i) finishing the finance ministry building, (ii) conducting a properties inventory, and (iii) studies concerning future construction of the building for the Ministry of Public Safety, and buildings for the National Assembly and the Senate.

Other projects have also been launched, such as strategic studies for the new housing and government buildings policy, studies on the administrative and business zone, and stabilization works for the Ijenda high school (*lycée*) and the Ndora health center.

For the coming years, there are plans to step up the building rehabilitation programs, in particular the Vugizo high school, rehabilitation of the Kamenge University Hospital Center (second phase), and residences for the provincial governors. Efforts will also be made to speed the launch of construction work on the Presidential Palace, the National Assembly and Senate buildings, the modern stadium, and the Ministry of Public Safety.

D. Decentralization and community development

The legal framework for decentralization is gradually taking shape, with the preparation of various texts intended to speed the process. These include: (i) a draft law on the transfer of responsibilities from the central government to the communes, which has already been transmitted to Parliament; (ii) two draft decrees, one on "intercommunality" and the other on decentralized cooperation; (iii) a draft decree on municipal ("communal") taxation; and (iv) a draft ordinance on the maintenance of socioeconomic infrastructure. As part of the 2012-2015 three-year plan, a study of the institutional and financial viability of rural communes in Burundi has been prepared: it has shown that rural communes are not economically viable, and it proposes a new administrative delineation.

Specific actions taken during the period under review concerned: (i) the production of the territorial administration yearbook; (ii) organization of the "Estates General on Decentralization"; (iii) a performance evaluation of all the country's communes; (iv) the holding of "Burundian commune day"; (v) a study on the deconcentration of government services; (vi) establishment and equipping of a documentation center on decentralization; (vii) preparation and publication of the Practical Guide for mobilizing municipal financial resources; (viii) preparation of a draft decree on the deconcentration of government services; (ix) finalization of the decree instituting the National Decentralization Orientation and Steering Committee; (x) preparation of a draft law on the municipal civil service; (xi) revision of regulations governing the national communal investment fund (FONIC); (xii) preparation of a manual for implementing the PCDCs (community development plans); (xiii) updating of the national communal planning guide, preparation of a three-year plan (2012-2015) for implementing the national decentralization

policy; and (xiv) preparation of a national capacity building program for local players involved in decentralization, together with its three-year action plan.

With respect to local governance, public procurement units have been established in the 16 provinces, a practical guide on municipal procurement management has been prepared, a midterm activities evaluation has been conducted for 102 communal councils, and municipal finance inspections have been carried out in all the communes of Karusi, Ngozi, Rutana and Kayanza.

In terms of strengthening the capacities of those responsible for the decentralized structures, communication units have been established, workshops have been held to provide training for local elected officials, governors and their senior staff on application of the control manual, and 96 computers have been distributed to provincial and communal offices, with a view to enhancing work methods at the decentralized levels.

In the short term, the issues that will require particular attention include: (i) the draft of the new administrative delineation, which will require close interministerial cooperation and the involvement and commitment of various stakeholders, including Parliament; (ii) the law on the municipal civil service, which is dependent on adoption of the law transferring central government responsibilities to the communes; and (iii) the municipality (*Mairie*) of Bujumbura, which is not decentralized.

In the context of community development, particular stress has been placed on strengthening the capacities of local players, through the preparation of 20 training modules harmonized with national standards, creation of a training center for local officials, updating of the national guide on local planning, and second-generation community development plans in the provinces of Muramvya, Bubanza, Gitega, Makamba, Kirundo, Cankuzo and Bujumbura Rural. However, in the province of Gitega, the PCDCs have yet to be updated in 3 communes, namely Gishubi, Ryansoro and Nyarusange.

Efforts to strengthen territorial administration and decentralization have also benefited from operations such as monitoring of the communal councils in terms of their accountability obligations, distribution of 1000 bicycles to members of the CCDC (municipal community development councils), except for the urban communes of Bujumbura, preparation of a manual on municipal financing strategies, preparation and publication of regulations for application of communal law, preparation of a practical guide for elected village officials and training for local leaders and communal and provincial officials, respectively, on the manuals governing administrative and financial procedures and on the drafting of administrative records.

E. Statistics development

Governance of the National Statistics System (SSN) and the production of reliable and regular statistical data were two essential aspects that characterized statistical activity during the year 2012.

On the governance front, the National Statistical Information Council (CNIS) adopted several resolutions, the most important of which concern the creation of statistical units in all the

ministries. As well, the CNIS has proposed a draft decree instituting a "*visa statistique*" (i.e. official authorization) and an ethical opinion for any statistical survey and any biomedical or behavioral study on human beings, the definition of basic criteria for the national data quality assurance framework, and a midterm review of the National Statistics Development Strategy of Burundi (SNDS-Burundi).

Actions concerning the production of reliable statistical data focused on: (i) the production and publication of the national accounts for 2009, which were adopted by the government on July 25, 2012, with the entire series from 2005 to 2009, quarterly bulletins and economic notes for the year 2012, the CPI and monthly price bulletins for the year 2012, the Statistical Yearbook for 2010 and the agricultural statistics yearbook for 2011; (ii) implementation of the 2011-2012 National Agricultural Survey of Burundi (ENAB), the results of which have already been published, and the 2012 Malaria Indicators Survey of Burundi (EIPBU); (iii) preparation of the survey of household living conditions, which will be used to update the country's poverty profile and the household goods basket used to calculate the consumer price index (CPI); and (iv) strengthening of the provincial branch offices.

For the future, activities are planned relating to: (i) the third demographic and health survey (2014-2015); (ii) preparation of the general population census together with an agricultural census; and (iii) a survey of cross-border trade.

3.1.3. Fiscal management reforms

The measures contained in the PRSP II relating to fiscal management cover the preparation, execution and control phases of the budget. They also place particular stress on cash flow management and management of the public debt as well as the necessary transparency in the approval and award of government contracts.

At the budget preparation stage, a decisive step has been taken thanks to the timely availability of the central government's medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF). The 2013-2015 MTEF, which was used in preparation of the 2013 budget, has been adopted by the Council of Ministers and submitted to Parliament for information. Its usefulness, however, is still compromised by the instability of resources, in particular budgetary support, and its credibility will have to be gradually improved. A decree has been published on budgetary governance, defining the conditions required for formulating fiscal policy and for preparing the budget, as well as rules on budgetary discipline and transparency.

On the other hand, there have been delays in the preparation of MTEFs for the individual line ministries, leading to programming problems at the sector level and risks of inconsistency with the budgetary allocation spelled out in the central MTEF. This situation results in large part from the lack of up-to-date sector policies, the absence of action plans with realistic cost estimates, and persistent difficulties in forecasting the disbursement of external resources. It must be noted that the move to program budgeting, which constitutes a key reform in fiscal management, is now being formulated for the health sector. For the other ministries, a strategy describing the roadmap for implementation of program budgeting is now in the process of finalization.

At the execution phase, the outcomes observed at end December 2012 point to clear backsliding in revenue collection performance: revenues fell well short of forecasts, leading to a commensurate reduction in expenditures.

Thus, the tax ratio, which **stood at 15.4 percent of GDP in 2011, dropped to 14.8 percent in 2012**, following measures adopted by the government (temporary removal of excise taxes on oil products, and of VAT on certain food products), designed to soften the impact of exogenous shocks, in particular rising world prices for oil products.

Among the measures taken by the government to make the revenue collection systems more efficient, we may note (i) the opening of three one-stop revenue offices on the borders with Tanzania and Rwanda; and (ii) a circular from the Minister of Finance asking responsible personnel to respect the laws and regulations in force for limiting unlawful exemptions.

On the budget execution side, it was not possible to contain expenditures within the limits of the available envelope, because of the shortfall in the anticipated resource flows from donors and the drop in domestic revenues. As a result there was greater than expected recourse to advances from the central bank (BRB) to cover the deficit.

In order to give the line ministries greater responsibility in their function of programming and authorizing expenditures, a regulation has already been finalized for introducing expenditure commitment controllers. Currently, these commitment controllers have been deployed in three ministries (health, agriculture and education), and this move will be extended to other ministries by the end of December 2013. However, until the SIGEFI (Integrated Public Financial Management System) is reconfigured to take into account the decentralization of the expenditure chain, this deployment is unlikely to be fully operational.

As well, the pay processing center for civil servants is already operational, thanks to introduction and application of the “OPEN PRH” payroll management software, and it now covers around 88,000 employees. This new tool can be used to detect fictitious civil servants and to verify recruitments not planned for in the budget. Integration of the career management module is expected for 2013.

In the area of cash flow management, the challenge is to maintain the pace of expenditures through the preparation of cash management plans, which will now be done on a weekly basis, and thus to prevent the buildup of government arrears. With respect to the external public debt, it must be noted that, despite reaching the completion point, the risk of over-indebtedness remains relatively high because of the persistent weakness of exports.

With respect to the policy for keeping the debt at a sustainable level, an evaluation mission has been conducted with support from the World Bank. An action plan prepared in that context is now being finalized and its implementation will be facilitated by the recent decision to create a monetary and fiscal policy coordination committee. In this same vein, a borrowing strategy is now being prepared. Thanks to better cooperation between the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Planning, as well as strict enforcement of provisions in the

draft law on public borrowing now under preparation, cash management should be further improved.

In terms of good governance, the government has taken an important measure by ordering the audit of outstanding payment arrears, amounting to more than BIF 90 billion, relating to certain off-budget expenditures, primarily concerning the army, education, health and the government's vehicle fleet. Upon completion of that audit, a plan to clear arrears will be finalized.

3.1.4. Promoting gender equality

The indicators on women's representation in Parliament and in decision-making positions declined, respectively, from 39 percent to 34 percent and from 31.1 percent to 28.7 percent between 2010 and 2012. Despite this trend, the reduction of gender inequalities was front and center in the priority programs implemented during the year 2012.

In the area of combating gender-based violence, 492 victims of sexual and sexist violence received psychological, medical and social support at the Centre Humura in Gitega. It is also important to mention the meeting that was held in Kinshasa, from July 25 to 28, 2012 with ministers responsible for justice and the status of women in the 11 member states of the ICGLR, for the purpose of defining common mechanisms for applying the Kampala Declaration, which seeks to combat impunity for the perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence.

When it comes to the empowerment of women and the mainstreaming of gender in sector policies and programs, particular stress has been placed on capacity building, in particular through training in results-based planning, group management, and preparation of specifications for the gender focal points in each sector.

On the institutional front, a five-year action plan under the updated 2012-2025 National Gender Policy (PNG) has been given technical approval, a decree has been signed creating a national women's forum, a draft law has been prepared on prevention, protection and punishment of gender-based violence, and a pilot center has been inaugurated at Gitega (the *Centre Humura*) to provide comprehensive care to the victims of gender-based violence.

In terms of promoting women's participation, an "open doors" event was organized and publicized, devoted to Security Council Resolution 1325, among other initiatives in the context of the program for raising awareness of this issue. During that event, the priorities discussed focused on: (i) women's participation in mechanisms relating to peacekeeping and the culture of peace, as well as their participation in prevention and protection against sexual and gender-based violence; (ii) the management of public affairs; and (iii) the economic recovery.

In connection with the protection of children, a code to this effect has been prepared along with an action plan covering the period 2012-2016, as a contribution to strengthening the legal and political framework for the protection of children. Moreover, by means of Decree no. 100/107 signed on June 5, 2012, a "childhood forum" has been established, as a further initiative to facilitate the enforcement of children's rights. As well, 750 child protection committees have been created, and have provided care to more than 8000 orphans and other vulnerable children.

Training in the protection of children and their rights has been provided to 500 judicial staff members with a view to improving the handling of cases where children are involved with the law, either as delinquents, witnesses or victims. The protection of children has also been given substance by removing 300 children from the streets – 170 were rescued by CERES and Enfant Soleil, and 130 by GIRIYUJA [an organization devoted to the protection of street children].

3.2. Transforming Burundi's economy to produce sustainable, job-creating growth

3.2.1. Increasing productivity in sectors with growth potential

3.2.1.1. Improving agricultural, livestock and fisheries production

Agriculture remains a major component of the Burundian economy and still accounts for a preponderant share of GDP, primarily through food production. It earns more than 90 percent of the country's export receipts and employs the majority of the rural population. The agriculture sector is considered in the PRSP II as the main engine of growth, provided that it can be progressively modernized, that the size of family farms can be increased from one-half to one hectare, and that yields can be improved.

In light of the recent performance of the agriculture sector, special importance will have to be devoted, over the medium and long term, to expanding agricultural output and guaranteeing food security. As can be appreciated from the data reproduced below, the results achieved in terms of food production remained virtually unchanged through 2011, except for certain crops such as bananas, manioc and sweet potatoes, where output declined in 2011.

Table 2. Production of food crops (in thousands of tons)

Crop	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bananas	1624.82	1607.45	1700.6	1759.96	1845.82	1912.66	1848.73	1184.08
Wheat	7.76	8.01	7.99	8.09	8.58	9.03	9.79	4.2
Sugarcane	168.4	168	175.52	189.17	132.77	131.73	164.49	-
Dried beans	214.79	208.95	205.2	189.66	207.27	201.55	200.67	205.94
Yams	9.91	9.91	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.92	9.9	6.31
Core	125.67	116.83	115.51	117.68	121.77	126.41	128.48	140.54
Manioc	669.55	568.66	558.56	582.46	586.14	598.41	508.74	1244.61
Sweet potatoes	849.78	837.31	873.66	896.88	926.32	966.34	955.1	659.59
Dried peas	32.8	33.24	32.56	30.94	32.7	31.53	31.41	16.72
Potatoes	29.31	26.18	24.41	28.9	30.48	29.68	28.16	47.84
Paddy rice	67.95	68.31	70.91	70.85	78.43	83.02	91.42	64.62
Sorghum	77.23	82.25	85.57	79.82	81.18	83.02	86.85	31.53
Millet	10.6	10.76	10.74	10.74	10.85	10.85	10.78	5.47
Taro	60.79	58.25	58.13	58.34	58.57	58.85	58.33	92.97

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, 2012

Cereals production, on the other hand, has been on an upward trend. In the end, these data show that, overall, food production has not improved greatly, and it is not keeping pace with the needs of a population that is growing steadily. Food shortages remain almost chronic.

The first nationwide agricultural survey was conducted in 2012, providing further details to the available information on food production in Burundi. The results cannot however be interpreted in terms of upward or downward variations against the older series. They simply provide a new database against which future trends can be assessed. These new data once again reveal the weakness of food production in light of demand, a situation that can be explained structurally by the fragmentation of farm properties in Burundi, and by climatic cycles. The average area under exploitation per household nationwide was estimated at only 0.516 ha for the crop year 2011-2012. This area comprises 0.4 ha of land that is fully planted during the three season; 0.041 ha that is lying fallow; 0.038 ha of prairie and pastureland; 0.037 ha of woodland, and a fish pond of barely one square meter. A farm of this size is not sufficient for feeding a Burundian family, which according to the same survey comprises on average five persons.

Table 3. Agricultural land area by component and province

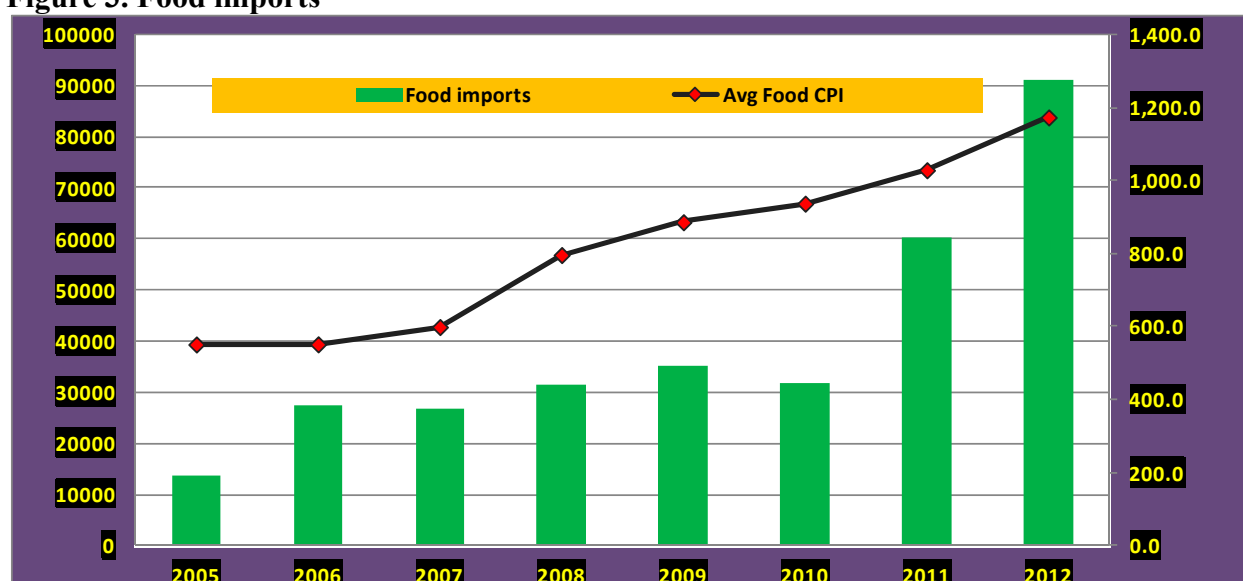
Unit: hectares

Province	All-season cultivated area	Fallow	Prairie/ pastureland	Wooded	Fish pond	Total	Average farm size
Bubanza	17.144	4.053	11	910	5	22.123	0,329
Bujumbura rural	25.512	5.621	2.721	778	42	34.674	0,332
Bururi	33.838	1.426	27.147	11.175	-	73.586	0,687
Cankuzo	29.452	9.043	11.779	753	-	51.027	1,070
Cibitoke	35.214	2.955	269	1.076	-	39.515	0,446
Gitega	43.753	949	510	7.069	-	52.282	0,373
Karuzi	39.726	1.096	342	2.655	-	43.819	0,458
Kayanza	46.585	2.141	3.017	10.553	-	62.296	0,521
Kirundo	75.972	522	1.176	1.158	-	78.828	0,519
Makamba	57.487	19.874	70	1.926	26	79.383	1,010
Muramvya	15.081	886	762	3.647	-	20.376	0,337
Muyinga	59.193	1.985	3.059	2.953	-	67.189	0,472
Mwaro	16.056	245	1.253	3.967	-	21.522	0,373
Ngozi	40.456	743	3.888	5.473	-	50.560	0,370
Rutana	27.913	1.977	894	1.765	13	32.561	0,452
Ruyigi	59.859	10.098	2.686	1.012	28	73.683	0,849
Burundi	623.242	63.612	59.584	56.871	114	803.422	0,516

Source: National Agricultural Survey, 2011-2012 Crop Year (ENAB 2011-2012)

Overall, food production covers needs for a nine-month period, but in certain provinces (Ngozi, Kayanza and Bururi) it is sufficient for only 172 days. One of the consequences of this low availability of foodstuffs is increasing resort to imports, as shown in the following graph:

Figure 3. Food imports



Source: Monthly Bulletin of the BRB, November 2010 and March 2013

Food imports have been rising steadily since 2005, and include staple products such as rice, meat, dairy products, wheat flour and fish. This pressing need to compensate for shortfalls in domestic production has led to an unprecedented increase in both the volume of imports and their value.

It is also apparent that the average prices for foodstuffs in Bujumbura have continued their upward trend, despite some retreat at the end of period, as a result of the removal of taxes on certain products. The combined effects of low domestic food production capacity, heavy dependence on imports from abroad, and high prices constitute risks to people's food security, particularly for the most vulnerable groups, and vigorous measures are needed, particularly to boost yields.

To address the constraints on development of the agriculture sector, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has prepared a National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA) for the Years 2012-2017, the main features of which involve: (i) mobilizing financial resources for implementing the PNIA; (ii) achieving a sustainable increase in output and in food security; (iii) making producers more professional and promoting innovation; (iv) developing specific segments and agribusiness; and (v) strengthening public institutions. This agricultural policy document contains 16 provincial plans for agricultural investment (PPIA). During the course of 2012, important programs were introduced by the government, with the support of donors, and they have produced encouraging results under each of these five objectives.

The mobilization of funds for implementing the PNIA received a boost at the roundtable held in Bujumbura on March 14-15, 2012. That meeting yielded the promise of BIF 230 billion, to which must be added US\$30 million promised by GFASP (Global Agriculture and Food Security Program), "rural youth employment" financing (US\$7 million) and PROPAO [not identified] financing (€18 million).

Under the policy for expanding agricultural output and enhancing food security, the actions already begun must now be stepped up if the food self-sufficiency wager is to be won. The efforts made in this direction during 2012 resulted in progress that must now be progressively strengthened in order to make the agriculture sector capable not only of meeting the people's food needs but also of generating a surplus and contributing increasingly to growth.

The protection of productive capital is, in this regard, one of the most important aspects for reviving agricultural production. To this end, the principal achievements have related to: (i) development of marshlands covering an area of 3167.1 ha; and (ii) the development of catchment basins. In this connection, 67.5 ha of steeply sloping lands have been terraced, 17,196 ha have been contoured, 7266 protective berms have been constructed, 7672 infiltration ditches have been dug, and denuded mountain crests have been protected with the planting of 7,056,861 seedlings. In addition, 6,400,000 seedlings have been produced for planting in 2013.

Work also continued during 2012 on construction of the agricultural dam and reservoir at Kajeke (Gihanga II), with the potential to irrigate 3000 ha, and on the installation of irrigation and desalination infrastructure at Mugarero, covering a surface area of 1467 ha.

Fertility restoration and the distribution of inputs, essential for boosting yields, have been pursued with the distribution of 6947 tons of chemical fertilizer (of which 3647 tons were planned in 2011 but delivered in 2012). The following table highlights the trend in chemical fertilizer imports between 2001 and 2012.

Table 4. Imports of chemical fertilizers to Burundi (thousands of tons)

Product	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
DAP	3.11	3.00	3.10	0.89	3.86	6.00	0.36	0.49	1.30	2.68	5.53	7.57
Urea	1.10	1.02	4.30	0.06	0.64	2.65	1.54	1.92	1.72	2.95	3.35	1.29
NPK	0.45	0.08	1.14	0.66	1.10	0.53	0.46	0.19	0.17	0.67	0.90	0.61
Kcl	1.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.25	0.70
TOTAL	5.66	4.10	8.58	2.19	5.60	9.82	2.36	2.77	3.30	6.42	10.03	10.16

Source: Fertilization and Soil Protection Directorate

Since 2001, significant resources have been devoted to increasing the volume of imported chemical fertilizers, in order to replace nutrients lost through exportation and percolation and thus restore soil fertility. Nevertheless, if chemical fertilizers are to have a more visible impact on productivity, the system of extension services will have to be improved to ensure that the fertilizers are applied at the proper time.

Seed multiplication is another important aspect of the program for expanding agricultural productivity. We may mention here the distribution of 15 million manioc cuttings that are resistant to the mosaic virus, 258 tons of potato plants, 943,750 banana shoots, 74,712 tons of corn seed, 1000 kg of bean seed, and 52 tons of commercial rice seed.

In the livestock and fisheries area, efforts have been geared primarily to improving productivity through the following operations:

- (i) Restocking of the herd, with the distribution to livestock farmers of 3629 head of cattle imported specially from Uganda, 20,264 goats, 3840 pigs, 55,840 laying hens, and 812 rabbits. Core groups of high-yield animals have been constituted: 140 purebred cows imported from Europe have been placed in the ISABU station at Mahwa, and 100 alpine goats have been imported and raised at the Ngozi goat center.
- (ii) Genetic improvement of cattle through insemination: 10,000 cows have been inseminated, instead of the planned 8000.
- (iii) Protection of livestock against epizootic diseases. Three vaccination campaigns have been organized against brucellosis, the two forms of anthrax, and lumpy skin disease (nodular dermatosis).
- (iv) Fisheries development and promotion of aquaculture: 5 million tilapia fry and 1 million African catfish (*clarias*) fry have been distributed, the artificial lakes of Kavuruga and Rwegura have been stocked with fish, and fish farmers' capacities have been reinforced.

The following table shows the status of the livestock herd by province, for the year 2012

Table 5. Livestock numbers in 2012

Province	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Swine	Rabbits	Guinea pigs	Chickens	Ducks	Turkeys	Other poultry
Bubanza	14 081	1 310	96 330	21 006	20 337	41 285	105 092	12 918	-	2 382
Bujumbura	48079	72 794	122 812	25 407	6 072	152 136	205 939	16 830	649	-
Bururi	91 414	34 494	154 781	26 601	22 949	17 243	163 760	-	-	-
Cankuzo	25 606	3 879	151 306	3 051	3 553	11 003	172 918	647	-	677
Cibitoke	12 953	11 474	125 471	13 808	2 087	17 556	190 645	-	-	8 032
Gitega	49 268	29 213	225 932	63 284	62 189	171 306	175 667	-	196	-
Karuzi	29 480	49 505	179 938	12 620	56 030	25 187	105 783	-	-	-
Kayanza	47 268	49 637	122 367	33 657	2 288	106 667	36 834	-	-	-
Kirundo	20 102	11 026	284 695	46 826	135 311	159 626	222 137	1 861	-	-
Makamba	17 019	20 867	125 267	12 196	9 763	37 675	271 285	12 510	-	6 637
Muramvya	49 339	18 437	98 049	26 046	8 040	126 857	47 803	-	-	-
Muyinga	26 490	60 321	179 024	18 824	46 542	137 147	285 707	-	823	-
Mwaro	56 032	1 316	75 804	23 650	13 845	58 624	65 107	-	-	-
NGozi	51 348	16 575	203 224	42 659	44 270	71 355	44 953	-	-	-
Rutana	31 061	4 964	122 718	13 668	5 984	16 663	113 999	11 782	-	12 152
Ruyigi	39 890	39 623	221 577	21 014	24 527	19 925	146746	-	-	6 135
Burundi	609 430	440 437	2 489 293	404 315	463 787	1 170 255	2 354 375	56 548	1 667	36 014

Source: National Agricultural Survey 2012

Coffee, tea and cotton are the most widely grown commercial crops in Burundi, while the oil palm industry is still of small scale. The following table traces the performance of output and producer prices for tea, coffee and cotton. While tea production has risen apace with producer prices, there have been fairly sharp fluctuations in the quantities of coffee produced from one year to the next, suggesting that the industry still must come to grips with its cyclical nature. Moreover, the behavior of producer prices for coffee is rather unstable: after following an upward path from 2005, the price per kilo of coffee cherries fell suddenly in 2012 to BIF 465, from its level of BIF 630 in the previous year.

Table 6. Cash crop production and prices

1. TEA PRODUCTION AND PRICES								
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Green leaf (in tons)	39,335	30,836	33,676	31,787	31,828	37,875	40,853	42,147
Price (par kg green leaf)	110	110	110	120	135	190	270	295
Dry tea (in tons)	7812	6361	6858	6727	6730	8025	7820	9140
2. COFFEE PRODUCTION AND PRICES								
Production in tons	34828	149460	31964	100475	20517	89960	41960	83943
Green coffee (in tons)	7800	35000	8000	24700	6500	23609	13272	24000
Price (par kg , cherry)	200	225	300	315	350	490	630	465
3. COTTON PRODUCTION AND PRICES								
Seed cotton (in tons)	4440	3020	2869	2887	2523	1671	1860	1623
Producer price	200	200	230	230	300	300	350	400
4. PALM OIL PRODUCTION								
Palm oil (in ton)	10311	13771	11164	12987	12212	11418	22000	9923
5. SUGARCANE PRODUCTION								
Sugarcane (in tons)	168398	168000	175520	189172	132769	131730	164490	217623

Source: Agricultural Statistics and Information Directorate

By contrast, while cotton production has declined considerably, dropping from 4440 tons in 2005 to 1623 tons in 2012, producer prices doubled during that time. The price was BIF 200 per kilogram in 2005, rising to BIF 400 in 2012. Coffee, tea and cotton are the agricultural products that are currently regarded as essential for the growth and diversification of Burundi's exports. Significant reforms have been adopted by the government in order not only to boost production but also to improve quality, with a view to enhancing competitiveness on international markets.

Coffee is still the main source of income for some 800,000 households, as well as the principal earner of foreign exchange, and priority has been placed on increasing yields and improving quality. Efforts to this effect have focused on: (i) the supply of inputs and coffee growing materials (including 40,000 liters of insecticide, the distribution of 1200 tons of NPK, and the ordering of 4000 sprayers and 4 million coffee bags); and (ii) the production of 6 million coffee plant seedlings. The other important aspect to be noted has to do with improving the quality of coffee, where the principal results have been: (i) to boost the share of fully washed coffee beans to 55 percent; (ii) to increase the production of exportable coffee (23,739 tons of green coffee); (iii) and to outfit 18 washing stations with wastewater treatment systems.

With the tea industry, the situation has been improving steadily. Green leaf production reached 40,851 tons, compared to a forecast of 38,027 times, the production of dry tea amounted to 8383 tons, compared to a forecast of 7528 tons. Receipts from these sales totaled BIF 29,119 billion versus a forecast of 16,532 billion. The OTB (Burundi Tea Bureau) has also moved to expand plantations by 350 ha, to establish 100,000 seedlings, and to increase the capacity of the Rwegura processing plant.

As to cotton, despite the unfavorable factors such as the shortage of field tractors, inadequate lands, difficult climatic conditions, and falling international prices, COGERCO (the Cotton Management Committee) is striving to revive programs to increase the area under cultivation, to enhance the yield of cotton lint per hectare, to provide inputs, and to move producer prices higher. Specifically, the actions taken have involved the plowing and spraying of a surface area of 2322 ha, and the fertilization of 300 ha of cotton field. During the year 2012, COGERCO produced 692 tons of cotton fiber. Cotton lint and cotton seeds have been sold to the Afritextile and Rafina companies, respectively. The receipts from those sales amounted to BIF 1,709,240,000.

As part of its campaign to convert and expand palm plantations, the Palm Oil Bureau has produced and distributed 116,000 oil palm seedlings, which have been planted on 816.9 ha. The Bureau has also installed another nursery, with 280,000 plants. The output of palm drupes was 54,699 tons, and the production of palm oil was 9923 tons.

Establishment of production support infrastructure. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has built community warehouses to facilitate the storage of agricultural products; it has also established milk collection centers, and has built access routes to the newly developed marshlands. Thus, 11 community warehouses have been built in the provinces of Rutana, Muyinga, Ruyigi and Cankuzo. The construction and equipment of six milk collection centers began in 2012, and will be completed in 2013. Seven honey collection centers have been outfitted. To date, 701 km of access routes to the developed marshlands have been built.

To encourage producers **to upgrade their skills and methods, to foster innovation, and thereby gradually to improve agricultural, livestock and fisheries production on a more sustained basis,** particular stress has been placed on training for producers' associations and cooperatives and on research and dissemination of processing techniques. Seven livestock producers' cooperatives and five rice growers' cooperatives have been established, 106 demonstration fields for training farmers have been created, and 1190 subprojects initiated by producers' organizations have been approved, of which 878 have been financed for a total amount of BIF 9,488 billion.

Applied research is being promoted in various fields. For example, 2000 coffee plants have been propagated by cuttings, 30,000 coffee plants have been produced from seed, 558,050 tea plant cuttings have been produced as well as 150,000 macadamia plants, 20 tons of corn and 25 tons of rice, 2 million manioc cuttings, 150 tons of potatoes and 1,325,000 cords of cuttings.

Techniques for processing fruits such as pineapple, papaya, mango and passion fruit into juice, wine and preserves have been developed. Mechanical equipment has been manufactured and

tested for adaptation. This includes, among other things, a manioc leaf chopper to alleviate the task of domestic preparation, an improved solar chimney dryer, and a new weeding hoe. Adapted technologies have been transferred to associations trained by NGOs.

