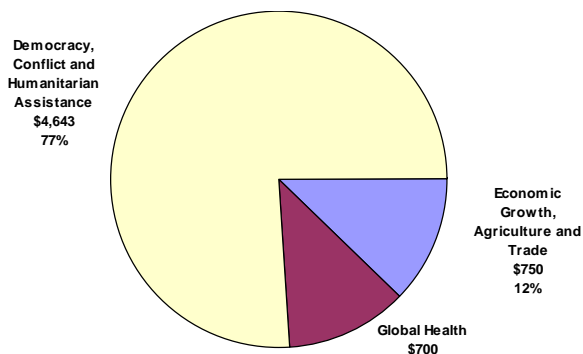
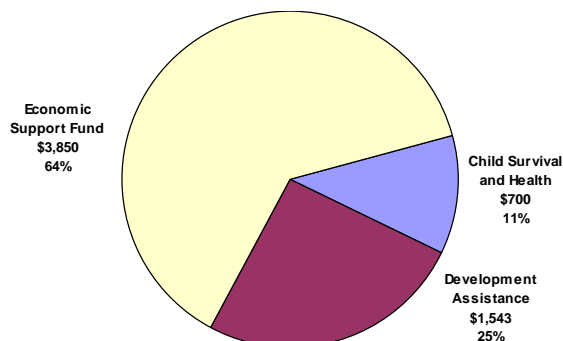


Burundi

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account



Objectives and Budget

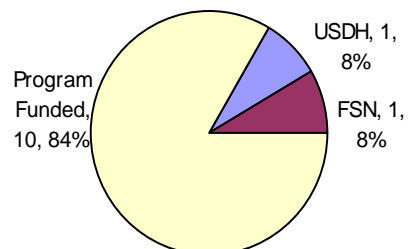
Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Democracy and Governance	695-006	4,007	4,342	4,643
Food Security	695-007	1,742	250	750
Health	695-008	700	1,550	700
Total (in thousands of dollars)		6,449	6,142	6,093

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation			
USDH Salaries & Benefits			135
Program Funds	587	995	995
Total (in thousands of dollars)	587	995	1,130

FY 2006 Workforce



Mission Director: Andrew Sisson

Burundi

The Development Challenge: Ethnically based political parties have competed for power since independence in 1962 with many violent outbreaks. Since the assassination of the first democratically elected Hutu president in 1993, conflict has resulted in the deaths of over 300,000 people, and over a million more are internally displaced or refugees in Tanzania. After the landmark Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Accord of August 2000, a three-year transitional government took office on November 1, 2001, and was scheduled to end on October 31, 2004. Burundi's political parties were unable to reach consensus on a post-transitional constitutional framework for power-sharing in time to hold democratic elections by October 31, 2004. The Burundian Parliament agreed to extend the transition until April 2005 when local and national elections should be completed. The only remaining rebel group not to sign a cease-fire with the government, the National Liberation Front (FNL), continues to fight government troops and the Forces for the Defense of Democracy in Bujumbura. In spite of its challenges, the transitional government continues preparing for democratic elections which many hope will set Burundi on the path to peace and stability.

Any sustainable peace will have to address the lack of economic opportunities. There is an urgent need for job creation and long-term economic growth. Sustainable peace will depend on a shift in attitudes and behaviors of the political elites who have controlled and benefited from the limited economic resources. The history of Burundi has been characterized by access to power through military coups; therefore, support to the disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion, and reintegration process and to security sector reform is critical to prevent destabilization. The peace process should be strengthened by dialogue between ordinary citizens and the Government of Burundi (GOB). The GOB must hold individuals accountable for crimes both past and present. The culture of impunity is a serious threat to the peace process.

Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 173 out of 177 on the 2004 United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index. In 2003 the gross national product (GNP) per capita fell to \$87, only 53% of the 1999 GNP. More than 58% of the population is estimated to live below the poverty threshold, and 69% of the population suffers from malnutrition. For 2002, UNICEF reported life expectancy at birth had dropped to 41 years, from 54 years in 1992. Infant mortality is 114 per 1,000, under five mortality is 190 per 1,000, and maternal mortality is 1,000 per 100,000. Forty-five percent of children under age five are moderately or severely underweight. In 2003, UNICEF reported that 25,000 Burundians died from AIDS, 390,000 Burundians were living with AIDS and 237,000 children under the age of 14 were orphaned by AIDS. The 2004 UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic reported a prevalence rate of 6% in Burundi.

