



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the
United Nations Office for
Project Services**

Distr.: General
21 November 2018

Original: English

First regular session 2019
21-25 January 2019, New York
Item 3 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Burundi (2019-2023)

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Programme rationale	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	4
III.4 Programme and risk management	7
IV. Monitoring and evaluation	8
Annex	
Results and resources framework for Burundi (2019-2023)	9



I. Programme rationale

1. The 2005 elections enabled Burundi to re-establish a democratic system and enhance the business environment for private sector development, which led to an average economic growth rate of 4 per cent¹ between 2005 and 2014. However, the 2015 political crisis slowed the country's economic development trajectory, and peacebuilding and social cohesion have remained challenging since then.

2. The country has continued to implement its national development agenda with a focus on community development and social cohesion, with commendable results in improving access to education (96 per cent) and drinking water (73 per cent).² Burundi has achieved universal primary and lower secondary education.³ Burundi ranks 108 of 188 on the Gender Inequality Index with a rate of 0.474⁴ and is making progress on political representation with women holding 32 per cent of seats in the National Assembly, 42 per cent in the Senate, 33.6 per cent at the provincial level and 16 per cent at the local level.⁵ However, gender inequality is still a challenge because of patriarchal social norms, which, for example, hinder women's rights to inheritance and to complete basic education. Burundi experiences low human development with a 2016 Human Development Index of 0.404, ranking it 184 of 188 countries. The development of the health sector is lagging behind with the incidence of malaria remaining very high at 549 per 100,000 population and an average annual estimate of 80,000 cases of HIV and 8,500 cases of tuberculosis.⁶

3. The poverty level in rural areas remains high, at 72.9 per cent in 2018.⁷ Low agricultural productivity and processing combined with inadequate trading capacity and access to electricity (4 per cent) as well as climate change effects (drought, floods, landslides and erosion) prevent growth. Limited financial inclusion of women⁸ (7.9 per cent compared to 17.5 per cent for men), youth and vulnerable groups (the Batwa community,⁹ returnees and displaced communities) paired with restricted access to land¹⁰ for women and minorities (mainly previously nomadic Batwas) prevent these groups from livelihood opportunities which in turn contributes to poverty. This is exacerbated by other factors that impact the overall growth of the economy, e.g., the decline in foreign direct investment and development aid, low urbanization (11 per cent)¹¹ and depreciation of the Burundian franc.

4. In an attempt to address poverty and high levels of inequality, the Government has sought to improve citizens' access to services and fundamental rights (rights to property including land, particularly for women, and right to equality) through strengthening judicial institutions and administrative reforms. Administrative service delivery has been decentralized to improve citizens' access (35.53 per cent) through five pilot one-stop-centres in five provinces (Ngozi, Gitega, Mwaro, Muyinga and Bururi). Penal and criminal codes were revised and the judgment enforcement rate, particularly on land disputes, increased with 95 per cent of judgements on land disputes enforced¹² between 2017 and 2018.

5. The 2018 universal periodic review (UPR) generated 242 recommendations, of which the Government has accepted 134. The UPR and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women¹³ highlighted that access to quality services and fundamental rights remains a challenge notably for poor and vulnerable groups (returnees, displaced communities, people with

¹ Perspectives Economiques Africaines, 2018.

² UNDP Human Development Report 2016.

³ Government of Burundi, Statistical Yearbook of Education 2015–2016.

⁴ UNDP Human Development Report 2015.

⁵ Burundi Independent Electoral Commission, 2015 Election Report.

⁶ Republic of Burundi, Programme National de Lutte contre le SIDA (PNLS), Cadre de Performance, 2018-2020 et Programme National de Lutte contre le Paludisme, Cadre de Performance, 2018-2020

⁷ World Bank, 2018.

⁸ <https://www.brb.bi/sites/default/files/Indicate%20octobre-2017.pdf#page=14>

⁹ Indigenous people accounting for 1 per cent of the population.

¹⁰ Republic of Burundi, "Implementation of national gender policy Action Plan 2017- 2021", June 2017.

¹¹ www.bi.undp.org/content/dam/.../Burundi-MDG-2015-Final-Report.pdf

¹² Ministry of Justice 2017.