There are, of course, a number of problems that will have to be taken into account in order to achieve a true revival of agricultural output. These include: (i) the demographic explosion, which is exerting increasing pressure on natural resources and making the shortage of land more acute; (ii) the lack of a sustainable system for financing the agriculture sector; (iii) climate change; (iv) poor working conditions for staff of the agriculture ministry; (v) the low purchasing power of the Burundian population, which does not allow for remunerative prices to farmers; (vi) the shortage of capacity for processing and conserving agricultural products; and (vii) the weak capabilities of the agricultural research and extension services.

Despite the government's efforts, supported by its technical and financial partners, these problems remain unresolved. Nevertheless, there are prospects for finding solutions to each of these problem, in particular by mobilizing adequate funds for the following programs now under negotiation:

- (i) The Imbo and Mosso agricultural programs will be financed, as of 2014, by the GAFSP and the IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), with an expected envelope of more than US\$100 million.
- (ii) The national fertilizer subsidy program, which will help to improve soil fertility.
- (iii) The program to be financed by the Netherlands in Bujumbura, Bubanza and Cibitoke.
- (iv) The project to improve rice cultivation in the Imbo plain (*Société Régionale de Développement de l'Imbo*, SRDI), with financing from the Government of Japan.
- (v) The food security project in the provinces of Ruyigi and Cankuzo, with financing from the Belgian Fund for Food Security.
- (vi) The project to combat malnutrition in the province of Ngozi, financed by Swiss Cooperation and United Nations agencies.

Ways and means will also have to be examined for stimulating agricultural output further, particularly through the introduction of appropriate financial mechanisms and the enhancement of value-added in agricultural activities, through a targeted post-harvest policy aimed at processing, conservation and marketing.

3.2.1.2. Rational development of mines and quarries

Burundi has significant mining potential which, if exploited, could contribute greatly to growth. The sector is still dominated by activities at the artisanal scale, but it is developing gradually thanks to the discovery of new deposits, particularly of gold. Thus, while gold production was close to 1000 tons in 2011, it more than doubled in 2012, to 2145 tons.

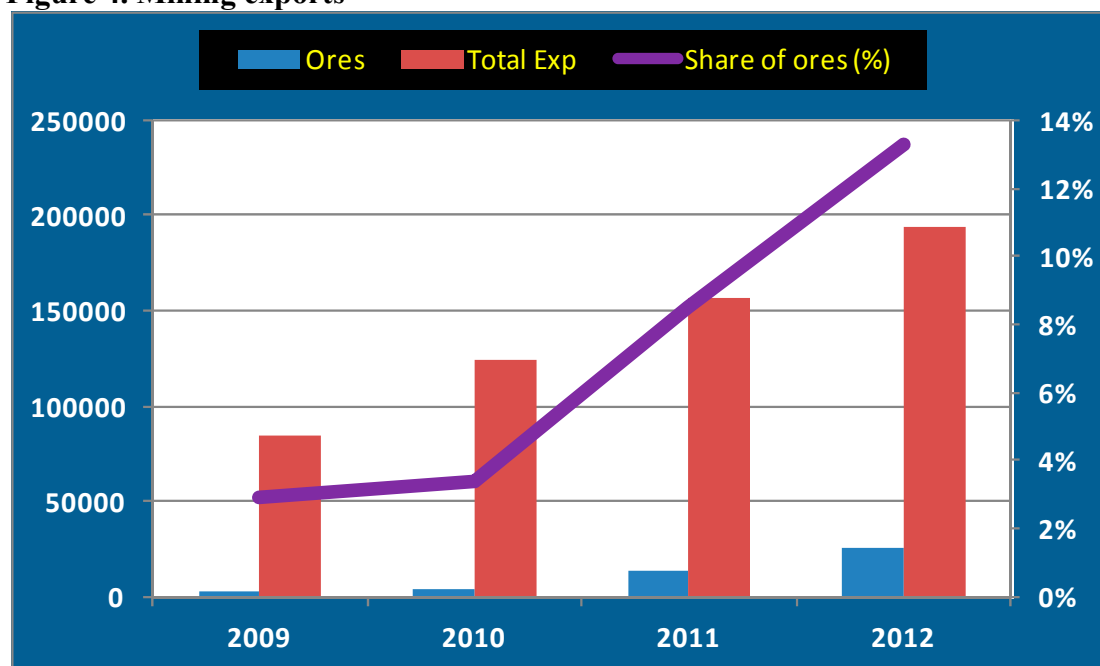
There has also been growth in the production of other types of ores, thanks primarily to the increase in the number of sites in operation.

Table 7. Ore production 2011-2012

Type of mineral		2011	2012	Chang
Production	Gold (kg)	1,051.9	2,146.9	1,094.9
	Cassiterite (kg)	51,844.2	116,720.2	64,876
	Columbo-tantalite (kg)	158,781.7	258,578.1	99,796.4
	Wolframite	505,114.7	564,769.6	59,654.9
	Titanium	21,000	-	-
Authorizations	Transportation	988	1,971	983
	Exploitation	177	219	42

Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy

The mining sector is becoming more and more dynamic overall, thanks in particular to its growing share in export receipts, as shown in the following graph.

Figure 4. Mining exports

Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy

Although receipts from exports of mining products represented only 3 percent of the total in 2009, their share jumped to 13 percent in 2012. Budgetary revenues recovered in this field amounted to BIF 1,754,682,220 for fiscal year 2012, up from BIF 1,294,207,728 in 2011, for an increase of 36 percent. For the future, nickel promises to be one of the main sources of growth, provided the energy issue can be resolved.

With a view to enhancing the performance of the mining sector and making it a true engine of growth, the PRSP II calls for stepped-up research, measures designed to help artisanal miners evolve toward forming SMEs, and steps to encourage the on-site processing of mining output. Some activities in this direction were carried out during the course of 2012.

In terms of technical training and formalizing small-scale mining operations, programs of awareness raising, inspection and training have been carried out for artisanal miners, who have been grouped into associations (with the registration of 69 associations and 32 companies, and the licensing of 42 associations and 30 companies); training has been provided to combat mining fraud; and 73 new traders have been authorized [to deal with artisanal miners], including 18 for the marketing of gold, and 45 for cassiterite, wolframite, columbo-tantalite, quartzite and titanium.

With respect to the development of construction materials, 219 operating permits and 1971 transport licenses have been issued, and a permit for the production of kaolin (at Mvumvu), of feldspar (at Kanyaru-haut) and of quartzite (at Mukinya) has been granted to the Tanganyika Tile Industry company. Exploration permits have been granted, respectively, to the Rainbow Company for rare earths and associated ores, to Flemish Ltd. for gold, and to the Surestream Company for hydrocarbons in blocs B and D, while geological and mining prospecting works are under way at three sites (Mahwa, Kabuye and Musinga).

At the Mahwa site, work has yielded 21 magnetometric/kappametric profiles of 2500 to 3500 m in length, and 12 induced polarization/resistivity profiles of the same length, out of the 61 magnetometric/kappametric profiles and 54 induced polarization/resistivity profiles planned. Activities at the Kabuye site have focused on prospecting for deposits of cassiterite and associated ores (tantalum-niobium and wolframite), and 34 excavations and 4 trenches have been sampled, out of the 180 exploratory shafts planned.

At the Musinga site, the prospecting goal is to reveal geological formations that may contain vein deposits of gold, cassiterite, columbo-tantalite and wolframite: 44 vein deposit zones have been inventoried and mapped in the communes of Mwakiro, Gitaramuka and Buhiga.

The process of certification and accreditation for the LACA (Chemical Control and Analysis Laboratory) is proceeding slowly. A study on the destruction of chemical products has been performed, and samples have been analyzed for the account of the General Directorate of Geology and Mines. Lastly, the government has adopted a mining and petroleum code, representing a significant step forward in the quest for greater transparency and efficiency in mining operations generally.

3.2.1.3. Promoting trade, industry, crafts and tourism

A. Promoting trade and product quality

In recent years some important reforms have been undertaken to limit the adverse impact of tariff and non-tariff barriers, cumbersome administrative procedures, problems of access to essential services, and constraints linked to weak supply capacities. The actions taken to address the situation have focused on four objectives: (i) supplying the market with staple products; (ii) strengthening the productive and commercial capacities of the private sector; (iii) improving the business climate by harmonizing certain laws and regulations with those of the EAC, and translating them into English in order to make them accessible to greater numbers of foreign investors; and (iv) consumer protection.

To guarantee the supply of staple goods on the market and to identify the least costly sources of supply, the measures taken have given priority to conducting periodic inventories of stocks, and removing taxes on staple goods: the latter step was taken in May 2012, and has allowed the market to be regularly supplied in staple goods at prices that are affordable, particularly for the poorest.

With a view to reinforcing price surveillance, a program has been prepared to sensitize economic operators to the need for monitoring price trends for products on the local market as well as imports. The success of this effort is still dependent, however, on the adoption and publication of the regulations to the Commercial Code and implementation of the recommendations from the joint review of trade policies, which the Secretariat of the East African Community has asked to be consolidated in the context of consultations with member countries of the WTO, in November 2012, for the harmonization of customs duties.

In order to make trade a source of economic growth, a number of sector studies have been prepared and adopted, and they have produced useful recommendations which, if implemented, could help to boost the competitiveness of the country's production systems. These studies include a diagnostic study of trade integration, a national strategy for industrial and commercial development, and an evaluation and review of regulations governing trade in services for the education, distribution and environment sectors.

Consumer protection is a standing concern of the government, which has established the Burundi Standards Bureau (BBN) to this end. The primary purpose of this institution is to support the public and private sectors through an appropriate framework based on a system of standardization, certification, quality assurance, metrology and testing that will improve the productive apparatus and make it more competitive.

Thus, in terms of harmonizing standards in the East African Community (EAC), 250 of 300 planned EAC standards have been adopted and adapted, for a realization rate of 72 percent. At the same time, four draft regulations have been prepared in application of the law establishing the System of Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing, and the BBN has acquired the equipment for a quality management system, with which it has provided assistance to four firms and has carried out audits in accordance with quality management standards in three out of the four firms scheduled.

In the area of **product certification**, 18 product certificates have been issued. As well, calibration and verification have been carried out on measurement instruments and gasoline pumps in the city of Bujumbura and in the interior of the country. This calibration has been extended to apparatus of international caliber at Bujumbura airport and at selected hospitals and national laboratories. The BBN is installing services at border posts and other strategic points: the office at Kobero has been opened and is now operational.

The BBN is still hampered, however, by a number of constraints, including the inadequacy of equipment and infrastructure, as needed to provide more effective support to businesses in the area of standardization, quality assurance, metrology and testing.

In order to fulfill its task of ensuring permanent surveillance over the quality of products marketed and to protect consumers more effectively, the BBN intends to approach the country's technical and financial partners to finance the infrastructure and equipment it needs, at headquarters and at entry points.

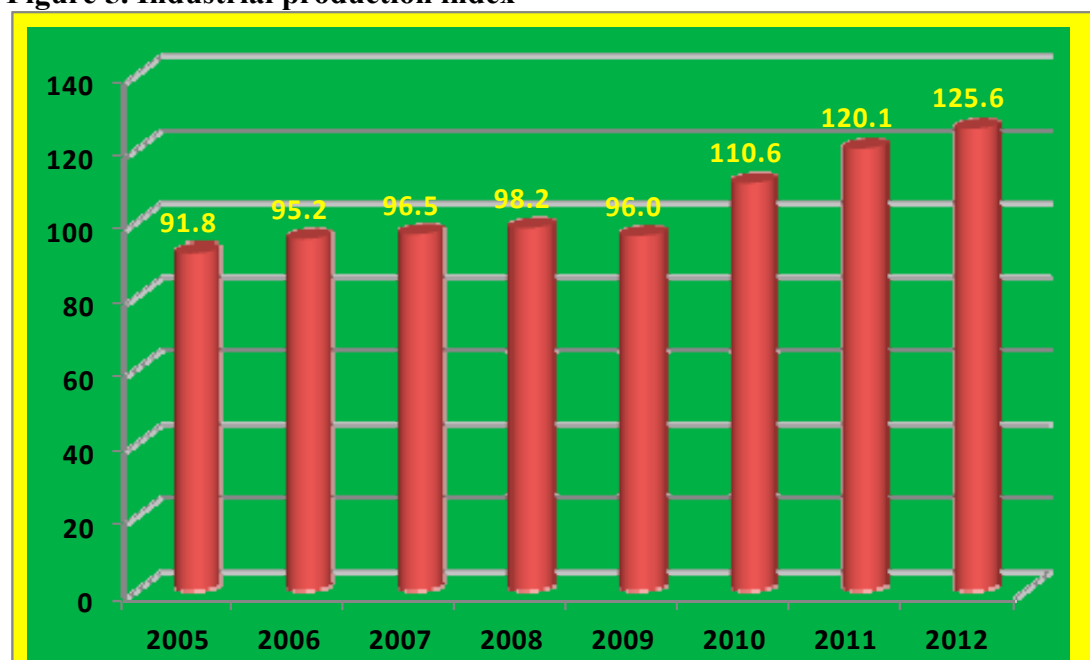
The BBN is also planning other actions, such as: (i) construction and equipment of laboratories for chemistry, microbiology, metrology and construction materials; (ii) preparation, adoption and adaptation of 4000 to 5000 standards over a period of 10 years; (iii) construction and progressive outfitting of 10 laboratories; (iv) strengthening of the Center for Standards Documentation and Information; (v) implementation of the agreements on sanitary and phytosanitary measures and on technical barriers to trade; and (vi) construction and outfitting of administrative infrastructure.

In order to strengthen the country's export capacities, in 2012 the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Posts and Tourism, with the support of certain donors, launched a project to ensure conformity with sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS) for export products. This project will establish networking among selected national laboratories involved in product quality control (BBN, INSP, ARFIC, ISABU, FACAGRO, CNTA and DPV) as well as with exporters' organizations. By the end of the project, the country should be in compliance with SPS for exported products and it should have its own trainers to ensure SPS conformity, and its own, internationally recognized quality certifiers.

B. Promoting industry

Industry has a crucial role to play in creating new jobs and in transforming the Burundian economy. This sector has been experiencing something of a boom, as shown by the performance of the weighted index of industrial output.

Figure 5. Industrial production index



Source: Monthly Bulletin of the BRB, 2011

The industrial production index has been on a rising trend. Thanks to the various incentives offered by the Investment Code to attract economic operators, industry is beginning to take off: in 2012, this sector accounted for 12.5 percent of GDP, compared to only 11.9 percent in 2005. The sectors identified as having significant growth potential include agro-industry, new nonagricultural activities, local processing of food production, and the further development of livestock products.

During the period under review, actions have been taken to achieve a better appreciation of the status of the country's industrial fabric. A study on the potential for industrial development based on local materials has been conducted, and targeted visits have been organized to certain industrial companies (including AFRITAN, AFRITEXTILE (Ex- COTEBU), IRON AND STEEL BURUNDI) in order to identify clearly the constraints that they face.

The following actions were taken during 2012 to strengthen the legal and institutional framework governing the industrial sector:

- (i) Preparation of the Industrial Development Strategy.
- (ii) Identification of a special economic zone of 40 ha in Bujumbura.
- (iii) Preparation and validation of an action plan for implementing the EAC industrialization policy and strategy.
- (iv) Preparation and adoption of regulations for application of Law no. 1/13 of July 28, 2009, on the protection of industrial property in Burundi.
- (v) Preparation and adoption of a joint ordinance for the review of royalties on industrial property services rendered.
- (vi) Participation in EAC meetings with a view to implementing the common industrialization policy and strategy, with priority to upgrading and modernizing small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), industrial research, technology and development of strategic regional industries.

For the future, suitable solutions will have to be found to address the many challenges that are still holding back the development of industrial activities in Burundi. The key aspects here relate to: (i) the energy deficit, recognizing that unreliable energy supply reduces business turnover; (ii) the outdated nature of industrial equipment; (iii) the high cost of industrial production; (iv) the low level of qualifications in the workforce; (v) difficulties in accessing long-term financing; (vi) the lack of zones specifically conditioned for industries; and (vii) the lack of reliable statistics on industrial development.

With a view to expanding the productive base through industrialization based on the local processing of agricultural products, mining exploitation and the development of the services industry, priority will be given to the following efforts:

- (i) Modernization of industrial production equipment and support infrastructure (transportation, energy, information and communication technologies).
- (ii) Development of new agro-industrial and nonagricultural activities with growth potential (wheat, sugar, palm oil, textiles, fruits, flowers, vegetables, livestock and aquaculture products, etc.).

- (iii) Creation of economic development zones.
- (iv) Creation of a guarantee fund to ensure long-term financing.
- (v) Training for users of industrial property, such as inventors, researchers, universities and other research institutions.
- (vi) Awareness raising and promotion of industrial property with economic operators.

C. Promoting artisanal activities

Artisanal activities are classed in three categories – production, services and artistic activities – and each type involves a series of crafts. Growth of crafts in Burundi has been hampered in past years by numerous constraints relating essentially to the informal nature of activities, gaps in the distribution circuits, an inadequate legislative and regulatory framework, and weak capacities for innovation. Yet there are some unexploited assets that could serve to promote self-employment, enhance productive crafts, and spur the country's development.

In 2012, some important steps were taken to enhance efficiency in this sector. They included the preparation of a national strategy for crafts and artisanal microenterprises, designed to create a solid and profitable crafts sector, the preparation of a draft law governing artisanal activities, establishment of a sales and exhibition center to promote artisanship and trade at the "Living Museum" of Bujumbura, and participation in regional crafts fairs. On this last point, it should be noted that Burundi organized, in collaboration with the EAC General Secretariat, the 13th sales and exhibition fair for artisanal products from member countries of the EAC at the Living Museum of Bujumbura in December 2012, and some 200 Burundian artisans took part in the event.

In order to ensure the harmonious development of craft activities, it is essential to introduce specific regulations and a national strategy for the promotion and sustainable development of the sector. The principal activities planned in this context relate to: (i) adoption of the law governing artisanship in Burundi; (ii) preparation of a national strategy for sustainable development of artisanship and artisanal microenterprise, and a study of the export potential of craft products; (iii) strengthening the capacities of the craft centers of Kayanza and Kamenge; (iv) construction of two centers for the production and exhibition of craft products, at Gitega and Ngozi; (v) identification of possibilities on the American market, in the context of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); and (vi) collaboration with the CFCIB (Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Burundi) to create provincial federations and municipal associations of artisans in all trades.

D. Promoting tourism and culture

The tourism industry has been gaining strength from year to year: for example, employment in the sector rose from 379,048 in 2011 to 404,736 in 2012, and its contribution to GDP increased from 0.9 percent to 1.5 percent over that same time. During 2012, the ONT (National Tourism Office) undertook two projects, which will need to be reinforced in coming years in order to improve the availability of statistical information and ensure effective monitoring of the tourism industry's growth, realistic planning of infrastructure, and the consequent development of tourist sites.

Those projects involve (i) the creation of a statistical database on tourist traffic at border posts, which is possible thanks to the fact that visitor identification forms harmonized with those of the EAC are now available to the border post services, and (ii) the installation of a mechanism for collecting and processing tourism statistics at border posts.

Government efforts to promote tourism have included the identification, delimitation and protection of tourist sites, continued rehabilitation work at the Ruvubu and Kiganda sites, and the development of an access route to the Karera tourist site. At the same time, private investors and entrepreneurs have been active in expanding hotel accommodation capacities.

Other important steps for promoting tourism in Burundi include the training of professional assessors for the classification of hotels, restaurants and other tourist facilities, participation in the Berlin International Tourism Fair (where Burundi was awarded first prize – “Best of the Best” – as top exhibitor), the organization of a bicycle tour of Burundi with Beau Vélo de Ravel (in an effort to improve the country’s poor image abroad), and the official launch of tourist circuits extending throughout the national territory.

Member States of the EAC have also agreed to pursue a common and concerted approach to the promotion and marketing of high quality tourist products throughout the Community. A team of experts has recently been created to examine the feasibility of introducing a single visa within the EAC.

For the immediate future, sustained efforts will be needed to overcome the main constraints hampering the development and competitiveness of the tourism industry: these relate essentially to the shortage of qualified personnel and of basic infrastructure and tourist facilities, problems of access to tourist sites, delays in the process of classifying hotels, restaurants and other tourist facilities, and the lack of international conference centers for hosting major events. These problems explain in part the poor performance against the targets set in the PRSP II: while the plan was to develop 50 percent of the sites during the year 2012, the actual figure achieved was only 10 percent.

Among the solutions envisioned for improving the performance of the tourist sector, priority will be given to strengthening human resource capacities, especially through training in hotel and tourism management, rehabilitation and upgrading of all tourist sites, speeding the process of validating assessors' certificates as the first step in pre-classification and classification, the acquisition of suitable tourist equipment, the construction of the International Conference Center, the collection and processing of hotel and tourism statistics, and the organization of "Burundi weeks", featuring folklore groups and crafts, in capital cities of the region. There is also a need to strengthen cooperation with the private sector for promoting tourism within the EAC.

In the culture area, the Copyright Bureau has now been made operational, and this has helped to ensure protection for artistic works. The inclusion of the Burundi drum among the world's works of art represents another important step in promoting the national cultural heritage. As part of the effort to encourage people to read, eight public libraries and cultural centers have been rehabilitated and outfitted, with support from the Francophonie Organization.

3.2.2. Promoting the private sector and job creation

3.2.2.1. The private sector as driver of growth and poverty reduction

The private sector is increasingly being called upon to play a leading role in the revival of the economy and in the creation of jobs. The implementation of the reforms already launched in this regard to make the country more attractive for private investment deserves to be accelerated in order to ensure better performance. The measures thus undertaken relate to: (i) promoting entrepreneurship, (ii) modernizing the legal framework and improving the business climate, (iii) modernizing the financial sector, (iv) privatizing public enterprises, and (v) strengthening public-private partnership.

Despite the steps taken to encourage investment, there is still a need for innovative measures, especially in the area of access to finance, in order to encourage true entrepreneurship.

Recent achievements in this area include: (i) the pilot project of guarantees for the association of women entrepreneurs, through the creation of the micro-finance company WISE (Women's Initiative for Self Empowerment); (ii) support for the University Center for Training and Research in Entrepreneurship (CUFORE) and leaders of micro-finance institutions; (iii) the completion of a study for implementing a "Promotion, Guarantee and Support Fund" (FIGA) with the support of Bio-Invest and in collaboration with the Burundi Bankers' Association; (iv) completion of a study on operating permits and licenses with a view to updating regulations; and (v) training for entrepreneurs. As can be appreciated from the data in the table below, the question of appropriate financing is still particularly important for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Table 8. Breakdown of credit by sector: 2012 (in millions of BIF)

Housing	52 420.00	8.08%
Other construction	2 288.00	0.35%
Industry	32 871.40	5.06%
Commerce	361 388.10	55.67%
Tourism	20 206.70	3.11%
Agriculture	2 416.10	0.37%
Artisanship	2.70	0.00%
Small capital goods	144 575.00	22.27%
Coffee	10 386.60	1.60%
Other products	12 832.30	1.98%
Miscellaneous	9 757.80	1.50%
Total	649 144.70	100.00%

Source: BRD, monthly bulletin, July 2013

It will be seen that agriculture receives only 0.37 percent of credit, while the share flowing to the tourism and hotel sector is no more than 0.0004 percent of total credit granted in 2012 – the bulk of funding went to the trade sector, which alone accounted for nearly 56 percent. Due undoubtedly to the weakness of capacities for the design of financially viable projects,

entrepreneurship in the production and processing industries and in activities that generate value-added is still very limited, and the bulk of demand for loans is concentrated in areas that have little impact on the desired transformation of the Burundian economy.

This situation is reflected in the rankings awarded by the Capital Access Index, which analyzes performance in terms of access to sources of financing for businesses, and in which Burundi stood last among the 122 countries surveyed in 2009. For the future, it will be important to spell out and apply policies that are better targeted at key questions such as reducing production costs and instituting a more effective micro-finance network.

There has been some obvious progress in modernizing the legal framework and the business climate, particularly in terms of reducing administrative formalities, harmonizing legislation with EAC standards, improving the tax system, and facilitating dispute settlement. In this context, the simplification of administrative formalities stands out among the reforms achieved. At this point, constraints related to procedures, timing and costs no longer constitute obstacles to investment

This success has been given substance through the establishment of "one-stop windows" for creating a business, for obtaining construction permits, and for transferring and registering property. This important reform needs to be reinforced in order to make the structures involved more effective, in particular through the supply of appropriate computer equipment and the training of staff assigned to them.

Table 9. Performance against *Doing Business* indicators

Indicator	Ranking 2013	Ranking 2012	Gains
Starting a business	28	99	71
Dealing with construction permits	141	166	25
Getting electricity	164	163	-1
Registering property	127	143	16
Getting credit	167	165	-2
Protecting investors	49	46	-3
Paying taxes	137	131	-6
Trading across borders	177	177	0
Enforcing contracts	175	174	-1
Resolving insolvency	161	160	-1
Overall ranking ["Ease of doing business"]	159	172	13

Source: World Bank, *Doing Business*, 2013

With respect to the legal framework, the main achievements concern the promulgation of regulations for application of: (i) the bankruptcy law; (ii) the corporations code; (iii) the investment code; (iv) the law on privatization; and (v) the law on composition with creditors [*concordat*]. As well, regulations to the law on competition and to the Commercial Code are now ready for analysis by the Council of Ministers. In order to meet the standards required within the EAC framework, the government plans to complete the process of harmonizing all the proposed laws and to have them translated into English.

An additional step toward facilitating the payment of taxes and duties has been taken with the reduction from 24 to 20 in the number of payments. This builds upon the progress represented by the amendment of the General Taxation Code, which lowered the tax rate from 35 percent to 30 percent, eliminated the 1 percent minimum tax, cut excise duties, and reduced the time it takes to pay taxes.

As well, business law was considerably improved by the 2009 amendments to the investment code, particularly with the introduction of a nondiscriminatory guarantee and insurance system, the inclusion of specific protection for foreign investors, and the prohibition of any nationalization or expropriation except in the public interest. At the same time, pursuant to the texts governing the EAC, all member States must take appropriate measures to protect cross-border investments and the revenues of investors from other states, to guarantee the security of cross-border investments, and to ensure treatment no less favorable [than that accorded to domestic investors].

In the area of dispute settlement, a particular effort has been made to reduce the length of time, the procedures and the costs associated with the contract management system. The cost of enforcing contracts is still below the average for the EAC, which is 38.6 percent, compared to 44.7 percent in Burundi. The preparation of a draft law constituting the general regime for public-private partnership contracts, which has already been examined by the Council of Ministers, constitutes an important step in correcting this situation.

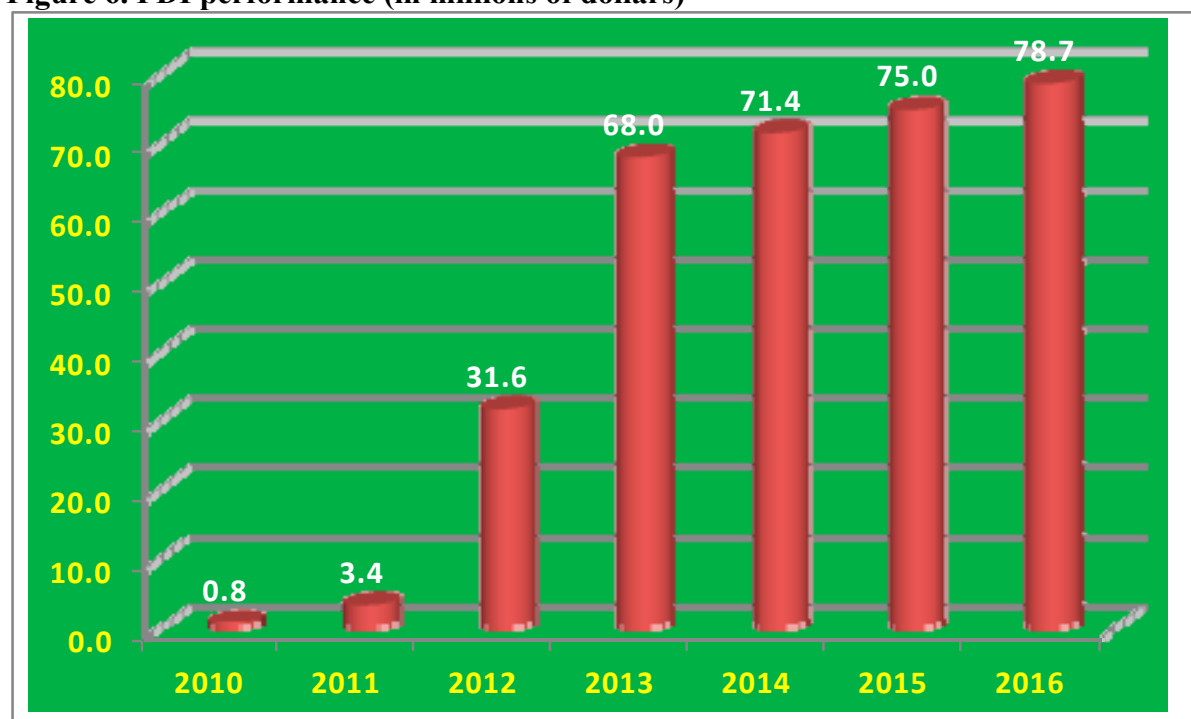
The Burundi Center for Arbitration and Conciliation, established to settle commercial disputes, should contribute, along with the Tribunal of Commerce, to improving the business environment. Until now, the Center has not been fully operational and it must still be strengthened, in particular through the recruitment of magistrates specialized in business law and through an awareness raising campaign among stakeholders as to the specific nature of its role in the settlement of commercial disputes.

In conclusion, thanks to the progress achieved in improving the business Burundi has now been ranked, for two years running (2012 and 2013) among the 10 best reforming economies of the world. According to the World Bank's Doing Business report, the country moved up by 22 places, from 181st in 2011 to 172nd in 2012, and to 159th place in 2013.

It should also be noted that, in terms of improving the business climate, 1347 enterprises were registered in 2012, generating 8034 jobs and investments of BIF 773 billion, or US\$500 million.

In due course, it is expected that successful implementation of all the measures called for in the context of promoting private investment will be rewarded by a substantial increase in direct foreign investment. Forecasts for foreign direct investment inflows have shown strong growth since 2011, as can be seen in the projected results reflected in the following graph.

Figure 6. FDI performance (in millions of dollars)



Source: IMF estimates

This rebound is based on the steady improvement in the competitiveness of the Burundian economy, made possible primarily by the broader market emerging from the country's integration into the EAC, the planned modernization of the banking sector and infrastructure, and the faster pace of implementation of measures to improve the business climate.

Lastly, the reinforcement of financial infrastructure and modernization of the payments system have experienced delays that must be addressed. Installation of the ACH/RTGS (Automated Clearinghouse/Real Time Gross Settlement) system and introduction of the prepaid cash card (*carte monétique*) have been held up because of cumulative delays in the tendering of contracts for the information technology infrastructure and the automated banking system.

In the area of banking supervision, it is important to note that the central bank has adopted the principle of [business] continuity management and has introduced the financial stability analysis function.

At the same time, in the context of evaluating the systemic risks of pan-African banks, the BRB has participated in joint inspections with supervisors from the Central Bank of Kenya, during on-site verification visits to the KCB and the DTB, and with supervisors from the Central Bank of Nigeria, who have conducted an on-site inspection of FinBank. Lastly, with a view to

strengthening the role of microcredit, a draft amendment to the decree regulating micro-finance institutions is now being finalized in preparation for adoption of the revised banking law, in order to prevent any eventual contradictions between these two legal instruments.