The conflict in Burundi has led to serious violations of children's rights, including the recruitment of 7,000 children into armed groups; rape; child prostitution; exploitation of 645,000 working children; orphaning of 620,000 children; exposure to landmines; and permanent internal displacement of 281,000 people, with another 120,000 people displaced temporarily each month. Sexual and gender-based violence has also increased as a result of the war.

Population growth, which is estimated at 3%, is putting increasing pressure on limited land resources with no corresponding increase in off-farm employment. Fifty-five percent of the population is under the age of 18 years. With increasing stability, the 650,000 Burundian refugees living in Tanzania will likely return and will have to be reintegrated into the society and the economy.

The most significant U.S. national interest in Burundi lies in achieving an enduring and just peace, accompanied by broad-based economic growth based on democratic principles. This will strengthen regional stability and democratic systems in the Great Lakes region. The United States supports efforts to create an environment that facilitates the protection of human rights, prevents a resumption of mass killing and relieves human suffering. The United States continues to encourage the government to institute needed economic and financial reforms.

The USAID Program: The USAID program in Burundi is an integrated set of activities supporting three

strategic objectives, implemented by more than 18 different NGO and UN partners. Program activities strengthen democracy, governance and conflict mitigation; provide humanitarian relief with food aid and non-food item distribution; enhance food and livelihood security; and provide access to basic health services and HIV/AIDS care and prevention. USAID is providing technical expertise and material and logistical support for the 2005 electoral process in Burundi, supporting victims of torture, promoting peace and reconciliation, good governance, unbiased media and strengthening civil society. USAID is assisting the University of Ngozi to investigate land conflict-related issues. USAID funding to the World Health Organization provides support for epidemic surveillance and response, and polio eradication.

Other Program Elements: From the beginning of the crisis in Burundi, USAID has provided humanitarian assistance to internally displaced people, vulnerable groups, refugees and drought-affected populations. USAID's Food for Peace Office funds World Food Program (WFP) emergency and recovery food aid activities. USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance provides funding for emergency food security, nutrition, and coordination and logistics activities. These and other humanitarian initiatives have successfully reduced acute hunger and malnutrition, and have helped re-establish rural livelihoods and stabilize communities both in times of crisis and transition.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) supports the ongoing peace process in Burundi by strengthening local capacities to benefit from and contribute to the peace process. OTI's Community-Based Leadership Program, vocational skills training, community initiatives and media activities encourage local-level cooperation for mutual problem solving, generation of new non-farm income, and dissemination of timely and balanced information that encourages broad participation in discussions related to the peace process. OTI works closely with community groups, government entities, media outlets, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations to maximize the positive outcomes of their efforts. In addition, USAID's Bureau for Africa and the Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM) provide funding for activities to mitigate land-related conflict, enhance food security and livelihood opportunities, as well as support for community-based reconciliation. CMM activities seek to address the land issue by providing opportunities for participatory dialogue and by creating alternative livelihood opportunities which stimulate economic growth. USAID's Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) supports activities to enhance the managerial and advocacy capacity of organizations working in the areas of health, human rights and conflict. PVC also provides technical support to micro-finance institutions.

Other Donors: The European Union (EU) is the most significant multilateral donor, currently providing \$146 million for budgetary support, rehabilitation of infrastructure and rural development, support for the transition and good governance, and humanitarian assistance to refugees and war-affected, vulnerable populations. The World Bank provides \$78 million for economic rehabilitation, public works for job creation, health, HIV/AIDS and DDR activities. Belgium, France and the EU provide direct budgetary support and/or debt relief to the GOB. Belgium (\$32 million) and France (\$33 million) support GOB budget, rule of law, health and education. The United States is the third largest bilateral donor, providing approximately \$30 million per year in non-food humanitarian and development assistance. Germany supports disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation (DDR) activities, as well as conflict mitigation and HIV/AIDS activities.

USAID cooperates with British assistance to support HIV/AIDS prevention; WFP to distribute humanitarian relief; the Italian Gruppo Civile Volontario to support health clinics; local independent radio stations to increase unbiased reporting; and local agencies to support care for people with AIDS, legal assistance, and support to victims of torture.

