

Mapping of Resources and Gaps for the Implementation of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi

23 June 2008

Executive Summary

In resolution A/RES/60/180, the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) was mandated to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post conflict peace building and recovery. The same document recognizes that support from the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) could include gathering and analyzing information relating to the availability of financial resources.

This mapping provides details on the Resources and Gaps for the Implementation of the Strategic Framework in Burundi. It can assist country-specific meetings in the areas of resource mobilization and coordination of the international community's support to Burundi.

This document consists of two distinct parts. Part I provides a short analysis of the macro-economic environment and an update of resource flows. Part II lists more than 150 projects related to peacebuilding priorities and gives a preliminary assessment of related gaps. This is the first analysis developed on the resources and gaps for the implementation of the Strategic Framework in Burundi.



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Part I – Financial Resources for Peacebuilding

Introduction

It was proposed in the initial mapping note, distributed on 3 October 2007 to the Country Specific Configuration for Burundi, to conduct a more thorough analysis of financing gaps, based on the priorities agreed with the Government of Burundi. This document responds to this request by providing details on the resources and gaps for the implementation of the Strategic Framework in Burundi. It supports the Commission's engagement to provide sustained attention to and support for the mobilization of resources to Burundi, in support of its peacebuilding priorities¹.

1. Domestic Resources

In post-conflict contexts, a critical challenge is to ensure the necessary internal conditions to trigger the growth and mobilization of domestic resources, which are indispensable for sustained socio-economic recovery. An enabling domestic environment is vital in this regard, as is good governance for sustainable development². Yet in the aftermaths of conflict, mobilizing domestic savings, both public and private, sustaining adequate levels of productive investment and increasing human capacity is difficult and cannot be easily leveraged in support of peacebuilding. In Burundi, government resource mobilization (1.1), debt relief (1.2) and domestic private resources (1.3) are of particular importance.

1.1. Government Resources

¹ The PBSO is thankful for the information provided by bilateral, regional and multilateral partners on their activities in Burundi. (Contact: PBSO/External Relations Section, Julien Serre, serre@un.org)

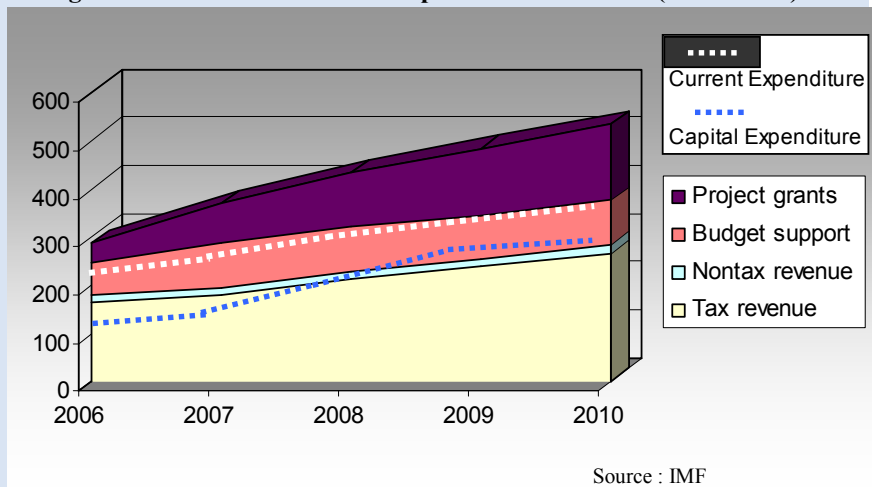
² Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development, March 2003

The Strategic Framework notes that *peacebuilding requires the State to have the necessary technical, human and financial resources to manage public business transparently and efficiently* (paragraph 19). In Burundi, domestic resources were depleted by conflict, which still affects the government’s ability to provide quality basic public services in addition to contributing to corruption, as noted by the Strategic Framework. Yet the authorities' continued *commitment to prudent macroeconomic policies* has recently contributed to positive economic outcomes. This translates into renewed support from the partners of Burundi, and in particular negotiation for a new Poverty Reduction Growth Facility arrangement (IMF's low-interest lending facility), which has been concluded and *will be presented to the IMF's Executive Board in July 2008* (source: IMF).

Government Operations

External budget support continues to fill gaps between programmed and actual expenditure, even though current and capital expenditure are projected to increase in the coming years (see figure 1).

Figure 1: Central Government Operations 2006-2010 (billion Fbu)



Tax revenue is expected to continue growing in absolute terms and as a share of total revenues in the coming years.

- + *Non tax revenue* remained limited.
- + *Budget support* is crucial to cover deficits in government expenditure.

Expenditure only slightly exceeds total revenue and grants. The primary deficit in 2007 (excluding grants) was limited (5.9% of GDP) and overall budget deficit was +1%, including grants. Excluding grants, the budget deficit on a commitment basis would have reached 19.3% in 2007.

It is expected that tax revenue will grow in 2008 in Burundi thanks to satisfactory projected GDP growth in 2008 (+4.5%), while inflation is expected to continue decreasing (+14% in 2008, +9% in 2009 projected). Government resource trends are therefore positive.

Overall, governance is a crucial element for effective government resource mobilization. In particular, macroeconomic performance was generally satisfactory in the first half of 2007 before being pushed off track by a governance incident and emerging fiscal slippages (see section 2.1). The authorities have taken action to correct the governance problem, bring the fiscal program back on track, and accelerate structural reform. At the request of donors, the IMF sent a macroeconomic assessment letter in November 2007 to facilitate *disbursement of 2007 donor budget support*. Key recent initiatives to improve governance and build capacity are listed in Part II of this document.