The process of privatizing public enterprises, under way since 1991, has seen significant progress, and will be accelerated in the coming years. It will be recalled that the program undertaken by the government for privatizing SPPs [wholly or partially government-owned enterprises] had set five objectives: (i) to make management systems more effective; (ii) to modernize the productive apparatus; (iii) to reduce indebtedness; (iv) to cut subsidies; and (v) to promote the private sector.

An important step in privatization has already been taken with the sale of the government's shares in the SPPs and has resulted in a significant reduction in the assets that the government holds in public enterprises, in favor of the private sector. The new program for privatizing and restructuring enterprises such as ONATEL, Air Burundi, SOSUMO, OTB, SRDI, SIP, ALM, and LNBTB, already decided by the government, will be implemented with the adoption by Parliament of the law approving the list of public enterprises to be privatized.

The specific program for disengaging the State from the coffee industry has led to the transfer of 48 washing stations and the SODECO-Gitega hulling plant, with a contribution of US\$4.1 million to the budget. The next phase, which will involve privatization of the remaining washing stations and the SODECO Bujumbura plant, will require as a precondition a realistic assessment of the demands of coffee growers, who want to receive 25 percent of the reserve shares, and it will also require better monitoring of the environmental and social impacts.

As to reinforcing dialogue between the public and private sectors, consultations are being pursued on a regular basis with a view to achieving shared ownership of the reforms, based on revitalizing the private sector's role in growth. A workshop to deal with private sector concerns has been organized, and a strategic plan for reviving the public-private partnership, including an action plan running from 2012 to 2050, is now in preparation.

In addition, the draft law constituting the general regime for public-private partnership contracts, currently under analysis by the National Legislation Service, is expected to be submitted to the Council of Ministers in the course of 2013.

3.2.2.2. Promoting employment

The launch of the process of preparing the national employment policy was the principal reform affecting the employment sector during the course of 2012.

Work on formulating the policy began in November 2012, with the identification of donors who would help to make operational the National Observatory on Employment and Training (ONEF), which was created in 2009 and is expected to become operational at the beginning of 2013. It is also important to note: (i) the holding of the first *salon de l'emploi*, which will include a jobs fair and debate and discussion on the issues of employment and unemployment; (ii) a study of the commercial and sexual exploitation of children; (iii) a pilot survey of the labor force, from which the report has been approved and sent to the EAC; (iv) the establishment of a national committee for social dialogue; (v) the preparation and approval of a document constituting the Decent Work

Country Program (DWCP); and (vi) the launch of a pilot program to create jobs for rural youth, targeted at the provinces of Bubanza and Ngozi.

More specifically, the issue of youth employment has been the object of targeted actions such as: (i) the work of the Burundian Agency for Youth Employment (ABEJ); (ii) organization of first job internships for 250 young graduates of technical schools and universities; (iii) entrepreneurship training for young unemployed technical school and university graduates; (iv) creation of a database on technical school and university graduates; (v) preparation of a national youth policy and a national strategy for the socioeconomic integration of young people; (vi) validation of the feasibility study for a fund to promote youth entrepreneurship; and (vii) the rehabilitation and construction of youth centers at Gitega and Gatumba.

On the institutional front, approval of the national youth policy will lead to preparation of an action plan to find solutions to the actual concerns of young people: the main features of that action plan have already been discussed at a youth forum supported by CONFEJES.

Together with the strengthening of competitiveness, **the promotion of sports** is also intended to help create jobs for youth. The main achievements recorded during 2012 on this score involve the construction of 12 provincial stadiums and publication of the law on sports. In addition, Burundian sports teams have participated in meets organized at the national, regional and international levels and have come away with medals and cups, thus giving sport a positive role in burnishing the country's image.

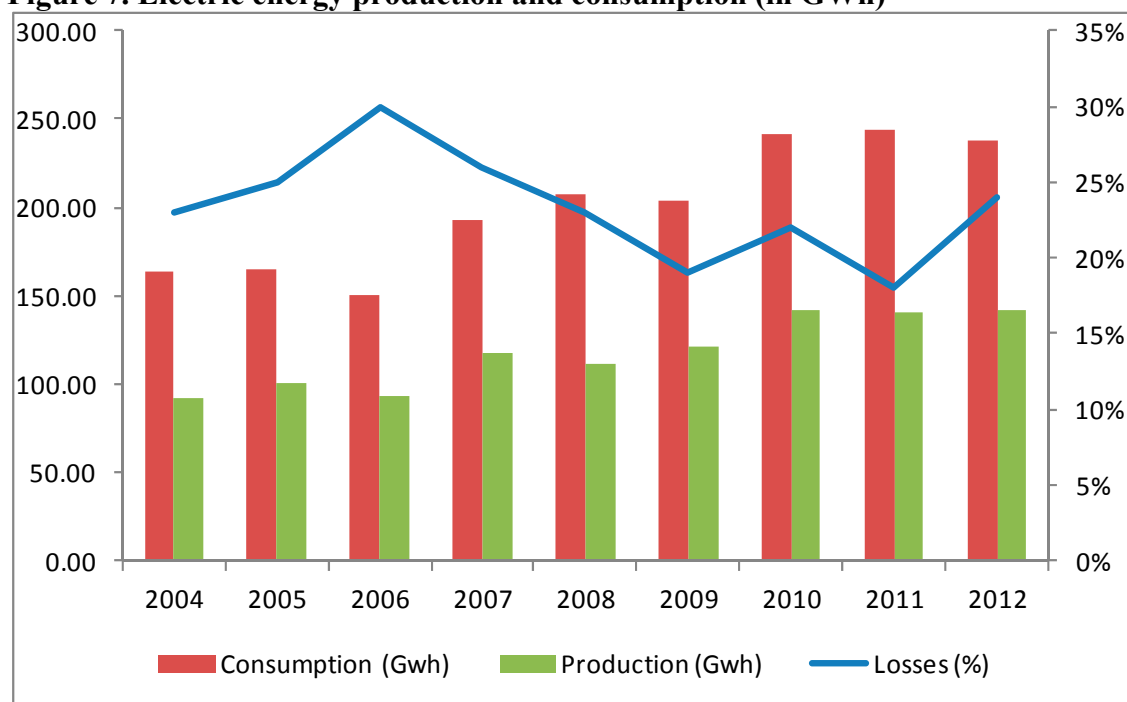
3.2.3. Improving access to quality economic infrastructure

3.2.3.1. Boosting the energy supply

The rate of access to electricity has been growing by leaps and bounds, from 47,839 households in 2011 to 81,327 in 2012, for an increase of 70 percent. This trend is the result of better accessibility in rural areas, made possible in particular by the policy adopted by REGIDESO [Water and Electricity Production and Distribution Board] to connect 5000 new customers per year and to involve private parties through the acquisition of their own generating groups, the construction of mini power plants, and the use of new energies. However, the overall access rate, at 7 percent of the population, is still one of the lowest in the world. For many years now, the country's power supply capacities have fallen well short of needs.

Demand is now being met through contributions from hydroelectric stations operated jointly with countries of the subregion.

Figure 7. Electric energy production and consumption (in GWh)



Source: Monthly Bulletin of the BRP, August 2013

The coverage rate is still inadequate: from 57.8 percent in 2011, it improved only very slightly to 59.6 percent in 2012. It must also be noted that this improvement in the coverage rate is merely the result of declining consumption, which fell by 3 percent between 2011 and 2012, from 244 GWh to 238 GWh.

Recognizing the weakness of national capacities for meeting energy needs, the government has undertaken programs to expand the supply of electricity, to extend the grid network, to introduce new and renewable energies, and to improve the management system of REGIDESO.

In connection with the goal of increasing energy production, the government has launched a vast program for construction and rehabilitation of hydroelectric stations. The principal initiatives taken in this context involve the following projects:

- (i) **Construction of the Mpanda hydroelectric station (10.4 MW)**, which is expected to come on stream in 2016.
- (ii) **Improvements to the Kabu 16 hydroelectric plant (20 MW)** and the pylons and power lines associated with it, for which feasibility studies for raising the plant's capacity to 30 MW have been undertaken. The works and supervision contracts have been awarded to two Indian companies, respectively Angelique International and WAPCOS.
- (iii) **Construction of the Kagu 6 hydropower station**, for which the feasibility studies have been completed and on which work will be carried out under a public-private

- partnership contract between the government of Burundi and the Swedish company African Power & Water, expected to come on stream in 2016.
- (iv) **Improvements to the Jiji 3 and Mulembwe 34 hydroelectric stations (32 MW and 17 MW, respectively)**, for which the studies have been completed; construction of access roads and geological drillings are under way at the sites where the infrastructure will be installed.
 - (v) Pursuit of negotiations to speed the works in connection with **the regional energy projects**, such as improvements to **the Ruzizi III (147 MW) and Ruzizi IV (287 MW) and the Rusumo Falls hydroelectric stations (81 MW)**.

A number of reforms have been undertaken to ensure **better management of this infrastructure**. They include: (i) establishment of the Regulatory and Management Authority for the Ruzizi Watershed (“ABAKIR”); (ii) an institutional reform for restructuring the SINELAC (International Electricity Corporation for the Great Lakes Countries) and management of four hydropower stations to be built at the waterfalls along the Ruzizi River; and (iii) a decree restructuring the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

Projects are planned over the next few years for interconnection of the power grids of the five countries of the Nile Equatorial Lakes (Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya); to strengthen the interconnected network of the CEPGL (Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes), to build a 220 kV power line linking the Rusumo-Muyinga-Gitega-Bururi CHE [not identified] as part of the hydroelectric development at Rusumo Falls (81 MW), and a 220 kV power line to carry energy from the Ruzizi III and IV plants, linking Kamanyola and Bujumbura

Because works of this scope are so complex and take so long to complete, **interim measures** have been adopted through the acquisition in 2012 of a new thermal power station of 5 MW, the leasing of a 10 MW thermal station, and the construction of two mini hydroelectric plants, namely Kayongozi (500 kW) on the Kayongozi River at Ruyigi and Nyamyotsi (350 kW) on the Kaniga/Kibimba, and rehabilitation of the Murore power plant (25 kW) at Cankuzo. For the future, it will be essential to mobilize funds for the construction of transmission lines to ensure their interconnection with the national grid.

With respect to expanding the network, initial works are under way for the project to electrify the three drinking water pumping stations of Bugabira (Kirundo), Rusumo-Camazi (Cankuzo) and Mpinga-Kayove (Rutana). The engineering studies have been completed, and the equipment and the treated wooden posts have already been supplied. Contracts are now being tendered for execution of the works.

When it comes to renewable energy, a photovoltaic solar energy facility has been brought on stream at the university hospital center of Kamenge (400 kW), and solar powered street lighting has been introduced at places including Place de l’Indépendance, Place de la Révolution, Blvd 1^{er} Novembre, and the Rond-Point Chanic. Health centers and community colleges have been electrified with a decentralized photovoltaic solar system, and some systems already in place are being rehabilitated.

Other noteworthy projects in the energy area include those pertaining to the master plan for new and renewable energy, energy conservation and efficiency, and an oil supply project now under way. In the same context, a peat-fired thermal power plant of 120 MW (starting with a pilot facility of 20 MW, for which engineering studies are being completed) is planned for construction. This is a very interesting project for Burundi, because it will be built quickly and at relatively low cost, considering the hydroelectric infrastructure and environmental standards that must be met.

The issue of commercial losses from the distribution network is still a pressing problem.

The proportion of total production that is actually invoiced was 82 percent in 2011 and it fell to 76 percent in 2012, representing losses of 18 percent and 24 percent for those two years respectively. The situation is due largely to the outdated distribution network and to bill collection problems. Given the scope of technical and commercial losses, the REGIDESO will be stepping up its program to install prepayment meters. The total number of electricity connections made in 2012 for customers in Bujumbura was 3580, down by 38.19 percent from the figure of 5792 in 2011. Under the prepaid metering system, which has been strongly welcomed by customers, 671 meters were installed in 2011, and a similar number in 2012.

The main challenges facing efforts to expand the power supply are the shortage of financing, which is holding back the achievement of the government's forward planning priorities; the low level of private investment; the failure to update legislation and regulations (policy and codes); the lack of enforcement of those rules, as needed to attract investors; and missed deadlines for payment of the paid-in portion of capital contributions by beneficiary countries, which poses an obstacle to accessing the planned financing, thereby holding up the implementation of regional projects. This power shortage is largely to blame for the delay in the implementation of economically important projects such as nickel mining.

3.2.3.2. Rational organization of transportation modes

The constraints inherent in its landlocked situation mean that Burundi must develop infrastructure that can promote efficient multimodal transportation, including land, lake and air transport.

Accordingly, maintenance and modernization of road infrastructure is the object of an ongoing program designed to allow traffic to flow more smoothly, to reduce travel times, and to cut vehicle operating costs. In response to this triple objective, the network of paved roads has been expanded thanks to asphaltting works on the national highways linking Bubanza-Ndora, Cankuzo- Muyinga, Ruyigi-Cankuzo and Gitega-Ngozi.

This program for modernizing the road network has been supplemented by significant efforts at maintenance of paved roads, in particular the Bujumbura-Rutunga, Bujumbura-Gatumba and Rugombo-Kayanza routes and a stretch of the Ruhwa-Nyamitanga route, as well as the Bujumbura-Rumonge-Nyanza Lac-Mabanda route, which is an international highway linking Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. For the future, the road paving program will focus on the Gitega-Bururi, Bururi-Makamba, Nyakararo-Mwaro-Gitega, Mabanda-Mugina and Cankuzo-Gahumo routes.

Dirt roads. Rehabilitation works have begun on the Mabanda-Vugizo-Nyanza Lac, Gatabo-Renga-Gahweza-Ngara, Bubanza-Nyabitaka- RN5 and Rurenda-Kiganda-Mwaro routes. There are plans to expand maintenance work on unpaved roads, with rehabilitation of the Rumonge – Tora, Bujumbura-Rushubi-Bugarama, Nyamitanga-Bujumbura-Rumonge-Nyanza Lac-Mabanda, Bujumbura-Kanyaru haut and Bujumbura-Gitaba routes.

As well, a transport and trade facilitation project is under way and includes: (i) preparation of a transportation strategy and a development program for the road sector; (ii) establishment of joint border-crossing posts; (iii) harmonization of regulations governing the per-axle charge; (iv) the road transport facilitation project; (v) the diagnostic study of the North and Central Corridors; and (vi) the elimination of non-tariff barriers. At the same time, the railway project linking Dar es Salam-Isaka-Kigali/Keza-Gitega-Musongati is being monitored regularly to ensure that Burundi will have a proper rail infrastructure connecting it with other countries of the subregion. As well, major studies have been launched relating to road interconnection and rail links to optimize the efficiency of transportation modes in the subregion.

Inland transportation. The Public Transit Office (OTRACO) has acquired five buses; a study of road safety infrastructure has been performed; and the new highways code has been adopted.

Air transportation. Preparations are underway to create a high-level airspace for the sharing of information. In this context, Burundi has already received assistance from the General Secretariat of the East African Community for installation of the Global System of Satellite Navigation in the aeronautical services, and it is continuing to concentrate its efforts on installing new equipment in order to respond more effectively to the needs generated by steadily growing passenger and freight traffic at the Bujumbura international Airport. The government is pursuing its program for modernizing that airport, and is calling for its expansion, as well as the rehabilitation of airfields in the interior of the country.

Lake transport. In addition to the dredging and re-equipment of the port of Bujumbura, there are plans for the coming years to construct a new port at Rumonge. With the support of Japanese cooperation, a master plan for the ports of Bujumbura and Rumonge is now being finalized as part of the EAC maritime transport framework.

3.2.3.3. Developing information and communication technologies

ICT development efforts have led to a regular increase in the number of mobile telephone subscribers, which more than doubled between 2009 and 2012.

Table 10. Mobile telephone service subscribers

Company	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
U-COM	664,279	1,003,271	1,166,753	1,439,884	1,622,552
SMART MOBILE	12,163	85,722	161,484	273,142	306,085
ECONET	63,334	217,547	318,368	322,515	353,839
ONAMOB	118,100	105,158	143,832	168,794	180,962
AFRICELL	78,241	118,117	160,006	139,150	133,752
Total subscribers	936,117	1,529,815	1,950,443	2,343,485	2,597,190

Source: Ministry of Telecommunications, Information, Communication and Relations with Parliament

During 2012, efforts were focused on further implementation of the National ICT Development Policy (PNDTIC). The creation of training institutions such as computerization faculties in the various private universities and the ICT faculty at the University of Burundi, the preparation of studies for implementing the Burundi Education Network (BERnet) and a network of researchers in the various universities represent important steps towards improving national expertise and promoting research and development in the ICT area.

The same time, with the creation of the "Burundi Backbone System" (BBS) and the Executive Secretariat for ICT (SETIC) for managing and monitoring development of the national fiber-optic backbone, on which work is already into the third phase, it will be possible to coordinate the development of infrastructure and management structures more effectively.

Sectoral ICT units have been put in place, while sectoral ICT projects have been prepared to promote the use of ICT applications in the various sectors of the country's economic and social life. On this score, and as part of the effort to promote telemedicine and distance education services, ICT equipment is being installed in selected institutions (University Hospital Center of Kamenge (CHUK), Kiriri campus) under the Pan African E-Network Project.

Other important steps for promoting ICT include adoption of the draft model law on access to information, and the country's accession to the African Telecommunications Union (ATU) and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), as well as its ratification of the corresponding conventions.

Between 2009 and September 2013, the number of subscribers has more than doubled, representing a high penetration rate for ICT in the country, including its rural areas, although connectivity is still weak. In order to make ICT a true engine for development, there are plans (i) to develop an effective financing strategy; (ii) to speed the construction of the national fiber-optic backbone; and (iii) to create a more attractive environment for investors.

3.2.4. Regional integration

The PRSP II points out that Burundi's geostrategic position makes it an attractive hub at the subregional, regional and international levels, and notes that the country is a member of several regional economic groupings such as the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (ECGLC) which, after some major security and political problems, is producing visible results in the areas of energy, agricultural research and population mobility, and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), to which Burundi owes substantial arrears and which has not made much progress with respect to intra-community trade, despite the existence of a free-trade zone.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) has made some progress in the areas of trade, free circulation of persons, and sectoral integration, and is expected to promote some important regional infrastructure projects. In addition to its membership of entities that have a more sector-specific focus, such as the ICGLR and the Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA), Burundi is a member of the EAC, which aspires to launch a full Political Federation in 2015, and is now the priority focal point in terms of regional integration.

Recognizing that integration within the EAC can be a driving force for Burundi's economic growth, that it can help to attenuate the effects of the country's geographic isolation, and that it can be an opportunity to consolidate political stability and security, the PRSP II establishes four complementary and interdependent objectives.

The first objective is to establish an effective and rational institutional and regulatory framework at the national and regional levels, and to undertake an in-depth analysis of the comparative advantages that Burundi draws from each regional entity of which it is a member, in order to develop a long-term policy. To define an overall vision of the role that Burundi should play in the region and to determine thereby its priorities in terms of regional integration, the government conducted a study in March 2012 of the main results from the country's participation in the different regional integration frameworks, and it has prepared a national strategy for regional integration.

The Council of Ministers of the East African Community met in Bujumbura from August 27 to September 1, 2012 to examine questions relating to the progress made in implementing the common market protocol for the Community, negotiations for the monetary union, and applications for membership from South Sudan and Somalia. The process of integrating Burundi into the East African Community has already been confirmed through the protocols on the customs union and the common market. Measures in support of these two protocols have been adopted, with strengthening of the legal and regulatory framework governing free circulation of persons, goods and services.

The progress made in this area relates essentially to: (i) elimination of visa charges; (ii) removal of all restrictions on trade in goods originating from member countries; (iii) free circulation of merchandise within the Community; and (iv) the adoption of labor and employment policies and programs, including the harmonization of education systems, curricula and labor legislation.

Through the National Committee for monitoring mechanisms to eliminate non-tariff barriers (NTBs), Burundi is constantly monitoring the issue of nontariff barriers, and it took part in the Regional Forum on Mechanisms for Eliminating Nontariff Barriers as well as a tripartite meeting of COMESA, EAC and SADC on the removal of nontariff barriers in the tripartite free-trade zone now being negotiated. On this score, visits to the border posts of Ruhwa, Kanyaru and Kobero were organized with members of the Legislative Assembly of the East African Community (EALA) to investigate the current situation with respect to the elimination of NTBs, and two workshops were held on "securing borders and eliminating nontariff barriers". Following those meetings, the national partners, led by the National Police of Burundi (PNB), recommended the removal of internal nontariff barriers, particularly those applied on the import and export supply routes.

The second objective is to improve the coordination, consistency and complementarity of the various ministerial departments. To this end, measures have been taken to ensure participation in the development and monitoring of directives and decisions issued by the Councils of Ministers and the Summits of Heads of State of the East African Community. Focal points of the Presidential Ministry for East African Community Affairs have been designated in all line ministries to help monitor the issues relating to regional integration.

The elimination of nontariff barriers is now receiving greater attention with the establishment of the National Committee for Monitoring Mechanisms for the Elimination of Nontariff Barriers. This committee, which works in conjunction with the Regional Forum for the Elimination of Tariff Barriers, has established an ad hoc program for removing NTBs in accordance with a fixed time schedule (EAC Time Bound Program on the Elimination of Nontariff Barriers).

The third objective seeks to strengthen the capacities of key players in the regional integration process. In this respect, a central priority has been to ensure a command of English by government officials and representatives of the private sector, civil society and the media, facilitated by the project called "Enhancing English Language Skills and Training/Settling up of an English Language Center". An important step has been taken with the training of 471 individuals, 338 of them from government offices, 44 from the media, 36 representing civil society, and 53 from the private sector, and the launch of a project to create "EAC Clubs" within the secondary schools of all provinces.

The fourth objective is to ensure that, in the regional economic communities to which Burundi belongs, there is a better affirmation of Burundi's positions on all issues relating to development; that Burundi has a more visible presence; and that benefits are equitably shared. Thus, preparatory meetings to determine the country's position have consistently been organized before taking part in regional activities; follow-up to the quota system for recruitment within the East African Community has resulted in the appointment of a Burundian official responsible for budgetary matters in the Lake Victoria Basin Commission; a Burundian judge has been

appointed to the Appellate Division of the East African Court of Justice; and the Presiding Judge of the First Instance Division of the East African Court of Justice is a Burundian. Moreover, Burundi has promoted the integration programs of the East African Community, most of which are consistent with the projects and programs of the second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP II).

In the political and security area, a number of actions deserve mention: (i) signature of the protocol on cooperation in defense matters; (ii) preparation of a plan for implementing the EAC Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution Mechanism, and a progress report on development of the EAC Early Warning Mechanism; (iii) development of the new-generation passport and the entry and exit card; (iv) review of the protocol on privileges and immunities; and (v) finalization of the second EAC action plan on human rights.

Burundi has played an active role in negotiations in the context of the tripartite arrangement with COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa), the EAC (East African Community) and SADC (Southern Africa Development Community). Although member states of the EAC negotiate as a bloc, which is not the case in the other communities, Burundi makes its presence felt in determining the common position of the EAC.

The COMES - EAC - SADC tripartite arrangement was created at the Summit of Heads of State of members of these three economic communities, held in Kampala, Uganda on October 22, 2008. The objective is to institute interregional cooperation among the three economic communities, based on three pillars, namely industrial development, infrastructure development, and creation of a free trade zone.

With entry into force of the protocol creating the Customs Union of the East African Community on January 1, 2005, the Partner Countries of the EAC are to negotiate investment and trade agreements as a bloc. The first agreements of this kind that countries of the EAC are in the process of negotiating as a bloc are the economic partnership agreements between the EAC and the European Union. The other major economies that have expressed a desire to negotiate trade and investment agreements with the EAC are the United States of America, China, India and Turkey.

With respect to negotiations on partnership agreements on trade and investment between the USA and the EAC, a meeting of trade ministers of EAC member States and representatives of the US Department of Commerce took place on July 14, 2012, to identify the various subjects that will be covered by the negotiation and to prepare a roadmap. It was decided that the consultations should begin by focusing on trade facilitation, ongoing trade capacity building assistance, regional investment, and commercial dialogue. Working groups have been established for the various areas of cooperation and negotiations are under way.

To promote successful integration and ensure the country's competitiveness within the EAC, Burundi has undertaken to respect the convergence criteria agreed with the other member countries, in particular by strengthening the macroeconomic environment.

The following table indicates the current status of each of the agreed convergence criteria.

Table 11. Economic convergence criteria for Burundi

Convergence criteria	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Real GDP growth (at 7%)		5.4	3.5	4.9	3.8	4.8	4.2	4.0
Total fiscal deficit excluding grants (below 6% of GDP)	14.2	13.7	13.1	9.3	10.7	18.1	20.0	20.8
Annual inflation (ceiling 8%)	13.2	2.7	8.3	24.5	10.5	6.5	9.6	11.8
Total deficit including grants (below 3% of GDP)	2.3	3.1	2.0	2.1	5.8	6.7	5.4	3.3
Foreign exchange reserves (at least 4.5 months of imports)	3.9	3.4	5.0	5.5	7.5	6.6	5.0	4.0
Exchange rate stability (REER)	78.3	81.2	76.2	97.9	107.2	113.8	116.6	125.5
Public debt (as % of GDP)	167.0	157.7	120.8	96.3	42.1	35.9	34.5	37.5
Domestic savings (as % of GDP)	-11.9	-25.8	-9.9	-13.7	-10.0	-7.3	-5.7	

Source: Bank of the Republic of Burundi, Studies Unit

The record is rather mixed when it comes to meeting the convergence criteria agreed in the EAC context. If Burundi is to make up for lost ground, the revival of economic growth and the consequent mobilization of greater resources are essential.

3.3. Improving access and quality in basic services and strengthening the social safety net

3.3.1. Increasing capacity and improving quality of the education system

3.3.1.1. Primary and secondary education

The policy for improving conditions of access to education has been producing increasing progress each year, thanks in particular to the move to eliminate primary school fees, a sustained budgetary effort for education, and strong community mobilization for participatory management of school infrastructure.

With a view to achieving more effective coordination, the government has adopted an education and training sector development plan (PSDEF 2012-2020) along with a three-year action plan (2012-2015), which constitute the frame of reference for all stakeholders involved in the development of education.

Consistent with the strategic thrusts of the PRSP II and the PSDEF, the government has defined policy priorities targeted at: (i) expanding the capacity of school facilities; (ii) improving the quality of the education system by gradually extending primary school from 6 to 9 years; (iii) ensuring the fair allocation of resources; and (iv) lowering the repetition rate.

The strategy also seeks to increase enrollment at vocational training centers, and to establish a mechanism for regulating flows in general secondary school and in higher education through access and admission criteria based on merit, equity and classroom capacity.

Conditions of access have been much improved, as can be seen in the significant increase in primary school enrollment illustrated in the following table.

Table 12. Public primary school enrollment

Year (15 November)	No. of schools	Pupils			Increase (F+M) in %
		F	M	F+M	
2 002/2003	1 793	391 952	488 300	880 252	-
2 003/2004	1 858	432 229	520 750	952 979	8.26
2 004/2005	1 955	471 730	550 737	1 022 467	7.29
2 005/2006	2 132	623 506	685 881	1 309 387	28.06
2 006/2007	2 334	709 602	764 291	1 473 893	12.56
2 007/2008	2 536	772 411	813 128	1 585 539	7.57
2 008/2009	2 909	845 693	874 594	1 720 287	8.50
2 009/2010	3 109	908 650	920 735	1 829 385	6.34
2 010/2011	3 353	963 171	959 253	1 922 424	5.09
2 011/2012	3 549	984 114	972 175	1 956 289	1.76

Source: Office of Education Planning and Statistics

The gross enrollment rate for the period 2011/2012 stood at 133.5 percent. This solid performance is due primarily to the construction and equipping of 196 primary schools in 2012.

Nevertheless, the enrollment rate differs by gender and by province, and is inflated by the high repetition rate. While girls have benefited much more than boys from this growth (the gross enrollment rate (GER) for girls is 137.2 percent versus 130.1 percent for boys), the interprovincial coefficient of variation is 10 percent. The provinces of Makamba, Bururi and Rutana have been receiving repatriates since 2006, and their GER stands, respectively, at 159.6 percent, 156 percent and 130.8 percent. The net enrollment rate is still below 100 percent – it is 94.9 percent, and boys have the edge (36.8 percent versus 33.1 percent for girls): consequently, the system is still in the process of catching up. In all provinces, the gross admission rate (GAR) for boys is considerably higher than for girls: the average gap is more than 16.1 percentage points, with the GAR for girls at 132.1 percent versus 148.2 percent for boys.

The primary school completion rate (PCR) was 68.5 percent in 2011/2012 compared to 51.3 percent in 2010/2011, for a gain of more than 17 percentage points. This performance reflects, in part, past achievements in boosting access and the consolidation of existing policies and, in part, an improvement in retention rates. In fact, the retention rate rose from 43.7 percent in 2010 to 52.2 percent in 2012, based on promotions from one grade to the next (retention profile). A closer analysis of the PCR shows, however, that there are considerable disparities between

provinces: the rate varies from 37.2 percent in Muyinga to more than 100 percent in Bujumbura Mairie (because of transfers during the year, the PCR exceeds the 100 percent threshold).

Secondary school. The construction of 101 municipal lower-secondary schools (*collèges*) in the year 2012 alone has brought the effective transition rate to 69.3 percent in 2011/2012, compared to 61.8 percent in the previous year, and this has boosted the number of new enrollments (in the first year of secondary school) to 81,365 in 2011/2012, compared to 65,975 in 2010/2011, for a one-year increase of 23.3 percent.

However, there is still a noticeable difference between girls and boys: the gender gap was 8.2 percentage points in 2012, compared to 16.8 in 2011. The transition rate for girls was 65.1 percent compared to 73.4 percent for boys in 2012, while the respective figures were 53.2 percent and 70.0 percent in 2011. The participation rate of girls at this level of education was 45.3 percent in 2012, compared to 43.8 percent in 2011.

When it comes to improving quality, little progress has been made and significant challenges remain. Although, generally speaking, the repetition rate has improved at the primary level, having dropped to 34 percent in 2011/2012 by comparison with 2010/2011, when the proportion¹ of repeaters was 38.5 percent, this figure conceals some considerable disparities among provinces and, in particular, among the different levels of study. Thus, the proportion is 24.7 percent in Bujumbura Mairie, while it is 38.3 percent in Muramvya. This trend can be seen in the modest results in terms of students' knowledge acquisition. According to the 2011 Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA) survey, 20.4 percent of students in the second year fail at reading, 39.9 percent can read to a limited extent, and only 39.7 percent acquire independent reading skills.

The EGRA 2011 evaluation of basic reading skills in the Kirundi language shows that 40 percent of students can be considered as “full” readers, i.e. they can read 20 words per minute at the end of the second year of primary school, and 40 percent can be considered as “partial” readers. The results show that girls are more successful at mastering reading skills (42.7 percent) than are boys (36.7 percent).

Despite the positive trend in the completion rate, the retention rate is still low in several provinces. Apart from the generalized practice of repeating at all levels, other factors explain this trend. On one hand, a high proportion of primary schools have double vacations (43.6 percent) and the short time available for learning has a great impact on the quality of teaching. Around 52.3 percent of the teaching staff was covered by the dual vacation regime in 2011/2012, reducing the average number of hours of teaching per year to less than 700. Pupils in classes with dual vacations receive around 600 hours of instruction annually, instead of 1200.

