Republic of Burundi

GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK SUMMARY REPORT (SFPR II)
Having undergone a long period of time marked by constant political conflict and generalized insecurity, over the course of the last decade, Burundi has faced considerable challenges linked principally to the breakdown of social cohesion, the slowing down of economic development and the increase in poverty. It is in such a context that the government adopted, in 2006, its first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP I), which was the fruit of a lengthy participatory and inclusive process.

The implementation of the PRSP I has led to remarkable progress with regard to macro-economic stability and access to basic social services, particularly health and education. Nonetheless, the general profile of growth remains insufficient to significantly reduce poverty. What is more, the repercussions of the international economic and financial crisis in 2009 have strongly hampered the efforts of the government, which had already had to cope with earlier shocks—the energy crisis (2006-2007) and the surge in prices of essential goods (2007-2009)—the effects of which had not entirely dissipated.

As a result, at the instigation of the President of the Republic and in accordance with Vision Burundi 2025, the Government of Burundi undertook the formulation of the second full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper - PRSP II, which places the challenges of growth and job creation at the centre of future programmes for poverty reduction. As with the first, the PRSP II is the result of a participatory process, bringing together the representatives of grassroots communities, civil society, Parliament, the Central Government and development partners. To all those who took part in this context, through their continued availability, commitment and noteworthy contributions, the Government of Burundi expresses its sincere gratitude.

This participatory approach has enabled a wide consensus at the level of all the stakeholders involved and confers on the PRSP II, in accordance with the Paris Declaration, the status of sole reference framework for the definition of priorities for governmental action and for the choice of programs to be given priority in the international cooperation framework that Burundi has undertaken with its development partners.

This measure of agreement also constitutes a prerequisite for a successful implementation of the objectives established by the PRSP II which, by design, focuses on the search for a distributive growth, especially in favor of the poorest members of society with particular reference to women and young people. This approach underscores the importance of maintaining and strengthening the commitment demonstrated by all stakeholders involved in the preparation of this keydocument, during the implementation phase of the PRSP II, which itself forms part of broader efforts to carry out Vision Burundi 2025.

The government of Burundi will for its part take all necessary measures aiming at the improvement of economic performances and in order to move forwards, will focus on the dynamism of the private sector, a strengthened role for civil society, a greater mobilization of the population and the sustained support of technical and financial partners.

Dr Ir Gervais RUFYIKIRI
Second Vice-President of the Republic
### BURUNDI IN FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Language(s): Kirundi; French</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surface area</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Proportion of arable land</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Urbanisation rate (2008)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Population living below the poverty line (2006)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Life expectancy at birth (2008):</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Human Development Index Ranking (2011)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Gross primary enrolment ratio (2010)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Rate of access to safe drinking water</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Urban areas (2009)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Exchange rate (February 2012)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Doing Business Ranking (2012)</strong></td>
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CHALLENGE: TO INITIATE THE PROCESSES OF SUSTAINED GROWTH, JOB CREATION AND POVERTY REDUCTION.

On the shores of Lake Tanganyika, the construction of a highway which will provide a link between Rwanda and Tanzania.
OUTCOMES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF SFPR I

Through the implementation of SFPR I, promising results were obtained in most fields of intervention, particularly governance, the promotion of the private sector, the development of human capital and gender equality.

With regards to governance, an achievement which should be underlined is the normalisation of political life which culminated in the organisation of transparent and peaceful elections in 2005 and 2010, as well as re-establishing safety across the entire national territory.

The fight against corruption has continued and major bodies have been put in place (General State Inspectorate, Court of Auditors, Anti-corruption task force and court). Several cases have been heard, those responsible have been penalised and a substantial amount of funds recovered. In addition, the Burundi Revenue Authority (OBR) was created, improving the efficiency of the Burundi tax system which has made significant improvements in revenue collection.

With regards to justice, significant progress has been made in the construction of court houses and in magistrate recruitment and training. A National Commission on Land and Other Assets (CNTB) has been put in place in order to settle land disputes. This commission hopes to have processed all cases by 2015.