1.2. Domestic Private Resources & Business Climate

Amongst the mutual engagements in the *Strategic Framework* is the need to strengthen *dialogue between the Government and the private sector* in order to increase its value added in the recovery of macroeconomic indicators (paragraph 59). This value added will increase in Burundi by fostering the growth of the formal sector, the development of the necessary public infrastructure, the improvement of the business environment, the support to employment creation and microfinance:

Obstacles to socio-economic recovery

The formal private sector is limited in Burundi, compared with the public and para-public sectors. Production is geared toward the local market, *exports* account for only a minor share of the production. A *shallow local market, high taxes and lack of access to financing* impede the expansion of industry. Few firms or households have disposable income that can be channeled toward savings, and *domestic saving rate* is very low. *The shortage of support infrastructure limits the prospects for economic growth* in particular with the persistence of water and energy shortages. Delays in moving towards *regional economic integration* are also an obstacle to growth.

Employment is key to stability, reintegration, economic growth and sustainable peace in Burundi. Transition from conflict to peace creates new windows of opportunities for social and economic change. Employment can deliver the new economic benefits associated with the transition to peace, and lack of employment for vulnerable groups is justifiably identified by the *Strategic Framework* (paragraph 38) as a risk for socio-economic recovery.

The growing role of microfinance can be further mobilized. While not highlighted by the Strategic Framework, microfinance was discussed in the context of the work of the PBC's Organizational Committee (Spring 2008) and its ***potential for the implementation of peacebuilding priorities*** was strongly emphasized. Burundi's PRSP recommends developing microfinance institutions and rural microcredit. In this regard, a 2006 decree now directs oversight of microfinance in the country, potentially opening new business opportunities for microfinance institutions. Microfinance service providers served over 365,000 clients in Burundi in early 2007, double the amount of 2005. Yet only 2% of the 7.5 million inhabitants are served by traditional commercial banks, and microfinance barely reaches 5% of the population.

The lack of an ***appropriate business environment*** (section 2.6) limits socio-economic recovery. That is why Burundi's Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) private sector strategy (April 2004) focuses on this challenge, by aiming at improving the business environment for agriculture and non-agricultural growth. ***Such efforts, on the part of the private sector, include governance:*** as noted in the *Strategic Framework* (paragraphs 18 & 59), "*in order to strengthen the emerging democracy, it is essential to have interaction and consultation between all actors of society, [including] the private sector*" and "*given its potential for peacebuilding, the private sector is encouraged to integrate the priorities of the Strategic Framework into its activities*", in particular "*to contribute actively to action to combat corruption and promote respect for the rules of competition*". Certain recent projects build on these observations (see Part II).

1.3. Debt

The PBC is committed in the *Strategic Framework* (paragraph 55 b) to *providing sustained attention to and support for the mobilization of resources to Burundi in support of its peacebuilding priorities.* Part of this mobilization could include ***freed resources from debt relief operations*** – an issue not specifically mentioned in the context of the Framework but for which there is growing recognition on the particular needs of post-conflict countries on debt (see next box on GA resolution). This includes so-called 'HIPC', Paris Club and non Paris Club matters:

*** HIPC - Burundi's indebtedness remains excessive and the country has yet to benefit from full debt relief. The IMF and the Bank recently carried out a Debt Sustainability Assessment (DSA).** It concluded that even after full delivery of full enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative assistance, Burundi will remain at high risk of debt distress, mainly

due to the country's low export base. It suggests that the Government of Burundi should implement reforms to increase and diversify the export base, promote growth and prudent debt management, including ensuring external financing in the form of grants or highly concessional loans.

*According to the IMF, the authorities have made uneven progress toward the HIPC completion point (CP). They established an HIPC Oversight Committee in June 2007 and launched an audit of the HIPC account in December 2007. Given the delays experienced in meeting some of the triggers for the HIPC CP, the **IMF program does not rely on full HIPC/MDRI relief in 2008**; the CP may be met in late 2008 or early 2009. Under HIPC, Burundi already benefits from a reduction of debt service equivalent to 91.5 % of current obligations; once the CP is reached, Burundi's debt will be reduced by an amount \$821 million in net present value terms. **A one-year delay in reaching CP (from September 2008) would imply a loss of US\$2.7 million in MDRI relief.***

* **Paris Club** - Paris Club creditors agreed in 2004 to a restructuring of Burundi's public external debt. They later agreed to top-up the debt reduction rate to 90% ("Cologne terms") when Burundi reached decision point under the HIPC initiative in July 2005, for the treatment of maturities falling due up to January 22, 2008. *Paris Club creditors have recently provided immediate debt relief to Liberia*, a country which was also at decision point, for the remaining HIPC transition period. This case illustrates the potential for additional debt relief, before a country reaches *completion point*.

Meanwhile, the Burundian authorities continue their discussions with *non-Paris Club* creditors. *China canceled Burundi's debt* (US\$13.7 million) in 2007.

General Assembly – Debt Resolution 62/186

A recent GA resolution on debt (A/C.2/62/186 on External Debt Crisis and Development) "welcomes the efforts of, and calls upon the international community to provide flexibility, and stresses the need to continue those efforts in **helping post-conflict developing countries**, especially those that are heavily indebted and poor, to achieve initial reconstruction for economic and social development".