¹³ https://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session29/BI/Burundi_LetterHC_EN.pdf and

https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/1407855/1930_1497440152_n1640274-1.pdf

disability and Batwa), particularly women. Low capacities of key service delivery institutions such as judicial, health and administrative services, deficient mechanisms for accountability and transparency at national and local levels, and low capacity of right holders to claim their rights are key contributing factors to these persistent challenges. The 2017 Ibrahim Index of African Governance cited Burundi among the 12 African countries where global governance deteriorated between 2007 and 2016 (-6.5) with a score of 39.9 out of 100 and a rank of 44 of 54 African countries.

6. Burundi's development process has left behind vulnerable groups and their specific needs not only in terms of access to justice and administrative services (civil status registry) but also in terms of access to basic health services (HIV, tuberculosis and malaria treatment). The HIV prevalence rate among those aged 15 to 49 is about 4.2 per cent for women compared to 3.3 per cent for men; about 49 per cent of seropositive women between 35 and 44 suffer from severe anaemia and 27 per cent of these women do not receive full treatment to reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Despite government efforts to combat gender-based violence (GBV), the prevalence is still high with 50 per cent of women declaring having been subjected to economic, emotional, physical or sexual violence;¹⁴ assistance remains limited with only four holistic care centres for GBV in 18 provinces.

7. Ranked 171 of 181 countries for resilience to natural disasters and climate change,¹⁵ Burundi is highly vulnerable to extreme climate events such as droughts, soil erosion, landslides and floods.¹⁶ These events have reversed some of Burundi's development gains and eroded capacities of vulnerable households, resulting in loss of life and of livelihoods¹⁷ and internal displacements (178,267 people in 2018 in 15 of the 18 provinces).¹⁸ El Niño and la Niña phenomena continue to affect agricultural production and food security notably in the provinces of Muyinga and Kirundo.¹⁹ Burundi has made some progress on early warning systems for disaster risk management, which has allowed the country to better prevent and respond to shocks and stress, thus building community resilience. Despite this progress, there is a lack of coordination among institutions responsible for disaster management and a lack of community capacities for prevention and management of disaster risk reduction. These factors pose challenges to addressing immediate needs, resilience and socioeconomic reintegration of displaced communities.

8. The Government's reforestation programme increased the forest coverage rate from 6.7 per cent in 2010 to 12 per cent in 2015. However, environmental degradation persists due to demographic pressure, soil erosion and excessive use of firewood as the main source of energy (95 per cent of the national energy balance).²⁰ With an electrification coverage rate of 5 per cent compared to an average of 16 per cent for Africa and 41 per cent for other low-income countries,²¹ access to electricity in Burundi is low, especially in rural areas. The lack of access to and control of resources and new energy technologies limits opportunities for local development and has a disproportionate impact on women and girls, as they collect firewood from distant locations, with implications for their safety and ability to pursue education and achieve economic independence.²²

9. The evaluation of the previous country programme²³ (2014-2018) highlighted the key role of UNDP as a catalyst and facilitator of Sustainable Development Goal prioritization and contextualization and as a contributor to the achievement of development results that benefited the most vulnerable communities. With UNDP support and in partnership with the Governments of Belgium and Japan, the Peacebuilding Fund, Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Government has been able to: (a) in line with the Sustainable Development Goals,

¹⁴ National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (Institut de Statistiques et d'Etudes Economiques du Burundi (ISTEEBU), Third Demographic and Health Survey in Burundi, 2017.

¹⁵ Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index, 2017.

¹⁶ <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>.

¹⁷ Gouvernement du Burundi, Contribution Prévue Déterminée au niveau National, 2015

¹⁸ <http://adaptation-undp.org/explore/eastern-africa/burundi> and <http://index.gain.org/ranking>

¹⁹ Ministry of Agriculture, Intergovernmental Authority on Development report, 2017.

²⁰ <http://adaptation-undp.org/explore/eastern-africa/burundi>

²¹ Ministry of Energy and Mines, Analytical Study of the Energy Sector within the framework of the Secretary-General initiative on sustainable energy for all, 2013.

²² Ministry of Gender, Plan of Action for implementation of the National Gender Policy.