Measures have been taken to improve the business climate:
- Payment of arrears
- Review of investment codes
- Creation of an Investment Promotion Agency
- Review of commercial and company codes
- Review of the tax and customs code
- The implementation of a framework for cooperation between the public and private sector
- Reform of private sector professional organisations

These measures have enabled Burundi to pull itself up to 169th place in the 2012 Doing Business report, a clear improvement on previous years where Burundi was in 181st place out of 183 countries. Private investment as a proportion of GDP is low but increasing.

Burundi is giving high priority to cooperation with countries of the sub-region and belongs to several regional and sub-regional organisations. Having joined the East African Community in 2007 and its Customs Union in 2009, Burundi has eliminated taxes on goods traded with other countries of the community and adopted the Common External Tariff, which is lower and more straightforward than previous tariffs.

With regards the development of human capital, significant progress has been made in the education and health sectors thanks in particular to the reforms undertaken:
  (i) free primary education;
  (ii) free healthcare for pregnant women and children under the age of five, coupled with performance-based funding and
  (iii) decentralisation.

Thus it should be noted that between 2005 and 2010:
- The gross primary enrolment ratio increased from 107% to 135%
- The percentage of professionally assisted childbirths increased from 34% to 60%
- The number of class rooms and teachers appointed increased by approximately 50%
- Maternal mortality fell from 110‰ to 86‰ and child mortality from 176‰ to 96‰.

Since the emergence of HIV/AIDS in Burundi, the government has drafted and implemented five-year strategic plans against AIDS (1999-2003 and 2007-2011) and significant resources have been mobilised for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. Overall, the results obtained
are:

- A fall in the prevalence rate from 9.4% to 4.5% in cities and 10.5% to 4.4% in semi-urban areas.
- However, prevalence rates increased in the countryside (from 2.5% to 2.8%)

A national gender policy has been adopted and progress has been made, particularly with regard to the representation of women in politics (32% in the National Assembly, 46% in the Senate and 38% in government) and the improvement of legislation to protect women against gender-based violence. Free education has almost entirely eliminated disparities between the level of schooling given to boys and girls at primary school level and free maternal healthcare has increased the percentage of professionally assisted childbirths.

Despite the progress observed, economic growth did not meet expectations. In fact, the average growth level was 3.8% compared to a forecasted average of 6.8% in the SFPR I, still not enough to appreciably reduce the poverty rate. Burundi is therefore still among the world’s poorest countries. Its human development indicator places it at 185th place out of 187 (UNDP-HDR 2011) and its GDP per inhabitant ($112 in 2000 constant dollars) is less than a fifth of the average in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Strong demographic growth, of 2.4% is a major challenge that Burundi must meet. The country’s demographic challenges are as follows:
• The extremely low average age of the Burundi population of which 50% is aged 17 years or younger
• Strong demographic pressure (310 inhabitants/km²) on land and infrastructures
• The death rate is still high but an appreciable reduction has been observed, coupled with fertility levels that remain very high (more than 6 children per woman)
• Low levels of urbanisation

A sector where growth has been particularly difficult is agriculture. Due to soaring demographic growth, the division and overexploitation of lands and unfavourable climatic conditions, yields have stagnated - even decreased in some cases. In fact, food production per inhabitant decreased during the SFPR I period, and food security remains a chronic problem.

Another sector that is confronted with significant challenges is the justice system:
• Demand (the number of cases brought before the courts) that is rising faster than supply
• The slow pace at which cases are processed
• Delays in the enforcement of sentences
• Increasing court backlogs
• Prison overcrowding

• Land disputes alone represent 56% of all disputes recorded in 2008

Additionally, the security situation has worsened since the 2010 elections, and the reinsertion of people affected by the conflict - repatriates, displaced people and ex-combatants - may disturb civil peace.

With regards to gender, poverty has hit female-headed households hard and women’s access to credit, land and formal employment is limited. Furthermore, violence against women is increasing and women are still under-represented in municipal and cantonal decision-making bodies.

With regard to human capital, repetition rates at school remain among the highest in the world, and completion rates are low. With regard to health, despite the progress observed, morbidity and mortality rates remain high. In addition, the allocation of resources in terms of social services favours urban centres to the detriment of some disadvantaged provinces.