In primary education, the nationwide pupil-teacher ratio has improved, dropping from 57.5 in 2009/10 to 45 pupils per teacher in 2011/12. The ratio varies from 34 pupils per teacher in the province of Bururi (the province best endowed in this regard) to 60 pupils per teacher in the

¹ This repetition rate is calculated from data for public education, and therefore does not take into account the private system. If it did, the repetition rate would be 33.7 percent in 2011/2012, and that for Bujumbura would be 21.9 percent for the same period.

province of Kirundo and 64 in the province of Mwaro. Of the country's 17 provinces, only six have a pupil-teacher ratio at or better than the national average, while conditions in the other 11 provinces are less favorable.

This practice constitutes an important factor for inequity in the education system, as much for teachers (whose pay will vary depending on whether they are teaching classes under the dual vacation regime) as for pupils (who will not receive the same number of hours of instruction). Moreover, the shortage of textbooks is a hindrance to achieving the desired quality levels in teaching. The textbook-pupil ratio has been rising, but it is still inadequate and it conceals disparities among different subject matters and at different grade levels: 0.87 French-language textbooks per pupil in the first year, compared to 0.12 in the third year; 0.80 Kirundi textbooks per pupil on average throughout primary school, except for the third year (0.64) and 0.86 arithmetic textbooks per pupil in the first year, compared to 0.01, 0.02 and 0.04 in the third, fourth and fifth years of primary, respectively. Moreover, the distribution of textbooks among schools is uneven.

In the end, these difficulties have an adverse impact on the overall quality of learning. Average scores on the PASEC (Program for the Analysis of Education Systems) test (2008-2009) in French and in Kirundi are around 40 percent, reaching 45 percent in mathematics.

In secondary education, the repetition rate dropped slightly in 2010-2011, to 23.9 percent. However, the actual number of repeaters increased considerably, rising by 47 percent from 63,928 to 93,978.

The repetition rate is slightly higher for boys (24.9 percent) than for girls (23.8 percent).

Table 13. Key indicators in secondary education

Indicator	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Access rate, 7th year	32.5	39.2	40.5
Access rate, 10th year	19.1	19.9	22.8
GER (gross enrollment rate)	24.1	26.7	31.9
Completion rate, first cycle	19.1	19.9	22.8
Completion rate, second cycle	12.7	8.9	10.5
Repetition rate, first cycle	25.2	25.7	25.2
Private system share, first cycle	8.3	7.6	7.9
Transition rate, first to second cycle	75	72.8	78.4
Access rate, second cycle	14.3%	15.9%	11.5%
Private system share, second cycle	8.6	9.5	7.5
Repetition rate, second cycle	15.5	15.7	18.7

Source: Education Planning and Statistics Bureau

The repetition rate is higher in the first cycle than in the second, at 25.2 percent versus 18.7 percent in 2011/2012.

Governance and management. The distribution of teaching staff has been improved, thanks to a deliberate policy that has been pursued since 2010-11, but it still betrays sharp disparities. The degree of randomness in the distribution is 0.288, meaning that 28.8 percent of teacher assignments were based on considerations other than the pupil-teacher ratio.

To consolidate progress to date and to correct the current situation so as to improve educational performance, the government intends, first, to implement more effectively the program for alleviating overcrowding in the schools and for smoothing students' academic careers. To this end, the construction of classrooms will be stepped up and a policy will be instituted to reduce repetition, to cut back dual vacations, and to increase teaching time.

Next, ways and means will have to be defined to ensure success of the reform of the first cycle of secondary school by instituting a fourth basic cycle of three years. The measures recommended to this effect involve the loosening of access restrictions for the seventh year, the recasting of purposes, programs, organization modalities and evaluation, as well as a revision of the profile of teachers, who will now be recruited from among graduates of the normal schools.

Lastly, particular attention will continue to be paid to improving management of the system and to capacity building. In particular, the government plans to step up the pace of decentralizing responsibility to the communes for school construction and for supervision of the school system, and to improve the distribution of teachers through redeployment.

As part of the same approach, the government intends to improve certain critical functions, such as financial and budgetary management, human resource management, pedagogical supervision, statistical information as well as the planning and oversight of school construction, and maintenance of infrastructure.

3.3.1.2. Teaching of trades and vocational education

The teaching of trades and vocational education are sources of practical skills that are essential for the development of human capital and are thus of great importance in Burundi, given their capacity to contribute to economic development and to the long-term reduction of unemployment. Available information shows that the trades most widely taught by the Trades Teaching Centers (CEM) are dressmaking (42 percent), carpentry (25.2 percent), masonry (20.8 percent), welding (2.5 percent) and hotel management (0.5 percent).

The following table illustrates the current network of infrastructure available at the different levels for the teaching of trades and vocational training.

Table 14. Distribution of training schools and centers

Province	A2	A3	CEM	CFP	CFPP	CFA	Total
BUBANZA	2	2	5	0			9
BUJA MAIRIE	2	1	7	2	1	1	14
BUJA RURAL	1		6	1			8
BURURI	2	1	6	1	1		11
CANKUZO	2		6				8
CIBITOKÉ	1		5				6
GITEGA	8	2	11			1	22
KARUSI	1		3				4
KAYANZA	1		5				6
KIRUNDO	3		5		1		9
MAKAMBA	3	1	5				9
MURAMVYA	2	2	4				8
MUYINGA	2		6				8
MWARO	2		3				5
NGOZI	1		7				8
RUTANA	2		6				8
RUYIGI	1		5				6
TOTAL	36	9	95	4	3	2	149

Source: Vocational Training Directorate

In addition to the uneven distribution and inadequate classroom capacity of training facilities, the obsolescence and the inadequacy of their equipment (heavy and light), their tools and their working materials constitute a major obstacle to providing equitable access to training structures for potential learners.

Moreover, 60 communes have no CEM, although the national policy calls for at least one CEM per commune. As well, the low level of qualification of CEM trainers (who frequently have had no pedagogical training or professional development) means that the skills and abilities required for high-quality training are not available. This shortcoming is aggravated by the lack of uniform programs adapted to the real needs of the labor market and the economy.

The programs initiated by the government are designed to address this situation gradually. They have the dual objective of expanding training capacities and improving the quality of learning.

In order to expand the intake capacities of training facilities, concrete steps have been taken with the construction of the second phase of the Muramvya CEM, the Buyenzi and Rumonge CEMs and [the servicing of] four new CEMs through the AEP (water supply) project, at Muyinga, Kirundo, Kururama and Mugerama. Other actions have been taken with a view to improving learning: they include the outfitting of eight trades teaching centers and four technical schools, strengthening of trainers' capacities in the CEM, CFP (vocational training schools), CFA (crafts training schools) and technical schools, training of staff in the central

structures, as well as preparation and production of curricula and manuals for the CEM and CFP.

Among the results of the policy for reintegrating graduates are the creation of 50 income generating activities for graduates, the certification of 500 artisans in the informal sector who have acquired recognized competencies, the implementation of the ministerial ordinance regulating the certification of CEM and CFP graduates, and the startup of the CDCP (occupational skills development center). In addition, a guarantee fund has been established within a micro-finance institution.

In order to reactivate vocational training, there are plans to: (i) harmonize programs and curricula in all training facilities; (ii) enhance the initial qualifications of trainers through further education and recycling and the harmonization of accreditations and certifications; (iii) promote the occupational integration of graduates after their training; (iv) design a mechanism of "equivalencies/bridges" between technical and vocational training (prerequisites, duration, competencies); and (v) ensure recognition of trades and vocational training diplomas by the civil service and in the private and public sectors.

Under the same approach, the national EFTP (technical and vocational education and training) policy calls for establishing an integration unit in all training facilities, and continuing the program of construction and rehabilitation of the CEM and CFP in order to guarantee, by 2015, at least one CEM per commune and one CFP per province, in order to help manage the flow of students effectively.

Lastly, the main innovative aspects of the EFTP involve the adaptation of training to the real needs of the labor market, increasing the private sector's share, decentralizing the management of public schools and centers and training in teaching methodology through introduction of the skills-based approach and modular training specific to the teaching of trades, public-private partnerships, the integration support fund, enhancing management of the subsector, and involving local partners in the management of training facilities.

3.3.1.3. Preschool education and adult literacy

There has been a slight drop in preschool enrollment because of the decline in the number of community facilities, particularly the "preschool circles" which were common in the provinces of the North. An analysis of the gross enrollment rate by province shows provincial variations ranging from 1.4 percent (Ruyigi) to 39.6 percent (Bujumbura Mairie).

The latest data on adult literacy show that more than half the population is illiterate: 57.5 percent of the total population, and 61.2 percent of the female population.

3.3.1.4. Higher education

The PRSP II calls for further reform and strengthening of higher education, the development of science, technology and research, and the introduction of a more professionally oriented approach to postsecondary vocational education.

Reforming and strengthening higher education. The actions taken to date have focused essentially on: (i) promulgating the law on the reorganization of higher education in Burundi, and preparing regulations for its application; (ii) introducing the BMD ("baccalaureate, master's and doctorate") system in public higher education and in selected private higher education institutions in Burundi; (iii) regulating access to higher education in the public and private universities with a view to improving the quality of instruction; (iv) initiating control over the operation of the EPES (private higher education institutions) through the National Higher Education Commission, and (v) participating in activities for harmonizing programs, diplomas and degrees within the East African Community, organized by the Inter-University Council for East Africa, in the area of quality assurance. As well, the establishment of a quality assurance office is now mandatory in all private institutions and universities.

Some 37,000 students, 32.9 percent of them females, were enrolled in the various systems of higher education during the academic year 2011-2012. The following table shows the distribution of students by type of institution and by sex.

Table 15. Student body by institution, 2011-2012

Name of institution	F	M	Total student body	percent Females
Public institutions				
Université du Burundi (UB)	2026	10110	12136	16.7
Ecole normale supérieur (ENS) [normal school]	416	1856	2272	18.3
Institut supérieur de police (I.S.P.) [police institute]	11	177	188	5.9
Institut supérieur des cadres Militaires(ISCAM) [military officers]	10	178	188	5.3
Institut National de santé Publique (INSP) [national public health institute]	144	376	520	27.7
Private institutions				
Université Espoir d'Afrique(UEA)	1676	2610	4286	39.1
Institut supérieur des techniques de Gestion (ISTG: EX-ESTG)	268	80	348	77.0
Grand Séminaire de Bujumbura	0	138	138	0.0
Université Lumière de Bujumbura(ULBU)	1467	1249	2716	54.0
Université du Lac Tanganyika(ULT)	1125	1284	2409	46.7
Université des Grands Lacs (UGL)	806	927	1733	46.5
Université Martin Luther King (UMLK)	802	797	1599	50.2
Institut Supérieur de Contrôle de Gestion(ISCg)	131	64	195	67.2
Université de Ngozi	530	1051	1581	33.5
Université de Mwaro	406	742	1148	35.4
INITELEMATIQUE	105	74	179	58.7
Institut supérieur des Technologies(IST)	35	198	233	15.0
Institut supérieur de Management(ISM)	83	56	139	59.7
Université Paix et Réconciliation(UPR)	228	519	747	30.5
Université Sagesse d'Afrique(U.S.A)	1018	763	1781	57.2
Institut supérieur d'Enseignement Technique(ISET)	7	31	38	18.4
Université des Collines	7	29	36	19.4
Institut Supérieur de Gestion et d'Informatique(ISGI)	30	58	88	34.1
Institut International Libre d'Afrique (INILAQE)	152	98	250	60.8
Institut Supérieur de Développement(ISD)	198	510	708	28.0
International Leadership University –Burundi UILBU	67	41	108	62.0
Institut universitaire des sciences de la santé du développement IUSSD	352	483	835	42.2
Grand Séminaire Jean Paul II	0	167	167	0.0
TOTAL	12100	24666	36766	32,9

Source: Statistics Yearbook, 2011-2012

Development of science, technology and research. The General Directorate of Science, Technology and Research has been established, and a national policy on science, technology and research has been prepared, together with an action plan.

Making postsecondary vocational education more professionally oriented. Feasibility studies concerning the creation of higher vocational training institutes have identified three such institutes, namely those at Citiboke, Cankuzo and Muyinga, and an inventory has been compiled of postsecondary vocational education institutions, specifically in the fields of agricultural, ICTs, mechanics, hospitality and tourism. Applications from private higher education institutions for offering postsecondary vocational instruction have been received and are being analyzed.

3.3.2. Building capacities and improving performance in the health system

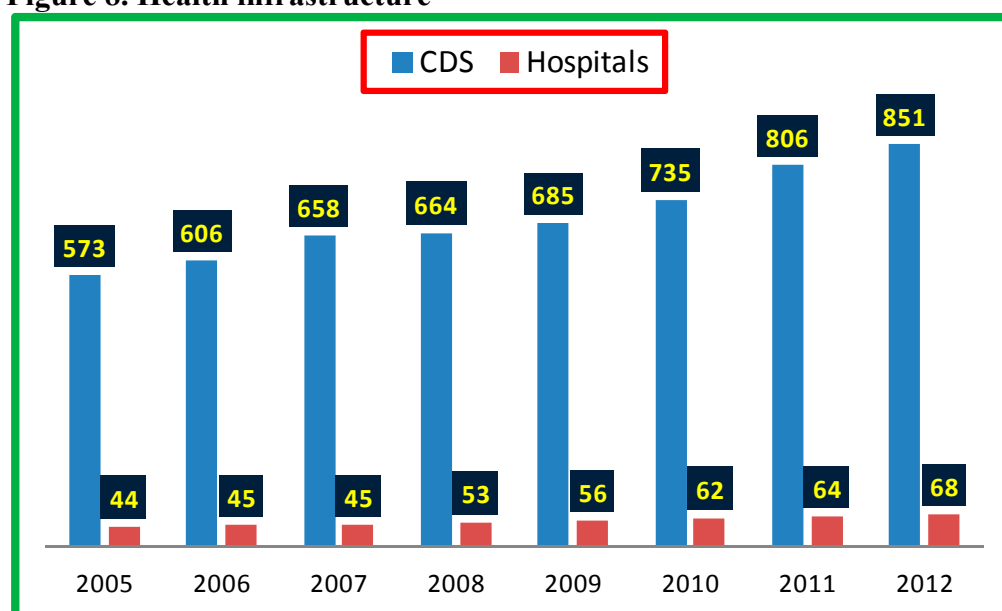
The National Health Policy 2005-2015, which is focused on primary health care needs, is being implemented through the National Health Development Plan and sub- sector strategic plans. On this basis, the PRSP II defines four main fields of intervention: (i) making health care more accessible; (ii) reducing morbidity associated with communicable and noncommunicable diseases; (iii) improving maternal and child health; and (iv) strengthening leadership and good governance. Generally speaking, the reforms specific to each of these areas produced significant results in 2012, although efforts will have to be pursued in order to achieve fully the health objectives that the government has set.

Notable progress can be seen in strengthening the capacities and performance of the health system. Thus, geographic accessibility to health care has been substantially improved. In the year 2012 alone, 15 new CDS (health centers) and three district hospitals (Gahombo, Gashoho and Giteranyi) were built, and two other hospitals are now under construction at Karusi and at Gihofi.

Capacity to provide service. Thanks to the combined efforts of the country and its partners, Burundi has a coverage ratio for health infrastructure that is approaching the WHO standard: 0.76 hospital for every 100,000 inhabitants, and 0.96 health center for every 10,000 inhabitants, compared to the WHO standard of one hospital per 100,000 inhabitants and one CDS per 10,000 inhabitants.

In order to improve yet further the quality of care and services offered to the sick, in the second quarter of 2012 the government instituted a drug quality control laboratory within the National Public Health Institute (INSP).

Figure 8. Health infrastructure



Source: GESIS (Health Information Systems Management) database

There is no doubt that the significant investment efforts made to develop the health centers are responsible for this clear improvement in the accessibility of healthcare throughout the country, particularly in rural areas.

Reducing the financial barrier has also helped to prove accessibility to health care in recent years. Two new financing mechanisms have been initiated, relating respectively to the revised Medical Assistance Card and performance-based financing.

The Medical Assistance Card (CAM) was restructured and reintroduced in May 2012 as a way of facilitating access to health services in public health centers and hospitals. The adoption rate for this card was already at 19 percent at the end of 2012. Subject to a 20 percent user charge, the card gives its holder, and his or her spouse and children, the right to health care services corresponding to a care package available at the public or licensed health centers and at district and national hospitals. The card is valid throughout the national territory, and its annual cost is BIF 3000. However, its effectiveness is constrained by the availability of financing, which threatens to have an adverse effect on the operation of the entire health system.

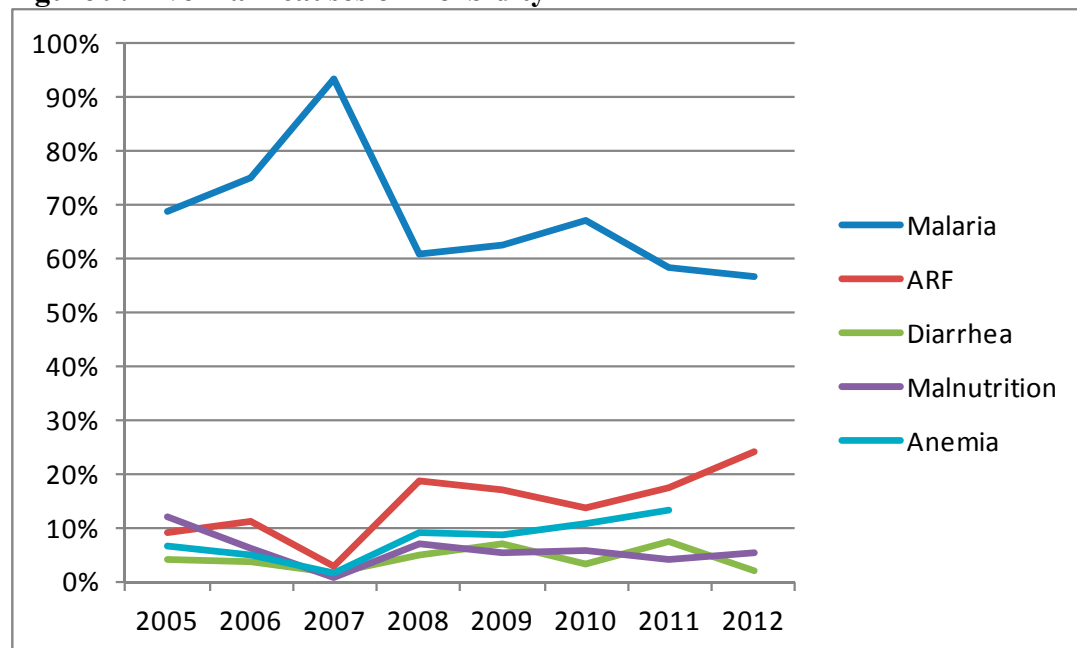
It should be noted, however, that a review of the technical modalities of implementing the CAM is planned, and the government will be approaching its technical and financial partners to enlist their participation in financing the CAM.

Reducing morbidity associated with communicable and noncommunicable diseases. Expanded coverage of households with long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets and the opening of an insectarium at Gihanga in 2012 are expected to help in the campaign against malaria, through mosquito studies and research, in particular monitoring mosquito resistance to the insecticides used in controlling the vector of malaria. It should also be noted that the latest medications for the treatment of malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS are available free of charge.

Despite these reforms, the health system is still characterized by high indicators for certain pathologies, including malaria, which remains the principal cause of morbidity and mortality among the general population.

The morbidity rate fell from 34.07 percent in 2010 to 24.7 percent in 2012, while over the same time the mortality rate of children under five years in hospitals dropped from 43.93 percent to 37 percent.

Figure 9. Five main causes of morbidity



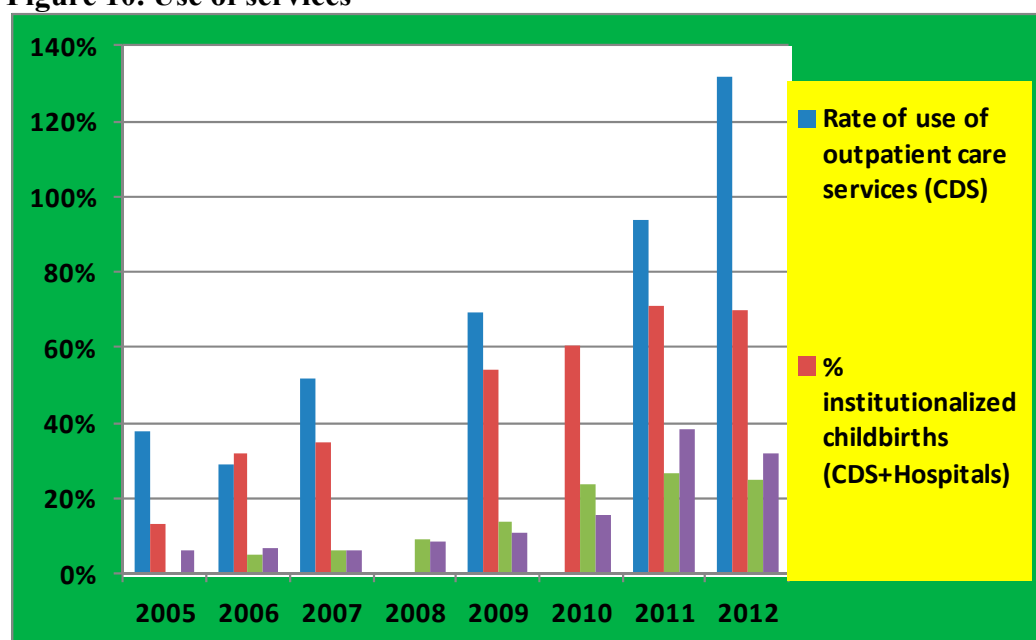
Source: Ministry of Public Health and AIDS Control

Chronic malnutrition remains a fairly serious problem in Burundi. According to the 2010 EDS (Demographic and Health Survey) report, 58 percent of children under five years suffer from chronic malnutrition, 29 percent of them in its severe form. On the other hand, global acute malnutrition is below the alert threshold set by the WHO (GAM > 10 percent) in Burundi², and the 2010 EDS reports a rate of 6 percent.

Improving maternal and child health. The government has stepped up measures to lower mortality rates, in particular through a policy to provide free healthcare for children under five years and for pregnant women until immediately after childbirth, to expand routine vaccination, to provide comprehensive care for childhood diseases, and to strengthen reproductive health activities. The record of progress with these various performances reflected in the following chart.

² National Nutrition Survey 2005 (LMTC-UNICEF)

Figure 10. Use of services



Source: Ministry of Public Health and AIDS Control

As well, there has been a clear improvement in prevention services through the vaccination of children. The ratio of children fully vaccinated (vaccination coverage) was 94.5 percent³ in 2012.

Stronger leadership and good governance have done much to improve the effectiveness of the health sector management system. In this respect, the National Health Development Plan (PNDS 2011-2015) has been supported by the combined efforts of the government and its development partners, and a compact has been signed between the Ministry of Public Health and AIDS Control and its technical and financial partners. This compact contains commitments for coordinated implementation of the PNDS.

While the overall outcomes are positive, a number of constraints and challenges persist and constitute an obstacle to better performance of the health system and the services it offers.

The most pressing issues have to do with the shortage of human, material and financial resources in health facilities generally and in the hospitals in particular; an ineffective system for financing the health sector, which leads to overlapping and double accounting of certain resources; a referral and counter-referral system that is not fully operational and does not respect all the different levels of care; the quality of care, which has improved but is still far short of the objective; the need to develop results-based management (without however neglecting processes) that is better geared to accreditation and certification, particularly for the hospitals, and an inefficient reporting system for health data and information.

³ Routine vaccination coverage survey, after a follow-up vaccination campaign against measles, together with the administration of vitamin A, albendazole and praziquantel (ENCV 2012).

3.3.3. Population control and fertility reduction

According to data from the last census, the total fertility rate is 6.4 children per woman. This index is expected to improve in coming years, thanks to the implementation of demographic policies focused on promoting family planning and based essentially on increasing the prevalence of contraceptives use, the rate of which rose from 18.9 percent in 2010 to 25.3 percent in 2012.

The measures taken are intended to: (i) ensure the safety of reproductive health (RH) products, including contraceptives; (ii) strengthen training for service providers in long-lasting methods, and equip health facilities; (iii) develop secondary posts to provide good access to reproductive health services; (iv) expand the availability of mobile services (clinics and IEC) to resolve the accessibility problem; (v) reinforce the community approach and strengthen the capacities, equipment and motivation of community health workers through performance-based financing; and (vi) boost the contracting of family-planning providers through performance-based financing.

The Health Ministry has begun a community-based program to deliver contraceptives. As part of this effort, eight secondary posts have been opened with a view to increasing contraceptive use.

In 2012, awareness raising campaigns dealing with demographic issues were pursued through: (i) the holding of two workshops on demographic issues, covering all provinces of the country and targeted at local elected officials; (ii) preparation of an Atlas of Burundi, showing demographic projections and outlooks to the year 2030; (iii) publication and distribution of the results of the 2008 General Population and Housing Census; (iv) preparation and presentation to the government of the ordinance on the Population Registry; and (v) a study concerning production of the national identity card.

At the regional level, a health research commission is already operational within the EAC, and national technical committees have been established to carry out the partnership project of the EAC and AMREF (African Medical and Research Foundation) for the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

3.3.4. Stepping up the campaign against HIV/AIDS

The government's policy is to do everything possible to prevent transmission of HIV from mother to child, targeting its efforts at pregnant women throughout the country. A high-level coordination group has been established to coordinate actions under the Global Plan to Eliminate the Transmission of HIV from Mother to Child. As well, thanks to the adoption of measures that include systematic screening of pregnant women for HIV and the application of ARV drugs if the mother is found to be seropositive, it is now possible for all seropositive pregnant women to give birth to an uninfected child. According to the report of the CNLS [presumably the national anti-AIDS campaign] on maternal-child transmission, 42 percent of seropositive pregnant women received ARV to reduce the risk of transmission in 2012, compared to 38.12 percent in 2010 and 34.71 percent in 2011.

To improve the provision of care for persons living with HIV and to step up the campaign against transmission of HIV from mother to child, the government is scaling up the provision of

ARV and measures to prevent mother-to-child transmission in the health centers, in order to make access to such services easier. According to the CNLS report, the ARV coverage rate for adults was 58 percent in 2012, versus 44 percent in 2011 and 45 percent in 2010. This poor performance is the immediate result of interruptions in inventories during the course of recent years.

3.3.5. Promoting access to safe drinking water

The quantity of water billed in 2012 was 27,083,361 m³ out of 39,353,940 m³ produced, for a glaring discrepancy of 12,269,579 m³, representing losses of 31.18 percent, whereas in 2011 billings amounted to 24,653,914 m³ versus production of 40,374,729 m³, for a discrepancy of 15,720,815 m³, equal to 38.93 percent.

Actions initiated to promote access to safe drinking water during 2012 responded to the challenges identified during preparation of the PRSP II, and related essentially to the inadequate legal and institutional framework, the low level of resource mobilization, and weak planning and programming capacities.

To improve management of the water sector: (i) the national water and sanitation inventory has been reinforced with the production of a sector planning tool (INEA-ATLAS); (ii) an infrastructure status report has been prepared; (iii) rainwater catchment systems have been distributed to households and public institutions; (iv) indicators for monitoring the National Water Strategy have been defined; and (v) a scheme has been prepared to plan the financing of water projects through the community development plans (PCDCs).

Infrastructure. The drinking water supply networks of Shasha-Murembura and Nkurye in the Giharo commune of the Province of Rutana have been rehabilitated with financial support from UNICEF, while construction of the water supply system for Musare (Musigati) in the Province of Bubanza is now under way with the participation of PEA [not identified] and the commune.

3.3.6. Strengthening the social safety net

Implementation of the national policy to improve the social security system has already produced encouraging results: the proportion of households affiliated with mutual insurance associations (*mutualité*), which was only 9.8 percent in 2011, rose to 20 percent in 2012, while the sickness insurance coverage rate jumped from 17.3 percent to 37 percent over the same period.

As called for in the PRSP II, interventions of the government and its partners in the social protection area during 2012 focused essentially on: (i) building institutional capacities; (ii) strengthening the economic solidarity mechanisms; (iii) extending social security coverage progressively to the entire population; (iv) reinforcing mechanisms for the prevention of social risks; and (v) strengthening the governance of social security systems.

Institutional capacity building. A National Commission on Social Security (CNPS) was created by Decree no. 100/237 of August 22, 2012, and a comprehensive program to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the DGPS (General Directorate of Social Security) (SEP/CNPS - Permanent Executive Secretariat of the National Commission on Social Security)

has been prepared, while a request for financing has been submitted to several partners, namely UNDP, the AfDB and the PRGE [not identified: possibly the "Program to Strengthen Economic Governance Capacities"]. A data collection and conservation platform is available to the studies and statistics unit. We may also mention preparation of texts for instituting the National Commission on Social Security (CNPS) and the establishment of a support fund.

Strengthening the economic solidarity mechanisms. A call for partnership between programs to provide income earning opportunities and social security programs has resulted in an agreement in principle to finance a study for defining a methodological framework that will take account of social security programs in community development programs.

Extending social security coverage to the entire population. A working session was organized with key players in the health insurance associations and the Ministry of Health to track implementation of the Sickness Insurance Card (CAM) and to harmonize it with the community health insurance associations. Thirty associations have been licensed, and other license applications are now being analyzed. In cooperation with Memissa Belgique, a health insurance association has been launched in Kiganda and agents in Makamba are being trained in management techniques for health insurance associations.

Other health insurance associations are being promoted by various stakeholders, namely ADISCO [not identified] and the Diocese of Gitega and Ruyigi and FVS-MADE [not identified: apparently, organizations helping AIDS victims and orphans], and these are helping to expand coverage across the population.

As well, a workshop was organized to discuss sickness insurance in the private sector, and awareness raising sessions have been held, jointly sponsored by the INSS (National Social Security Institute), IGT [not identified] and DGPS for people in the informal sector to promote affiliation with the INSS.

Strengthening mechanisms for social risk prevention. A request for financing has been addressed to various partners, in support of the strategic and operational communication plan on social protection and outreach workshops on the PNPS.

Strengthening the governance of social security systems. A step towards effective management of social security structures has been taken with the updating of manuals for monitoring and evaluating those systems.

3.4. Promoting sustainable development through rational management of space and the environment

Overall, there have been encouraging results achieved with the programs for safeguarding the environment, and they must be pursued further in coming years. There has also been substantial progress with the rural village development program, as well as in the management of natural resources and water.

3.4.1. Rational and balanced land-use planning

As part of its policy for encouraging the emergence of development hubs, 10 rural centers have been improved and 11 new sites have been identified under the policy for promoting rural villages.

Improving housing and controlling urbanization. Initiatives to date have focused primarily on increasing the supply of new building lots. Thus, while pursuing its program for developing and servicing new neighborhoods in Bujumbura (Ngagara, Mutumbuzi, Kajaga and Kanyosha) and in the urban centers of Gitega, Ngozi and Rumonge, the government has taken steps to safeguard existing dwellings that are under threat. These include a study for the layout of channels and protective works along the Nyabagere river. A land survey at the Gasenyi site, including an inventory of crops and properties, has also been conducted with a view to the coherent development of this new neighborhood.

In addition to the updating of the master plan for urban development of the city of Bujumbura (SDAU), 17.5 km of streets have been paved in Kamenge, Kinama and Cibitoke, and paving studies have been performed at Kirundo. Increasing density in the commune of Buyenzi is one of the important projects planned as part of the program to modernize the neighborhoods of Bujumbura.