Burundi PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	750	700	800	700
Development Assistance	4,400	2,270	2,118	1,543
Economic Support Fund	1,150	3,479	3,224	3,850
PL 480 Title II	23,838	19,881	7,923	0
Total Program Funds	30,138	26,330	14,065	6,093

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

695-006 Democracy and Governance				
DA	900	528	1,868	793
ESF	1,150	3,479	2,474	3,850
695-007 Food Security				
DA	3,500	1,742	250	750
695-008 Health				
CSH	750	700	800	700
ESF	0	0	750	0

Mission Director,
Andrew Sisson

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Burundi
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	695-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,868,000 DA; \$2,474,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$200,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$793,000 DA; \$3,850,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: USAID's program will strengthen transitional institutions and the peace process to promote effective governance, rule of law and conflict mitigation through partnerships between transitional institutions and an active and expanding civil society. USAID plans to undertake a new conflict/democracy/governance design in 2005 to respond to the evolving peace process.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$868,000 DA; \$750,000 ESF; \$200,000 prior year ESF). USAID activities will strengthen and expand the capacity of civil society organizations to facilitate community access to local authorities. USAID will continue to support independent radio, while expanding media programming to provide an environment for exchanges among government officials, their constituents and civic groups. Activities will include increasing civil society involvement in the final transition legislation, supporting debates among political candidates, implementing civic education programs, and promoting a non-violent post-election environment. If a democratically elected government is in place by spring 2005 and if Section 508 restrictions are lifted, USAID may train legislators, strengthen standing committees, strengthen the parliament's relationship with government, and provide technical assistance to ministries. USAID may also fund technical assistance to the State Auditing Agency to combat corruption. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$750,000 ESF). USAID partners will support the rule of law through efforts to reform the legal code, and monitor and report on human rights. USAID will fund activities to assist Burundi to end the culture of impunity and will work towards a national truth and reconciliation process, as defined in the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement. If Section 508 restrictions are lifted, USAID may also support the judicial system and the Constitutional Court. Grassroots legal assistance, dispute arbitrations, including arbitration of land disputes, legal training and advocacy workshops will be provided to enhance access to justice for Burundians. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improved Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$500,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF). Efforts will focus on assisting returning refugees, displaced people and demobilized militia to reintegrate into communities. Activities will include technical assistance, training in conflict resolution capacity building of community level organizations, such as youth, women's groups and faith-based organizations. Through these activities, strengthened community-level associations will plan and manage development activities. Volunteers trained in conflict resolution will continue to resolve community disputes. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Address Conflict Transitional Issues (\$500,000 DA; \$474,000 ESF). USAID will support research into land tenure issues and provide training to increase public knowledge of issues such as access of returning refugees to land, traditional methods of reconciliation, women's inheritance rights, and reform of the legal system through advocacy and technical assistance. Principal contractors and grantees: The Livelihood Security Initiative Consortium and others to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,500,000 ESF). USAID activities will continue to