Despite the positive trends in terms of access to safe drinking water in the country, several obstacles still need to be overcome, notably:
• Long distances that households have to travel - particularly women and children - in rural areas in order to access drinking water
• Non-payment of charges by APE beneficiaries
• The unsuitability of the legal and institutional framework
• The weak mobilisation of resources to benefit the sector
• The inappropriate pricing system
• The shortcomings of planning and programming capabilities coupled with the lack of data on water.

The country’s energy deficit, insufficient electricity production and the lack of reliability (power cuts, voltage variations) constitute major obstacles to the development of industry and services. The consumption of electricity does not exceed 25 kWh per inhabitant and per year, i.e. a twentieth of the African average. Less than 6.4% of households are connected to the national grid. Despite a significant hydroelectric potential, Burundi imports approximately 40% of its electricity. Technical losses represent more than 20% of supply. It should be noted that nickel mining and processing requires a capacity of up to 150MW, compared to a current installed capacity of less than 50MW.

With regard to the business climate, there are several obstacles to creating businesses. They include:
• The lack of a culture of entrepre-
neurship
- Fiscal pressure
- The lack of developed land (lack of industrial zones)
- Workforce problems linked to inadequate vocational training
- The lack of support services
- Difficulty accessing funding

The occupation rate of the active population is very high but corresponds to disguised unemployment situations, particularly in rural areas.

**Niche sectors such as mining and tourism remain in their early stages,** despite their strong potential. The mining sector is dominated by artisanal activities (gold, coltan, tin-stone, kaolin, limestone and tungsten) operating in the informal sector and total production does not exceed 1% of GDP. As for tourism, visitor numbers remain very modest in comparison to neighbouring countries.

**Industry represents just 5% of GDP** and is dominated by a few agro-food industries which have been only slightly modernised. The main obstacles to industrial development are:
- Outdated equipment
- The use of outdated technology
- Energy problems
- The legislative and institutional framework

Membership of the EAC will open up new markets, but also presents a threat for an uncompetitive sector.

**Exports are not very diversified,** and only cover 20% of the value of imports. Indeed, importing petroleum products represents approximately 100% of the total value of exports.
**SIX KEY OBJECTIVES OF THE SFPR II**

Given the results of the SFPR I and the current challenges, the government has set out the following 6 objectives:

**Controlling population growth.** ‘The 2025 Vision’ includes the reduction of the population growth rate from 2.4% to 2% by 2025. As a result, during the SFPR II period, population growth must be stabilised or even reduced from 2.4% to 2.3%

**Stimulating agricultural production and marketing activities.** Only by intensifying cultivation systems with support from a motivated private sector, combined with the diversification of agricultural products can the promotion of quality products and the development of non-agricultural activities have a significant impact on poverty in rural areas.

**More effective public spending.** Resources will be redirected to priority sectors: e.g. to exceed 10% of the budget for agriculture, recommended in the Maputo Declaration.

**A dynamic private sector, a genuine driver of growth.** Progress already underway will be consolidated so that Burundi can play an active role in the regional community of the EAC. The private sector is key in kick-starting a growth that will meet the hopes of the Burundi people.

**Significant increase in electricity production.** National and regional projects must be developed in order to increase access by populations and companies to a reliable electricity supply.

**Strengthening the steering capabilities of development.** The gaps in the quality of human resources, the structure and effectiveness of institutions, the legal framework and the low contribution of the non-governmental sector highlights the need for a coherent strategy for strengthening national capabilities.

**SFPR II METHODOLOGY**

The methodological approach adopted when preparing the second SFPR was based on the principle of inclusiveness, including all stakeholders (government, civil society, private sectors, and donors) and enabled 3604 delegates to participate. Participation revolved around several levels of consultation, notably:

- Community consultations
- Consultations with the private sector and civil society
- Sectoral consultations

The SFPR II is based on Vision 2025 and provides adequate solutions to the current challenges and issues with the stability and development of the country. Since then, the SFPR II has been the unifying framework of all sectoral and multi-sectoral policies and is based around the following four strategic strands:

**Area 1: Strengthening of the rule of law, consolidation of good governance and the promotion of gender equality;**

**Area 2: Transforming the Burundi economy for sustainable job-creating growth;**

**Area 3: Improving the access rate and the quality of basic social services and strengthening social protection;**

**Area 4: Managing space and the environment for sustainable development.**

Through this second SFPR, the government undertakes to work towards making the strategy and its priority actions programmes more operational through
the general use of MTEFs and modern reporting and monitoring tools. Macro-economic and budgetary framing and the mobilisation of internal and external resources will be based on the guidelines of the SFPR II. Drawing on the lessons of the past, a strengthened monitoring-evaluation mechanism will enable us to monitor the progress made towards the desired results and a performance and mutual responsibility framework will be promoted. The content and scope of each strand are outlined in the following sections.
A crane in use for the rehabilitation of the port of Bujumbura.
AREA1: STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW, CONSOLIDATING GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY.
1.1 Strengthening the justice system and the rule of law

Streamlining the justice system. The government will strengthen the independence of the prosecution service, guarantee justice for all, and establish a humanised justice service. In this same spirit, national reconciliation depends on the implementation of a transitional justice system accepted by all that will be made operational by the creation of a Special Criminal Court and the setting up of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
Consolidating the rule of law. **Violations** of human rights such as torture, murder and rape must be stopped immediately. Measures have already been taken to crack down on these phenomena in particular through awareness-raising campaigns, the strengthening of the discipline of security forces and the rendering the Independent National Commission of Human Rights operational.

These actions will be consolidated by the intensification of awareness-raising campaigns, the strengthening of the institutional framework and the strict application of the international conventions to which Burundi is a signatory.

**Strengthening security** In order to consolidate actions and strengthen the capacities of the institutions responsible for security, it is of utmost importance to pursue the reforms undertaken in order to supervise and cultivate a more professional defence and security body. Numbers will still be limited, stabilising at 15,000 for the police and 25,000 for the army. In line with the reinsertion of demobilised troops, the government will create income-generating units that will provide work for veterans and will prepare them for re-entering civilian life.

**Reintegrating victims of conflict into economic and social activity.** The government, in collaboration with its partners, aims to further support the socio-economic reintegration of victims of conflict, to encourage their return to their place of origin, to accelerate the transformation of sites into integrated rural villages and to ensure the implementation of the land code.

### 1.2 Consolidation of good governance and the effectiveness of institutions

**Consolidation of good governance and the effectiveness of institutions.** Given the interdependence of economic development and good governance, the National Strategy for Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption (SNBGLC) is an integral part of the SFPR II.

**Strengthening of the democratic process.** With a view to preparing the next elections in 2015, it is necessary to:

- Eliminate contradictions between the Constitution, the Electoral Code and other legal instruments
- Simplify procedures
- Reduce the cost of elections (single ballot paper)
- Update the electoral register
- Consolidate the independence of the National Independent Electoral Commission
- Ensure parties can operate freely and allow all to participate in the electoral process.

In the future, the press must become more professional in order to improve the quality of news. With regard to civil society, legislation will promote the birth of a voluntary sector and the updating of databases on the activities of non-profit organisations.

**Combating economic malpractice.** At his inauguration, the Head of State proclaimed zero tolerance and the government has just finalised a national strategy for good governance and the fight against corruption. Preventative measures will be based on more transparency in governance, in particular in public procurement. The capabilities of inspection structures will be strengthened. Quick and rigorous processing of cases will see an end to impunity. In order to accelerate the recovery of embezzled goods, mechanisms to freeze assets and seize goods will be introduced and there will be an increased reliance on international cooperation. Lastly, diagnostic studies will be conducted in order assess the impact of the measure taken and to propose possible changes.

**Strengthening the effectiveness of public institutions.** The government recommends rational management of the civil service based on several principles including:

- The separation of political and technical posts and transparent recruitment
• The implementation of suitable training programmes
• An objective performance and results evaluation system
• The promotion of a culture of accountability, based on the dissemination of official texts (translated into Kirundi) and inspections for which reports will be published.

Increased decentralisation Municipalities do not have the capabilities or the necessary financial resources to fully assume their role. The government has adopted a national policy framework document on decentralisation. Laws on the organisation and functioning of the Bujumbura town hall and the division of powers between the State and the municipalities will be published and a draft statute on the communal civil service is envisaged.

All municipalities have a community development plan and initiatives are underway, including training for municipal officials, aiming to consolidate the role of municipalities in the coordination of local development actions. Communal Community Development Committees will be strengthened in order to enable communities to fully participate in making community development plans operational.