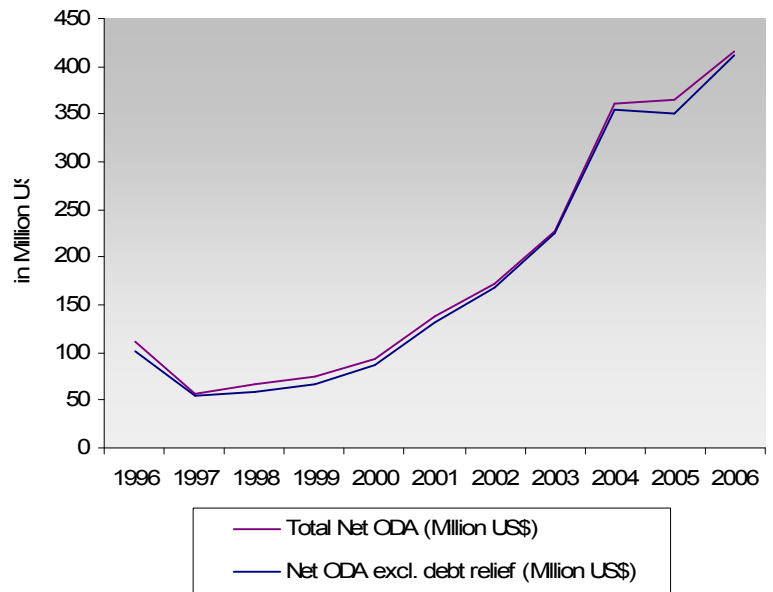
The Report of the *second mission of the PBC to Burundi (10 -15 May 2008)* took note of some areas of particular concern as expressed by the Government of Burundi. This included "the urgent need for donors and international financial institutions (IFIs) to treat Burundi as essentially a post-conflict country, for which some terms of foreign assistance need to be relaxed and for the Peacebuilding Commission to advocate this position on behalf of the Government of Burundi".

2. External Resources

2.1. Aid Flows

Conflict had turned Burundi into an “aid orphan”, but aid picked up as peace was restored (figure 1). Official Development Assistance (ODA) was high in the early 1990s and fell during the crisis, from US\$320 million in 1992 to less than \$100m after 1996. Aid then steadily increased until 2003, and again since 2005- with an increase by more than 13% in 2006 from 2005, to over \$415m. The donor base is increasing as bilateral donors stepped up support since 2005.

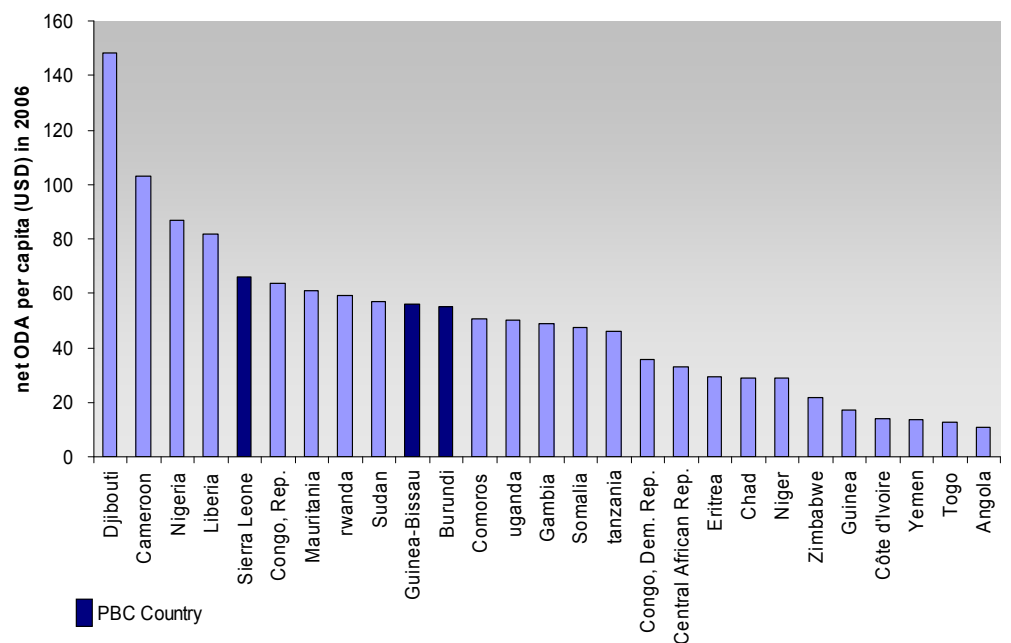
Figure 1 – ODA Flows to Burundi (m US\$)



Source: OECD

With \$55 in ODA per capita in 2006, Burundi compares favorably to its neighbors (Figure 2), although below other countries under consideration by the PBC. Burundi enjoys its *highest ratio of aid per capita since 1992*.

Figure 2 – net ODA receipts per capita (in \$, 2006)



* **Round Table - A Round Table of the partners in development** was held in Bujumbura on 24-25 May 2007 in collaboration with the UN system and the Government. Financial contributions amounted to **\$681.2 million for 2007-2010**, above initial requirements. The Round Table also recommended the strengthening of the partnership between Burundi and its partners for better coordination and implementation of international assistance.

As noted in the *Strategic Framework* (paragraph 55 b), *the PBC will provide sustained attention to and support for the mobilization of resources to Burundi in support of its peacebuilding priorities, and help to ensure that the pledges and commitments made at the Round Table are honored.*

In addition, a recent Report on the *second PBC mission to Burundi* took note of some areas of particular concern as expressed by the Government, including the *urgent need for Round Table representatives to fulfill their commitments as a complementary approach that reinforces the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi, and for both national and international partners to step-up efforts to establish appropriate mechanisms, such as sectoral and joint programmes, to facilitate the release of additional funds.*

* **Budget Support** - At the Round Table of the partners in development, donors earmarked **\$191.4 million for budget support (2007-2010)**. This accounts for more than a quarter of total announced contributions.