²³ <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/7789>

formulate upstream policies and strategies for development (national development plan, employment, fight against GBV, decentralization, industrialization, energy and disaster risk management); (b) improve access to justice (judgement of 1,597 GBV cases, reduction of 41 per cent of 48,894 backlogged courts cases related to land disputes) and quality administrative services to citizens (five pilot one-stop-centres established and individual and institutional capacity-building); (c) increase national capacities to prevent and manage disasters through the strengthening of 10 provincial platforms and 10 local government contingency plans; and (d) increase community peace and resilience through the establishment of 18 platforms for youth dialogue, creation of 45,579 livelihoods and temporary job opportunities (32 per cent women), financial inclusion for 13,755 people (60 per cent women), mobilization of 554 youth volunteers (46 per cent women) and creation of 186 micro-enterprises for 1,601 youths affected by conflict.

10. Notwithstanding these valuable development contributions, the evaluation as well as the Common Country Assessment (2017) and a conflict and development analysis undertaken by the country office in 2016 found that the programme's focus on high-level policy work resulted in limited impact on the lives of women, men, youth, returnees and displaced communities on the ground. The latter found that in the absence of any clear position regarding national implementation programming in such a politically fragile context, UNDP should aim to apply direct implementation methods where possible and appropriate.²⁴ As a mitigation measure, the country office switched to direct implementation, which allowed for adjustment of programme implementation related to the crisis situation while reinforcing capacities of national counterparts to deliver results, as weak presence in the field compounded by limited national expertise hindered programme delivery and sustainability of interventions.

11. UNDP is recognized by partners, including the Government, for its impartiality, neutrality, transparency and accountability.²⁵ UNDP will shift its interventions to the local level and focus on building resilience of people and communities by leveraging areas where it has comparative advantage (access to justice, access to public services, local governance, livelihoods and socioeconomic reintegration, environmental protection, durable solutions, climate change adaptation and disaster management), while in parallel maintaining essential support at policy level. This will be done through localization and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. The National Development Plan 2018-2027 (NDP) is aligned with the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals and prioritizes 111 targets²⁶ for the Goals. The Government's key priority for the next 10 years is structural transformation of the economy to alleviate poverty.²⁷

13. The programme's theory of change assumes that reducing inequalities and strengthening resilience of women and men in rural areas will be achieved through: (a) developing rural non-farm sectors through innovative gender-responsive processing and manufacturing units, inclusive markets, enterprise creation, improving access to financial and non-financial assets; (b) improving access to basic gender-sensitive quality administrative, health and judicial services, and increasing technical and operational capacities for national and local institutions for effective planning, governance and accountability mechanisms; (c) and the establishment and improvement of early warning mechanisms for early action, which will enable national, local and community capacities to anticipate/prepare for and respond to disaster as well as adapt to climate change and promote sustainable energy resources to create alternative economic activities. The theory of change also assumes sustained peace, resource availability, national ownership and the mainstreaming of gender across the programme, underpinned by gender analysis to ensure that all interventions address gender equality gaps.

14. The programme will adopt an integrated approach between the three priorities under the umbrella of the broader resilience and Sustainable Development Goal agenda, targeting disadvantaged people

²⁴ UNDP Burundi, Conflict and Development Analysis and Programme Review, January 2016.

²⁵ UNDP Burundi, Partners' Survey, 2017.

²⁶ Government of Burundi, National Sustainable Development Goal Prioritization Report, 2018

²⁷ National Development Plan, 2018-2027.

(returnees and displaced women, youth at risk, Batwas, persons living with disabilities) in the most vulnerable areas notably in northern, eastern and southern regions. The programme will support reinforcement of a national hub for the Goals through inclusion of other stakeholders including the private sector, and the establishment of local hubs to accelerate localization and implementation of prioritised targets and showcase innovative practices that can be replicated.

15. Programme priorities will contribute to achieving Goals 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15 and 16. They are aligned with the signature solutions of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 and will contribute to the outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) on inclusive economic growth and resilience.

Priority I. Development of rural non-farm livelihoods for local economic growth

16. Aligned with signature solutions 1, 5 and 6 of the Strategic Plan, this programme will support initiatives to improve income generation, social capital and livelihoods of the most vulnerable population, focusing on returnees, displaced persons, Batwas, women, victims of GBV, youth and persons living with disabilities. UNDP will prioritize non-farm livelihoods through improving access to financial and non-financial assets especially in rural areas, while strengthening technical capacities for manufacturing, processing and trading.