1.3 Reforming the management of public finances

Consolidating public finances. Substantial reforms aimed at improving budget preparation and budget implementation, management of the treasury and public debt, the national procurement system, strengthening of internal and external checks and transparency in the allocation and use of public funds will be introduced. Some examples include:
• General use of central and sectoral MTEFs
• Switchover to programme budgets by 2014
• Pursuit of reforms in the framework of the Burundi Revenue Authority (OBR)
• Review of codes on: income tax; VAT and excise duties; tax procedures, etc.
• The extension of functionalities of the Integrated System for Financial Management
• The strengthening of the Court of Auditors and the State Inspectorate General

1.4 Promoting gender equality

Women make up half of the Burundi population and contribute significantly to the country’s economic, social and cultural activity. The government will work to promote gender equality by:
• Strengthening inheritance laws
• Awareness-raising campaigns for preventing and cracking down on violence
• Improving women’s access to resources (financial and technological)
• Promoting female and youth entrepreneurship
AREA 2: TRANSFORMING THE BURUNDI ECONOMY FOR SUSTAINABLE JOB-CREATING GROWTH.
2.1 Increasing the productivity of high growth sectors.

The biggest sectoral reforms are those that increase the production and productivity of the rural society where 97% of the country’s poorest live. Therefore, the 2011 national agricultural investment plan is based on four objectives: increasing production and productive capital, producer organisation, the development of profitable subsidiaries and the strengthening of technical support institutions for the rural community.

In this framework, the following actions (among others) have been identified as priorities:

- Increasing the proportion of agriculture in public expenditure up to the 10% recommended by African institutions
- Better water management - through the development of marshland and irrigated areas and the use of approved fertilisers and techniques
- The drafting of regional land development plans
- Access to fertilisers and improvement of input supply circuits
- Promoting peasant organisations
- Developing research and agricultural education
- Setting up agricultural services, initially supported by the public

A few key indicators and objectives:

- 10% increase in the production of major food crops per year
- Approximately 20% increase in fishing products per year
- 500 ha/year irrigated in the hills

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<tr>
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<th>2010 Ref</th>
<th>2015 Target</th>
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<tr>
<td>Growth rate of the</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>primary sector</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondary sector</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tertiary sector</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel mine production (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of tourist arrivals</td>
<td>348,535</td>
<td>501,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual electricity supply (GWh)</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>471</td>
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</table>
sector and then taken over by private organisations
• Continuing the livestock reintroduction scheme started in 1998
• Developing intensive and small-scale farming
• Strengthening the capacities of the veterinary services
• Increasing fish farming areas and introducing high-yield crops
• Periodic coppicing and rejuvenation of the coffee orchards
• The privatisation and modernisation of washing stations
• Restructuring the tea industry and increasing cultivated areas
• Modernising the equipment of the tea factories so as to guarantee the quality of Burundian tea.
• Restructuring the COGERCO so as to re-launch cotton production
• Identifying the most productive varieties of cinchona
• Promoting non-traditional export products
• Institutional capacity building.

For revitalising industry and commerce, a study will enable the main problems in the sector to be understood, the legal framework to be adapted and appropriate funding mechanisms to be set up. Group entrepreneurship (associations of women and young people) will be encouraged.

Promoting cultural heritage and tourism potential. The tourism development strategy relies on:
• Development of areas with potential for tourism
• Organising tourist routes
• Training operators in the sector
• Partnership with tour operators
• Improving information systems.

2.2 Promotion of the private sector and job-creation.

A prerequisite for triggering sustainable and equitable growth is a dynamic and efficient private sector. In order to improve the business climate and facilitate entrepreneurship, the following actions will be undertaken:
• The promotion of entrepreneurship among associations of women and young people
• The creation of a single office for administrative procedures
• The harmonisation of tax legislation with that of other EAC countries
• Strengthening the Burundian Standards Office to ensure the quality of Burundian products
• Creating an enterprise centre in the chambers of commerce, which will support SMEs and help with the preparation of business plans
• Compliance with prudential standards by banks
• Diversifying financial products offered by banks (new forms of guarantees based on equity, property and securing by warrant)
• Strengthening supervision (with the Bank of the Republic of Burundi) of the micro-finance institutions
• Strengthening dialogue with companies through the partnership framework.

