

Burundi

The Development Challenge: Continued fighting between government and rebel forces, massive population movements as a result of the war, general insecurity and a poor socio-economic environment are all factors that complicate Burundi's development. Quality of life continues to deteriorate as the conflict destroys infrastructure, prevents access to basic services, and reduces agricultural output. School attendance has dropped to 48%, life expectancy has dropped from 49 years in 1995 to 42 years in 2000, infant mortality has risen to 136 per 1,000 births from 98 per 1,000 births in 1995, and maternal mortality averages 1,000 per 100,000 births. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is approximately 19% in urban areas and 7% in rural areas, and there are an estimated 230,000 AIDS orphans. There are 820,000 Burundian refugees in Tanzania, 340,000 internally displaced Burundians, and 30,000 refugees in Burundi, mostly from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In December 2002, a cease-fire agreement was signed between the Government of Burundi (GOB) and the Forces for the Defense of Democracy (FDD), which is viewed as an important step towards ending the fighting in Burundi. However, there is skepticism, as several conditions of the 2000 Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement have not yet been met, including reform of the military, demobilization of combatants, and reintegration of refugees, internally displaced people, and ex-combatants.

The U.S. national interest in Burundi is clear. Successful implementation of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Accord (APRA) and the December cease-fire agreement will lessen conflict and enhance stability in the Great Lakes region. Efforts to improve the health status of the population as well as increase food security will diminish the risk of further economic disruption and help to decrease Burundi's dependence on international humanitarian assistance.

The USAID Program: In the past two years, USAID has made a concerted effort to target disadvantaged provinces in an effort to help redress the imbalance that favored Bujumbura and certain other areas. Where security permits, USAID has worked in rural areas allowing better access to the regions where the conditions are most severe. Program activities promote the principles of peace, reconciliation and good governance; encourage civil society participation, particularly among women and youth; enhance food security through increased economic and agricultural opportunities; and improve access to basic social services such as child and maternal health care, HIV/AIDS care and prevention, support for victims of torture, and safe water and sanitation.

USAID's strategy for Burundi is designed to be flexible in responding to the frequently changing security situation.

Other Program Elements: Humanitarian and emergency food assistance is provided to the most vulnerable communities and groups throughout Burundi. Economic Support Funds support a variety of different projects including: an independent radio station that contributes to public awareness of democracy and rule of law; a women's center that works with local human rights groups on women's issues; a project that promotes awareness among youth at risk of the consequences of conflict; and efforts by civil society organizations to increase activities in the justice sector. Transition assistance supports a small grant program that encourages popular support for the APRA and for the transitional government. Transition assistance also supports a non-formal, community education program that will also serve as a reintegration mechanism for ex-combatants. HIV/AIDS activities are being supported by regional programs based in Nairobi, Kenya. Central USAID funding also supports basic health activities.

Other Donors: Multilateral and bilateral donors provide funding to United Nations (U.N.) agencies and, in some cases, direct support for government activities. Only 18% of this money has been disbursed because many of the pledges were conditioned on a cease-fire. The United States is the largest bilateral donor to Burundi. USAID's partners include U.N. agencies in agriculture and health, and U.S. non-governmental organizations who are working to strengthen local groups. USAID's partners in the HIV/AIDS program include the United Kingdom and France, who supply condoms and laboratory support, respectively. Germany, the second largest donor, supports debt relief, conflict mitigation, democracy and

health. Belgium, the third largest bilateral donor, supports demobilization, reintegration of refugees and internally displaced people, and education. The European Union, the largest multilateral donor, and USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance both provide funding for the U.N. World Food Program aircraft for humanitarian workers.

Burundi PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	400	500	2,500
Development Assistance	0	4,200	3,500	1,800
Economic Support Fund	4,500	2,000	0	3,500
PL 480 Title II	9,164	2,496	0	9,500
Total Program Funds	13,664	9,096	4,000	17,300

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

695-005 Supporting Implementation of the Peace Accord				
CSH	0	400	0	0
DA	0	4,200	0	0
ESF	4,500	2,000	0	0
695-006 Democracy and Governance				
DA	0	0	0	100
ESF	0	0	0	3,500
695-007 Food Security				
DA	0	0	3,500	1,700
695-008 Health				
CSH	0	0	500	2,500

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$100,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Data Sheet

695-005: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Burundi

695-005 Supporting Implementation of the Peace Accord	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	0	0	3,500
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	3,500
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	400	4,176	2,000
Expenditures	0	280	1,206
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	400	4,176	5,500
Expenditures	0	280	1,206
Unliquidated	400	3,896	4,294
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	400	4,176	5,500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Burundi
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	695-006
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$100,000 DA; \$3,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: This new objective builds on previous efforts to strengthen transitional institutions and the peace process as it plays out in the cease-fire and the implementation of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement. Activities will promote effective governance through partnerships between strengthened transitional institutions and an active and expanding civil society.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

No FY 2003 funds are requested for this objective.