17. UNDP will provide technical support to the Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry and to organizations working with key target groups (farmers, women and youth) to develop entrepreneurship through the establishment of business incubators and services. UNDP will partner with microfinance institutions, the Rural Micro-Credit Fund and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to scale up financial inclusion initiatives adapted to the needs of vulnerable groups. UNDP will collaborate with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to strengthen technical capacities and support the establishment of innovative processing units for cooperatives and women's associations, and to promote inclusive market and economic growth, thus contributing to the achievement of the Goals 1, 2 and 8.

Priority II. Improve access to and quality of administrative, health and judicial services

18. Aligned with signature solutions 1, 2 and 6, this programme will contribute to strengthening institutional capacities of public services to improve accountability and bring quality services closer to the population, while ensuring that commitments to women's rights are met. The UNDP contribution will focus on: (a) scaling up one-stop-centres to the remaining provinces and implementing training programmes through the Judiciary Professional Training Centre (Centre de formation professionnelle de la Justice (CFPJ)), National Management School (École Nationale d'Administration (ENA)), Police Academy and the National Training Centre for Local Administration (Centre National de Formation des Acteurs Locaux (CNFAL)); (b) provision of legal assistance to vulnerable populations (widows, women and Batwa faced with land disputes and land ownership rights), through legal advice clinics, legal awareness campaigns and capacity-building for magistrates and lawyers; and (c) prevention and holistic care for victims of GBV, including psychosocial and economic reinsertion support, in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). To improve health services, UNDP will strengthen existing partnerships with the Ministry of Health, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, World Health Organization (WHO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and civil society organizations (CSOs) to improve access to basic health services and reduce malaria- and tuberculosis-related morbidity and mortality; and (c); improve the care and treatment of HIV-positive patients and fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS, thus contributing to the achievement of Goal 3.

19. In partnership with the Ministry of Decentralization, the Burundian Association of Local Governments (Association Burundaise des Elus Locaux (ABELO)), bilateral donors (Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands, German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and Swiss Cooperation) and United Nations partners (UNCDF and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)), UNDP is supporting the development of a new decentralization policy (2018-2027) and laws on transfer of competences to local governments. The policy will create an environment conducive to pro-Goal community development plans to address the needs of men, women, girls, youth and

disadvantaged groups in order to leave no one behind. UNDP will support implementation of these plans through strengthening institutional capacities of local governments on gender-responsive planning, budgeting and resource mobilization.

20. UNDP will further support local governments to: (a) align their planning process with the NDP; (b) experiment with new forms of decision-making, such as participatory budgeting and planning, thus strengthen their accountability to all; and (c) integrate capacity development programmes into local economic development strategies. The capacities of citizens as right holders will be strengthened to hold duty bearers accountable and advocate for public space and dialogue. To ensure representation and equal participation of citizens in local decision-making processes, UNDP will strengthen the operationalization of existing local mechanisms for good governance and community development.

21. UNDP will promote access to decision-making for women, youth and other specific groups and strengthen women's political leadership at the local level. UNDP will support CSOs to advocate for the implementation of UPR recommendations on gender equality and protection of human rights and non-discrimination of women and girls. In the spirit of leaving no one behind, UNDP will design targeted interventions to tackle GBV and improve women's access to land.

Priority III. Strengthen community resilience to climate change and disaster

22. Burundi has signed and ratified several multilateral environmental agreements including the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Aligned with signature solutions 3 and 4, the programme will support the elaboration and implementation of the national adaptation plan. Within the national strategy on disaster risk reduction aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDP will, in collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), support the development of a country disaster profile and improvement of communities' technical and operational capacities for disaster management, notably in the provinces most affected by floods, landslides and drought (Bujumbura, Makamba Kirundo and Mimirwa). In partnership with GEF, the programme will strengthen watershed management through reforestation, early warning and disaster management mechanisms adapted to the needs of different groups (women, youth, returnees and displaced communities) and improve meteorological information. This will enhance community resilience and reduce population displacement. The programme will enhance sustainable and gender-responsive natural resource management. In partnership with GCF, UNDP will reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock to take advantage of global partnership opportunities for climate change finance.