Yet governance problems delayed the conclusion of the IMF Sixth Review Under the Arrangement Under the PRGF. A major governance incident in early 2007 destabilized the budget, undermined the macroeconomic program, exposed public financial management problems, and delayed disbursement of external budgetary support. The government of Burundi has adopted additional fiscal and other measures but still needs to strengthen government controls over expenditures.

The *European Community is Burundi's largest provider of general budget support*, with €90m (\$150m) scheduled for 2009-2013.

Other bilateral and multilateral sources of budget support are listed in sections 2.4 and 2.5 and in Part II (page 17).

2.2. **Transition from Humanitarian Assistance to Early Recovery**

Humanitarian assistance to Burundi for 2008 reaches \$31.7 million, 67% of which was committed as of 15 June 2008. Priorities center on monitoring of repatriation of refugees living in camps in Tanzania; long-term reintegration of vulnerable and displaced persons; improved access to basic services; and promotion of alternative income generating activities. Several initiatives are listed in Part II. With the planned closing of the OCHA office by mid-2008, OCHA focuses on a shift to early recovery through a staged handover to national and UN actors. UNHCR and its partners have already drawn up a joint programme aimed at addressing regional development needs.

In the short-term, humanitarian needs remain important, in particular due to a combination of rapidly increasing import prices for food and drought conditions. Additional funds may therefore be needed in the short term to finance enhanced safety nets and urgent upgrading of agricultural infrastructure.

Figure 4 - Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor to Burundi (2008)

Donor	Funding USD	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges USD
European Commission (ECHO)	14,454,607	45.6 %	5,547,337
Netherlands	5,678,728	17.9 %	0
Japan	3,177,570	10.0 %	3,800,000
Italy	2,958,580	9.3 %	0
Denmark	2,644,638	8.3 %	0
Canada	1,022,495	3.2 %	0
Sweden	1,001,662	3.2 %	0
Germany	788,644	2.5 %	0
Grand Total:	31,726,924	100 %	8,347,337

Source : OCHA FTS

2.3. **Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and other funds**

On 29 January 2007, the Secretary-General formally announced that an allocation of **\$35 million** from the Peacebuilding Fund had been made towards Burundi, during an address to the summit of the African Union.

PBF Priority Plan

- | |
|---|
| 1) Governance |
| 2) Strengthening Rule of Law and the Security Sector |
| 3) Strengthening Rule of Law and the Protection of Human Rights |
| 4) Property/Land Issues |

A **priority plan for peacebuilding** was jointly elaborated by the Government of Burundi and the United Nations in collaboration with international partners and the civil society. This plan was submitted to the Peacebuilding

Support Office in December 2006, and later examined, in January 2007, by a team of various UN Departments and Agencies. The Priority Plan identified four priority areas (see box) on the basis of which projects are selected. A Joint Steering Committee was then set up.

As of 7 May 2008, this Joint Steering Committee, comprising representatives of the Government, BINUB, civil society and international partners, **approved 17 projects totaling \$33.8 million** out of the \$35 million allocated from the PBF. PBF projects are described in Part II of the document.

PBF Funding

44 donors have committed resources to the PBF. The main donors are Sweden (\$42.3 m), the United Kingdom (\$35.9 m), Norway (\$32.12 m), Japan (\$20 m), Canada (\$18.7 m) and the Netherlands (\$18.5 m), accounting for more than 60% of deposited funds.

Burundi also receives support from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF) – in 2007, the country received \$8.5 m from CERF under the Under-Funded Emergency window for projects with WFP, FAO, and UNICEF. Projects focused on food security, agriculture and the reintegration of Burundians in Tanzania. Two projects were also funded by UNDEF in 2008 on dialogue and civic education.

2.4. Resources & Priorities of Multilateral and Regional Donors

* **European Commission** - In the framework of the 9th European Development Fund (EDF) (2003-2007), the EC focused its assistance on three main areas: (a) rural development (b) governance and justice, (c) macro-economic and social development. DDR and SSR have been tackled in the context of the Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program. EC assistance under the 10th EDF (2008-2013) should reach **€188 m** (\$293 m) with Envelope A (programmable) and **€24 m** under Envelope B (unforeseen needs) for a **total of €213 million**, and will be a continuation of conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts. Good governance is the focus of a large programme under the 9th EDF whose implementation started in 2007, and will be pursued for 2010-2013.

EC Support for 2008-2013

1) Concentration domains

a) Support to agricultural production, including rural development, rehabilitation of road infrastructures, access to energy, etc. €52 m

b) Support to health sector €25 m

2) **General Budget Support** €90 m

3) **Governance**, including justice

€10m

Other areas

€11m

Source: Country Strategy Document, 2008-2013

The 10th EDF aims to i) reinforce capacities and legitimacy of the State, ii) support justice reform, iii) support decentralization and iv) prepare the 2010 elections. Specific attention will be given to the legal system, to clarify property rights, counter environmental crime and ensure effective and impartial administration of public environmental goods. A particular focus will be on building up capacity of parliament and civil society. The EC is also providing *budgetary support for a total of €30 m* (2007-2008) and *€90 m* (2009-2013).

* **World Bank** - The government of Burundi is currently implementing seven operations funded by IDA, totaling about *\$241 million in commitments*, including the MDRP (see box). In addition, the World Bank's Board has recently approved two additional operations and one additional financing amounting in total to \$80 million.