strengthen civil society and media, and promote exchanges among government officials, their constituents and civic groups. Activities will promote civil society involvement in legislation, support issues- and platform- focused debates by political candidates, and implement civic education programs. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen the Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$793,000 DA; \$600,000 ESF). USAID will provide support to the government and encourage accountable and transparent governance. If Section 508 restrictions are lifted, USAID may strengthen the national legislature through training and technical assistance. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$750,000 ESF). USAID partners will continue to support the rule of law through efforts to reform the legal code, and monitor and report on human rights. USAID will support Burundi's efforts to end the culture of impunity and will work towards a national truth and reconciliation process. Human rights and land issues will be addressed by continuing the alternate dispute resolution program, and supporting research on land tenure reform. USAID will provide grassroots legal assistance, dispute arbitrations, legal training and advocacy workshops to enhance access to justice. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improved Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$500,000 ESF). USAID will continue to strengthen youth and women's groups to build a foundation for grassroots-level truth and reconciliation efforts. Through support to community reconciliation activities, such as sports and cultural activities, conflict resolution training, solidarity events, and community supported projects, USAID will promote the reintegration of refugees, displaced people and demobilized militia or demobilized ex-combatants into communities. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Address Conflict Transitional Issues (\$500,000 ESF). USAID will fund research into land tenure issues, traditional methods of reconciliation, women's inheritance rights, and reform of the legal system through advocacy and technical assistance. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID provided training for 24 journalists and supported the production of 723 radio programs focused on peace, elections, conflict, impunity, repatriation, refugees, rights of women and children, and the role of UN forces. Communities in 11 provinces were trained to resolve their own conflicts, and many projects, such as the rehabilitation of community and sports centers and schools, the provision of potable water and electricity, and reforestation were implemented. Through the Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening, USAID ensured that the Independent Electoral Commission (CENI) has technical and administrative support to execute its responsibilities. The CENI has the capacity in terms of materials and training to track and resolve electoral disputes, ensure voter roll accuracy, manage the process of voting at the several thousand polling stations. USAID provided direct advice and support to the CENI and to electoral coordination bodies. This activity provided technical assistance for analysis and commentary on the elections and informed the Embassy of the progress of the elections. This close consultation provided recommendations for improving the new electoral law; tracking of electoral disputes; identifying mechanisms to ensure voter roll accuracy; increasing women's participation in the electoral process; and addressing the voting status of displaced people. The radio series, "Heroes" and "Unsung Heroes," tell stories of Burundians who risked their lives to protect members of another ethnic group. The Heroes series resulted in a Heroes Summit that brought heroes from other countries to Burundi to celebrate their acts of courage. USAID trained 10,953 participants (40% women) in conflict resolution and rumor management to address volatile land disputes, family disputes and tensions with displaced populations. USAID supported human rights and equal access to justice by providing legal services to indigents and trained 90 paralegals in communities. Public debate of a study of sexual violence by USAID prompted legal amendments for the prevention of such violence.

By the end of the SO period, Burundi will have a democratically elected government, citizens will have the ability to influence government through civil society advocacy; 50% of the legislation mandated by the Arusha Accord will be in place; the case load of prisoners will be reduced, and hundreds of victims of torture will have received assistance.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Burundi

695-006 Democracy and Governance	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	700	1,150
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	700	1,150
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	2,228	3,379
Expenditures	899	964
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	2,928	4,529
Expenditures	899	964
Unliquidated	2,029	3,565
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	200
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	1,868	2,474
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	1,868	2,674
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	793	3,850
Future Obligations	5,000	6,000
Est. Total Cost	10,589	17,053

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Burundi
Program Title:	Food Security
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	695-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$250,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$750,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: USAID is supporting enhanced food security across a broad spectrum of activities and targets the most vulnerable populations, including returning refugees and internally displaced populations. The program is establishing a base for productive livelihoods by assisting communities to use improved technologies and seeds, to address water utilization, to reverse environmental degradation, and to move towards agricultural market-related activities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$250,000 DA). USAID will continue to promote the adoption of sustainable improved management of soil and water resources such as planting anti-erosion hedges on contour lines, planting and managing agro-forestry and soil and water conservation measures on fields, and reforestation of bare hill sides to conserve biological diversity. The activities which are site based will build the capacity of farmers groups and associations and promote the formation of resource management committees as an essential strategy for program implementation and better management of natural resources through education and communication activities aimed at changing human practices. Activities will address conflict over natural resources. P.L. 480 Title II food aid commodities will continue to be used to motivate farmers in soil protection activities. Principal contractors and grantees: The Livelihood Security Initiative Consortium.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. Provide Emergency Assistance. P.L. 480 emergency food aid and humanitarian non-food assistance will continue to be provided to communities suffering from conflict, drought or crop diseases through the World Food Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization. USAID will continue to provide food to nutritional feeding centers, HIV/AIDS victims, vulnerable people in social centers, refugees, and returnees. USAID will use food aid to support the repatriation and reintegration processes. USAID humanitarian assistance will continue to assist populations at risk of malnutrition and complex food insecurity (food insecurity that results from many causes) through programs that increase the capacity of households to resist malnutrition. Non-food humanitarian assistance will be provided as needed, particularly in areas heavily affected by the return of internally displaced and refugee populations. A USAID-supported early warning system will help to respond rapidly to identified needs. Principal contractors and grantees: UNICEF, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Catholic Relief Service.