23. In 2013, within the framework of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL), UNDP supported the Government to carry out a study on renewable energy,²⁸ which revealed high hydroelectric and solar potential. UNDP, in partnership with the Burundi Agency for Rural Electrification, will support the establishment of mini-grids, micro-grids and solar platforms that will enable women and youth groups to engage in businesses development. In synergy with GIZ, the European Union, the African Development Bank (AfDB), civil society, the private sector and other United Nations agencies, UNDP will support Burundi in implementing its SE4All commitments and meet its nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement.

24. UNDP will retain and strengthen its collaboration with like-minded partners such as the European Union and the Governments of Belgium, France, Japan, Netherlands and Switzerland by bridging the gap between the Government and donors, undertaking policy dialogue, joint analysis and field visits, knowledge-sharing and demonstrating development results. It will play a central role in aid coordination and dialogue by revamping the National Committee for Aid Coordination and facilitating dialogue with partners. This programme will explore alternative strategies for mobilizing domestic resources to finance the implementation of the Goals. In collaboration with the United Nations development system and humanitarian actors, UNDP will explore opportunities to bridge the humanitarian-development-peace nexus through joint analyses and planning. Within the United Nations resilience framework for Burundi, UNDP, in collaboration with UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), will play

²⁸ https://seforall.org/sites/default/files/Burundi_RAGA_FR_Released.pdf

a coordinating role in supporting the implementation of the resilience framework's outcomes on livelihoods diversification, social cohesion, peacebuilding and disaster risk management.

25. UNDP will: (a) promote South-South and triangular cooperation, for example with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and United Republic of Tanzania for cross-border initiatives, durable solutions and reintegration, Côte d'Ivoire for justice reform and Cameroon for public administration; and (b) strengthen partnerships with CSOs (advocacy, services delivery) and academia (research and internships) and explore partnerships with the private sector (business and clean renewable energy development).

26. Within the framework of the common chapter of the strategic plans of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN-Women, UNDP will strengthen the capacities of youth to develop energy and information and communications technology start-ups.

27. In collaboration with UNHCR, UNDP will support socioeconomic reintegration of returnees through the development of rural integrated villages.

III. Programme and risk management

28. The programme will be implemented under the coordination of the Ministry of Finance, Budget and Cooperation for Economic Development. It will be nationally executed. If necessary, national implementation will be replaced by direct implementation to enable response to force majeure and to ensure protection and accountability of UNDP programming results. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks and to develop the capacity of implementing partners and continually use the results of quality assurance activities to monitor programme effectiveness and efficiency and support decision making.

29. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework. The country office will strengthen its programmatic and operational capacities to achieve real impact. As per Executive Board decision 2013/9, cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the projects concerned.

30. UNDP will continue to partner with national and local government partners, the private sector and civil society including women's organizations, through steering and technical committees at every stage of the project cycle to ensure the Government's leadership and mutual accountability. The involvement of these partners in the implementation of the programme will be guiding principles for UNDP. UNDP will use United Nations Volunteers to strengthen project implementation especially at the community level.

31. The programme will serve as a platform for renewed confidence and re-engagement of the technical and financial partners for their involvement in dialogue and development coordination. To this effect, country platforms on collective resilience and well-being will be explored to address complex structural problems and deliver innovative solutions for achievement of the Goals. The programme will be built on United Nations inter-agency coordination and on the development-humanitarian-peace nexus to curb the risks related to the uncertainties of crisis prediction.

32. Programme implementation may be subject to the following risks: (a) low resource mobilization; (b) effects of climate change on livelihoods; (c) high turnover of implementing partners' staff; (d) worsening socioeconomic situation; (e) fiduciary risks; and (e) weak institutional capacity.

33. To mitigate these risks, UNDP will: (a) strengthen its resource mobilization strategy to diversify its funding base by developing partnerships with the private sector, foundations, international financial institutions and the GCF; (b) apply the UNDP social and environmental standards to monitor environmental and natural disaster-related risks and fully mainstream gender when designing and

implementing all projects; (c) advocate for information-sharing and designation of alternate programme coordination staff within partner offices; (d) review risks during steering committee meetings and undertake scenario planning risk analysis to better adjust the programme; (e) undertake HACT spot checks to ensure full programme and financial compliance; and (f) mainstream institutional capacity-building in programme implementation.