Employment is a vital element of any economic growth policy and for social harmony. The main actions that will be pursued to encourage the creation of sustainable jobs are:
• Temporary work programmes for those having been demobilised
• Pilot projects for the rehabilitation of the victims of crisis
• The promotion of volunteer programmes for young people
• First job training
• Support with access to micro-credit
• Projects that are highly labour intensive
The creation of centres for young people in the communes
- The reform of vocational training systems
- Entrepreneurship among young people
- The strengthening of the National Employment and Training Observatory (ONEF)

**Sports promotion.** The priorities are the development of infrastructure, the identification and supervision of young talents and the restructuring of the associations that bring together the various disciplines.

### 2.3 Improvement of access rates and of the quality of economic infrastructure

The priority of priorities is the increase in electricity production. It is therefore vital to act quickly to increase electricity supply (national and regional), rehabilitate and extend the REGIDESO network and re-establish the company’s financial viability (reduction of technical losses, progress with recovery, price review). It is also important to develop alternative energies (solar, biogas, peat and micro-hydraulic) which have great potential in Burundi.

#### Electricity consumption in 2010

- **87%** Gitega
- **7%** Bujumbura
- **6%** Autres

**The development of means of transport** is essential to opening up the rural areas, encouraging regional integration, strengthening the competitiveness of national output and supporting economic growth. The priorities for the future are:

- Extending the paved road networks to approximately 1715 km
- Rehabilitating degraded roads
- Intensifying road maintenance and extending it to rural lanes
- Encouraging SMEs to take part in the maintenance and construction programme
- Refining economic studies concerning the extension of the Tanzanian railway
- Drawing up coherent regulatory framework regarding lake and river transport.

#### Electricity consumption deficit in 2010

- **60%** Déficit
- **40%** Production nationale

**Promotion of Information and Communication Technologies.** The aims of the government relate to the creation of a favourable environment, the development of expertise and infrastructure, the creation of ICT applications in the different sectors of the country’s economic and social life, the improving of rural connectivity and universal access to telecommunications.
2.4 Regional integration.

The creation of a Common Market in 2010 required the harmonising of National laws. A Monetary Union is in the process of being negotiated and the creation of a Political Federation is under examination. Despite the economic disparities between EAC countries, the government is seeking to develop its links with the community and its members. It therefore intends to undertake a study of the comparative advantages it has in each of the regional institutions to which it belongs in order to set out the features of a long-term policy.
AREA 3: IMPROVING THE ACCESS RATE AND THE QUALITY OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES AND STRENGTHENING SOCIAL PROTECTION
Some key indicators and objectives:

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<tr>
<th>Percentage of assisted births by trained medical staff</th>
<th>2010 Ref</th>
<th>2015 Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant and juvenile mortality rate</td>
<td>96‰</td>
<td>71‰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (15-49 years)</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic growth rate</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of safe drinking water coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• urban areas</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• rural areas</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of the population covered by sickness insurance</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>80%</td>
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3.1 Development of education and training

The main reform planned for the implementation period of the SFPR II is the move to a 9-year fundamental education system. Within the framework of a move away from a free 6-year primary education to a free 9-year fundamental education, the government is seeking:

- A significant reduction in repetition rates
- An increase in the number of teaching hours in line with international standards
- The construction and equipping of new classrooms
- The equipping of schools with school manuals and teaching materials
- The pragmatic reform of school programmes and curriculum
- The strengthening of the initial training system and of teacher refresher courses, as well as their career management
- Improved management and steering of basic education

Strengthening of job training, technical teaching and professional training. The government’s aim is to ensure the automatic employability of at least 20% of young people leaving the mainstream education system. In this regard, priority
will be given to:
1. Short-term training programmes
2. The development of vocational education
3. Improving the employability of graduates with a particular emphasis on quality
4. Matching vocational training and techniques to the country’s employment market needs
5. The continuing re-design of current programmes across the entire sector
6. Encouraging on-off the job training.

Improving higher education and scientific research. The actions recommended by the government include:
- Continuing the reform of higher education (setting up the LMD system, pedagogical use of ICT, provision of IT equipment, quality regulation system)
- Promoting the development of sciences, technology and research through the creation of new strategic training sectors
- Professionalisation of post-secondary education.