Lastly, aerial triangulation and restitution and photo identification works have been carried out under the project to establish a digital database for the cities of Bujumbura and Gitega, thanks to the support project for preparing digital topographical maps of those two cities, while the project for capacity building in the area of mapmaking and GIS has supported training in the use of modern topographic and cartographic materials.

Security of land title. The national land registry (cadastre) has succeeded in: (i) measuring 724 lots; (ii) establishing boundaries for lots in eight neighborhoods of the city of Ngozi and identifying the owners of those lots; (iii) completing a topographical survey of publicly-owned lands throughout the commune of Bugenyuzi; (iv) the location of publicly owned lands in the communes of Mutumbuzi and Kabezi in Bujumbura to avoid speculation; and (v) the recovery of 600 ha of improperly attributed lands.

In this same vein, thanks to the program to support land management in Burundi, a national land commission has been established, training modules for municipal land agents have been prepared, the revised land ownership code has been disseminated to government units, and properties in the pilot commune of Ngozi have been registered.

3.4.2. Protection of the environment and sustainable management of natural resources

Efforts to protect the environment have produced rather mixed results. While the rate of forest cover seems to have remained stable, the percentage of households using solid fuels (wood and derivatives) is likely to rise in the absence of alternative energies, particularly for the poor. However, significant steps have been taken in terms of soil conservation and the protection of

forests, afforestation and biodiversity, combating pollution and cleaning up the environment, and taking climate change into account.

Soil conservation and protection. The actions taken have been targeted essentially at rehabilitating sites and quarries, combating erosion, improvement of watersheds, restoration and management of the environment, and building capacities for sustainable land management in Burundi. The project for strengthening sustainable land management capacities in Burundi has also contributed to organizing awareness raising and training workshops in sustainable land management, and to preparation of the draft document for the Investment Strategy and Financing Plan for Sustainable Land Management.

Protection of forests, afforestation and biodiversity. The results achieved so far are due to: (i) implementation of the national reforestation program, with the production of 7,251,500 tree seedlings and some 20 million agro-forest plants under the partnership, for a total of 27 million plants produced and planted; (ii) preparation of the national forest policy, revision of the forestry code and preparation of co-management models for State-owned woodlots; (iii) development of seedling nurseries in the provinces of Gitega, Bujumbura, Makamba, Mwaro and Rutana; and (iv) the launch of a campaign, covering the period 2012-2013, to reforest 7000 ha throughout the country.

In addition, with a view to reinforcing environmental protection, 40 environmental impact assessment (EIA) reports have been analyzed (35 of them certified and 5 rejected) and environmental monitoring activities have been conducted for the rehabilitation and paving of the RN5 Highway, the PRODAP (Integrated Regional Development Program for Lake Tanganyika) project, the Bugesera project, and the TAMP (transboundary agroecosystem) on the Kagera [River]. Preparation of a ministerial ordinance relating to the tax on EIAs and establishment of a roster of players in the EIA system are further moves in this direction.

Biodiversity. Through the project for revising the national biodiversity strategy (SM-DB), a National Strategy and Plan of Action for Biodiversity 2013-2020 has been prepared and should be adopted shortly by the government.

Supplementary studies are also underway to prepare regional plans for implementing the strategy, as well as other strategy documents relating to communication, capacity building and financing.

Combating pollution and cleaning up the environment. Activities under the Water and Sanitation Sector Program (PROSECEAU) have involved, in particular: (i) the holding of two discussion workshops, on the review of the institutional framework and on water and sanitation resources; (ii) studies of projects relating to the Lake Tanganyika Authority and participation in a workshop for instituting results-oriented monitoring systems and training concerning the legal and institutional quality of judicial investigations. The National Cleanup Policy is also in the course of preparation. As well, the project for building capacities for managing and raising awareness about persistent organic products (POP) has led to the upgrading of polluted sites and the training of 10 experts in the management of chemical products, together with training for stakeholders in identifying, assessing and managing sites contaminated by POPs.

Coping with climate change. The main activities have involved: (i) rehabilitation of a modern hydrological and meteorological observations network (with electronic hydro-meteorological and cartographic databases); (ii) sampling and measuring of well-water quality; (iii) installation of four rain gauge stations in the Bugesera region, in the communes of Bugabira, Ntega, Busoni and Bwambarangwe, in order to monitor the climatic situation in regions classed as vulnerable; (iv) regular availability of technical information needed for aviation safety and data on the climate situation, as well as (v) establishment of five hydrological metering stations on rivers (the Ruvyironza at Kibaya, the Ndurumu at Shombo and the Ruvubu at Gitongo, at the Kanyaru haut customs station and at Kagunuzi) and a modern automatic station on Lake Rweru (which straddles the border between Rwanda and Burundi) at Mwisenga. Similarly, the project to strengthen the hydro-meteorological observation and data collection system has facilitated the campaign to measure the flows of rivers, and to collect and process data from the entire network of hydro-meteorological observation stations as well as to assist the users of hydro-meteorological information.

2.4.3 Rational management of water resources

The progress achieved in ensuring the rational management of water resources has included the adoption of a national water policy and strategy, and the preparation and publication of regulations to the water code.

The DSS / NBI (Nile Basin Initiative) / UNDP project has made it possible to create a national DSS (Decision Support System) network for the management and planning of water resources. The Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Phase 2 (LVEMP II) represents another action initiated in the context of regional water resource management programs.

In the context of integrated water resource management (GIRE), a participatory diagnostic study of water management has been conducted with a view to preparing an action plan for the pilot area located along the Dama and Murembwe rivers.

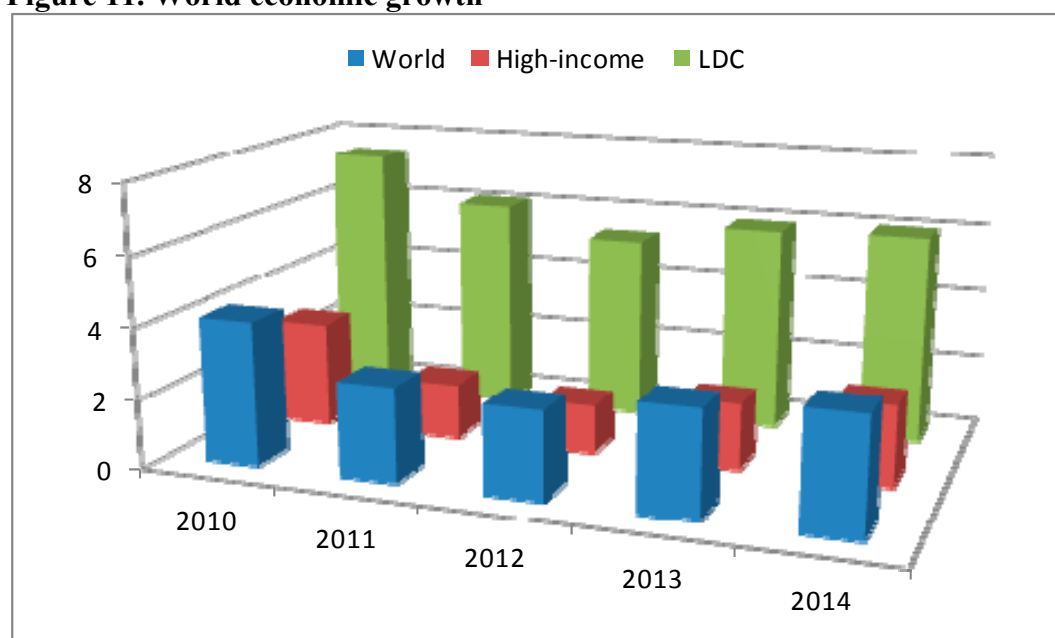
IV. Macroeconomic developments and outlook

4.1. The international context

In 2012 the world economy continued to slow, a process that began in 2011 when there was a clear downturn. The growth rate in fact fell from 4.1 percent in 2010 to 2.7 percent in 2011, and to 2.5 percent at the end of 2012.

This fragility in the international economy has been accentuated by the sovereign debt problems that Europe has yet to bring under control, by tensions in the euro zone banking sector, and by rising oil prices. It is the high income countries that are largely responsible for this sluggish environment, with a particularly pronounced effect coming from the euro zone, which recorded a sharp decline with GDP growth falling to -0.6 percent in 2012.

Figure 11. World economic growth



World Bank Report, April 2013

Emerging and developing economies have suffered from this international instability: their growth rates have receded steadily, from 7.4 percent in 2010 to 6.1 percent in 2011 and 5.3 percent in 2012.

In these circumstances, and in light of the fallout from the international financial crisis, the forecast is for moderate world growth of 3.0 percent in 2013 and 3.3 percent in 2014, well below the 4.1 percent recorded in 2010.

4.2. Economic performances in the subregion

The member countries of the EAC have generally experienced positive economic growth, although it is still moderate.

Table 16. Economic growth in the EAC

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kenya	2.7	5.8	4.4	4.6	5.9	6.2
Rwanda	6.2	7.2	8.2	8.0	7.5	7.5
Tanzania	6.0	7.0	6.4	6.9	6.4	7.0
Uganda	4.1	6.2	6.2	2.8	5.6	6.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.0	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.2

Source, Regional Economic Outlook, IMF, October 2013

The pace of growth remains higher than the average for sub-Saharan Africa. For the countries of the subregion as a whole, GDP estimates for 2012 were for highly variable growth, ranging from

8.0 percent in Tanzania to 2.8 percent in Uganda, while the average for sub-Saharan Africa was 5.3 percent.

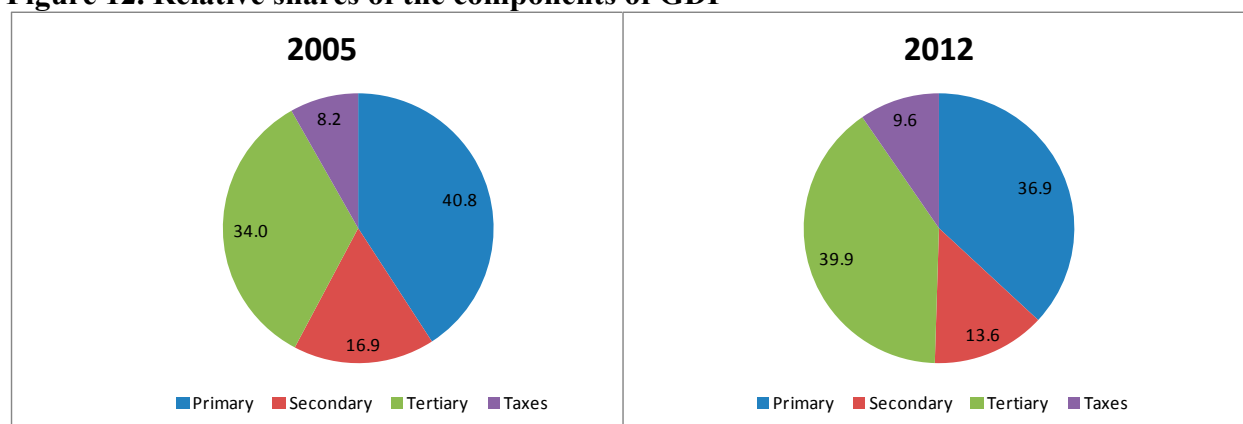
Projections for an economic recovery in the region in 2013 and 2014, pointing to an upward trend in GDP growth, must be treated with caution, given the uncertainties surrounding the risk of a continued slowdown in the world economy, the danger of a renewed fall in commodity prices, shrinking international trade, and a decline in the volume of foreign direct investment (FDI).

4.3. Recent performance and outlook for the Burundian economy

4.3.1. Achievement of the PRSP II growth objectives

The PRSP II called for promoting a transformation of the national economy. Against that objective, the performance of the various components of GDP show a positive trend, as the following graph suggests.

Figure 12. Relative shares of the components of GDP



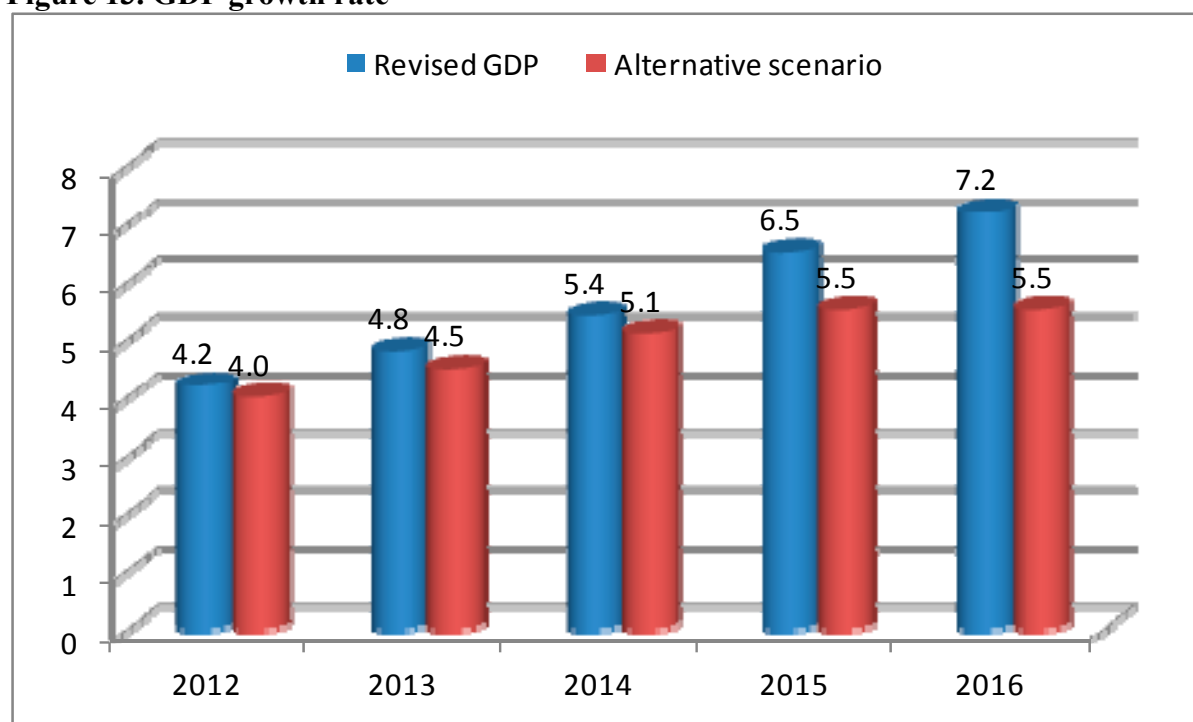
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Planning

The weight of the primary sector in total GDP dropped from 40.8 percent to 36.9 percent between 2005 and 2012, in favor of the tertiary sector, the share of which rose from 34 percent in 2005 to 39.9 percent in 2012. Given the complexity of the reforms to be implemented and the volume of resources needed for a true transformation of the economy, this trend will have to be reinforced if it is to follow the path laid out by the PRSP II, which calls for boosting production in the sectors with growth potential.

The rate of 4.0 percent achieved in 2012 still falls short of the growth targets set during preparation of the PRSP II. In fact, the growth foreseen to the end of the first year of its implementation was 5.1 percent, while the projected rate for 2015 was 8.2 percent. The assumptions underlying this ambitious goal were based essentially on the swift implementation of major reforms focused on: (i) a progressive improvement in the competitiveness of the national economy; (ii) a gradual recovery of the world economy; and (iii) access to sufficient resources to launch a system of sustained growth.

This slight slowdown can be attributed to poor performances in the agriculture sector, to declining production in the extractive industries and in energy, and to a downturn of activity in the secondary sector. An analysis of the economic progress observed in this context makes clear the need to revise the assumptions used in projecting GDP growth, to take into account an international setting that has not improved significantly, as well as delays in carrying out the innovations called for in the PRSP II. Thus, the new objective for the year 2015 would be for a growth rate of 7.2 percent instead of 8.2 percent, or one percentage point less.

Figure 13. GDP growth rate



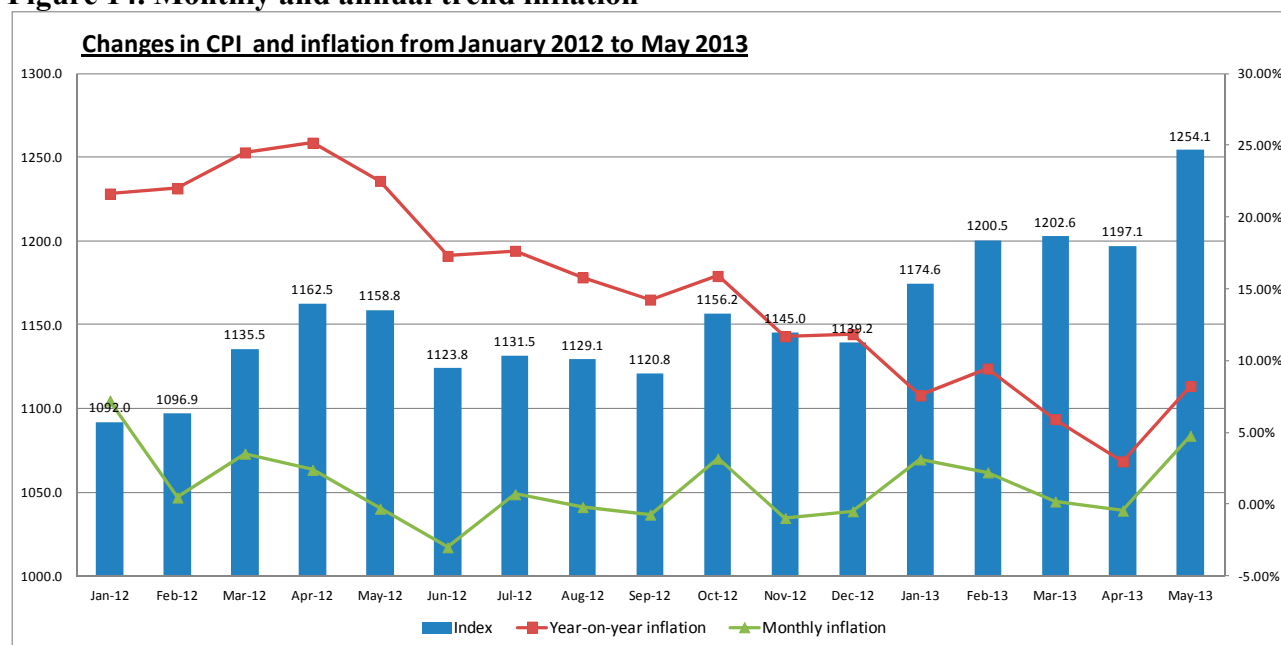
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Planning

The new PRSP II scenario, then, calls for a growth rate of 7.2 percent by the end of fiscal year 2015. Although it has been revised downward, this objective is still dependent on a sufficiently sustained performance by the various sources of growth, driven mainly by a substantial flow of private investment. A much less optimistic alternative scenario has been considered to take account of a possible tightening of external support and continued sluggishness in the world economy.

4.3.2. Recent inflation trends

The data show that year-on-year inflation has been relatively well contained since the second half of 2012. Whereas inflation reached 25.18 percent in April, it stood at 11.8 percent at the end of December, and this downward trend continued into the first quarter of 2013.

Figure 14. Monthly and annual trend inflation



Source: ISTEERU (Burundi Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies)

A general decline in prices became evident in the month of May, and was accentuated by 0.51 percent between November and December 2012. The drop in monthly inflation reflected a trend that had persisted for several months: after July 2012, inflation was negative in four months, the sole exception being October.

An analysis of the various product categories included in the Consumer Price Index reveals the details of this trend.

Table 17. CPI trend by principal components

Items	Inflation Jan11 – Jan12	Inflation Dec11 – Dec12	Inflation July12 – Dec12	Inflation Nov12 – Dec12
General index	21.63%	11.84%	0.68%	-0.51%
Food	18.76%	6.93%	0.76%	-1.05%
Clothing	29.46%	8.31%	-6.41%	-0.89%
Housing, heating, lighting	32.61%	26.18%	0.58%	0.31%
Household articles	2.67%	5.67%	0.79%	0.09%
Medical services	5.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Public transit	8.96%	3.75%	5.90%	0.00%
Culture, education, leisure	11.31%	-6.68%	0.58%	0.00%
Other goods and services	20.02%	13.86%	5.63%	0.00%

Source: ISTEERU

It is the food and clothing categories that contributed most to the decline in prices to the end of the year (respectively -1.05 percent and -0.89 percent). The trend of these two categories has an important impact on the overall price index, for two reasons.

First, food constitutes an important part of the household budget. Next, the items of food and clothing had recorded inflation of 18.76 percent and 29.46 percent, respectively, between January 2011 and January 12, and 6.93 percent and 8.31 percent between December 2011 and December 2012. Consequently, their recent monthly declines served to reverse the trend of the entire index.

On the contrary, it appears that inflation is ongoing in the housing, heating and lighting component, following record price hikes (32.61 percent between January 2011 and January 2012, and then 26.18 percent between December 2011 and December 2012. Overall, their recent monthly inflation rates, while down, remained positive: 0.31 percent between November and December 2012. It would be useful, then, to target public policies on products of this kind, where price increases erode household purchasing power.

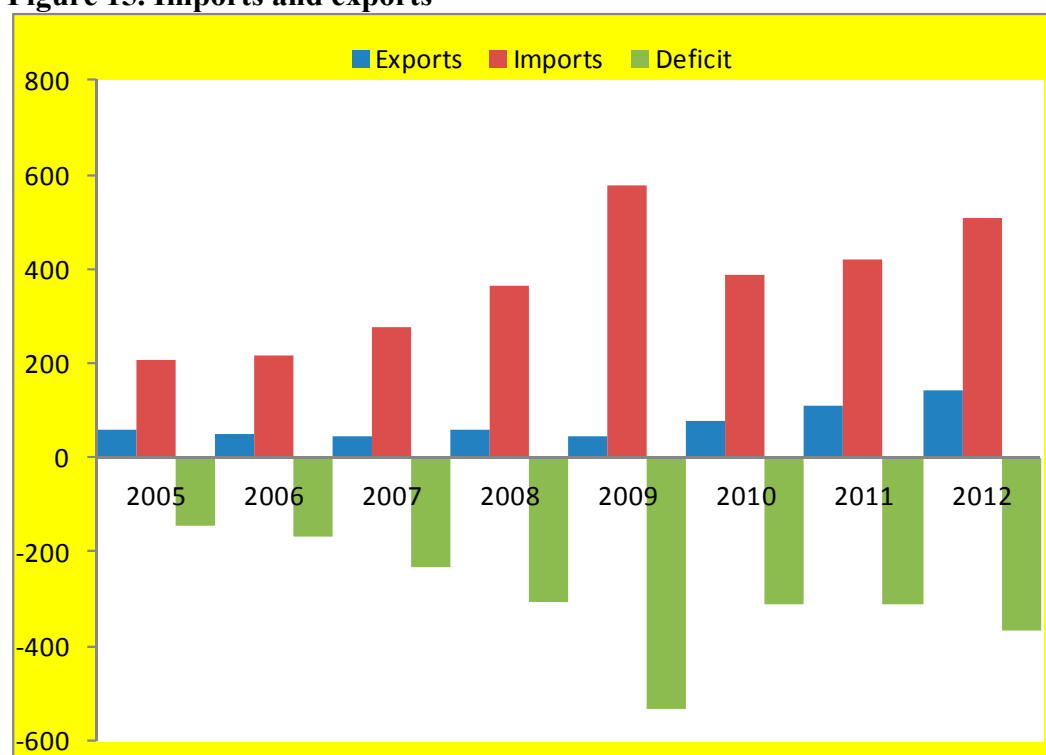
In conclusion, the general trend observed since the month of August 2012 reveals monthly inflation rates that are not only weak but balanced. In fact, nearly all subcategories have recorded low monthly inflation. Clearly, if this trend is to be sustained, there must be no relaxation of the macroeconomic efforts needed to bring monthly inflation below the 10 percent threshold.

4.3.3. The external sector

The current balance on the external account has remained negative, and in fact worsened steadily to 2010 before becoming positive in 2011 and 2012. Whereas it was BIF -34.35 billion in 2005, it stood at -114.19 billion in 2010, recovering to 53.45 billion in 2011 and 69.02 billion in 2012. The value of exports has been rising since 2005, with a sharp acceleration as of 2010, due essentially to the substantial increase in coffee exports, which went from 20,800 tons in 2010 to 23,300 tons in 2012. Moreover, higher world prices for coffee have strengthened the preponderance of its share in export receipts, which amounted to 52 percent in 2012.

The other characteristic of the country's exports is the predominance of commodities – manufactured goods accounted for only 10 percent of overall export receipts in 2012. This situation highlights the competitiveness problem of the Burundi economy, particularly in view of the coming regional integration.

Figure 15. Imports and exports



Source: Monthly Bulletin of the BRB, August 2013

As can be appreciated from the above graph, there has been a steady expansion in imports from one year to the next, rising from BIF 420.4 billion in 2011 to 506.8 billion in 2012, for an increase of more than 20 percent. Overall, the trade balance has been consistently in deficit, and that deficit has widened steadily since 2005: whereas the gap was BIF -146.7 billion in 2005, it stood at -365 billion in 2012.

Over the same time, the balance on goods and services was, respectively, BIF -260.22 billion and -449.98 billion.

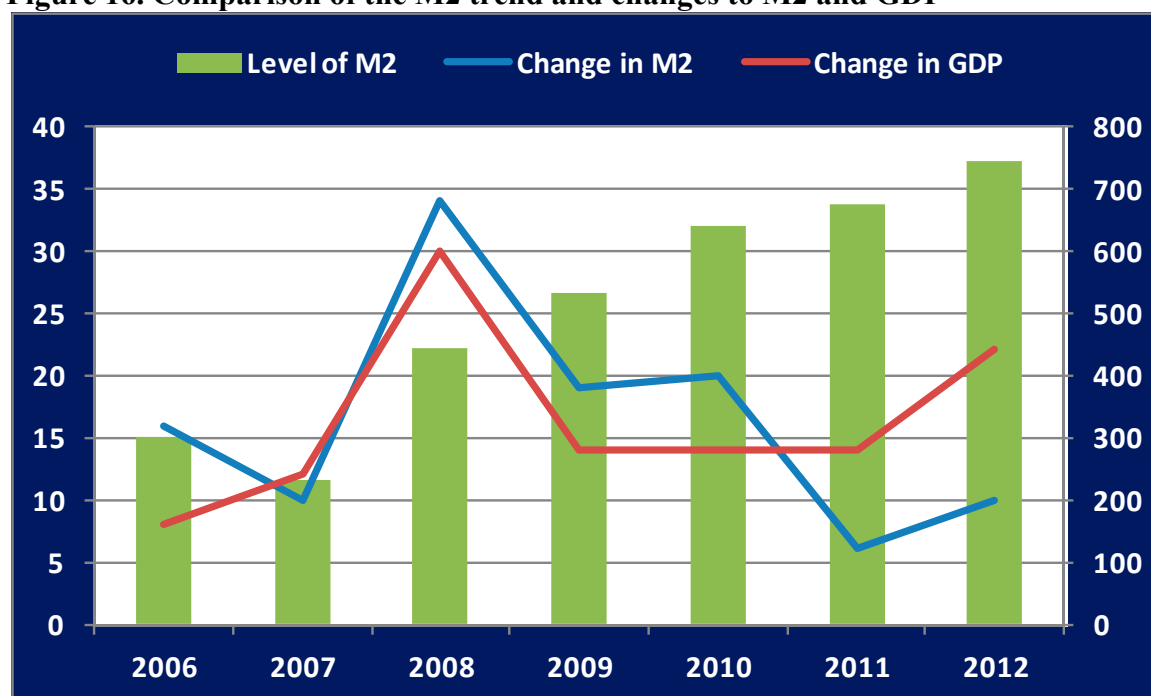
This external sector deficit has been covered by a surplus on the financial and capital accounts, which has moreover allowed an increase in gross foreign exchange reserves. Thus, transfers by the private sector from abroad rose from BIF 19.2 billion in 2005 to 177.8 billion in 2012. It would be useful, then, to consolidate policies for boosting the confidence of foreign investors, and above all to make investment more attractive in the eyes of the Burundian diaspora.

4.3.4. Money supply, exchange rates and interest rates

The pace of growth of the money supply began to drop below that of GDP in 2010, indicating that monetary policy has contributed somewhat to controlling inflation. In fact, the growth rate of M2 was 20.4 percent in 2010, 5.6 percent in 2011 and 10.5 percent in 2012, while the growth rate of GDP in those years was 14.27 percent, 14.18 percent, and 22.58 percent respectively. However, because of the delays in disbursements of budgetary assistance, the volume of ordinary

advances to the government from the central bank rose sharply, from BIF 86.3 billion in 2011 to 155.3 billion in 2012, for a one-year increase of BIF 69 billion.

Figure 16. Comparison of the M2 trend and changes to M2 and GDP

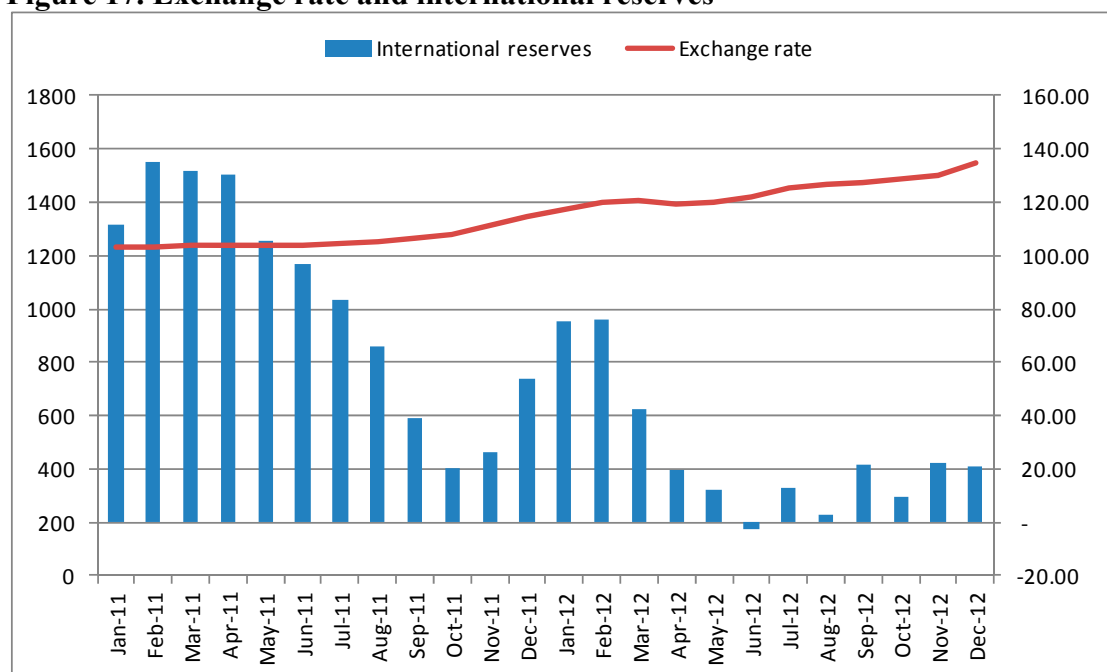


Source: Monthly Bulletin of the BRB, August 2013

The year 2012 also saw a retreat in net external assets, which fell from BIF 63.3 billion in 2011 to 28.3 billion in 2012, for a decline of 55.3 percent. Over the same time, net domestic assets rose sharply, from BIF 185.1 billion in 2011 to 231.5 billion in 2012, under the impact of rising credit to the government.