About one third of IDA's annual financing to Burundi is in the form of budget support. Three IDA-financed regional operations also include activities in Burundi.

The World Bank is in the process of preparing a new *Country Assistance Strategy* (CAS) to cover mid-2008-mid-2012, designed to assist Burundi's transition from a post-conflict economy to a developing economy. The CAS will focus on: (i) promoting sustainable and broad-based economic growth; and (ii) improving access to social services and consolidating social stability.

Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP)

The MDRP is a multi-agency effort, financed in roughly equal amounts by the World Bank and 13 donors. The MDRP supports the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in the greater Great Lakes region, including Burundi. Funding is provided by an IDA grant of \$35.8 m (76% disbursed) & MDTF grant of \$41.8 m (44% disbursed). 24,498 have been demobilized to date and 20,144 former Gardiens de la Paix and militia members have received reinsertion allowances to date.

(source: MDRP)

* **IMF** - For 2008, external financing of the IMF program, excluding projects, amounts to *\$141 m*, and includes disbursements from the IMF under the existing PRGF arrangement (*\$11 m*); the World Bank (\$25 m); the European Union (\$19 m in new support); the ADB (\$11 m); bilateral donors (\$31 m), conventional debt relief (\$4 m) and HIPC debt relief (\$40 m).

* **African Development Bank (ADB) Group** - ADB supports Burundi and agreed to provide more than \$226 million (\$149.35 million in Net Present Value terms) in debt relief in December 2005.

The *African Development Fund* disbursed \$3.5 million in grants and loans in 2007, with outstanding loans amounting to \$140.1 million in December 2007 (source: IMF). The AfDB will also provide budget support in 2008.

ADB's strategy in Burundi for the 2005-2009 period positions itself within the Interim Strategic Framework for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction. As such, ADB's help to Burundi focuses on two areas: i) improving living conditions for the Burundian population living in rural areas and ii) contributing to the improvement of economic governance.

* **The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)** provides technical assistance for peace consolidation, governance, democracy promotion and gender development.

In the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region (December 2006) it was agreed that a *Special Fund for Reconstruction and Development* (SFRD) of the Great Lakes Region should be created and managed by the African Development Bank. The goal of the Fund is to contribute to the economic development and reconstruction, including for Burundi. As of February 29 2008, \$12.1 m has been committed. Several donors have pledged resources to be provided when the ADB will start administering the Fund's resources (source: ADB).

* **The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)** has continued to support the Burundi's Parliament, by strengthening the capacities of parliamentarians and improving communication services. Examples of IPU activities are listed in Part II of this document.

* **The OECD DAC** Network on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-Operation (CPDC) has launched in-country SSR consultations, focused on the OECD/DAC Handbook on Security System Reform, with DAC members operating in countries in transition. Burundi, with support from BINUB, was selected to host the first such consultation (4-5 December 2007 in Bujumbura). The OECD Fragile States Group has also began work to track aid flows to fragile states, highlighting in particular the situation in Burundi until over 2000-2006. In a common event with OECD- PBSO (2 June 2008, Paris), organized with the support of the French government, the case of Burundi was also discussed.

2.5. **Resources from Bilateral Donors to Peacebuilding Priorities**

Starting in 2005, bilateral cooperation has picked up in Burundi and several cooperation agreements have been signed. Following is a non comprehensive list of bilateral support:

Resources from Bilateral Donors
<i>Belgium</i> has prioritized for 2007-2009 with an Indicative Cooperation Program, and for a total of € 60 million over three years, good governance (€ 15.5 m), economic development and agriculture (€9 m), health and education (€10 m each). Belgium is also providing support for capacity building (studies, expertise and scholarships). Burundi also benefits from a special support line under Conflict Prevention, which funds a number of projects listed in Part II. A new cooperation agreement was signed on 7 March 2008 with Burundi.
<i>Denmark</i> supports programs on the advancement of women and the reintegration of returning refugees in Burundi.
<i>France</i> prioritizes support its on 1) reconstruction of education infrastructure 2) governance and the rule of law 3) training 4) promotion of French and 5) support to socio-economic recovery of vulnerable populations. Priorities are reflected in a Partnership Framework for 2006-2010. Total support is €47m for 2006-2010 and 14 staff is provided for technical assistance. France funds projects in all areas of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding.
<i>Germany</i> gives priority to water and sanitation in its support. Germany also supports the police, and reintegration programs.
<i>Japan</i> provides support for the return and reintegration of Burundian refugees. Japan also offers aid for the health sector as well as significant amounts of food aid.
<i>Luxembourg</i> supports programs on education, reintegration of returnees, the fight against violence against women and children and strengthening the judiciary (€2 m).
<i>The Netherlands</i> provide budget support (€10 m yearly) and funding for security sector reform (reintegration of ex-combatants), microfinance, and education. Promotion of good governance, especially strengthening of the public administration capacity remains a priority (secondment of technical assistant to the Ministry of Finance). The Netherlands also provide support on gender activities. At the donor conference in Burundi in May 2007, Dutch support was increased to €66 m over the next three years.
<i>Norway</i> supports programs on the advancement of women, reconciliation, effective governance, open dialogue and the reintegration of former child soldiers. Norway is expected to announce soon an increase in its 2008 budget support by \$8 m (total \$18 m) to fund the budget gap highlighted by IMF review in the nation budget, which also reflects Norway's satisfaction with regard to recent political dialogue developments between the Government of Burundi and Palipehutu-FNL.
<i>Pakistan</i> supports capacity-building in diplomatic services, National Defense Force.
<i>The Russian Federation</i> supports training for the Burundian police and provides student scholarships to Russian Universities.
<i>Sweden's</i> support for Burundi comprises long-term development cooperation, humanitarian aid in the form of emergency relief and support for the Great Lake region. Sida has been working alongside the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) since 2006, and they have a joint advisor in Bujumbura. Support by Sweden in 2007 reached SEK 40.4 million (\$6.6 million).
<i>The United Kingdom</i> provides financial support through DFID for health, education and governance. This includes economic governance and support to the justice sector.
<i>The United States</i> provide through USAID (\$18.9 m in 2008) support for programs on good governance, strengthening civil society and improving economic growth. US assistance in 2008 will be about \$60 million, including \$12 m in military training and equipment, and \$6 m for UNHCR as well as additional \$3 m for FY 08 in food assistance on top of \$20 m in FY 07 money being currently distributed.