The speeding up of adult literacy programmes particularly relies on the care provided mainly by NGO organisations to adults and adolescents who are not attending school, with the support of some partners. The actions by the government will serve as a catalyst to the initiatives of other key actors in the sector and will be based on a network of 1500 literacy practitioners.

**Strengthening coordination mechanisms.** In order to ensure a balanced and sustainable development of the pillars of the Burundi education system, the Government places the emphasis on steering and coordinating all stakeholders through improved inter-ministerial coordination, the strengthening of the information and statistics system and improved budgetary programming.

### 3.2 Strengthening of the capacities and performances of the health system

Improving the health of the Burundian population constitutes a major concern for the government. As such, the government has adopted the National Health Development Plan II (PNDS II), which incorporates the Millennium Development Goals in terms of health in full. The actions selected are based on four sub-areas for intervention.

**Strengthening the provision of health care and services.** The priority actions recommended relate to:
- Defining and providing a package of continuous care provisions, including aspects relating to the fight against HIV/AIDS
- Strengthening the supply of basic and complete obstetrics and emergency neonatal care
- Improving use and access to services allowing demographic growth to be managed
- Strengthening access and provision of quality child care
- Strengthening health promotion and response to epidemics
- Adopting better health and nutrition practices at the community level.

**Strengthening leadership and good governance.** With a view to guaranteeing the steering and effective and efficient implementation of the PNDS II, the priority actions will focus on the capacity-building and inter-sectorial col-
laboration and coordination through the Health Sector Development Partner Coordination Group (CPSD).

Creation of a Health Information System (SIS). The actions selected concern
- Adopting and implementing a strategic plan for strengthening the SIS
- Strengthening operational and strategic planning
- Modernising the working environment through the use of ICT
- Promoting health research.

3.3 Management of demographics and reducing fertility levels

As mentioned above, the galloping growth of the population represents one of the greatest obstacles to poverty reduction. This population growth can only be managed by reducing birth rates and changing mentalities. To do this, a coordination structure dedicated to demographic issues and fertility reduction should be put in place.

3.4 Intensification of the fight against HIV/AIDS and major pandemics

The government has just launched the Third Strategic Plan for Combating AIDS 2012-2015. This new plan will be part of the three principles of: (1) a single body for multi-sectorial coordination; (2) a single National Plan to implement the response to HIV/AIDS (3) a single National Plan of Monitoring and Evaluation.

HIV Prevention. To operationalise the aim of reducing the spread of HIV, particularly in rural communities, the government took the option of decentralising services and focusing on the following actions:
- Concentrating IEC/CCC efforts on the populations with the highest risk of HIV infection
- The availability, accessibility and correct use of male and female condoms among the most vulnerable through a combination of the “free distribution” and “social marketing” models
- Increased access to and use of the Voluntary Testing Centres by the most vulnerable
- The extension of testing and treatment of STDs and especially syphilis
- Making blood transfusion safe
- The provision of a PPE service for women who have been the victims of sexual violence based on a PMCT service to HIV positive pregnant women and new-borns.

Medical and Psychological Care. The selected operations will focus on:
- Strengthening the treatment for opportunistic infections among PLWHA (person living with Aids)
- improving testing and management of HIV/TB co-infection
- Increasing the number of PLWHA being treated with ARV and maintaining the quality of the care
- Increasing the flow of input supply systems and of the laboratory system
- Increasing effective psycho-social care for PLWHA
- Strengthening nutritional support among PLWHA

Alleviating the impact of HIV/AIDS on affected communities through the legal protection of people living with HIV/AIDS and the effective protection of the rights of Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children.

3.5 Promoting access to safe drinking water

Supply in urban areas. In the absence of being able to achieve the target MDG
values, the government’s efforts will focus on increasing the rate of access to safe drinking water from 85% in 2009 to 95% in 2015, by putting in place a pricing system that allows the total recovery of the costs of the drinking water service and the extension of the distribution network.

**Supply in rural areas.** The aim is to change the access rate to safe drinking water which was 50% in 2007 to 70% in 2015 by rehabilitating destroyed infrastructure and building new facilities. A sustainable management system for the services will also be put in place.