IV. Programme monitoring and evaluation

34. In close cooperation with United Nations development systems, multilateral and bilateral partners, sufficiently disaggregated data from qualitative surveys will be systematically collected and used to produce the evidence and analysis that form the basis for the programme and to better monitor national and local efforts towards the achievement of targeted indicators. The UNDP gender marker will be used to track gender-based investments and to improve planning and decision-making. A thematic evaluation of the gender portfolio will be undertaken.

35. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the programme will be aligned with the M&E frameworks of the UNDAF and NDP. In addition, the results and resources framework is fully aligned with the integrated results and resources framework (IRRF) of the Strategic Plan. Annual, midterm and final reviews will be undertaken with implementing partners and beneficiary representatives. Programme outputs and outcomes will be monitored through indicators and information gathered will be used for decision-making.

36. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, UNDP will work to strengthen the capacity of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies to produce basic data disaggregated by sex, provinces and groups. This will help to assess progress towards achievement of the Goals at national and local levels. At least 5 per cent of the programme budget will be allocated to data collection and M&E and 15 per cent to gender.

37. The Programme will leverage the national guide on monitoring and evaluation of local development plans (plans communaux de développement communautaire) to reinforce the participation of civil society and community groups in monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the local level.

38. UNDP will develop a multi-year study plan and research programme to guide its work with strategic research institutions such as the University Research Center for Economic and Social Development, Institute of Economic Development and think tanks to conduct thematic studies to test certain hypotheses of the programme's theory of change.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Burundi (2019-2023)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL 1: Develop growth-enhancing sectors for the structural transformation of the economy				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2: By 2023, women and youth and the most vulnerable groups are socio-economic and politically empowered and enjoy social protection.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: OUTCOME 3: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
Outcome indicator(s) of baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme output	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (\$)
Indicator 1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, specifically children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable Baseline²⁹: (a) Women: 1% (b) Men: 1.2% Target: (a) 1.5%; (b) 2.1%	Burundi Living Standards Survey ISTEERU Frequency of data collection: Annual Global Food Index Health Statistics Frequency of data collection: Annual Yearbook IRRF data Frequency of data collection: Annual	Output 1.1: Women, youth, displaced, returnees, Batwas and persons with disabilities are empowered to gain access to financial and non-financial assets to build productive, processing and trading capacities for sustainable livelihoods Indicator 1.1.1. Number of persons accessing financial assets disaggregated by sex and groups Baseline: (a) Men: 5,402 (b) Women: 8,253 (c) Batwas: 0 d) Persons living with disability: 0 (e) Displaced persons and returnees: 0 Target: (a) Men: 14,002 (b) Women: 18,728 (c) Batwas: 1,000 (d) Persons living with disability: 500 (e) IDPs and returnees: 5,000 Indicator 1.1.2. Number of persons accessing non-financial assets disaggregated by sex and groups Baseline: (a) Men: 244 (b) Women: 765	Ministry of Interior and Local Development Ministry of Finance, Budget and Cooperation for Economic Development Ministry of Social Affairs and Gender Chamber of Commerce and Industry European Union World Bank/AfDB Governments of Netherlands, Japan and Swiss Cooperation Peacebuilding Fund CSOs Private Sector Local governments UNCDF FAO IFAD	Regular: \$30,757,650 Other: \$25,500,000

²⁹ Burundi, Rapport National de Cartographie Indicateurs de Référence ODD, 2018

		<p>(c) Batwas: 0 (d) Persons living with disability: 0 (e) Displaced persons and returnees: 0 Target: (a) Men: 2,070 (b) Women: 5,560 (c) Batwas: 500 (d) Persons living with disability: 200 (e) IDPs and returnees: 1,000</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3: Number of micro-, small and medium-size enterprises in communities, especially women entrepreneurs/ women's associations, utilizing service development platforms for inclusive and sustainable non-farm livelihoods Baseline Male-headed: 176 Female-headed: 20 Target Male-headed: 276 Female-headed: 200</p> <p>Output 1.2. Central and local governments have improved technical and operational capacities to mainstream gender and promote inclusive local development</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of local governments having inclusive local economic development conducive strategies and plans in place: (a) with gender-responsive and inclusive institutional frameworks; (b) with public-private partnerships for accelerating catalytic local economic development initiatives Baseline: (a) 0; (b) 0 Target: (a): 15; (b): 15</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Existence of a gender-responsive operational development coordination mechanism Baseline: No Target: Yes</p>		
--	--	---	--	--