2.6. *External and Private Resources*

The Strategic Framework recognizes that various stakeholders in Burundi, including the private sector, play a key role in peacebuilding (Paragraph 4 e). Resources from abroad brought by the private sector are constituted mainly by Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and remittances.

FDI in Burundi shows encouraging trends since 2006. Gross FDI inflows barely reached \$1 million in 2005 but picked up strongly in 2006 to \$290 million as highlighted by UNCTAD's World Investment Report 2007. As a result, FDI stocks jumped from 5.6% of GDP to 37% from 2005 to 2006, compared to 27% of GDP in developing countries, 12% in Rwanda or 25% in Angola. Net FDI in the country was \$32 million in 2006, falling to \$11 million in 2007 and projected to reach \$12 million in 2008.

Burundi does not keep detailed track of remittances. The 2008 World Bank Migration and Remittances Factbook did not gather data for Burundi, but it is estimated that between \$4 million and \$16 million are remitted yearly, in part from neighboring Tanzania (source: IOM). The diaspora needs to be further mobilized and efforts are ongoing. A recent event was organized with the support of Belgium and Association des Parlementaires européens pour l'Afrique (AWEPA) on 25 May 2008, to address the ways to leverage the diaspora for socio-economic recovery, including through remittances.

The World Bank's classification on the 'ease of doing business' shows that Burundi has made some progress since 2006 on data regarding employing workers and registering property. Yet, in other areas of the classification, the situation did not improve or even deteriorated (e.g. ease of starting a business). Overall Burundi ranks 174 out of 178 countries in 2007 in this ranking, which illustrates the challenges ahead to foster the role of the private sector in peacebuilding.

*
* *

The following Part lists key initiatives for each of the priorities identified in the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding.

Part II – Projects & Gaps in Strategic Framework Priority Areas

- The following tables provide a non exhaustive list of more than 150 key initiatives in Burundi. It mainly builds on inputs provided by bilateral, regional and multilateral partners, as national capacity is still limited (see box).
- Tables are organized according to the priorities of the Strategic Framework.
- Only ongoing or planned activities are included. Certain relevant projects that have been recently closed are also included.
- The mobilization and coordination of international assistance (Priority 6) is discussed in Part I of this document.
- The sub-regional (Priority 7) and gender dimensions (Priority 8) are included throughout the other priorities.

National Capacity to Gather Information on Aid

The National Committee on Aid Coordination (CNCA) of Burundi is in charge, among other things, of information gathering on aid flows and project/programme expenditures from all development partners.

The permanent secretariat of CNCA needs additional capacity to provide detailed information on aid flows, programme and project expenditure. There is no comprehensive system yet in Burundi to collect, integrate and produce basic sets of qualitative and quantitative information. Information is not stored in a central database and is fragmented in various ministries. Current human resources limitations also weaken the ability of the Permanent Secretariat of the CNCA to meet multiple donor demands and donor requirements, including the need to process documents in English.

The government of Burundi is implementing the *Aid Management Platform (AMP)*, a Web-based system that builds the ODA management capacity and reporting capabilities of development country governments, in partnership with the Development Gateway. AMP is now operational in the secretariat of CNCA. Its main objectives are to help the country coordinate and produce aggregate reports on external aid, raise new financing, and monitor the alignment of aid with Burundi’s *Strategic Framework* for Peacebuilding, and its first PRSP. As the CNCA is a new unit, with most staff hired recently, AMP is being implemented in parallel with the creation of institutional processes. A total of 12 users, including staff from the CNCA Secretariat and from different ministries (Planning, Finance and Foreign Affairs), were trained and certified for AMP. The system is in the *data entry phase, which will rely heavily on donors*, as the government has limited information on ongoing projects. Implementation of AMP Burundi is funded by the Swiss Development Cooperation and GTZ. AMP was created by the Development Gateway in cooperation with the OECD, UNDP, World Bank, and governments of Ethiopia and India.

Priority Area 1 - Promotion of Good Governance

Objective: Compliance with the Constitution and the law, providing additional space and mechanisms for consultation and dialogue on the principal issues related to peacebuilding, taking action against corruption, building public administration capacity, strengthening decentralization, and preparing for future elections.