In addition to specific actions in each area, the action to rehabilitate and develop AEP infrastructure underway with the support of different partners will be pursued. Moreover, other additional measures will be taken in terms of infrastructure planning and management, notably:

- Providing regular updates on the state of the hydraulic infrastructure through the National Water and Sanitation inventory (INEA)
- Creating an environment that lends itself to involvement by the private sector in the management of safe drinking water infrastructure
- Professional management services and infrastructure to supply AEP drinking water
- The reduction of technical, commercial and financial losses
- Supporting access to water services by the poor at an affordable price
- Strengthening the involvement of women in decision-making.
- Making the population aware of the need to pay for water services provided.

### 3.6 Strengthening and extending social welfare cover

In April 2011, the government of Burundi adopted a National Policy of Social Welfare that seeks to gradually extend suitable social welfare to the entire population. Over the implementation period of the SFPR II, the government is proposing to focus its interventions on the following areas:

- Organising and supporting the population in income-generating activities
- Incorporating the culture of social risk prevention in community development programmes
- the defining of mutual reinforcement links between the growth programmes and those for social welfare
- the promotion of mechanisms for individual and community social insurance
- Membership by at least 50% of the informal sector and 40% of the rural sector to a health insurance system
- Organising the family services system
- Setting up a health insurance system for the private sector
- The introduction of mechanisms to create an obligatory system of pensions and professional risk management for workers in the formal sector.
A doctor adjusting the new operating lamp at Kamenge hospital Bujumbura
AREA 4: MANAGING SPACE AND THE ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Some key indicators and objectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Ref</th>
<th>2015 Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of households using solid fuels (wood and derivatives)</td>
<td>93.9%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of commune having a validated development plan</td>
<td>115/129</td>
<td>129/129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The inter-dependence between the environment and the key drivers of economic growth such as agriculture, tourism, industry, energy, infrastructure and mining and quarrying should be taken into account in both sectorial and national development policies and strategies for the purpose of sustainable development. To this end, the government recommends the rational management of space and natural resources aimed at safeguarding environmental ecosystems while reconciling the needs of current and future generations. This orientation is based on:

- The rational and balanced development of the country
- Environmental protection and sustainable management of resources
- Combating pollution and cleaning up environments
- Incorporating climate change in development programmes and policies.
MACROECONOMIC AND BUDGETARY TRANSLATION OF THE SFPR II PRIORITIES

Merchant at the central market of Bujumbura.
As part of its preparations for the SFPR II and sectorial and central MTEFs, the government has drawn up macro-economic and budgetary forecasts that reflect the priorities of the SFPR. This macro-economic framework and these expenditure forecasts are revised as policies and circumstances change, but will remain focused on implementing the priorities of the second SFPR.

The main trend is a net resumption of growth that will reach 8.2% in 2015. This should translate into a net per capita increase in GDP and a fall in the poverty rate, especially since the primary sector – and thereby the rural areas – will be the main beneficiary of this acceleration in growth (+8.6% en 2015).

Burundi is particularly vulnerable to global price increases in oil and food. With the recent increases in the prices of these products, price stability in Burundi is again threatened. Only prudent monetary and fiscal policies will allow a brake to be applied to these inflationary trends.

Burundi’s vulnerability resides in its dependence on outside aid which, is estimated to be more than 50% of its budget. As a consequence, external aid flows between 2005 and 2010 have shown spec-
tacular growth, moving from 476 million USD to 557 million USD, in other words an increase of 17%. Nevertheless, the government is conscious of the negative impact that the global financial crisis and soaring global prices for oil products and foodstuffs might have on the level of external contributions. To cushion against these shocks, the government will continue efforts to broaden the tax base and improve the management of public finances.

Broadening the tax base and improving performance by the tax authorities will take the government’s resources to the high level of 26% of GDP for the period of the SFPR II. Public spending will be stabilised at 49% of GDP and the deficit, excluding grants, will decline slightly. Capital expenditures will increase, averaging over 20% of GDP for the period of the SFPR II, compared to 15.6% in 2010. In order to meet the ambitious aims of the SFPR II and to move towards the realisation of the 2025 Vision, Burundi counts on a sustained and strengthened cooperation with its national and international partners.
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