FY 2006 Program: Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress. (\$500,000 DA). USAID will continue to support agricultural revitalization through increased access to agricultural inputs, veterinary supplies, and small ruminants. Improved farming practices such as composting, planting on contour lines, and crop diversification, will be taught to farmers. USAID will also support activities promoting agro-enterprise, income generation, health and nutrition. These interventions will demonstrate the benefits of peace while accommodating returnees and ex-combatants in four provinces of North and Central Burundi: Muyinga, Kirundo, Karuzi and Gitega. These provinces have been relatively stable and are host to large populations of displaced persons and returning refugee populations. Participatory approaches in planning, implementation and evaluation of program interventions will contribute to the long-term sustainability of the transfer of technology and resources.

Women and the landless will be targeted for income generation activities because they are less likely to benefit from agricultural interventions. Principal contractors and grantees: The Livelihood Security Initiative Consortium.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$250,000 DA). USAID programs will continue to strengthen farmers and farmers' groups and associations' capacity to assimilate improved soil and water conservation measures. Local groups will continue to be trained and assisted to establish trees nurseries, improved drainage, and irrigation systems will be constructed and rehabilitated in inland valleys. More water sources will be improved for human consumption and associations will be trained to manage the structures and to resolve the conflicts that may arise over the use of natural resources. Principal contractors and grantees: The Livelihood Security Initiative Consortium.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. Provide Emergency Assistance. USAID will work with partner communities to meet their emergency needs and to provide opportunities to improve livelihoods, economic opportunities and overall quality of life on a sustainable basis. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: Security, deterioration of rural household capital, diminished availability of inputs, crop diseases and limited land access are the largest challenges to implementing the program. Land tenure of returning refugees, displaced people and ex-combatants is a major issue. To date, USAID trained 9,000 farmers in improved agricultural techniques, and provided inputs that helped produce 153 metric tons of improved crops trees in the poorest region of Burundi. Six warehouses were constructed by farmers associations to provide pest-free seed storage. The household nutritional situation was improved by the distribution of small ruminants, whose offspring will be passed on to other households. Recipients were also trained in rearing techniques and construction of goat pens. Six veterinary dispensaries have been established to provide treatment for the livestock. Environmental protection activities produced 470 km of contour lines which were planted with trees to prevent erosion; 100 hectares of hillside were reforested; 3.5 million agro-forestry saplings and 260,000 fruit trees were planted; and 30 hectares of marshland were developed.

The vocational skills of 870 students were enhanced through training in masonry, roofing, carpentry, sewing, brick and tile making, bread making, literacy and small business management. A three-year program will train an additional 4,500 individuals.

In FY 2004 USAID provided more than \$11 million in humanitarian assistance, responding to needs in nutrition, emergency health, food security, and water and sanitation. Food aid was provided to about 513,208 beneficiaries per month in 2004, through the World Food Program's (WFP) Great Lakes Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). In addition to relief feeding, WFP provided food to nutritional feeding centers, refugees and returnees, and vulnerable people in social centers, including those affected by HIV/AIDS. In 2004 the USAID food contributions totaled 36,610 Metric Tons, valued at \$20.5 million.

By the end of the SO period, at least five USAID-supported provinces will show reduced signs of malnutrition among the most vulnerable populations and will no longer need emergency assistance. The adoption of improved technologies and planting materials will lead to an increase in the area planted, improved crops, and increases in diversity and quantity of crops sold. Traffic on rehabilitated roads will increase, and exports to national and regional markets from the assisted provinces will increase. Finally, improvements will be evident in the landscape surface area as a result of integrated land improvement measures such as agro-forestry.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Burundi

695-007 Food Security	DA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	3,249
Expenditures	41
Unliquidated	3,208
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	1,986
Expenditures	901
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	5,235
Expenditures	942
Unliquidated	4,293
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	250
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	250
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	750
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	6,235