The national currency has depreciated steadily since July 2011, and it continued to lose value against foreign currencies throughout the year 2012. In terms of the US dollar, the average monthly exchange rate of the BIF went from 1246.40 in July 2011 to 1528.3 at the end of December 2012.

Figure 17. Exchange rate and international reserves



Source: Monthly Bulletin of the BRB, August 2013

While the average stock of foreign exchange was US\$112.23 million between January 2010 and June 2011, it was only US\$32.89 million between July 2011 and January 2013. The impact of this fall in foreign exchange reserves was reinforced by the persistent and growing deficit on the trade balance, the immediate effect of which has been to boost demand for foreign currency, and for US dollars in particular.

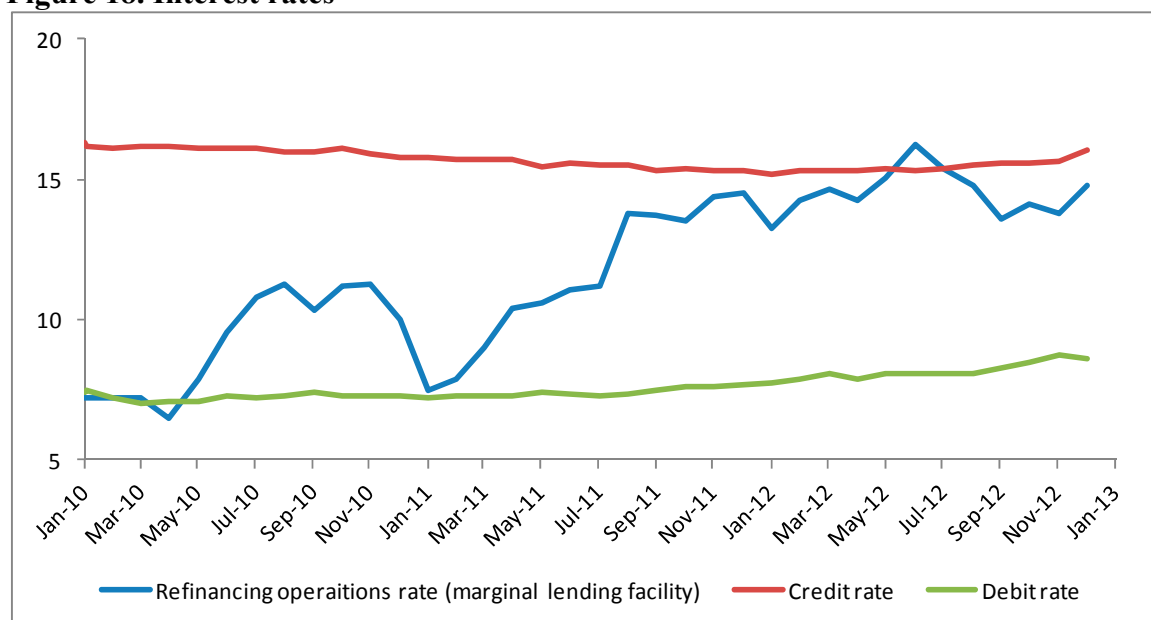
To address the risks inherent in resorting to a multiple exchange rate mechanism on the foreign currency market, the central bank reorganized the MESD [not identified: probably "*marché des enchères symétriques des devises*", "symmetrical foreign exchange auctions market"] in March 2012 in order to institute a reference rate. Despite this reform, the national currency depreciated against the US dollar by more than 14 percent during 2012. It was to contain this accelerated depreciation of the BIF that the central bank has adopted new corrective measures to stabilize the exchange rate.

The new provisions now in place include the following: (i) foreign currencies are allocated selectively, with priority to financing imports of staple goods; (ii) a margin of fluctuation for the exchange rate has been set, not to exceed 1 percent with respect to the reference rate; (iii) a reference rate has been fixed; (iv) foreign currency account movements by residents have been liberalized; and (iv) the MESD has been discontinued, an interbank market is being established, and foreign exchange bureaux are prohibited from supplying themselves in foreign currency from the commercial banks.

Overall, interest rates have not changed significantly over the last two years, but the spread between the lending and deposit rates is still relatively wide. The monthly trend in the average

weighted deposit rate, which represents the remuneration of savings, has shown a slightly upward trend, moving from 7.40 percent in July 2011 to 8.63 percent in January 2013. At the same time, as the following graph shows, the average weighted lending rate has remained virtually stable. Nevertheless, there are persistent risks associated with nonperforming loans, the volume of which rose from BIF 44.1 billion at the end of 2011 to 56.5 billion at end-December 2012.

Figure 18. Interest rates



Source: Monthly Bulletin of the BRB, August 2013

The above graph also reveals that the rates applicable to refinancing operations have been rising steadily, from 7.2 percent in January 2010 to 14.77 percent in January 2013. This trend has influenced the upward movement of lending rates observed since the month of June 2012.

4.3.5. Budgetary performance

4.3.5.1. Budget execution, fiscal year 2012

Government financial operations for the year 2012 were marked, as in previous years, by prudent management, given the uncertainties that continue to weigh on the international economic environment, the deterioration in the exchange rate, and persistently high prices for oil products.

On both the revenue and the expenditure side, the overall trend has been upward, despite the shrinking of development assistance which, between 2011 and 2012, dropped from BIF 615 billion to 610.2 billion, for a decline of some BIF 38 billion, following a sharp contraction in budgetary support. The following table shows the trends of the main items in the budget, as well as the status of execution for fiscal year 2012.

Table 18. Budgetary revenues and expenditures, fiscal years 2010-2012

Year	201	201	2012		
Items			Projected	Actual	Differenc
Tax revenues	341.	424.	492.0	491	-0.2
Taxes on income	108.	131.	156.2	155	-0.3
Taxes on goods and services	193.	248.	285.9	286	0.3
Taxes on foreign trade	39.	44.	49.9	49.7	-0.2
Non-tax revenues	21.	32.	35.5	34.9	-0.6
Total revenues	363.	457.	527.5	526	-0.8
Budgetary grants	124.	115.	114.0	75.3	-
Project grants	182.	325.	321.4	321	0.4
Other grants and transfers	260.	174.	212.8	213	0.3
External resources	567.	615.	648.2	610	-
Total resources	930.	1072.	1175.7	1136	-
Current expenditures	722.	726.	792.3	792	-0.1
Capital spending, BEI [<i>not identified, possibly EIB, European Investment Bank</i>]	50. 6	104. 7	99.6	91.1	-8.5
Capital spending, project grants	248. 3	358. 5	343.2	386. .5	43. 3
Total expenditures	1021.	1189.	1235.1	1269	34.
Overall balance	-	-	-59.4	-	-
External financing	41.	28.	16.0	58.2	-
Domestic financing	55.	60.	26.8	75.2	-
Errors and omissions	8.9	17.	0	0.1	-0.1
Net loans	-	11.	16.5		16.
Financing	91.	117.	59.3	133	-

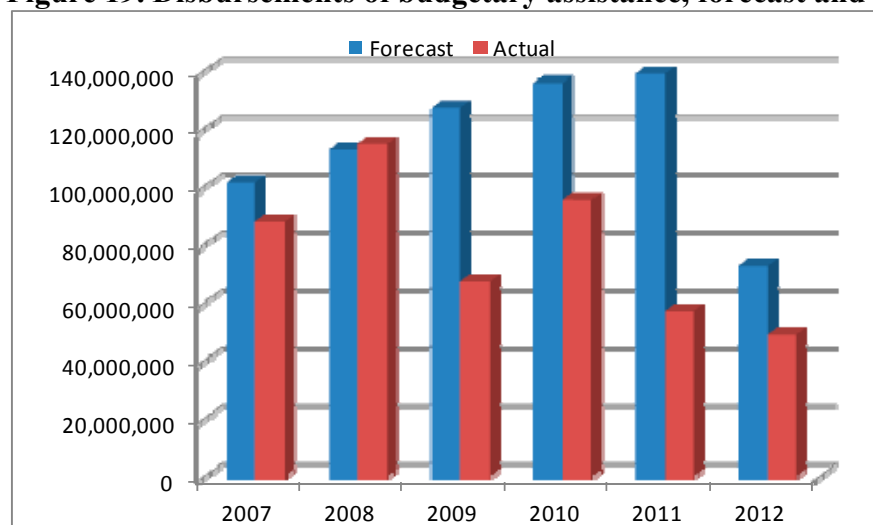
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Planning

In total, [tax] revenues reached BIF 491.8 billion at end December 2012. This level was achieved thanks to the new measures taken by the government to offset the effects of removing taxes on certain food products. The fiscal measures thus introduced in the revised 2012 budget law related to alcoholic beverages, beer and telephone communications. Because tax revenues are linked to economic activity, their growth by comparison to 2011 was relatively modest, in the order of 16 percent, reflecting the virtual stagnation of annual GDP growth.

Apart from taxes on goods and services, the other items relating to tax revenues fell short of forecasts in the 2012 budget, by BIF 0.8 billion, and nontax revenues showed a shortfall of 0.6 billion. The total tax burden was 15.4 percent in 2012, up from 14.3 percent in the previous year. According to projections, it will decline by 2015 to 12.1 percent.

With respect to external resources, the picture is marked by the very low level of disbursements of budgetary support, following the postponement of contributions from certain partners.

Figure 19. Disbursements of budgetary assistance, forecast and actual



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Planning

This discrepancy was not confined to the year 2012: as the above graph shows, there have been consistent delays in budgetary support disbursements, which came either at the end of the year or were postponed to the following fiscal year. From one year to the next, budgetary assistance has in effect been unpredictable, with the attendant impact on cash management.

The resulting uncertainties can be reduced only through better performances by the OBR [probably "National Revenue Office"] and more complete harmonization of disbursement procedures between the government and its development partners.

Government expenditure amounted to BIF 1189.5 billion in 2011, rising to BIF 1269.8 billion in 2012, for an increase of 80.3 billion. Operating expenses were up, essentially because of the regularization of employee compensation and social transfers, rising from BIF 726.3 billion to 792.2 billion over the same period. Domestically financed investment spending (which fell sharply between 2011 and 2012) recorded an execution rate of around 91 percent, while externally financed capital outlays posted a surplus of more than 43 billion, probably a reflection of their underestimation at the time the budget was programmed.

Overall, execution of the 2012 budget revealed a global deficit of BIF 132.9 billion, which was up by 73.5 billion, resulting simultaneously from a shortfall in anticipated revenues and the swelling of expenditures. This deficit was absorbed through recourse both to external financing and to domestic financing, in the amounts of BIF 58.2 billion and 75.2 billion respectively.

As a ratio of GDP, total expenditures represented 35.6 percent in 2012, versus a programmed level of 34.6 percent. The rate was 40 percent in 2011. Current expenditures amounted to 24.4 percent [of GDP] in 2011 and 22.2 percent in 2012. Over the same period, capital spending dropped from 15.6 percent to 13.4 percent, whereas the goal set for 2012 was 12.2 percent.

4.3.5.2. Financing the PRSP II

The share of domestic resources in the financing of the PRSP II has been rising. It was 39 percent in 2010, 43 percent in 2011, and 46 percent in 2012, thereby offsetting to some extent the slow pace of disbursement of external funds. After one year of implementation of the PRSP II, it is useful to confirm whether the budgetary allocations assigned to each of the strategic pillars are consistent with the thrusts and objectives initially set. The following table summarizes the distribution of resources as executed in 2012, according to the four pillars.

Table 19. Sectoral allocation of budgets 2012

Budgetary expenditures in billions of FBU for	Current expend.		Capital Expend.		Total Expend.	
	Amount	Share %	Amount	Share %	Amount	Share %
PILLAR 1: Strengthening the rule of law, consolidating good governance, and promoting gender equality	262.22	47.8%	86.76	18.3%	348.98	34.1%
1. Justice and the rule of law	163.37	29.8%	32.28	6.8%	195.65	19.1%
2. Promoting good governance	72.47	13.2%	15.25	3.2%	87.71	8.6%
3. Improving the performance of public institutions	9.05	1.6%	16.61	3.5%	25.66	2.5%
4. Promoting gender equality	0.17	0.0%	0.96	0.2%	1.13	0.1%
5. Reforming fiscal management	17.16	3.1%	21.67	4.6%	38.83	3.8%
PILLAR 2: Transforming Burundi's economy to produce sustainable, job-creating growth	23.21	4.2%	238.33	50.2%	261.54	25.6%
1. Increasing productivity in sectors with growth potential	11.91	2.2%	123.05	25.9%	134.96	13.2%
1.1. Improving agricultural, livestock and fisheries production	6.51	1.2%	111.79	23.6%	118.30	11.6%
1.2. Rational development of mines and quarries	0.34	0.1%	0.04	0.0%	0.38	0.0%
1.3. Promoting industry and crafts	0.20	0.0%	0.04	0.0%	0.24	0.0%
1.4. Promoting culture and tourism	0.29	0.1%	0.12	0.0%	0.41	0.0%
1.5. Promoting trade	0.91	0.2%	0.15	0.0%	1.06	0.1%
1.6. Promoting the private sector	1.36	0.2%	10.49	2.2%	11.85	1.2%
1.7. Promoting youth employment	2.31	0.4%	0.42	0.1%	2.73	0.3%
2. Improving the accessibility and quality of economic infrastructure	9.54	1.7%	114.46	24.1%	124.00	12.1%
3. Regional integration	1.77	0.3%	0.82	0.2%	2.58	0.3%
PILLAR 3: improving access and quality in basic services and strengthening the social safety net	261.12	47.6%	130.98	27.6%	392.10	38.3%
1. Increasing capacity and improving quality in the education system	200.17	36.5%	43.08	9.1%	243.26	23.8%
2. Capacity building and improved performance of the health care	58.41	10.6%	45.97	9.7%	104.37	10.2%
3. Population control and fertility reduction	0.32	0.1%	2.47	0.5%	2.79	0.3%
4. Intensifying efforts against HIV/AIDS and major pandemics	1.66		20.22		21.88	
5. Expanding the coverage of social protection	0.05	0.3%	0.00	4.3%	0.05	2.1%
6. Promoting access to safe drinking water	0.52	0.0%	19.23	0.0%	19.75	0.0%
PILLAR 4: Spatial and environmental management	2.54	0.5%	18.42	3.9%	20.96	2.0%
1. Rational land-use planning	0.83	0.2%	3.70	0.8%	4.53	0.4%
2. Environmental protection	1.72	0.3%	14.72	3.1%	16.44	1.6%
TOTAL (excluding debt service and municipal charges)	549.10	100.0%	474.49	100.0%	1023.59	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Planning

The data recorded in the above table highlight the primacy still accorded to pillar 3, which is focused on basic social services such as education and health, and for which more than 38 percent of resources has been earmarked.

The pillar concerning the rule of law and good governance comes second, with around 34 percent of the budget, while pillar 2 which, according to the PRSP II, should receive the greatest allocation of all, falls only in third position, with slightly over 25 percent.

Even if the government's determination to give priority to sectors with growth potential is confirmed in the relative importance of the budget for public investment under pillar 2 (at 50.2 percent, with 36 percent for agriculture and 24 percent for economic infrastructure), the risk of slippage against the PRSP II priorities is still perceptible, in that the adjustments made in the central government's new MTEF, which is based specifically on the outcomes from execution of the 2012 budget, suggest a new profile of public spending that is less focused on transforming the Burundi economy, as indicated in the following table.

Table 20. Relative share of resources by strategic pillar (in percentages)

Strategic pillars	2012	PRSP II	2013	PRSP II	2014	PRSP II	2015	PRSP
Pillar 1: Strengthening the rule of law, consolidating good governance, and promoting gender equity	34.09%	33.05%	34.83%	31.88%	33.30%	30.79%	31.71%	29.87%
Pillar 2: Transforming Burundi's economy to promote sustainable, job creating growth	25.55%	32.23%	26.38%	33.38%	28.85%	34.38%	31.67%	34.79%
Pillar 3: Improving access and quality in basic services and strengthening the social safety net	38.31%	32.07%	36.80%	32.19%	36.03%	32.39%	34.96%	33.00%
Pillar 4: Spatial and environmental management for sustainable development	2.05%	2.64%	1.98%	2.55%	1.82%	2.44%	1.66%	2.34%

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Planning

The risk of slippage is all the greater because the additional funds profiled to the end of the PRSP II time horizon seem to be geared primarily to pillar 1. Consequently, it is important that the results of the sector conferences, organized in the wake of the Geneva Conference, should be aligned more closely with: (i) transforming traditional agriculture into a modern agriculture sector; and (ii) developing economic infrastructure (transportation and energy). At the same time, the government will strive to accelerate the implementation of reforms to the public finances, the financial sector, and the business climate in order to make the country more attractive to private investors, whose contribution to growth is crucial.

4.3.5.3. Estimated financing needs 2014-2016

The forecasts of domestic revenues assume a steady increase from one year to the next, rising from BIF 624 billion to 799.8 billion between 2014 and 2016, or an increase of 27.8 percent over

three years. This outcome is due to the new measures adopted by the government to correct the poor performances observed in the first quarter of 2013. With growth averaging 12.7 percent, tax revenues will represent around 12.1 percent of GDP in 2015.

The corrective measures adopted within this framework concern: (i) increasing taxes on oil products, imported vehicles, driving permits and telecommunications; (ii) restoring taxes on food products; and (iii) rationalizing tax exemptions.

Support from donors is expected to total BIF 670.3 billion in 2014, rising to 886.4 billion in 2016, for an increase of 32 percent over that time. In total, anticipated resources amount to BIF 4,694.6 billion, of which 48 percent would be domestically financed and 52 percent provided through official development assistance.

Table 21. Projections of financial operations (2014-2016)

Item	2014	2015	2016	Total
Domestic revenues	624	709.4	799.8	2133.2
Tax revenues	570.1	648.1	730.8	1949
Nontax revenues	53.9	61.3	69.0	184.2
Anticipated grants	670.3	762.7	886.4	2319.4
Budgetary support	96.6	109.8	128.7	335.1
Project support	376.9	468.5	543.7	1389.1
Other grants and transfers	196.8	184.4	214.0	595.2
Total resources	1294.3	1472.1	1686.2	4452.6
Current expenditure	863.0	922.2	1038.7	2823.9
Investment expenditure	516.8	632.0	721.9	1870.7
Externally financed	434.1	527.9	605.3	1567.3
Domestically financed	82.7	104.1	116.6	303.4
Total expenditures	1379.8	1554.2	1760.6	4694.6
Financing gap	-85.5	-82.1	-74.4	-242

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Planning and IMF estimates

Spending is expected to rise by 28 percent between 2014 and 2016, from 1379.8 billion to 1760.6 billion, thus generating an average financing gap of around 80 billion, which will have to be filled either by external borrowing or by resorting to domestic sources such as treasury bills or advances from the BRB.

Thanks to the enhanced effort to control current spending, budgetary outlays are expected to rise more modestly, averaging 11.3 percent during the period 2014-2016.

4.3.5.4. Analysis of risks and mitigation measures

This review has identified the persistent challenges facing Burundi over the short and medium term in relation to the principal sectors. In order to move forward, the government of Burundi

intends to make use of the many assets available to it and to build on past achievements, but it will not lose sight of the risks that could compromise the successful implementation of the priority programs for growth and poverty reduction.

Risks relating to the national economy's vulnerability to external shocks. These risks include the fallout from a slowing of the world economy, which would have a lasting impact on the Burundi economy by: (i) making imported products such as food and fuel more expensive; (ii) reducing external demand for the country's export products, in particular coffee; and (iii) cutting the flows of international capital and of budgetary assistance, thus postponing the launch of major undertakings including mining and infrastructure projects.

In order to sustain its policy of protecting the poorest segments of the population against the impacts of such a situation, the government intends to pursue its efforts to strengthen the social protection system and to introduce mechanisms for implementing economic policies that will reduce the vulnerability of the Burundian economy, while preserving macroeconomic stability.

Risks associated with low capacities to absorb financing and the complexity of procedures with development partners. There is a major risk that the financing obtained will be under-used. This could hamper efforts to optimize official development assistance and could have an adverse impact on the pace of project execution, and consequently on the achievement of the country's growth and poverty reduction objectives.

To limit the repercussions of these constraints, the government plans to put into effect measures to ensure closer monitoring of projects throughout all phases of their execution and to strengthen consultation and coordination with its various partners for rigorous application of the principles in the Paris Declaration.

Risks associated with security problems, in particular the potential threats flowing from persistent tensions in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Apart from the security repercussions that geopolitical instability would have on peace in Burundi, a massive influx of refugees to the national territory could exert additional pressure on the country's resources.

The principal aspect of a national strategy to counter this threat is the consolidation of national cohesion and political democracy, reinforced by broadly concerted regional and international cooperation.

V. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

The monitoring and evaluation of the PRSP II are of decisive importance, and must always be approached in full respect of the participatory and inclusive methodology that was launched during the preparation phase and that relies on the institutional configuration that has steered the entire process.

Preparation of this review has followed a process that revolved around three complementary and interdependent stages, namely: (i) participatory consultations; (ii) analysis of indicators; and (iii) validation of the report.

4.1. Participatory consultations

At the core of the sector consultations are the sector experts who, serving as the focal points of the SP/REFES [Permanent Secretariat for Monitoring Economic and Social Reforms] in the various line departments, collect the data needed to prepare the basic documents that will support the drafting of progress reports for the different areas.

The contents of their reports have been discussed and refined in the sector groups which provide backing for the partnership between donors and government, civil society and the private sector. During the first review, the sector groups played a key role in reinforcing the analysis and in formulating proposals for new measures, on the basis of which the SP/REFES was able to finalize a report that commands broad consensus.

The strategic guidelines contained in the PRSP II are essentially the outcome of the community consultations that involved representatives of the provincial and communal committees for community development and which were organized in each of the country's 17 provinces. In order to give greater substance to the contribution of local stakeholders, it was considered appropriate, during the preparatory phase of the first review, to conduct a capacity building program for the technical staff of the communal administrations and the presidents of the communal committees for community development.

Preliminary training sessions and data evaluation and collection techniques were accordingly prepared and conducted by a consultant serving as facilitator, before the consultations themselves began. This methodology laid the basis for harmonizing local evaluation tools, including an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses detected at the communal level, for compiling an inventory of actions taken, and for establishing a communal report on progress achieved.

This same approach was followed during the consultations (i) with civil society and (ii) with the representatives of women's NGOs. These were also preceded by the presentation of the methodological guide for monitoring and evaluation, the contents of which were discussed and enriched by representatives of civil society. Once it was taken on board, this tool facilitated the conduct of discussions on progress during the first year of implementation of the PRSP II, on what was an essentially technical basis, and it achieved broad consensus on the principal results mentioned by the four working groups organized around the four strategic pillars as defined in the PRSP II.

The consultations process was accompanied by systematic and detailed communication to ensure regular reporting not only on the main issues of the PRSP II but also on the perceptions of the various stakeholders concerning progress as it was seen in the field and on the constraints that would have to be gradually removed. It was also in this context that the cslpburundi.org website was relaunched.

4.2. Analysis of indicators

The evaluation of progress in implementing the PRSP II is based on indicators. An indicator is an instrument or a piece of information that shows or specifies the pertinent, significant, measurable or observable aspects of an object or a phenomenon studied or observed. An indicator is intended to characterize a result, to monitor its achievement, and to manage it, and is expressed in terms of rates, numbers or existence.

With this point understood, and in the specific context of the system for monitoring and evaluation of the PRSP II, five types of indicators have been identified.

- (i) "Input and/or means" indicators (or input variables): these are physical indicators that can be used to monitor and measure the means, in particular the financial, material and human means, acquired for implementing the program (for example, average population per physician, average population per nurse, number of persons per hospital bed, drugs purchased, etc.).
- (ii) "Activities" indicators (or output variables): these are intimately linked to the action plan and are designed to monitor and measure the use made of the means employed (for example, the number of barracks rehabilitated, the number of kilometers of roads or tracks constructed, the number of children fully vaccinated, the gross enrollment rate, the number of households with water supply, etc.).
- (iii) "Outcome" indicators (or results variables): these are used to monitor and measure the short and medium term effects of the means made available to the population (for example, the infant or maternal mortality rate, the youth unemployment rate, the prison occupancy rate, average time for handling juvenile court cases, the school parity index, etc.).
- (iv) "Impact" indicators: these measure changes (positive or negative) that have taken place in the different dimensions of poverty (incidence and depth of poverty in its various forms).
- (v) "Financial resources" indicators: these are designed to monitor and verify the use of financial resources allocated to the different programs targeted at poverty reduction (for example, the government payroll as a percent of GDP, total revenues as a percent of GDP, wages and salaries paid, the share of project or program resources in the budget, etc.).

As the indicator is an element for measuring the evolution of a given situation (favorable, unfavorable, stable), it must respect the following criteria: (i) pertinence in light of the specific objectives and targets; (ii) sensitivity to the phenomena under study; (iii) reliability, through appropriate methods; (iv) timeliness, in order to appreciate the availability of information required in real time; and (v) resistance to manipulation.

The starting point consisted of a cursory review of the different data sources through a quick assessment of the factors that affect statistical supply and demand as well as the mechanisms that link data users to data producers. This review of the sources and methods of statistical data production served to highlight the problems of statistical harmonization and standardization, to provide a quick assessment of the observability and the quality of the information produced, for

which an understanding is essential in order to select a pertinent core of reliable and observable indicators. This assessment was conducted with the help of the sector experts officially designated by the various line ministers.

The matrix of indicators of outputs and outcomes prepared during the drafting of the PRSP II has been updated to reflect the fact that some indicators cannot be observed for the time being, while others come from multiple sources that are divergent or not consistent with generally accepted standards. In light of these problems of observability and reliability due to the weak statistical capacities of Burundi, a very limited set of indicators had to be selected, concentrating on a convergent core of indicators under current and foreseeable constraints.

Within this approach, the ultimate trade-off was often based on an indicator's capacity to measure directly the progress accomplished in the short term (which assumes that it is an outcome indicator) and on the capacity of the national statistics system to supply information or data for illustrating the indicator (the capacity of the statistics system to work with the indicator).

On the basis of the criteria selected for choosing the pertinent indicators, and in order to identify a core of key indicators, the definitive list of indicators was analyzed to determine whether: (i) the indicators are consistent with standards and do not pose any particular problems; (ii) they may be available but they have not yet been calculated; (iii) they derive from limited or divergent sources, and are consistent or not with the standards; (iv) they are not available or will have to be calculated using one or more hypotheses.

The matrix of indicators for monitoring the PRSP II is designed to measure progress under each strategic pillar and each specific objective, comparing the level of the indicator achieved in 2012 against the target level so as to identify the performance gap. The gaps thus revealed were used to adjust some of the targets for the period 2013-2015.

For the time being, the matrix does not include indicators relating to the incidence of poverty: these can only be introduced once the results are in hand from the surveys now underway (the national agricultural survey, the minimum healthcare package survey) and from the survey of household living conditions, employment and social security that has just been launched in Burundi.

As to the indicators of financial resources, on the basis of the 2012 budgetary allocations, an effort has been made to compile an inventory of projects included in the budget and to perform a reconciliation of actual disbursements and expected funding. For each pillar of the PRSP II, the programs planned in 2012 and projected disbursements have been identified, as well as the funds actually disbursed by each donor. The table in Annex 2 contains all this information, and shows the source of the data used. For example, for pillar 2, "Transforming the Burundian economy to generate sustainable, job-creating growth", under the sub-theme of "strengthening institutions supporting production", financing gaps are identified for two programs, as shown in the following table.

Table 22. Estimated financing gap under the program for strengthening institutions

Name of program	Expected disbursements 2012	Actual disbursements 2012	Donor	Source of information
Contribution to IRAZ	301.9	50.0	Government	MFPDE
Research (support for agricultural research by ISABU)	719.5	719.5	Government	MFPDE
CNTA support project	96.8	92.1	Government	MFPDE

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

4.3. Validation of the report

The technical committee, comprising representatives of government, development partners and civil society, provided valuable assistance to the SP/REFES in improving the scope of the various status reports. As anticipated by the partner coordination group, the Strategy Forum has issued its opinion on the consolidated report, based on the contributions of the sector groups, and has offered useful recommendations for improving it.

Under the chairmanship of the Second Vice President of the Republic, the Interministerial Committee on Economic and Social Reforms approved the report that emerged at the end of the process, before its adoption by the Policy Forum, which is a high-level policy coordination body instituted in the context of the strategic dialogue between the government and its development partners.

It is important to note that, in the context of implementing the PRSP II, the government organized a donors' conference which was held in Geneva in October 2012. At the conclusion of that meeting, which was well attended by donors and private investors, financing commitments amounting to 2.6 billion [currency not specified] were announced.

Such a commitment is particularly encouraging in light of the cyclical problems that continue to bedevil the world economy. It will provide the basis for organizing two sector conferences, to be held respectively in July 2013 and in October 2013.

The purpose of those two conferences is to allow development partners to flesh out the commitments given at Geneva and to speed the mobilization of funds in order to ensure effective implementation of the priority programs called for in the PRSP II.