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL 4: Strengthening governance, security and national sovereignty				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1. By 2023, women and men of all ages and particularly vulnerable groups, equitably access services of institutions that guarantee accountability, peace, gender equality, justice and respect for human rights in an effective, independent and transparent manner.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2. Accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development				
Indicator 1: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience with public services Baseline: Men: 00 Women: 0% Target: (TBD) Men: 10% increase Women: 10% increase	Ministry of Justice Frequency of data collection: Annual IRRF data Frequency of data collection: Annual GINI Index Frequency of data collection: Annual Human Development Index	Output 2.1: Increased technical/operational capacities of public institutions to deliver quality judicial and administrative services to the population, whilst ensuring women's rights commitments, are delivered Indicator 2.1.1. Number of people who have access to justice (including land disputes) disaggregated by sex and other characteristics Baseline: (a) Men: 19,019 (b) Women: 4,598 (c) Batwas: 0 (d) Persons living with disability: 0 (e) Displaced persons and returnees: 0 Target: (a): 24,823 (b): 9,518 (c): 200 (d): 200 (e):1,000 Indicator 2.1.2. Number of GBV cases (a) reported to judicial authorities; and (b) number of reported cases receiving judgment in the formal justice system Baseline: (a) 1,232 (b) 499 Target: (a) 2,500 (b) 2,000 Indicator 2.1.3. Number of people (men and women) accessing the newly established administrative one-stop-centres. Baseline (2018): (a) Women: 3,141 (a) Men: 10,521 Target: a) Women: 10,000	Ministry of Justice, Bar Association, Ministry of Interior, CSOs ISTEEBU Ministry of Public Administration Ministry of Health	Regular: \$14,757,650 Other: \$77,171,429

		a) Men: 32,000		
		<p>Output 2.2: Increased technical/operational capacities of health institutions to deliver quality health services to the population and reduce gender inequalities in health provision</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of persons who have received treatment for malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis disaggregated by sex and other characteristics Baseline: (a) Malaria cases reached: 3,688,412 men; 4,445,507 women (b) HIV/AIDS cases reached: 20,063 men; 40,052 women (c) Tuberculosis cases reached: 5,127 men; 2,735 women Target: (a) Malaria: Men: 3,768,670 (2018); 3,467,176 (2019); 3,259,195 (2020) Women: 4,542,238 (2018); 4,178,859 (2019); 3,928,188 (2020) (b) Men: 20,199 (2018); 21,566 (2019); 22,799 (2020) Women: 40,324 (2018); 43,052 (2019); 45,515 (2020) (c) Tuberculosis: Men: 5,509 (2018); 5,790 (2019); 6,074 (2020); Women: 2,939 (2018); 3,088 (2019); 3,240 (2020)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Existence of inter-institutional gender responsive, operational health coordination mechanisms Baseline: No Target: Yes</p>	Ministry of Health Global Fund	
		<p>Output 2.3. National tertiary institutions have strengthened capacities to improve gender-responsive technical skills of public servants and local actors.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1: Number of public servants and local actors benefitting from capacity development programmes disaggregated by sex and institutions Baseline: ENA (a) Men: 282; (b) Women: 277</p>	CFPJ ENA CNFAL Police Academy	