Transition Initiatives (funding notified through the Office of Transition Initiatives). Legislative strengthening will continue to enhance the Burundian legislature's role in promoting peace and reconciliation. Through this initiative USAID will work with legislators to increase their level of knowledge and understanding of their roles and responsibilities, encourage inter-party dialogue and cooperation, and increase public dialogue between representatives and citizens on critical issues. Efforts will also be made to educate the general population on the legal roles and responsibilities of their representatives. Activities include, but are not limited to, public outreach campaigns which encourage dialogues between legislators and their constituents and public information campaigns which provide the Burundian population with reliable information related to various social and political issues. Principal contractors and grantees: International Fund for Election Systems and Creative Associates International, Inc.

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthening Conflict Reduction, Democracy and Governance (FY 2004: \$3,500,000 ESF, \$100,000 DA). USAID activities will continue to support peace and reconciliation, justice reform, and efforts to strengthen civil society. Program activities include technical assistance and training to an independent radio that broadcasts programs aimed at promoting cross-ethnic solidarity and respect for human rights. Programs will also aim to reduce the vulnerability of youth to political manipulation by supporting activities that train and employ youth. Human rights training and support for grassroots-level truth and reconciliation activities will also serve as an important aspect of the program. Activities will assist displaced people and demobilized militia to earn a living wage and have access to basic social services. Civil society will be assisted through capacity building, and training to local non-governmental organizations in such areas as bookkeeping and membership recruitment and programs. These activities are essential for a successful peace process and will create a foundation for larger and more effective community-based initiatives and advocacy. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Transition Initiatives (funding notified through the Office of Transition Initiatives). Through the small grants program, USAID will continue initiatives to bring together legislators and their constituents, and to demonstrate tangible peace dividends through community improvement projects such as the construction of water points and school renovation. USAID will continue to support implementation of the Arusha peace agreement through the National public outreach Campaign and other public information campaigns.

Performance and Results: This is a new objective, therefore there are no results to report. Once implementation begins, results will support the peace process through quick impact “peace dividend” economic initiatives designed and implemented with civil society participation, increased number of independent radio debates on peace process issues that include civil society participants, increased instances of USAID-supported civic advocacy successfully influencing the implementation of the Arusha peace protocol, and an increased number of USAID-supported civic groups achieving a minimum level of technical and administrative competence.

Baseline data have not yet been collected, but by the completion of the objective in FY 2005, it is projected that 600 people in targeted areas will have received training, information or other assistance in promoting tolerance, reducing violence, and mitigating and/or resolving conflict. In addition, 300 grassroots-level civil society organizations will have participated in activities to raise their awareness of truth and reconciliation programs. The percentage of Burundian citizens expressing knowledge of the peace process will have increased by 20% in targeted areas.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Burundi

695-006 Democracy and Governance	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	100	3,500
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	100	3,500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Burundi
Program Title:	Food Security
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	695-007
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$3,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,700,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID will integrate P.L. 480 Title II food assistance and development assistance to enhance food security. In addition, assistance will be provided through USAID's regional investments in east Africa. Humanitarian assistance funds will be used to provide grants to regional and international organizations to support an integrated response to humanitarian needs and to address nutrition, food security, and emergency health needs. Early warning and rapid response capacity to mitigate crises also will be strengthened. Development Assistance funds will support activities in the agriculture sector through improved seeds, technology, infrastructure, improved environmental interventions, and training.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Enhanced Food Security (\$3,500,000 DA). USAID will establish a basis for productive livelihoods through economic activities, primarily in agriculture. The introduction of improved technologies and practices into communities will focus on the areas expected to receive the greatest number of internally displaced people and returning refugees. Planned activities include provision of commodities, training, and technical assistance in: multiplication and distribution of improved seeds; small scale infrastructure rehabilitation; farmer training; restocking with appropriate livestock; strengthening private animal health service delivery; formation of group farming and cooperative projects among women's rural associations; and expanding existing farmer and community associations to include women. USAID will invest in the longer-term viability of the country's productive base by addressing environmental land degradation, which affects the sustainability of the land to produce. Specific integrated community-based agro-forestry and soil and water conservation investments will help reverse environmental degradation caused by over-population and unsustainable land use practices. Improvement of crop yields will be a key strategy to reduce the pressure to move to uncultivated land and to stem the degradation of soil resources and vegetative cover. CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, Africare, and World Vision will implement the program through an umbrella grant managed by the United Nations Development Program.

Humanitarian assistance. P.L. 480 emergency food aid is provided to communities suffering from conflict and drought through the World Food Program which will provide food to nutritional feeding centers, refugees, returnees and vulnerable people in social centers, including those affected by HIV/AIDS. In the event of a cease-fire and demobilization of rebels, it will be necessary to feed former rebels during the process of reintegration.

Non-food humanitarian assistance will be used to maintain a capacity to respond rapidly to needs in nutrition, emergency health, food security, water and sanitation, and non-food items. The early warning and crisis management structures will be strengthened. Principal implementors include World Vision, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Catholic Relief Service, Gruppo di Volontariato Civile, and Medecins Sans Frontieres-Belgium.