Annex 1: Table of Outcome Indicators

Indicator	Source	2010	2011	2012 (Proj.)	2012 (Real.)	2013	2014	2015
MACROECONOMY AND REAL SECTOR								
Macro economy								
Real GDP, base year 2005 (BIF billions)	MFPDE	1508.2	1568	1640.9	1631	1701	1785	1871
Real per capita GDP (BIF thousands)	MFPDE	175.7	183	179.6	186	190	194	199
Nominal GDP (BIF billions)	MFPDE	2495	2971	3566	3566	4138	4708	5321
Nominal per capita GDP (BIF thousands)	MFPDE	296	347		406	464	562	615
Real GDP growth rate	MFPDE	3.9%	4.2%	4.70%	4.0%	4.8%	5.4%	6.5%
Nominal GDP growth rate	MFPDE		19%		20%	17%	13%	13%
GDP deflator	MFPDE	12.3%	14.3%	15.4%	15.4%	11.9%	7.8%	7.9%
Proportion of GDP (% GDP)								
Total revenue (% GDP)	MFPDE	14.6%	15.4%	14.8%	15.1%	13.1%	13.9%	13.3%
Of which tax revenue (% GDP)	MFPDE	13.7%	14.3%	13.8%	14.1%	11.9%	11.9%	12.1%
Total expenditure (% GDP)	MFPDE	41.0%	40.0%	34.6%	35.6%	30.1%	30.1%	29.9%
Of which current expenditure (% GDP)	MFPDE	29.0%	24.4%	22.2%	22.2%	19.6%	18.7%	17.6%
Of which capital expenditure (% GDP)	MFPDE	12.0%	15.6%	12.2%	13.4%	10.5%	11.4%	12.4%
Domestically financed (% GDP)	MFPDE	2.0%	3.5%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%
Externally financed (% GDP)	MFPDE	10.0%	12.1%	11.4%	10.8%	8.0%	9.4%	10.2%
Overall fiscal balance (% GDP)	MFPDE	-3.6%	-4.0%	-2.80%	-3.7%	-1.7%	-2.5%	
Overall fiscal balance excluding grants (% GDP)	MFPDE	-26.4%	-24.7%	-16.7%	-20.8%	-17.1%	-17.0%	
Exports of goods (% GDP)	MFPDE	5.0%	5.68%	5.47%	5.84%	4.01%	4.11%	3.97%
Imports of goods (% GDP)	MFPDE	35.34%	35.37%	34.89%	28.88%	28.07%	27.22%	26.62%
Current account balance (% GDP)	MFPDE	-30.34%	-29.7%	-29.4%	-32.6%	-24.1%	-23.1%	-22.5%
Primary fiscal balance	MFPDE	-6.60%	-5.40%	-2.80%	-3.30%	-3.00%	-2.20%	-1.40%
Credit to the economy (% GDP)	MFPDE	16%	18%	16.67%	18%	18%	19%	
Exports/imports (%)	MFPDE	19.89%	16.4%	22.9%	18%	29.5%	23.4%	23.4%
Government wage bill (% GDP)	MFPDE	8.60%	9.10%	8.90%	8.10%	7.50%	7.30%	6.90%
Structure of GDP (in %)	MFPDE							
Primary sector	MFPDE	37.40%	35.7%	37.8%	36.9%	36.1%	36.9%	36.3%
Secondary sector	MFPDE	12.60%	13.1%	19.8%	13.6%	14.1%	14.5%	15.4%
Tertiary sector	MFPDE	40.70%	40.9%	34.1%	39.9%	40.0%	38.8%	38.5%
Population								
Population growth rate	RGPH	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%		2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Life expectancy at birth (years)	RGPH	49.6	50.1	50.5		50.9	51.3	51.7
Crude death rate (‰)	RGPH	15.0‰	14.6‰	14.2‰		13.9‰	13.5‰	13.2‰
Crude birth rate (‰)	RGPH	38.5‰	38.4‰	38.2‰		37.9‰	37.5‰	36.9‰
Maternal mortality rate (0/0000 live births)	EDS 10	499.0	477.2	455.4		433.6	411.8	390.0

Indicator	Source	2010	2011	2012 (Proj.)	2012 (Real.)	2013	2014	2015
Infant mortality rate	EDS 10	59‰	54‰	49‰		44‰	39‰	34‰
Infant and child mortality rate	EDS 10	96‰	91‰	86‰		81‰	76‰	71‰
Total fertility rate (average number of children per woman)	EDS 10	6.4	6.2	6.1		5.7	5.5	5.3
Pillar 1 Strengthening the rule of law, consolidating good governance, and promoting gender equality								
1.1 Justice and the rule of law								
Portion of government budget allocated to the justice system	MFPDE	1.6%	2.1%	1.8%	2.45%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Cases decided as a proportion of cases docketed (%)	MINJUSTICE	93%	95%	97%	62.8%	100%	100%	100%
Criminal cases closed as a proportion of cases opened (%)	MINJUSTICE	93%	96.5%	99%	93.9%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration of criminal proceedings (investigation to final judgment) (weeks)	MINJUSTICE	88	86	84	84	82	80	78
Superior court backlogs (number of cases)	MINJUSTICE	51.488	58.787	41.700	61.537	37.500	33.781	30.000
Persons in preventive detention as a proportion of total prison population (%)	MINJUSTICE	62.2%	55.7%	51.2%	35%	40%	35%	30%
Prison occupancy rate (%)	MINJUSTICE	244%	219.6%	197.6%	158%	177.8%	160%	144%
Average time to resolve cases involving juveniles (weeks)	MINJUSTICE	88	85	82	82	78	74	70
Daily budget allocated to each detainee (BIF)	MINJUSTICE	800	850	900	900	1.000	1.200	1.300
1.2 Security								
Number of barracks built or rehabilitated	FDN	20	27	44	6	41	48	55
1.3 Improving governance								
Ranking in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index	Transparency International	170/181	172/182	165/174	165/174	159/174		
Number of corruption cases recorded	Cour Anticorruption	13						
% of corruption cases decided by the Anticorruption Court	Cour Anticorruption				54.1			
Moi Ibrahim Index (score out of 100)	Mo Ibrahim Foundation	44.6	44.9		44.9			
Doing Business ranking	Doing Business	181/181	169/181		159/181			
1.4 Rebuilding communities								
Number of persons per year								
-Recipients of housing	MSNDPHG	6.000	6.000	4,000	1,500	6.000	6.000	6.000
-Recipients of roof sheeting	MSNDPHG	160	150	6,000	3,500	150	150	150
Number of street children rescued per year	MSNDPHG			150	300			4.086
Number of persons repatriated	MSNDPHG	4986	44.410	1,688	36,648			
Number of persons assisted per year	MSNDPHG							
-Medical care	MSNDPHG	12.936	10.000	10,000	11,944	10.000	10.000	10.000

Indicator	Source	2010	2011	2012 (Proj.)	2012 (Real.)	2013	2014	2015
-Displaced households resettled	MSNDPHG	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Number of disabled persons assisted per year	MSNDPHG		1.000	1,000	1,718	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.5 Human rights								
Number of provincial human rights committees created	MSNDPHG	0	3	7	7	10	14	17
Number of reports prepared on conventions already ratified	MSNDPHG	4	6	9	2	11	14	16
1.6 Speeding administrative reform and enhancing the accessibility and quality of public services								
% of land conflicts resolved by CNTB	CNTB	63%	65%	85%	68%	90%	95%	100%
% of seats in the national parliament held by women	MSNDPHG	39.0%	39.0%	39.0%	34.0%	39.0%	39.0%	39.0%
% of decision-making positions (minister, provincial governor, communal administrator) held by women	MSNDPHG	31.1%	34.9%	38.9%	28.7%	42.4%	46.2%	50%
Pillar 2 : Transforming Burundi's economy to generate sustained, job-creating growth								
2.1 Agriculture								
Food crops (thousands of tons) :	MINAGRIE							
Cereals	MINAGRIE	312	327	378	246	415	457	502
Legumes	MINAGRIE	233	232	282	245	310	341	375
Tubers and roots	MINAGRIE	522	1.560	753	686	822	911	1.002
Oilseeds					21			
Bananas	MINAGRIE	137	1.849	1.848	1184	183	201	221
Export crops	MINAGRIE							
Coffee cherries (T)	MINAGRIE	89960	41960		83943			
Green coffee (T)	MINAGRIE	23609	13272		24000			
Dry tea (T)	MINAGRIE	8025	7820	8846	9140	9,289	9,573	10,240
Seed cotton	MINAGRIE	1,671	1,860		1,623	1,953	2,051	2,153
Production of fishery products	MINAGRIE							
Traditional fishing (tons)	MINAGRIE	775	710	1,117	865	1,340	1,609	1,930
Artisanal fishing (tons)	MINAGRIE	14,785	11,360	21,290	13,578	25,548	30,658	36,789
Industrial fishing (tons)	MINAGRIE	1,931	-	2,779	-	3,335	4,002	4,802
Livestock products	MINAGRIE							
Capital (thousands of head)	MINAGRIE	596	654		609			
Sheep (thousands of head)	MINAGRIE	296	333		441			
Goats (thousands of head)	MINAGRIE	2,163	2,286		2,489			
Swine (thousands of head)	MINAGRIE	245	444		404			
Poultry (thousands of birds)	MINAGRIE	1,719	2,553	2,354	2,449			
2.2. Trade and Industry								
Coffee (exports in tons)	ARFIC	20,893	11,900	25,000	23,739	13,000	27,000	14,500
Tea (exports in tons)	OTB	7,769	8,004	8,404	9,040	8,824	9,094	9,728
2.3. Mining								
Mining production: Nickel (T)	Dir Mines	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	55,000

Indicator	Source	2010	2011	2012 (Proj.)	2012 (Real.)	2013	2014	2015
Mining production: Gold (kg)	Dir Mines	293.3	1051.9		2,146.9			
Mining production: Tin (T)	Dir Mines	28.7	51.8		116.7			
Mining production: Coltan (kg)	Dir Mines	67,365.4	158781		258,578.1			
2.4. Tourism								
% of tourist sites improved	MCIPT	10%	30%	50%	10%	20%	10%	10%
Number of tourist arrivals	MCIPT	348,535	379,048	409,561	404,736	440,074	470,587	501,100
Contribution of tourism to GDP	ISTEEBU	0.8%	0.9%	1%	1.5%	1%	1.2%	1.3%
2.5. Private Sector								
Number of days to create a company	Doing Business	13	13		13	8		
Cost of creating a business (% per capita GDP)	Doing Business	145.7	124.3		116.8			
Number of days to obtain a building permit	Doing Business	135	135		137	99		
Cost of a building permit (% per capita GDP)	Doing Business	7,380.4	6,295.5		3135.7	1911.9		
2.6. Employment								
Overall unemployment rate (ILO definition), urban areas.	RGPH 08	9.1%						
Unemployment rate among persons aged 15-34 (ILO definition), urban areas	RGPH 08	10.2%						
2.7 Improving the accessibility and quality of economic infrastructure								
Length of national roads paved (Km)	Highways Authority	203.5	1287		1337	98	71	184
Length of paved roads maintained (Km)	Highways Authority	1,046.9	1287		1287	961	1,090	1,138.9
Length of dirt roads maintained (Km)	Highways Authority	80	229		384	296.5	229.5	99
Length of roads rehabilitated (Km)	Highways Authority	0	123		155	323	278	0
Proportion of road network passable in all seasons (paved + classified) (%)	Highways Authority	60%	60%		68%	72%	76%	80%
Number of urban households with electricity service	REGIDESO	36,015	47839		81,327	103,983	126,639	149,295
Annual electricity supply (GWH)	REGIDESO	241	245		333	379	425	471
Annual national electricity production (GWH)	REGIDESO	141	244		237	253	253	253
Proportion of total energy supply produced domestically	REGIDESO	58.9%	57.8%		59.6%	69%	60%	54%
Electric power sold (GWH)	REGIDESO	189.1	199.4		186.9	309	352	396
Electric power loss rate (%)	REGIDESO	22%	16.7%		19.6%	18.4%	17.2%	16%
Production of peat (tons)	ONATOUR	13,111	14,489		15,867	17,244	18,622	20,000
2.8 Use of information and communication technologies (ICT)								
Mobile telephone subscribers (thousands)		1,530	1950		2344			
2.9 Regional Integration								
Trade with EAC (% of total trade.)								
Imports	IMF	19.1%	23.74%		17.41%			
Exports	IMF	9.6%	13.16%		11.74%			
Total	IMF	17.8%	22.26%		16.34%			
Indicator	Source	2010-	2011-	2011-	2012-2013	2013-	2014-	2015-

Indicator	Source	2010	2011	2012 (Proj.)	2012 (Real.)	2013	2014	2015
			2012 (Proj.)	2012 (Real.)		2014	2015	2016
Pillar 3: Improving the accessibility and quality of basic services and strengthening social protection								
3.1 Developing education and training								
Primary education								
Primary education share of education budget	MINEDUC	53%		53.8%				
Net admissions rate	MINEDUC	76%		78.8%				
Net enrollment rate	MINEDUC	94%		94.9%				
Parity index:	MINEDUC	1		1.01				
Student/classroom ratio	MINEDUC	79		74				
Student/teacher ratio	MINEDUC	49		45				
Student/bench ratio	MINEDUC	4.1		3.9				
Repetition rate	MINEDUC	38.4%		34%				10%
Completion rate	MINEDUC	51.3%		68.5%				
Rate of access to the final year of the first cycle (% of all 12-year-olds)	MINEDUC	57%		68.9%				
Secondary education								
Transition rate from primary to secondary	MINEDUC	40%		40.5%				
Gross enrollment rate	MINEDUC	26.7%		31.9%				
Retention rate in first cycle	MINEDUC	55%						
Repetition rate first cycle								
General communal education	MINEDUC	31.95%		31.1%				
General public education	MINEDUC	18.3%		18.1%				
Retention rate in second cycle	MINEDUC	62%						
Repetition rate in second au 2° cycle								
General communal education	MINEDUC	24.5%		20.6%				
General public education	MINEDUC	18.2%		17.2%				
Average gender parity at start of cycle (seventh year) (public)	MINEDUC	0.74		0.86				
Average gender parity at end of cycle (tenth year) (public)	MINEDUC	0.71		0.72				
Student/classroom ratio	MINEDUC	57						
Rate of access to last year of first cycle (age 16)	MINEDUC	14%		19.9%				
Rate of access to last year of second cycle (page 19)	MINEDUC	3.6%		8.9%				
% of 6th year graduates enrolled in public and private CEM (trades)	MINEDUC	15.3%						
% of 10th year graduates enrolled in public and private CFP (vocational)	MINEDUC	17.2%						

Indicator	Source	2010	2011	2012 (Proj.)	2012 (Real.)	2013	2014	2015
Total CEM + CFP students	MINEDUC	5,063			3,592			
Higher education								
Parity index for public institutions	MINEDUC	0.37			0.20			
Parity index for private institutions	MINEDUC	0.61			0.79			
3.2 Strengthening the capacities and performance of the health care system								
Health care coverage ratio	DSNIS	80%	82%	87%		92%	95%	97%
Prevalence of underweight children under age 5	MINISANTE	29%	29%	25.9%	29%	24.2%	22.6%	21%
Percentage of fully vaccinated children	EDS 2010	83%	89.9%	94.5%	92.5%	90%	90%	90%
Use of contraceptives by married/cohabitating women (%)	EDS 2010	18%	21.9%	24%	22%	24%	26%	28%
Percentage of births attended by trained health care personnel	DSNIS	60%	64.4%	68%	68%	74%	78%	80%
Population to physician ratio	DSNIS				0.56/10000			
Population to nurse ratio	DSNIS				1.83/3000			
Average population per hospital	DSNIS				0.76/10000			
Average population per health center	DSNIS				0.96/10000			
Number of persons per bed	DSNIS	1,878	1,252		889			
Prevalence rate of malaria <5 years	DSNIS	32.7%	30%	30%	17%	41.6%	35.8%	30%
Use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets < 5 years	EDS 2010	45.5%	45.5%	80%	54%	57%	63%	70%
3.3 Intensifying efforts against HIV/AIDS and major pandemics								
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (age 15-49)	ESP/VIH (2007)	1.43%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%			
Coverage of treatment to prevent mother-child HIV transmission	MINISANTE	34.12%	38.1%	25%	42%	40%	60%	85%
ARV (antiretroviral) treatment coverage rate	PSR – VIH	45%	44%	60%	58%	67%	74%	80%
CMAM (malnutrition management) coverage rate	DSNIS	60%	60%	60%	100%	65%	65%	70%
HIV screening rate	CNLS	12%	6%	9%	9%	10%	11%	12%
3.4 Strengthening and expanding the coverage of social protection								
Pension coverage (%)	MFPTSS/DGPS	4%	5%	5%	5%	6%	8%	10%
Households affiliated with mutual insurance associations receiving income generated by synergies between economic growth programs and mutual units (%)	DGPS	0	9.8	20	20	50	80	100
Population covered by health insurance (%)	DGPS	13	17.3	37.3	37.3	50	70	80
Mutual associations involved in promoting community development programs (%)	DGPS	0	0	26	26	50	60	70
Administrative utilization of social protection systems' capacity (%)	DGPS	39	25.5	23.7	23.7	22	21	20
Technical utilization of social protection systems' capacity (%)	DGPS	58	49	68.7	68.7	70	73.7	75

Indicator	Source	2010	2011	2012 (Proj.)	2012 (Real.)	2013	2014	2015
3.5 Promoting access to drinking water and sanitation								
Drinking water coverage (%):								
Urban areas	MINEEATU/ MIC S/INEA	83%	74%	87.8%	76%	90.2%	92.6%	95%
Rural areas	MINEEATU/ MIC S/INEA	55%	58%	61%	60.4%	64%	67%	70%
Number of new households supplied with private water service lines	REGIDESO	1,510	2,736	2,736				
Proportion of the population with reliable access to improved sanitation systems	RGPH 08	13.9%	14.2%	15.7%	15.7%	16.1%	16.4%	16.6%
Percentage of households with bathroom facilities (flushing toilet, outdoor privy)	RGPH 08	63.5%	64.7%	71.8%		73.6%	74.8%	76.0
Proportion of the population with reliable access to treated water	RGPH 08	71.5%	71.9%	72.3%		72.7%	73.1%	73.5%
Pillar 4: Spatial and environmental management for sustainable development								
4.1. Rational, balanced regional development								
Urbanization rate	RGPH 08		7%	17.1%	10%	18.9%	20.7%	22.4%
# of communes with validated development plans	Local Planning Office	115	118	121	118	123	126	129
Number of provincial development plans (SPAT)	MEEATU	8	8	11	12	13	14	15
Number of urban master development plans (SDAU)	MEEATU	0	0	1	1	3	7	10
4.2. Environmental protection and sustainable resource management								
Forest coverage (%)	MEEATU	7%	8%		8%	10%	13%	15%
Percentage of households using solid fuel (wood and derivatives)	RGPH 08	93.9%	89.1%		94.3%	79.6%	74.9%	70%
4.3. Pollution control and sanitation								
% of households with reliable access to wastewater removal systems (sinkhole, drain, main sewer, dry well)	RGPH 08	13.9%	13.9%		14.2%	15.7%	16.1%	16.4%
Percentage of households with bathroom facilities (flushing toilet, outdoor privy)	RGPH 08	66.3%	67.7%		69.2%	70.6%	72.0%	73.5%

Annex 2: Table of disbursements in FY 2012 (in millions of BIF)

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Pillar 1. Strengthening the rule of law, consolidating good governance, and promoting gender equality				
GRAND TOTAL	675 730.4	639 470.0		
TOTAL Pillar 1	142 263.21	276 812.55		
I.1. Strengthening justice and the rule of law	43 370.30	131 511.01		
I.1.1 Rehabilitating the justice system	2676.6	11119.3		
I.1.1.1. Instituting an independent judiciary	190.0	7440.5		
Institutional and operational support to the judicial and penitentiary systems of the ministry of justice and strengthening the rule of law in the Center West region (AICO)	3 726	3 602	Belgium	Coordination Office for Institutional Support to the Ministry of Justice
Institutional and operational support to the justice system at the Central and decentralized levels	1530.0	1 548	LF Belgium	Coordination Office for Institutional Support to the Ministry of Justice
Project of justice support and strengthening the rule of law in the North region of Burundi (KIRUNDO. MUYINGA. NGOZI. KAYANZA)	1 260	0	Belgium	Coordination Office for Institutional Support to the Ministry of Justice
Compensation to EMUGECO (a construction company)	2242.2	2242.2	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart contribution to the institutional support project for the justice system in Burundi	50.0	48.8	Government	MFPDE
I.1.1.2. Improving the functioning of the justice system in order to offer justice for all	1710.2	1495.8		
Support for strengthening the justice system	1 010	1 021	UNDP and Luxembourg	Database CNCA
Equipment for the Superior Court and the prosecutor's office in MWARO	7.9	7.9	Government	MFPDE
Organization of the "Estates General"	42.5	6	BNUB	Coordination Office for Institutional Support to the Ministry of Justice
Project to strengthen the rule of law	650	461	UNDP	Coordination Office for Institutional Support to the Ministry of Justice
I.1.1.3 Promotion of a humane criminal justice system	776.4	2183.0		

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Right to a fair trial for vulnerable persons (ASF)	454.6		LF UNICEF reduced	
Equipment for the General Directorate of Penitentiary Affairs	100.0	100.0	Government	MFPDE
Assistance for imprisoned women and children	0	417	Terre des Hommes	Coordination Office for Institutional Support to the Ministry of Justice
Establishment of a juvenile justice system in Burundi	222	0	LF Sweden	Coordination Office for Institutional Support to the Ministry of Justice
Strengthening justice at the local level	0	828	PABG	PABG-DP5 report
Improving the conditions of detention	0	590	CICR	Coordination Office for Institutional Support to the Ministry of Justice
Ongoing training for reception offices and support for establishing a humane criminal justice system.	0	86	BNUB	Coordination Office for Institutional Support to the Ministry of Justice
Support for the protection of children (legal aid)	0	162	UNICEF	Coordination Office for Institutional Support to the Ministry of Justice
I.1.2 Implementing the transitional justice system	200.0	187.4		
Implementing the transitional justice system	200.0	187.4		
Implementation mechanisms for the CVR (Truth and Reconciliation Commission)	200.0	187.4	Government	MFPDE
I.1.3 Promotion and protection of human rights	2775.0	2686.9		
Promotion and protection of human rights	2775.0	2686.9		
Support for human rights monitoring	31	31	Government	MFPDE
Protection of children and promotion of their rights	2729.0	2 641	UNICEF	MFPDE
Equipment for the Human Rights Commission	46.1	45.8	Government	MFPDE
I.1.4. Strengthening the capacities and the integrity of the CDS to guarantee the security of property and persons	17719.7	7688.9		

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Regional integration of the security dimension and peacekeeping operations	0.0	0.0		
Support for reforms in the security sector	713	6 267	Netherlands	Database CNCA
I.1.4.2 Consolidating the peace, improving the image of the FDN and the welfare of its members	0.0	0.0		
I.1.4.3 Making the CDS (defense and security forces) more professional	17477.4	7688.9		
Equipment for the National Police	2082.5	2082.5	Government	MFPDE
Strategic planning, training, internal and external control, operational capacity, gender and contingencies	8920.0	753.0	Netherlands	Kingdom of the Netherlands
Support project for professionalism in the National Police of Burundi(Security)	2 175	519	Netherlands and Belgium	Database CNCA
Equipment for the Ministry of National Defense and Veterans' Affairs	4299.5	4334.5	Government	MFPDE
I.1.4.4 Promoting a culture of respect for human rights, democratic principles and the gender dimension	0.0	0.0		
I.1.4.5 Preventing disasters and combating terrorism	242.3	0.0		
Preventing climate change and natural disasters	242.3		LF 2012 UNDP	
I.1.5. Socioeconomic reintegration of persons affected by the conflict and other vulnerable groups	19998.9	109828.6		
I.1.5.1. Continuation of programs for reintegration of repatriates, displaced persons and former combatants	15191.8	87574.6		
Consolidation of the peace through support for sustainable socioeconomic reintegration	522	84	UN	Database CNCA
Support for the repatriation process	1000.0	1 000	Government	MFPDE
Support for reintegration and rebuilding communities	7 121	7 470	UN	Database CNCA
Repatriation of Burundians		29 531	Norway	Database CNCA
Multisector project for socioeconomic reintegration and job creation	48	7 609	AfDB	Database CNCA
Support for the sustainable socioeconomic reintegration of persons affected by the conflicts (P3P)		5 244	Australia, Japan and UN	Database CNCA
I.1.5.2. Geographic reintegration of persons affected by the conflict	1429.5	10703.3		
LRRD project to support the development of integrated rural villages in the context of repatriation and reintegration in Burundi		4 513	European Union Commission	Database CNCA

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
LRRD program to support the development of villages in the context of repatriation and reintegration in Burundi	1 430	6 190	United Nations and EU	Database CNCA
I.1.5.3 Assistance to other vulnerable groups	3377.6	11550.7		
FC/SOS BURUNDI KINDER DORF project	220.0	220.0	Government	MFPDE
Agricultural and economic empowerment of vulnerable families in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural. Bururi. Makamba. Rutana. Gitega and Mwaro.		3 417	Sweden	Database CNCA
Equipment for production workshops of the CNRSP	45.0	43	Government	MFPDE
Center for the supervision and reintegration of street children (GIHOSHA)	150	150	Government	MFPDE
Physical re-adaptation and occupational reintegration of disabled persons	1 202	1 202	Government	MFPDE
"Street children " (<i>enfant soleil</i>) Project	79	79	Government	MFPDE
Expansion and equipment of the CNAR	50	50	Government	MFPDE
Protection and assistance to repatriates, refugees and asylum seekers		834	Belgium	Database CNCA
Assistance to Burundian repatriates and protection of refugees and asylum seekers in Burundi		803	Switzerland	Database CNCA
Refugees and asylum seekers in Burundi		1 935	EU	Database CNCA
Humanitarian emergencies responses	388	2	UN	Database CNCA
Support for the emergency program	1 244	2 817	UN	Database CNCA
I.2. Good governance	42445.2	39880.4		
I.2.1 Consolidation of democracy	4198.0	8716.5		
I.2.1.1 Promotion of political dialogue	194.0	3879.0		
Consolidation of the peace		3 540	Switzerland	Database CNCA
Establishing the basic structures for political dialogue	194.0	194.0	Government	MFPDE
European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights		145	European Union Commission	Database CNCA
I.2.1.2. Strengthening the democratic culture	1107.2	2617.8		
Support for the electoral process	1 107	1000.0	Government	MFPDE
Support for good governance and consolidating the peace		1 618	UN	Database CNCA
I.2.1.3 Promotion of civil society and a dynamic and responsible press	2896.8	2219.7		
Supporting and strengthening civil society organizations (OSCAR)	1 709	1 264	EU	RAF OSCAR project
National office for the protection of refugees and stateless persons (ONAPRA)	659	657	HCR	ONAPRA coordinator

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Program of support and capacity building for non-government stakeholders (ARCANE)		43	EU	Database CNCA
Support to the media	390	193	Switzerland	Database CNCA
Equipment for the ABP (Burundi Press Agency)	27.0	27.0	Government	MFPDE
Project to create a media support fund	50.0	35.1	Government	MFPDE
Infrastructure projects for the high-speed network (EAC-BIN)	61.4	0.0	Government	MFPDE
I.2.2 Intensification of the campaign against bribery, embezzlement and other forms of Corruption				
I.2.2.1. Strengthening the agencies responsible for combating corruption	400.0	400.0		
Implementing the National Anticorruption Strategy	400.0	400.0	Government	MFPDE
I.2.2.2. Ending impunity and recovering properties and assets misappropriated or illegally acquired				
	6595.4	7259.3		
Program of support for good governance	5438.4	7 249	LF EU	Database CNCA
Small-scale actions in Burundi	216.8		LF Swiss Cooperation	
Project to support governance structures		10	AfDB	Database CNCA
Local governance and security	940.2		LFPNUD	
I.2.3. Strengthening the performance of public institutions	31251.8	23504.6		
I.2.3.1. Strengthening coordination structures				
	2731.8	414.2		
Program to strengthen capacities for economic governance	1170.0		LF ACBF	
Project to support and strengthen the capacities of non-government stakeholders (ARCANE)	854.6	43	EU	Database CNCA
Acquisition of vehicles for embassies	175.0	175.0	Government	MFPDE
Equipment for the Senate	50.0	50.0	Government	MFPDE
Equipment for the ARCT	323.3	6.2	Government	MFPDE
Equipment for VPI	16.7	16.6	Government	MFPDE
Equipment for VPII	16.7	16.3	Government	MFPDE
Rehabilitation of the KIGOBE town hall	41.7	26.0	Government	MFPDE
Equipment for the National Assembly	56.0	56.0	Government	MFPDE
Equipment of offices for the General Secretariat of Government	28.0	24.7	Government	MFPDE
I.2.3.2. Reforming the public administration	3033.3	2610.0		

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Support for the Economic Development Institute (IDEC) phase III	52	380	ACBF	Database CNCA
Control and monitoring of public administration reform	750.0		Government	MFPDE
ILO/IPEC technical steering committee	2.5	2.5	Government	MFPDE
Equipment for the Ministry of the Civil Service	7.1	6.6	Government	MFPDE
Support for good initiatives	2221.2	2221.2	Government	MFPDE
I.2.3.3. Expanding government capacities to accommodate and deliver public services	5059.4	4040.0		
Strategic study of the new government accommodations and buildings policy	1 657	1 636	Government	MFPDE
Construction of the building for the Ministry of Finance	2000.0	2000.0	Government	MFPDE
Enclosure for the presidential palace at Ngozi	168	168	Government	MFPDE
Construction of an enclosure for the port of RUMONGE	54	34	Government	MFPDE
Construction of a building for the Office of the President of the Republic	40.0	40.0	Government	MFPDE
Construction of a residence and chancellery at ADDIS ABABA	150.0	150.0	Government	MFPDE
Construction of a secure perimeter enclosure for the Bujumbura airport	978.6	0.0	Government	MFPDE
Rehabilitation of embassies (Kinshasa and Dar es Salaam)	11.4	11.4	Government	MFPDE
I.2.3.4 Decentralization and Community Development	17759.3	16365.7		
Project in support of decentralization	1 409	1 148	Switzerland	PAD- TWITEZIMBERE project
Support for community development	12	12	Government	MFPDE
Support program for community and social development (PRADECS)	3568.6		LF World Bank	
Support for municipal ("communal") projects (FONIC)	430.6	430.6	Government	MFPDE
Support for decentralization and combating poverty. ADLP	3960.0	6 568	LF Germany and Netherlands	GIZ-ADLP
Support for development and citizen participation in the Province of CIBITOKÉ	998	827	LF Belgium	PADLPC- CIBITOKÉ project
Evacuation of wastewater	90.0	90.0	Government	MFPDE
Construction of classrooms for elementary schools	4500.0	4500.0	Government	MFPDE
Village development project	1900.0	1900.0	Government	MFPDE
Support for municipal projects	890.0	890.0	Government	MFPDE
I.2.3.5: Development of a results-based decision-making culture through implementation of the SNDS (National Statistics Development Strategy)	2668.0	74.9		
Financing in support of the ISTEEBU	1188.0	-	Sweden	
Household Survey	1325.0	-	Government	
Counterpart funding for the agricultural survey	50.0	49.9	Government	MFPDE

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Counterpart funding for the SNDS	105.0	24.9	Government	MFPDE
General Population and Housing Census 2008	-	254	UN	Database CNCA
I.3 Fiscal Reform	53656.8	104102.2		
Technical support for reforming the Ministry of Finance	93.3	93.3	Government	MFPDE
Technical Cooperation Facility (10th EDF)	916.8	662	EU	Database CNCA
Post-Conflict Rural Development Program 9th EDF (PPCDR)	4 661	18 846	EU	Database CNCA
Program to build capacities for economic governance	1170.0		LFACBF	
Counterpart contribution to the capacity building program for governance	90.0	90.0	Government	MFPDE
Financing of consulting services and logistical support for administrative structures	1 466		Government Belgium	
Support program for the ISTEEBU	1 188		Government Sweden	
Financing of consulting services for the Burundi government	174.3		Government Belgium	
Program under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF)	3 126	11 898	IMF	Database CNCA
Budgetary support from France		940	France	Database CNCA
Budgetary support to the Burundi government		15 489	AfDB	Database CNCA
Project of support for the structures of governance		10	AfDB	Database CNCA
Counterpart contribution to the post-conflict program	50.0	50.0	Government	MFPDE
Transitional program for post-conflict reconstruction (PTRPC)	1562.0	2 785	UN and Belgium	Database CNCA
Assistance Grant for Economic Reforms (DARE I&II)	29 702	46 458	World Bank	Database CNCA
IDF grant for the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)		233	World Bank	Database CNCA
Program of Budgetary Support for Economic Recovery (PABRE)	3 108	431	EU	Database CNCA
EDF support for the national <i>Ordonnateur</i> [payment authorization officer] (CELON)	1437.0	1 686	EU	Database CNCA
IDEC counterpart contribution	50.0	50.0	Government	MFPDE
PAGE counterpart contribution	8.3	8.3	Government	MFPDE
Project in Support of Economic Management (PAGE)	4854.4	4 374	World Bank/IDA	Database CNCA
I.4. Promotion of gender equality	2790.9	1318.9		
I.4.1 Strengthening the institutional framework for planning and implementing policies for promoting gender equality and equity and raising public awareness about gender issues.	482.1	441.0		