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Burundi
Program Title:	Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	695-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$800,000 CSH; \$750,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$700,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: USAID focuses on: 1) increasing community access to quality, basic health-care interventions in selected communities; and 2) improving community health center management and water and sanitation facilities. Expansion of activities into more provinces will be phased in and will continue to emphasize gender-sensitive approaches to programming.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$400,000 CSH; \$400,000 ESF). Insecurity and lack of infrastructure hinder improving health services in Burundi. USAID has designed a new program to continue expanding the availability of basic social services in the health sector by focusing on maternal child health (MCH), and child survival interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality. Funds will support training health workers in new malaria treatment protocols, supervision, and sentinel surveillance for epidemic malaria. USAID will strengthen integrated surveillance of malaria, measles, cholera, and meningitis, and strengthen Burundian capacity to identify and respond to disease outbreaks. Activities will build on USAID's current efforts underway to increase the delivery of services in rural areas. Critical health problems in two provinces will be targeted where the anticipated return of refugees will be high. Emphasis will continue on expanding routine immunizations, prevention and control of malaria, control of diarrheal diseases and treatment of acute respiratory infections (ARI). Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$400,000 CSH; \$350,000 CSH). USAID will support efforts to reduce maternal deaths associated with pregnancy and selected sites will be upgraded to provide emergency obstetric care. To improve the quality of care, standard operating procedures will be established, service guidelines put into place and quality assurance systems developed that will include supervision and appropriate service referrals. Strengthening health clinic management committees will improve overall health care and increase the availability of the essential drugs and primary health care activities. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$400,000 CSH). USAID will strengthen the national health services and provide commodities, technical assistance and training to support routine and polio vaccination, prevention of infectious diseases and integrated disease surveillance and response; expand the availability, range and quality of essential services in rural areas; involve communities in managing basic services responsive to community needs; and improve community health awareness and health-seeking behaviors. Activities will also work to increase the delivery of services in rural areas, strengthen public-private sector partnerships in service delivery, and develop mechanisms to increase community knowledge, ownership and management of service programs. Outputs will include trained personnel in health clinics and voluntary counseling and testing centers, expanded peer education, and widely available condoms. More trained providers in provincial and community-level health service facilities will offer maternal and child health services and stock a supply of essential drugs and commodities. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$300,000 CSH). Activities focused on reducing maternal deaths associated with pregnancy will be consolidated within the initial two provinces, with the same package of

interventions. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition: USAID supported 25 targeted health centers in two provinces which improved the availability of essential health services by increasing the quality of the minimum package of health interventions. USAID provided training and capacity building support; promoted the use of insecticide treated bed nets and the rapid response to fever and diarrhea; and strengthened health management systems through training.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition: Through support to UNICEF, USAID contributed to the Roll Back Malaria plan which distributed 335,500 insecticide treated nets to children under five years and pregnant women, and provided a new malaria treatment to 2.2 million people. Epidemic surveillance and response of malaria was strengthened through training and technical assistance, and control activities for the new malaria protocol were put into place to evaluate the new treatment, the distribution of nets and community integrated management of childhood illnesses. USAID enabled the recuperation of 37,000 moderately and severely malnourished children and women per month. The average recovery rate was over 85 percent and the mortality rate under 5 percent.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: The HIV/AIDS prevention program funded under the USAID regional program expanded nationwide and empowered individuals to protect their own well-being, using an Abstinence, Be faithful, and Condom promotion (ABC) approach. A Behavioral Surveillance Survey was conducted. USAID provided technical assistance for sites where prevention of mother-to-child transmission activities are conducted. A situation analysis of a youth and HIV/AIDS program was performed. Technical assistance was provided for training modules for Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services, as well as quality assessments of VCT. Training on the care of AIDS patients was provided. USAID gave psychological and medical support to 200 AIDS orphans and vulnerable children, vocational training to 40 orphans, and educational support to 2,500 children. USAID provided technical assistance on a manual establishing norms for VCT and a training manual for counselors. Both documents were published this year. USAID continued to provide the population with access to affordable quality condoms and the sale of condoms has increased. Peer educators among refugees, prostitutes and youth are being trained. Educational coverage of the country has expanded.

By the end of the program, essential maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS services will be available at the provincial level both through public and NGO sector health care facilities and through community-based practitioners. A broad package of basic MCH and HIV/AIDS services that can be accessed on a regular basis will have been developed and established in a limited number of provinces.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Burundi

	CSH	ESF
695-008 Health		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	750	0
Expenditures	2	0
Unliquidated	748	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	700	0
Expenditures	707	0
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	1,450	0
Expenditures	709	0
Unliquidated	741	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	800	750
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	800	750
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	700	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	2,950	750