Overview of projects and gaps

- Nearly a third of PBF resources to Burundi have been allocated to this Priority Area, with 4 projects totaling \$10.5 million.
- Governance projects are mainly geared toward dialogue (Norway, UK) and building administration capacity (Belgium, EC, and France). Two multilateral programs support governance: 1) an EC Good Governance program, focusing on strengthening of the Rule of Law, management of public affairs, and the decentralization process; and 2) a World Bank initiative to develop economic management by strengthening accountability and transparency.
- Fewer projects are found in the area of compliance with the Constitution and the law (Belgium, IPU, UK in 2007), although some initiatives closely related can be found in the Justice Sector Priority Area.
- The main source of support in preparation to the 2010 elections comes from the EC, in addition to a smaller UNDEF project.
- Budget support is provided by several donors (mainly EC, Norway, France, and Netherlands) and can be included within public administration capacity building priority.

Support to the Mutual Engagements identified in the Strategic Framework

- More than third of the projects contribute to establishing **frameworks for dialogue and consultation**, which shows significant donor support to the Government's efforts to develop a national consensus on questions related to peacebuilding.
- Few projects focus on **supporting internal governance**, observing the Constitution, the rule of law and human rights, although needs are significant to improve the work of key actors in the constitutional arena.
- Although **gender issues** are often included in projects related to different areas, the integration of women is the specific focus of only six projects, which highlights the need for further support.
- About half of the projects support the government directly or indirectly in accelerating the rebuilding of a **functional public administration and its decentralization**. It is the main focus of support in the priority area. However, less than 25% of all projects are specifically geared to combating **corruption** and promoting transparency, although they include large multilateral initiatives.
- The **sub regional dimension** of peacebuilding in the Great Lakes region is taken into account, including by supporting the Secretariat for the International Conference on the Great Lakes.
- **Elections are not funded yet (except EC, UNDP)** and the Government still needs to finalize its needs assessments.

a) Projects on compliance with the Constitution and the law				
Donor	Project Title & Implementing partner (s)	Resources and Timeframe		Description; Contribution to achieving peacebuilding priority ; Gender perspective; Subregional dimension
		Total cost	Available funds	
Belgium	Support to the Parliament AWEPA (Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa)	\$0.75 m (€ 0.5 m)	\$0.45 m (€ 0.3 m)	Consultation with Parliament is encouraged and support is provided on legal and economic matters.
Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)	Promotion of dialogue and inclusiveness in parliament’s decision-making Defending the Rights of the Parliamentarians	N/A		Mechanisms are provided for consultation and dialogue on major issues relating to the functioning of Parliament in the context of national reconciliation. Support for an inclusive approach when drafting key legislation, promotion and protection of human rights, is also provided (See IPU statement to PBC 27/2/07).
United Kingdom	Promotion of women’s participation in decision-making and ensuring gender-sensitive decision-making “Leadership training and peace building” Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars (WWIC)	UNDEF \$2.33 m (£ 1.2 m) (June 06 – Dec 07)		Special focus: women and gender. Democratic dialogue and constitutional processes are encouraged. This program builds communicational and negotiation skills of key leaders for a better management of democratic transaction. The program is also applicable to: Priority Area 3, section a.

b) Projects on providing additional space and mechanisms for consultation and dialogue on the principal issues related to peacebuilding			
Donor	Project Title & Implementing partner (s)	Resources and Timeframe	Description; Contribution to achieving peacebuilding priority ; Gender perspective; Subregional dimension
Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	Rehabilitation of the role of women in reconciliation process and community reconstruction UNIFEM / Ministère de la Solidarité Nationale, des Droits de la Personne Humaine et du Genre	PBF \$3 m (2008)	Special focus: women and gender. The sub regional dimension is taken into account: the project covers three provinces affected by the crisis (Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke and Bubanza).
	Support for dialogue environment between national partners UNDP / Ministère de la Bonne Gouvernance, de l'Inspection Générale de l'Etat et de l'Administration Locale	PBF \$3 m (2008)	The adoption of common peacebuilding strategies is encouraged. Skills in the peaceful settlement of conflicts are strengthened.
Belgium	Centre d'Echanges belgo-burundais Iwacu – Consolidation of civil society	Total cost \$0.45 m (€ 0.31 m)	Support to newspapers is provided through a bimonthly publication in French and Kirundi: Iwacu.
	Support to the media in Burundi (press) InfoSud Belgique	\$0.6 m (€ 0.4 m)	Support is provided by Press Agency InfoSud.
	Radio Isanganiro Association Ijambo	\$2.53 m (€ 1.71 m)	Support is provided to the Bujumbura-based radio founded in 2002.
	Radio Theater Association Troupe GEZA AHO	\$0.2 m (€ 0.14 m)	Good governance and Rule of Law in Burundi is strengthened through Radio Theater.
	Radio for peacebuilding and rule of law Institut Panos	\$0.9 m (€ 0.6 m)	
	Support to rehabilitation of RTNB Asbl Kabondo	\$4.5 m (€ 3 m)	
Denmark	Advance Women's Roles, Rights and Security for Peace-Building in Burundi UNIFEM	N/A	Capacities are reinforced and new opportunities are offered for the participation of women in peacebuilding.
Norway	Dialogue space Interpeace	\$0.44 m (NOK 2.2 m) (2007)	The program helps bridge the gap of mistrust existing amongst government, political opponents, civil society, the media and the international community.
	Change Agent CAPP Quaker Service	\$0.62 m (NOK 3.1 m) (2007)	The sub regional dimension is taken into account. The Change Agent Peace Programme (CAPP) operates in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Congo.
	Implementing Security Council Resolution 1325 International Alert	\$0.5 m (NOK 2.5 m) (2007)	Special focus: women and gender. This is a regional program which includes Burundi.