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Support for family and community development centers		14 0	Government	MFPDE
<i>Maison des Femmes</i> [women's shelter] project	33	33	Government	MFPDE
Support for the advancement of women	297	297	Government	MFPDE
Implementation of the national gender policy	72	46	Government	MFPDE
Implementation of "action 1325" on gender	16	16	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart contribution to the capacity building project for family development centers	50	50	Government	MFPDE
I.4.2 Promotion of women's rights and equitable representation in all spheres of activity	0.0	126.6		
Advocacy of laws for gender equality		127	UN	Database CNCA
I.4.3 Promotion of the mechanisms for the prevention and punishment of gender-based violence, [forced] cohabitation, and providing comprehensive care for victims	231.9	751.2		
Center for comprehensive care of victims of gender-based violence: Centre HUMURA (project/measures)		160 159	Government	MFPDE
Fight against Sexual Gender based violence		520	UN	Database CNCA
Combating violence against women		71 71	Government	MFPDE
I.4.4. Mainstreaming gender in all sector policies and programs	2076.9	0.0		
Gender support activities	663.0	-	LF UNFPA	
Population and development support activities	662.9		LF UNFPA	
NI ABACU	487.0	-	LF Norway	
Development-Gender Cooperation Instrument	264.0		LF EU	
Pillar 2 : Transforming Burundi's economy to produce sustainable, job-creating growth				
TOTAL Pillar 2	309 436.4	193 139.0		
2.1. Increasing productivity in sectors with growth potential	140585.3	90840.9		
2.1.1. Improving agricultural, livestock and fisheries production	128505.3166	81672.50786		
2.1.1.1. Reviving and modernizing the Agriculture sector	108324.8	70946.0		
Fruit trees	1 000.0	916.4	Government	MFPDE
Terracing of steep slopes	400.0	347.1	Government	MFPDE

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Agricultural water development project GIHANGA III	2 310.3	1 892.6	Government	MFPDE
Conversion and expansion of village palm groves	2 000.0	1 486.0	Government	MFPDE
Agricultural inputs	8 600.0	6 940.2	Government	MFPDE
Compensation to KAJEKE	500.0	481.9	Government	MFPDE
Large-scale regional irrigation projects KAJONDI. NKOKOMA and MUGERERO (including BUGESERA and MOSO)	990.0	986.2	Government	MFPDE
Multiplication and prompt distribution of healthy stocks of manioc, bananas, corn, potatoes, rice and oil palms	6 745.2	6 141.6	Government	MFPDE
Epidemiological surveillance of crop diseases and pests	40.0	30.3	Government	MFPDE
RUMONGE staple crops project	69.6	69.6	Government	MFPDE
Training and acquisition of a kit for technicians (agronomic and veterinarian)	50.0	49.0	Government	MFPDE
Strategic fund for food security	222.8	13.5	Government	MFPDE
Fertilizer subsidy	939.7	939.7	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for the agricultural products price information system (SIP)	29.2	25.0	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for the horticultural development support project	100.0	94.3	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for the project to develop new lines of agriculture (PRODEFI)	114.5	114.5	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for the project to develop the Kagera basin	125.0	124.9	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for the support project for the province of Cibitoke	35.0	35.0	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for the PAIOSA project	128.0	127.5	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for the support project for agricultural infrastructure in the BUGESERA natural region	170.4	170.4	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for the agricultural survey project	50.0	49.9	Government	MFPDE
Acquisition of posts for the coffee hulling and washing mills	703.5	703.5	Government	MFPDE
Technical and financial monitoring and evaluation of projects	120.0	120.0	Government	MFPDE
Agricultural planning	19.4	14.7	Government	MFPDE
Soil fertilization	27.4	26.6	Government	MFPDE
Provincial directorates	848.6	783.4	Government	MFPDE
PAIVA-B	5 702.7	1498.0	EU Commission and UN	LF& Project Unit
Project to support the revival of agricultural production in the province of Kirundo	877.1	627.7	Belgium	LF& Project Unit
PAIOSA	0.0	7 336.7	Belgium	Project Unit

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Project for productivity and development of agricultural markets in Burundi (PRODEMA)	20 636.3	1.8	World Bank	LF& Project Unit
TAMP KAGERA	0.5	0.3	GEF	Project unit
HUP development of urban and periurban agriculture in Burundi	599.2	390.0	FAO	LF& Project Unit
LLRD food security program	2 991.8	1 544.3	EU	LF& Base CNCA
Food facility	318.3	190.6	EU	LF& Base CNCA
Project for institutional and operational support to the agricultural sector	5 672.1	1 541.7	BEL	LF& Base CNCA
Program for the development of new agricultural products (PRODEFI)	9 410.0	9 693.6	IFAD	LF& Project unit
Post-conflict rural development program (9th EDF (PPCDR))	11 181.0	18 846.1	EU	LF& Base CNCA
Project for crisis prevention and reconstruction in BUJUMBURA RURAL	1 535.0	1 535.0	Germany	LF& Project Unit
PAIR-B rural infrastructure support project in the natural region of BUGESERA	10 024.0	1 186.3	AfDB	LF& Project Unit
Support for vulnerable persons in the province of Ruyigi	1 284.4	1 574.5	Belgium	LF& Project Unit
Agricultural development support project in the province of Cibitoke (PADAP Cibitoke)	2 957.8	2 295.6	Belgium	LF& Project Unit
Three-year program 2009-2011 of support for the development of rural communities of the Great Lakes	75.0		Belgium	LF
Integrated development support project for Kansega	226.0		Belgium	LF
Integrated project to improve food security through self-promotion of producers	173.0		Belgium	LF
Projects of European Union agencies FAO1	1 123.0		FAO1	LF
Projects of European Union agencies FAO2	1 123.0		FAO2	LF
Multi-year assistance program Burundi 2008	3 900.0		USAID:FFP	LF
Project to conduct a national agricultural survey	2 176.0		Belgium	LF
2.1.1.2. Intensifying animal husbandry and improving livestock production				
	16519.9	9705.9		
Rehabilitating the livestock sector	7 417.5	6 839.7	Government	MFPDE
Support project for reconstruction of the livestock sector (PARSE)	8 929	2 699	IFAD	LF & Project Unit
Counterpart contribution to the PARSE project	95.8	95.8	Government	MFPDE
Artificial insemination support center	32.4	30.8	Government	MFPDE
Directorate of livestock production	2.9	2.9	Government	MFPDE
Directorate of animal health	2.3	1.9	Government	MFPDE
Epidemiological surveillance of livestock diseases	40.0	35.6	Government	MFPDE

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
2.1.1.3. Revival and intensification of Fish Farming	2542.5	159.0		
PRODAP (Project of support for the regional program for integrated development of Lake TANGANYIKA)	2 383.0	1.3	AfDB	LF& Project Unit
Counterpart contribution to the PRODAP project	141.6	141.6	Government	MFPDE
Improving the quality of fisheries products (Fisheries and Pisciculture Directorate)	17.8	16.1	Government	MFPDE
2.1.1.4. Strengthening institutions for the support of production	1 118.1	861.6		MFPDE
Contribution to the IRAZ	301.9	50.0	Government	MFPDE
Research (support for agronomic research by ISABU)	719.5	719.5	Government	MFPDE
Support project for the CNTA	96.8	92.1	Government	MFPDE
2.1.1.5. Increasing financing for the rural sector	0	0		
Project to create a microcredit fund for agriculture	0	0		
2.1.2. Rational development of mines and quarries	110.8	110.7		
2.1.2.1. Rational development of mines and quarries	91.0	90.9		
Destruction of outdated chemical products of LACA	13.5	13.4	Government	
Counterpart funding for the mining and oil code	6.4	6.4	Government	
Spending on mining research	60.3	60.3	Government	
Contribution to the fourth conference on oil of the East African Community	10.8	10.8	Government	
2.1.2.2. Support for artisanal mining	19.8	19.7		
Supervision of artisanal mining operations	19.8	19.7	Government	
2.1.3. Promotion of industry and crafts	566.1	377.3		
2.1.3.1. Strengthening industrial activities	0.0	23.0		
Rehabilitation of the BBN chemistry and metrology laboratories (ECORT and COTRAC)	0.0	23.0	Government	MFPDE
National strategy for industrial and commercial development	0.0	0.0	Trade com facilities	
2.1.3.2. Promotion of crafts	566.1	354.3		
Equipment of the Kayanza crafts center	15.0	15.0	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for the Kayanza crafts center	24.0	23.8	Government	MFPDE
Crafts promotion center of Kamenge	17.6	15.7	Government	MFPDE
Exhibition and sales center for the promotion of crafts and trade	114.1	113.7	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for the exhibition and sales center	25.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
Exhibition and sale center for the promotion of crafts and trade, <i>Musée vivant</i> ["living museum"]	370.3	186.0	UNDP	Ministry of Trade

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
2.1.4. Promotion of culture and tourism	1 50^9	98^8		
2.1.4.1. Making culture profitable	543.3	542.9		
Allocation to the promotion of culture	125.9	125.7	Government	MFPDE
Allocation for stage and street performances	10.4	10.4	Government	MFPDE
Conservation of the national archives	19.4	19.2	Government	MFPDE
Support for the musical and theatrical arts	11.5	11.5	Government	MFPDE
Promotion of creativity	16.0	16.0	Government	MFPDE
Cultural policy of the Francophonie	360.0	360.0	OIF	CEBULAC
2.1.4.2. Promotion of tourism	958.6	439.0		
Rehabilitation of tourist sites (Karera and Ruvubu)	300.0	123.0	Government	Ministère du commerce
Implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism Development	65.0	64.6	Government	Ministère du commerce
National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism Development	342.2	43.4	UNDP	Ministère du commerce
Identification, delimitation and protection of tourist sites	251.4	251.4	WTO/EIF	Ministère du commerce
2.1.5. Promotion of trade	9 901.3	7 698.6		
2.1.5.1. Promotion of trade	9 901.3	7 698.6		
Rehabilitation of the Gitega petroleum complex	50.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
Contribution to the Enhanced Integrated Framework	50.0	41.8	Government	MFPDE
Permanent Secretariat for the Dialogue Framework	101.5	101.5	Government	MFPDE
Trade promotion, documentation and information	15.0	15.0	Government	MFPDE
Equipment for the BBN [Burundi Standards Bureau]	140.0	122.4	Government	MFPDE
Bureau of standards and quality control	304.0	300.1	Government	MFPDE
Project category 1: Assistance for implementing the EIF (WTO Enhanced Integrated Framework)	432.8	432.8	EIF	Ministère du commerce
Project category2: strengthening the trade capacities of Burundi	1 209.9	216.4	EIF	Ministère du commerce
Enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the BBN in regulating and implementing standards and quality assurance	170.8	64.1	TMEA	Ministère du commerce
Coordinating the promotion of trade, investment and development of the private sector	273.0	238.0	TMEA	Ministère du commerce
Project for strengthening the BBN	447.2	447.2	World Bank	Ministère du commerce
Project for strengthening the BBN and its personnel	57.7	4.3	World Bank	Ministère du commerce
Project for development of the financial and private sectors	6 649.5	5 715.2	World Bank	LF& Base CNCA
2.2. Promotion of the private sector and Employment	8 156 8 8 156.8	5 452^		
2.2.1. Promotion of the private sector	2 947.3	719.9		
Support for the Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry	65.0	65.0	Government	MFPDE

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Private sector support fund (FOSIP)	40.0	40.0	Government	MFPDE
Private sector support: Force 2	1 911.2	159.0	Netherlands	Ministère du commerce
Supervision of economic operators	455.9	455.9	Government	MFPDE
Local entrepreneurship and job creation	475.2	0.0	UNDP	Minsitère du commerce
Project for development of the financial and private sectors	0.00	0.0	World Bank	
2.2.2. Promotion of employment	5 209.4	4 732.4		
2.2.2.1 Promotion of employment	4 973.0	4 497.4		
Transpositions	4 401.8	4 401.8	Government	MFPDE
First job internships for 200 young people	72.0	72.0	Government	MFPDE
Identification of young talents	23.9	23.6	Government	MFPDE
Local entrepreneurship and job creation	475.2	0.0	IFAD	LF
2.2.2.2 Diversification of employment by capitalizing on sports	236.5	235.0		
Rehabilitation of sports infrastructure in the provinces	60.2	60.2	Government	MFPDE
Sports equipment for provincial teams	0.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
Maintenance of stadiums	2.7	2.6	Government	MFPDE
Organization of the CONFEJES conference	40.0	39.5	Government	MFPDE
Youth Festival	23.9	23.9	Government	MFPDE
Provision of equipment and materials to the provinces	10.2	9.9	Government	MFPDE
Allocations to mass sporting activities	60.0	59.8	Government	MFPDE
Conservation of the national archives	19.4	19.2	Government	MFPDE
Annual program for the promotion of youth associations	20.0	19.9	Government	MFPDE
Annual program of sporting activities	0.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
2.3. Improving the accessibility and quality of economic infrastructure	158 143 0 158 143.0	95 562 2 95 562.2		
2.3.1. Boosting the energy supply	85 782.5	43 837.3		
2.3.1.1. Construction of hydroelectric Stations	72 814.7	41 134.3		
Acquisition of pipes and accessories for the AEP [water supply] networks	2 000.0	1 329.9	Government	MFPDE
Rehabilitation and extension of the NDURUMU dam	1 100.0	1 100.0	Government	MFPDE
Construction and rehabilitation of micro hydropower plants	2 000.0	1 996.0	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart to KFW financing for three pumping stations	3 920.0	3 356.9	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for the water and sanitation project	250.0	250.0	Government	MFPDE
Kabu -16	2 011.2	0.0	India	LF
Multisector project for water and electricity	33 644.5	23 787.3	World Bank	LF& Base CNCA

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
infrastructure (PMIEE-REGIDESO)				
Emergency project for the electricity sector (PURSE)	13 429.0	0.0	World Bank	LF
KAJAGA-GATUMBA (AEP) project	1 300.0	590.6	USAID	LF& Base CNCA
MPANDA 10.4MW hydroelectric station (including compensation)	13 160.0	8 723.5	Government	MFPDE
2.3.1.2. Continued work on regional projects	1 480.2	655.1		
Multinational Project for Interconnection of Electric Grids of Nile Equatorial Lakes Countries	1 480.2	655.1	BDA &KFW	LF& Base CNCA
2.3.1.3. Promotion of new and renewable Energy	9 662.0	843.9		
Electrification of the city of Bujumbura using photovoltaic solar energy	800.0	800.0	Government	MFPDE
Project to promote clean energy by using the photovoltaic solar system (JICA)	8 802.0	0.0	JICA	LF
Studies for the construction of a peat-fired thermal power station	60.0	43.9	Government	MFPDE
2.3.1.4. Rehabilitation and expansion of the power grid	1 721.5	1 100.0		
“Energising Development Burundi”	621.5	0.0	AfDB	LF
Rehabilitation and expansion of the NDURUMU dam	1 100.0	1 100.0	Government	MFPDE
2.3.1.5. Strengthening the financial capacities of REGIDESO	104.1	104.1		
Government counterpart contribution to IDA projects	104.1	104.1	Government	MFPDE
Audit and monitoring of the PURSE project	0.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
Financial audit of the PMIEE project	0.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
2.3.2. Rational organization of transportation modes	71 599.6	51 040.3		
2.3.2.1. Rehabilitation and expansion of the roads network	71 352.6	50 427.0		
Expropriation KABANGA BWAMBARANGWE KOBERO (road connecting to the RN 14)	44.9	44.9	Government	MFPDE
Stabilization of the NDORA health Center	0.9	0.9	Government	MFPDE
Enclosure for the presidential palace at NGOZI	168.0	168.0	Government	MFPDE
Rehabilitation of the RUMONGE-BUYENGERO-TORA route	0.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart contribution to the multinational project for construction of RN 5, BUJUMBURA-	249.9	249.9	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding MABANDA- MUGINA	166.6	166.5	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart contribution to the multinational project for construction of the road NYAMITANGA -	249.9	249.8	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for construction of the GITEGA-NGOZI route	500.0	499.5	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart 4 (expropriation)	0.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Properties survey	38.0	38.0	Government	MFPDE
Outreach activities concerning the law on internal transport	5.3	5.3	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart ABUTIP	40.0	40.0	Government	MFPDE
Study of stabilization works for the Ijenda high school	0.9	0.9	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart Cankuzo-Muyinga	134.7	134.7	Government	MFPDE
Rehabilitation RP 146 (GATABO-RENGA-GAHWEZA-NGARA)	208.3	208.2	Government	MFPDE
Construction of the Bubanza-Ndora Road	26 205.6	9 149.7	BADEA & OFID	odr
Paving project Kamenge. Kinama. Ngozi and Kirundo	5 672.1	7 806.1	Belgium	LF& Base CNCA
Economic and social development of three localities by implementing a labor-intensive road paving program	9 340.9	0.0	Belgium	LF
Project in support of the job creation program (PAPCE)	135.9	9 958.8	AfDB	LF& Base CNCA
Road and infrastructure rehabilitation project for the city of Bujumbura	1 454.7	497.7	JICA	LF& Base CNCA
Project to establish a digital topographic database for the city of Bujumbura	1 077.6	1 548.6	JICA	LF& Base CNCA
Project of public works and urban management (PTPGU)	14 375.5	11 899.2	World Bank	PTPGU
Rehabilitation of the RN4 Buja-Gatumba border with DRC	2 000.0	0.0	EU Commission	odr
Construction and paving of the RN19	9 323.0	7 800.4	EU Commission	odr
2.3.2.2. Development of lake transportation	146.1	145.3		
Search and rescue plan on Lake Tanganyika	38.1	38.1	Government	MFPDE
Equipment for the lake beaconing system	5.0	5.0	Government	MFPDE
Renewal of protective wooden pilings for the port of Bujumbura	97.7	96.9	Government	MFPDE
Outreach activities for the lake navigation and transport code	5.3	5.3	Government	MFPDE
2.3.2.3. Modernization of air transportation	0.9	368.0		
Study for construction of the Bugendana airport	0.9	368.0	Government	MFPDE
2.3.2.4 Development of rail transport	100.0	100.0		
Counterpart funding for the Isaka Keza Gitega Musongati railway	100.0	100.0	Government	MFPDE
2.3.2.5. Development of land transport and diversification of access routes	0.0	0.0		
Strengthening technical controls over vehicles	0.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE

Title	Disbursements planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Acquisition of PT materials	0.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
2.3.3. Development of information and communication technologies	760.9	684.6		
2.3.3.1. Development of information And communication technologies	710.9	649.5		
Government website	7.2	7.2	Government	MFPDE
Project for installing high-speed network infrastructure (EAC-BIN)	61.4	0.0	Government	MFPDE
C4D (program of communication for development)	642.4	642.4	Unicef	ES Unit Unicef
2.3.3.2. Improving rural connectivity	50.0	35.1		
Project to create a media support fund (press and communications fund)	50.0	35.1	Government	MFPDE
Equipment for ABP	0.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
Equipment for RTNB	0.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
2.3.4. Modernization and extension of the postal system				
2.4. Regional Integration	2 551.4	1 283.6		
2.4.1. Regional Integration	2 551.4	1 283.6		
2.4.1.1. Regional Integration	2 551.4	1 283.6		
Costs of marketing Burundi within the EAC	65.5	65.4	Government	MFPDE
Translation and interpretation costs	80.0	79.9	Government	MFPDE
Regional integration program	415.8	0.0	UNDP	EAC Ministry
Support project for regional integration (PAIR)	391.6		EU	EU Report
Strengthening the institutional capacities of the ministry	1 405.1	1 072.7	Trademark East Africa (TMEA)	TMEA report
Communication and information on regional integration	193.4	65.6	TMEA	TMEA report
Pillar 3 : Improving Access and Quality in Basic Services and Strengthening the Social Safety Net				
TOTAL Pillar 3	182 859.5	150 806.7		
3.1. Increasing capacity and improving the quality of the education system	39734.4	37452.6		
3.1.1. Promotion of preschool education	0.0	0.0		
3.1.2. Establishment of primary schooling	31213.3	31686.9		
Common fund for education	23700	23682.9	Belgium & DFID	DG Finance MEBSEMFPFA
Institutional support for the Ministry of Education and Culture	1280	1184.5	Belgium	DI project
Support for improving the governance of primary education	452.7	451.0	DFID	Advisor to the responsible project minister

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Program for basic education, equality between the sexes and prevention of HIV/AIDS among youth	4912.2	5826.3	UNICEF	Unicef
Cooperation and development instrument-Education	310.8		European Union	-
Equipment for primary schools	558	542	Government	
3.1.3. Improving the teaching of trades, vocational training and technical education	6 277	4 389		
Equipment for technical schools	67	66	Government	LF12
Counterpart contribution for construction of CEMs at Rumonge and Buyenzi	20	20	Government	LF12
Construction of the Muramvya CEM	100	100	Government	LF12
Rehabilitation of the CEMs	600	489	Government	LF12
Support for vocational and technical Training	710.8	430.8	CTB	DI for the project
Support for vocational education	4779	3282.0	Belgium (CTB)	DG Technical Education
3.1.4. General and pedagogical secondary Education	1700.0	855.2		
Rehabilitation of general schools	300	133	Government	LF12
Equipment of general and pedagogical secondary schools	1 400	722	Government	LF12
3.1.5. Literacy	0	0		
Higher education and scientific research	544.2	521.9		
3.1.5.1. Further reform of higher education	0	0		
3.1.5.2. Developing the sciences, technology and research	0.0	0		
3.1.5.3. Boosting the professional quality of the postsecondary teaching body	0.0	0.0		
3.1.5. 4. Improving management of the system	544.2	521.9		
Equipment for university campuses	50	50	Government	LF12
Rehabilitation and equipment of buildings at the Kamenge campus for the Institute...	125	106	Government	LF12
Equipment for the Centre Hospitalo-universitaire at Kamenge	150	149	Government	LF12
Technical equipment for the Ecole Normale Supérieure	219	217	Government	LF12
3.1.6. Literacy	0.0	0.0		
3.2. Strengthening the capacities and the performance of the health system	53041.9	59030.4		
Capacity building, support for monitoring and evaluation of health activities, medical equipment and the development of health policies.	10530.3	9664.8	UNICEF	Annual work plan (Dr. Sophie Léonard)

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Amagara meza (health sector policy support project for Burundi)	9333.0	13046.4	EU	Project manager
Support program for development of the health sector PADSS	9504.5	14796.2	World Bank	Dr Alain Désiré health expert
Communicable diseases	2051.2	1044.1	WHO	
Child, adolescent and reproductive health	1025.6	212.8	WHO	
Health promotion	425.5	94.2	WHO	
Health determinants	66.4	36.9	WHO	
Healthy environment	72.8	69.0	WHO	
Nutrition and food safety	141.2	41.3	WHO	
Health system and services	231.5	410.7	WHO	
Medical products and services	116.8	78.2	WHO	
HIV, tuberculosis and malaria	341.9	305.2	WHO	
Chronic noncommunicable diseases	285.6	74.7	WHO**	
Institutional support for the Ministry of Health	8 591	5165.7	Belgium	Coordinator of the Institutional Support Program
Development and cooperation instrument	311		EU	LF12
Project for Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development in the Health Sector in Burundi ("LRRD Health plus")	1 554		EU	LF12
3.2.1. Strengthening the provision of health care and services	2551.3	8492.1		
Combating fistulas and promoting maternal health in Burundi	2551.3	8492.1	BELGIUM	Coordinator of the Institutional Support Program
3.2.2. Strengthening the health system	5909.2	5498.2		
Management of material and financial resources	534.0	534.0		
Government counterpart funding for vaccines	494	494	Government	
Government counterpart funding for the program against onchocerciasis	40	40	Government	
3.2.2.2. Improvement of infrastructure and equipment	4167.6	4027.5		
Completion of works for the construction of health centers	613	473	Government	LF12
Study for construction of a university hospital center at Gitega	1 291	1 291	Government	LF12
Construction and equipment of a referral hospital at Karusi	2 264	2 264	Government	LF12
3.2.2.3. Rehabilitation and equipment of existing facilities	883.4	695.1		
Equipment for CNTS	250	161	Government	LF12
Equipment for health centers (CDS)	126	95	Government	LF12

Title	Disbursements planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Completion of construction of retaining walls for 5 CDS	118	111	Government	LF12
Construction of the Rutana hospital	0.0	0.0	Government	LF12
Rehabilitation of the Kiganda hospital	0.0	0.0	Government	LF12
Construction and equipment of the Gisuru paramedical school	200	200	Government	LF12
Construction of the Nyabikere hospital	0.0	0.0	Government	LF12
Entry into service of the hemodialysis device (HPRC)	0.0	0.0	Government	LF12
Scanner repairs (HPRC)	50	0	Government	LF12
Study for rehabilitation of selected hospitals (Karuzi Karera) and soil study for Karera	140	128	Government	LF12
3.2.2.4. Construction, Equipment and Rehabilitation of Auxiliary Services	324.3	241.6		
Completion of construction work on the Health District premises	74	8	Government	LF12
Laboratory and ultrasound equipment for the INSP	250	233	Government	LF12
3.2.3. Strengthening governance	0.0	0.0		
3.2.4. Improvement of health information structures, planning and Monitoring and evaluation	0.0	0.0		
3.3 Establishment of a national demographic policy	1525.2	228.9		
Government contribution to the purchase of Contraceptives	235	229	Government	
Support for reproductive health	1 290		UNFPA	
3.4. Stepping up the campaign against HIV and major pandemics	49 093.4	28 977.6		
Combating AIDS	40196.4	26035.2	Global Fund	Direction de la planification et du suivi-évaluation
Strengthening the campaign against tuberculosis	2679.5	2942.3	Global Fund	Direction de La planification et du suivi-évaluation
Izere Education and HIV/AIDS project	202.9		Patsy Collins Trust Fund Initiative	LF12
Round2 (rolling continuation channel)-malaria	5376.0		Global Fund	LF12
Round 9 -malaria	509.4		Global Fund	LF12
Diabetes in East Africa Region Project (DEAR), strengthening health systems and emancipating people living with diabetes	129.2		HAN DICAP INTERNATIONAL	LF12
3.5 Promotion of access to safe drinking water	39464.5	25117.2		
Multisector project for water and electricity infrastructure (PMIEE-REGIDESO)	33644.5	23787.3	World Bank	CNCA

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Drinking water supply for five centers	2520		KFW	
KAJAGA-GATUMBA project	1300		USAID	
3.5. 1. Improving access to drinking water in urban areas	0.0	0.0		
3.5.2. Improving access to drinking water in rural areas	2000.0	1329.9		
3.5.2.1. Re-activating the municipal water Boards	0.0	0.0		
3.5.2.2. Promotion of rainwater collection systems	0.0	0.0		
3.5.2.3. Construction of new Infrastructure	2 000	1 330		
Acquisition of pipes and accessories for the AEP networks	2 000	1 330	Government	LF12
Pillar 4: Promoting Sustainable Development through Rational Management of Space and the Environment				
TOTAL Pillar 4	41171.2	18711.8		
4. 1. Rational and balanced land-use Management	7488.4	6418.0		
4.1.1. Encouraging the emergence of development hubs	2000.0	2000.0		
Village development project	1900.0	1900.0	Government	MFPDE
Support for the development of rural villages	100.0	100.0	Government	MFPDE
4.1.2. Improving housing and controlling urbanization	3913.2	3076.5		
Equipment for the provincial land-use offices	0.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
Protection of the NYABAGERE River	8.5	8.5	Government	MFPDE
Study for the development of rivers and ravines (Vugizo 2011)	550.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
Expropriation and development of the site for presidential palace	1389.5	1272.5	Government	MFPDE
Support for land-use planning	24.0	22.0	Government	MFPDE
Protection of the Bujumbura airport through dredging of the Mutimbuzi River	118.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
Update of the master plan for urban development of Bujumbura 2025	314.0	306.2	World Bank	DGUH/ST PTPCE
Update of the master plan for urban development of Bujumbura GITEGA. NGOZI and RUMONGE	300.0	306.2	World Bank	DGUH/ST PTPCE
Planning and development of the Lake Tanganyika shoreline	400.0	408.2	World Bank	DGUH/ST PTPCE
National program for measuring and marking out urban centers and businesses	70.0	70.0	Government	MFPDE
Expropriation NKENGA-BUSORO	154.2	154.2	Government	MFPDE

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Expropriation and compensation of KINYANKONGE (others in 2011)	21.0	21.0	Government	MFPDE
Expropriation of building lots KARERA III and MUSONGATI	295.0	295.0	Government	MFPDE
Equipment for the provincial urban development offices	73.0	72.9	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for preparing digital topographic maps of the cities of BUJUMBURA, GITEGA and Ngozi	35.0	35.0	Government	MFPDE
Support for preparation of digital topographic maps of the cities of Bujumbura, Gitega and Ngozi.	63.0	35.0	Japan	IGEBU
Counterpart funding for capacity building in the area of cartography and GIS	35.0	35.0	Government	MFPDE
Capacity building in the area of cartography and GIS	63.0	35.0	Japan	IGEBU
4.1.3. Security of land ownership	1 575.20	1 341.50		
Inventory, marketing and registration of government-owned lands	0.0	0.0	Government	MFPDE
Program in support of land management in Burundi	1442.2	1225.9	Netherlands	DGAT&PPF
National land program	70.0	54.0	Switzerland (Government)	DGAT&PPF
Counterpart funding for the national land program	63.0	61.6	Government	MFPDE
4.2. Environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources	14331.4	11534 .3		
4.2.1. Soil conservation and protection	2153.0	2035.3		
Rehabilitation of quarry sites	70.0	0.9	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for the project to rehabilitate degraded areas in the Congo basin	105.0	105.0	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project II	14.0	14.0	Government	MFPDE
Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project	1270.0	1270.0	Government	MFPDE
Contribution to the Lake Tanganyika Authority	500.0	500.0	Government	MFPDE
Support for restoration and management of the environment, including KIBIRA	31.0	31.0	Government	MFPDE
Anti-erosion program	41.1	35.9	Government	MFPDE
Watershed management and development	46.9	46.9	Government	MFPDE
Capacity building for sustainable land management in Burundi	75.0	31.7	GEF	DGFE
4.2.2 Protection of forests, afforestation and biodiversity	1780.4	1025.6		
Environmental education program	35.0	19.6	Government	MFPDE
Project for self-evaluation of environmental management capacities	11.2	14.0	Government	MFPDE
DSS/NBI/UNDP	188.0		UNDP	IGEBU
National reforestation program	1400.0	846.4	Government	MFPDE
Support for the promotion of periurban and agro-forestry plantations	86.0	86.0	Government	MFPDE

Title	Disbursements Planned 2012	Disbursements executed 2012	Donor	Source of information
Support for forestry investment	46.0	45.5	Government	MFPDE
Support for the creation of multifunctional wood production centers	5.0	5.0	Government	MFPDE
Review of the national strategy for biodiversity	9.1	9.1	Government	MFPDE
Review of the national strategy and the national plan for biodiversity	0.1	0.1	GEF	INECN
4.2.3. Antipollution and Environmental Cleanup Campaign	10210.0	8308.4		
Lake Victoria water supply and sanitation project	4810.0		AfDB	DGREA
Cleanup and paving of the city of Bujumbura (Bwiza. Nyakabiga. Kamenge. Kinama and Cibitoke)	5400.0	8308.4	Belgium	DGUH/CTB
4.2.4. Coping with climate change	188.0	165.0		
Strengthening the system of hydro-meteorological data observation and collection	60.0	40.0	Germany	IGEBU
Preparation of a national strategy for sustainable land management in the face of climate change	93.0	90.0	Government	MFPDE
Real-time environmental surveillance for the sustainable development of Burundi	35.0	35.0	Government	MFPDE
4. 3. Rational management of water resources	19351.4	759.4		
Integrated management of water resources	16.0		GEF	DGREA
Integrated management of surface waters and solid wastes	50.0	49.8	Government	MFPDE
Counterpart funding for integrated management of water resources	9.1	9.0	Government	MFPDE
Study to evaluate the underground waters of Burundi	70.0	70.0	Government	MFPDE
PROSECEAU sector program "water and sanitation"	16315.0		Germany and UK	DGREA
Rehabilitation and identification of the national hydrological network	40.0	40.0	Government	MFPDE
Water Development Alliance	2851.3	590.6	USA	CNCA