		CFPJ (a) Men: 22; (b) Women: 41 CNFAL (a) Men: 1,393; (b) Women: 515 Police Academy (a) Men: 0; (b) Women: 3 Targets: ENA (a):1,000; (b): 1,000 CFPJ (a): 220; (b) 350 CNFAL (a): 2,300; (b): 1,515 Police Academy (a) Men: 200; (b) Women: 103		
		Output 2.4. Local actors particularly women have adequate gender equality and leadership capacities to promote the use of community platforms in reconciliation, prevention and peaceful resolution of conflict Indicator 2.3.1. Number of functional dialogue/mediation platforms set up in communities Baseline: 18 Target: 60 Indicator 2.3.2. Proportion of women and youth who lead the dialogue initiatives at the provincial and community level Baseline: (a) Women: 5% (b) Youth: 10% Target: (a) 30%; (b) 30%	European Union Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands UN-Women Peacebuilding Fund	
		Output 2.4. Local governments have improved technical and operational capacities for gender-sensitive planning, implementation, monitoring and resource mobilization Indicator 2.4.1: Number of local governments having gender-sensitive development plans and budgets aligned with Sustainable Development Goal targets and national priorities.	Ministry of Decentralization and Institutional Reform Ministry of Interior, Patriotic Formation and Local Development ABELO	

		Baseline: 0 Target: 25 Indicator 2.4.2: Number of local governments with effective innovative mechanisms for civic engagement, including the participation of women and marginalized groups Baseline: 0 Target: 25 Indicator 2.4.3: Percentage of targets met in the implementation of local gender sensitive and pro-Goal development plans. Baseline: 0 Target: 60% for each.	UNCDF	
		Output 2.5. National Statistics Institutions have increased capacity to monitor and evaluate the NDP (2018-2027) and provision of data disaggregated a by sex and marginalized groups Indicator 2.6.1. Existence of data collection and analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data (sex, territorial, etc) to monitor progress towards the Goals: (a) Conventional data collection methods (e.g. surveys); (b) Administrative reporting systems; (c) New data sources (e.g. big data) Baseline: (a) No; (b) No; (c) No Target: (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) Yes Indicator 2.6.2. Existence of Sustainable Development Goal hub to accelerate implementation of 2030 Agenda and identify innovative practices Baseline: No Target: Yes	ISTEEBU	
Strategic result 2: The crises, disasters and resources are managed for improved community resilience NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL 3: Environmentally sustainable management, climate change and land use planning				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 4. By 2023, the national and decentralized authorities adopt and apply disaster risk management and prevention mechanisms, sustainable natural resources management (water, land, forests), climate change mitigation and adaptation and ecosystems protection to ensure a better community resilience				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 3. Building resilience to crises and shocks, in order to safeguard development gains				

<p>Indicator 1: Number of displaced persons as a result of natural disaster disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline: (a) Women: 78,790 (b) Men: 72,730 Target: (a) 54,600; (b) 50,400</p> <p>Indicator 2: Proportion of natural ecosystems surface area in protected areas</p> <p>Baseline: 44% Target: 60%</p>	<p>Burundi Living Standards Survey Frequency of data collection: Annual</p> <p>IRRF data Frequency of data collection: Annual</p> <p>ISTEEBU Frequency of data collection: Annual</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Evidence-based assessment and planning tools and mechanisms applied to enable implementation of gender-sensitive and risk-informed resilience, prevention and preparedness to limit the impact of natural hazards on communities</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of local governments with operational early warning systems to limit the gender-differentiated impact of climate change and disaster risks Baseline: 10 Target: 25</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of internally displaced persons, returnees and members of host communities benefiting from durable solutions including green jobs and livelihoods, disaggregated by sex Baseline: Men: 2,526 Women: 2,426 Target: Men: 8,000 Women: 12,000</p> <p>Output 3.2: Solutions adopted to improve access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy particularly for women and displaced communities</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of households accessing clean, affordable and sustainable energy access (mini-grid, micro-grid, solar platforms, etc.). Baseline: (a) Women-headed: 100 (b) Displaced households: 200 (c) Batwas: 50 (d) Men-headed: 650 Target: (a) Women-headed: 300 (b) Displaced households: 600 (c) Batwas: 150 (d) Men-headed: 1,950</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Cooperation GIZ European Union GEF GCF CSOs Private sector</p>	<p>Regular: \$22,757,650 Other: \$32,202,433</p>
--	---	--	---	--

		<p>Output 3.3. Solutions scaled up for sustainable and gender-responsive management of natural resource</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1: Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: Area of existing protected area under improved management (hectares): Baseline: 1,055 hectares Target: 5,000 hectares</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2: Number of women participating in decision-making on the use and management of natural resources Baseline: 5 Target: 20</p>	
--	--	--	--