



Overview of main development results in Burundi in 2013

Summary Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP)

Burundi is slowly moving from fragility to stability. Popular confidence in the security forces has increased considerably, a result to which the Netherlands has contributed. But the transition to more democratic and accountable governance is far from complete. Underlying tensions in society are still very high, and a return to violence cannot be excluded. Widespread poverty, malnutrition and rapid population growth add to the threats to a peaceful transition to a developmental state. Burundi lags behind its neighbors in all economic and social categories. The country ranks second on the list of most food insecure countries. Land scarcity is a growing issue and there are few jobs outside agriculture, adding to an alarming lack of economic prospects for the very young population.

Priority themes

- Security and rule of law
- Food security
- Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)

Embassy contribution to changes at country level

■ The number of cases of extra-judicial killings has dropped sharply, from 311 in 2011 to 3 in the first half of 2014, after intensive political dialogue with the embassy and special activities by the Security Sector Development programme on the ethics and integrity of the national police and army.

■ The Security Sector Development programme facilitated setting priorities for the strategic development of the army and police and for security sector governance. The process was fully owned by the participants and will form the basis for future support by the Netherlands and other donors.

■ Due to a new fertiliser subsidy programme initiated and cofinanced by the Netherlands, 250,000 Burundian farmers (20%) have obtained subsidised fertiliser for food crops. Fertiliser supply has been liberalised. This will have an impact on productivity, farmers' incomes and GDP in 2014.

■ With funding from the Netherlands, the World Food Programme has launched a school meals programme in 41 schools benefiting 28,000 children. As from 2014, the food will be locally purchased to stimulate agricultural production, raise productivity and generate income in the area.

■ Organisations supported by the embassy helped raise access by young people, both in and out of school, to reproductive health services by 33%. Their use of services rose from 13% in 2010 to 46% in 2013. A nutrition programme in three provinces helped reduce malnutrition in children under 5.

■ Organisations supported by the embassy helped raise the number of couples protected by contraceptives by 22.7%. This raised the contraceptive prevalence rate from 25% (2012) to 31% (2013). The baseline (2010) was 13%.

Clarifications of results achieved

Implementation of the poverty reduction strategy is slow due to a lack of both capacity and of political will. The lack of political will is also delaying badly needed reforms in the security sector. Political tensions have increased as the country moves into a pre-election period. Most food security and SRHR activities have started too recently to yield tangible results. Initial results from the fertiliser subsidy programme show a positive impact on food production.

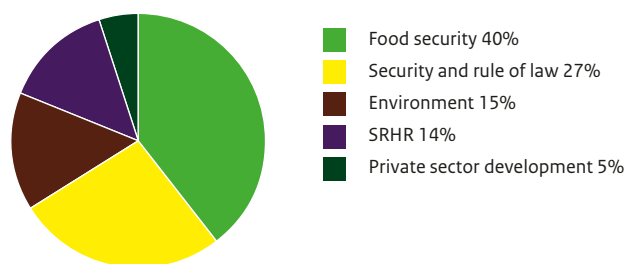
Commodity support for family planning has helped increase the use of modern family planning methods.

Implications for planning

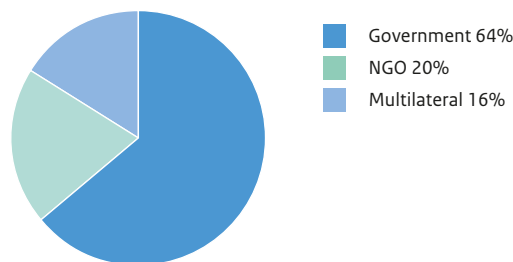
Expenditures in 2014 will be lower than foreseen due to the later start of several programmes. The embassy will step up dialogue with government to speed up needed reforms. It will closely monitor the election process, with a special focus on political space and violence.

Expenditures 2013 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy € 24,434,000



Expenditures 2013 per channel



Developments in Burundi

■ On track ■ Progress, but not on track ■ No progress