FY 2004 Program:

Enhanced Food Security (\$1,700,000 DA). The USAID program will expand opportunities for productive livelihoods through activities that target rural populations in Burundi. Potential activities include providing micro-credit and micro-enterprise services to communities receiving returning/resettled refugees, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds and other planting materials, and promoting increased non-farm economic participation among women. The geographic focus will continue to be on areas where large numbers of people are resettling. Productive livelihoods will be advanced through targeted assistance to entrepreneurs and organizations launching activities that will expand the economy. USAID will continue to provide infrastructure investments that protect natural resources and avoid unnecessary environmental impacts.

Humanitarian assistance. P.L. 480 Title II emergency food aid may be provided to communities suffering from conflict and drought through the World Food Program (WFP). The process of reintegrating demobilized combatants, refugees, and displaced people may require continuous food aid. As needed, WFP will continue to provide food to nutritional feeding centers, HIV/AIDS victims, and vulnerable people in social centers.

Communities in need of nutrition, emergency health, food security, water and sanitation, and non-food items will continue to receive non-food humanitarian assistance, as necessary, with a focus on areas where people are returning. The early warning system will help to respond rapidly to needs.

Performance and Results: Programs will prepare communities for the return of internally displaced persons and refugees by supporting food security, health, water and sanitation, income-generation, and small infrastructure repair and rehabilitation. In the areas of relative stability, development relief activities will support the rehabilitation of the agriculture sector. Through the collaborative use of all funding sources, USAID will include targeted interventions that can demonstrate the benefits of peace in the stable areas and reduce vulnerabilities in the conflict and transitional areas, while accommodating returnees of all types into their communities. Several types of public works activities will utilize food as payment for labor. In the mid-to-longer term, and under an improved scenario that includes a cease-fire and significant progress in the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement (APRA) process, it is expected that this program would transition away from relief activities to those which are more sustainable and development oriented.

Baseline data have not been collected, but by the completion of the objective it is projected that malnutrition in targeted areas will have decreased by 15%, as the number of hectares in improved crops in targeted areas will have increased by 10%, and the land area subject to land improvement will have increased by 5%.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Burundi

695-007 Food Security	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	3,500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	1,700
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	5,200

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Burundi
Program Title:	Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	695-008
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$500,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,500,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: This new objective will focus on expanding and enhancing services and systems in health, water and sanitation. Specific provinces will be targeted to phase in expansion of activities and will also ensure gender-sensitive approaches to programming.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Basic social services (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will provide commodities, technical assistance and training to support polio vaccination; expand the availability, range and quality of essential services, such as health care and water and sanitation, in rural areas; involve communities in managing basic services responsive to community needs; and improve community health awareness and health-seeking behaviors. USAID also will 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 supplies of 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. An increased number of safe water and sanitation facilities will be accessible. Principal contractors/grantees are to be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Increased access to basic social services (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will continue to expand the availability of basic social services and an integrated disease surveillance and response, focused on tuberculosis and malaria, to develop Burundian capacity to respond to disease epidemics and track major outbreaks. USAID will also continue to strengthen polio cross-border immunization campaigns. The health sector infrastructure and systems will be strengthened to support the provision of maternal and child health interventions to reduce maternal deaths associated with pregnancy and delivery and to address primary causes of child mortality related to diarrheal disease, malnutrition and infectious diseases. Uniform service guidelines will be put into place to improve approaches to care. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

HIV/AIDS prevention (\$1,750,000 CSH). If there is a durable cease-fire, the program in condom social marketing will be expanded throughout all provinces in Burundi, reaching groups at high risk of infection, including male and female adolescents, and increasing awareness and influencing behavior change in these groups. Training of peer educators in the most vulnerable groups, such as prostitutes, truck drivers and young people, will be expanded. Education of the public through radio, workshops, music concerts, and posters will be increased in an effort to reach all parts of the country which have been inaccessible during the conflict. The condom distribution system will be refined following successful models, such as using AIDS orphans to market condoms and simultaneously generate income. Voluntary testing and counseling services and referrals for care will be expanded, strengthened and standardized. Community-based care and support programs will be established to enable communities and families to care for

HIV/AIDS-infected individuals and mitigate the impact off HIV/AIDS on orphans and families. Principal contractors and grantees: Population Services International and Family Health International.

Infectious disease prevention (\$250,000 CSH). Increasing regularity of epidemics of malaria, measles, cholera, meningitis and other diseases of epidemic potential mandates the establishment of effective rapid response systems. A rapid response team will be put in place and trained to respond to infectious disease epidemics. Humanitarian assistance will continue to improve access to safe water and sanitation to complement the expansion of access to key health services by reducing vulnerability to disease linked to environmental causes. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: This is a new objective, therefore there are no results to date to report. Baseline data have not been collected, but it is projected that by the completion of the objective the number of people in targeted areas with access to quality maternal and child health services will have increased by 10%, and the number of people reached through HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support programs in targeted areas will have increased by 5%. In targeted areas, the number of health delivery facilities that will have received training and technical assistance will increase by 15%.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Burundi

695-008 Health	CSH
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	2,500
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	3,000