Part II – Financial Resources and Financing Gaps

				Women’s peacebuilding activities and policy dialogue are strengthened, notably thanks to the support received by the UK, the EU, Denmark and Norway. This is a regional program. It builds on inter-religious councils. Support from the Netherlands, Sweden and USAID is received by WCRP. Special focus: women and gender. This is a regional program which includes Burundi. WCRP also receives support from Netherlands, Sweden and USAID. Special focus: women and gender. A Joint Program on Preventing Gender-Based Violence was launched in 2006 by UNIFEM and Government. This is a regional program with Burundi as its main focus (the secretariat is based in Bujumbura). This program provides help to both Burundi and Burundian refugees in Tanzania.
	Religious dialogue World Conference of Religions for Peace (WCRP)	\$0.23 m (NOK 1.2 m) (2007)		
	Religious dialogue for women World Conference of Religions for Peace	\$0.25 m (NOK 1.3 m) (2007)		
	Implementing Security Council Resolution 1325 UNIFEM	\$0.26 m (NOK 1.5 m) (2007)		
	Support to establishment and running of International Conference on the Great Lakes Secretariat UNDP/Great Lakes Secretariat	\$0.6 m (NOK 3 m) (2007)		
	Sport and play as an effective tool to facilitate peace building and holistic child development Right to Play	\$0.8 m (NOK 4 m) (2007)		
United Kingdom / Sweden	“Burundi – Advancing Accountability through the media” . Institut Panos Paris	\$0.75 m (UK) (£0.4 m) (Apr 08 – March 2011)		Free press and public right of access to government documents are advocated and promoted. Panos Institute’s efforts are supported by the DFID and Sida. Other incentives designed to improve the dialogue between the government and civil society, and to reinforce organizations representing civil society (including the media), are in the Sida pipeline. This project is also applicable to: Priority Area 1, sections c, d and f.
United States	Support for four conflict mitigation projects	\$ 1.6 m		

c) Taking action against corruption			
Donor	Project Title & Implementing partner (s)	Resources and Timeframe	Description; Contribution to achieving peacebuilding priority ; Gender perspective; Subregional dimension
Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	Support to reinforcement of mechanisms against corruption and embezzlement in the country UNDP / Ministère de la Bonne Gouvernance, de l'Inspection Générale de l'Etat et de l'Administration Locale / Ministère de la Justice	PBF \$1.5 m	Trust between the state and citizens is rebuilt through the improvement of transparency. This project also encourages the Brigade and anti-corruption court to be more operational and to better perform their duties. This project includes support to OLUCOME.
Belgium / Canada	Support to "Observatoire de lutte contre la corruption et malversations économiques" OLUCOME	Belgium : \$0.06 m (€0.04 m) Canada : \$0.05 m	A contribution to Good Governance is made through the Fight Against Corruption.
European Commission	"Good Governance - Gutwara Neza" Includes support to transparent and equitable management of public affairs in ministries (9th EDF) This program covers various areas including decentralization.	\$29.7 m total (€19.75 m) (effective start date : 2007)	The establishment of a framework for participative good governance and rule of law is promoted through this program. Its specific components consist in : 1) strengthening of the Rule of Law; 2) providing support to a transparent and equitable management of public affairs; 3) providing support and advancement of the decentralization process.
	Support to Good Governance (10th EDF)	\$15 m total (€10 m)	Support is provided to state capacity, justice reform, decentralization, and the preparation for the 2010 elections. 10 th EDF funds on good governance support the areas currently covered by the PRSP under the Governance axis for 2009-2013.
Norway/ Finland	Post-conflict peacebuilding in Burundi / Governance African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)	Norway \$4.2 m (NOK 12 m) (2007-2009)	The promotion of peace, reconciliation, and effective governance is furthered. ACCORD's African Peacebuilding Coordination Programme in Burundi (2008) is supported by Finland.
Norway	Reconciliation and Good Governance African Evangelistic Enterprise	\$0.4 m (NOK 1.98 m)	
United States	Support to the fight against corruption	\$0.4 m	

d) Building public administration capacity			
Donor	Project Title & Implementing partner (s)	Resources and Timeframe	Description; Contribution to achieving peacebuilding priority ; Gender perspective; Subregional dimension
Belgium	Occasional support to the functioning of parliament CTB, Assemblée nationale, Sénat	\$1.5 m (€ 1 m) (2007-2010)	
	Occasional support to the functioning of public institutions CTB, various ministries	\$5.62 m (€ 3.75 m) (2006-2010)	
	Organization of communication at the Ministry of External Relations CTB, Ministry of External Relations	\$2.25 m (€ 1.5 m) (2010-201)	This convention provides structural support at the central level in order to improve modern communication techniques.
EC	Support to Ordonnateur National (CELON support unit) National Authorizing Officer	\$5.1 m (€ 3.4 m) (2007-2009)	Technical assistance is provided to the National Authorizing Officer and public capacities are thus reinforced, to facilitate the process of reform implementation.
	« Cadre de mesure de la performance de la gestion des finances publiques (PEFA) »	N/A	In 2008, Performance measurement of public finance management (PEFA) will be supported to enable Ministry of Finance to update its official program of reforms in public finance and to analyze the implementation of measures taken.
	Performance measurement of public finance management 9 th EDF (good governance, budget support)	2007:16.3M€ 2008/1:6.5M€	See section 2.1 and 2.4
France	Scholarship program	N/A (2008)	This program provides training and continuing education for civil servants and elected officials, thus encouraging an improvement in competence within the public administration.
	Technical assistance to Ministry of Foreign Affairs	N/A (2008)	2 technical assistants, 1 assistant economist, 1 IT are provided.
	Rehabilitation of economic and financial administration	\$2.25 m (€ 1.52 m) (2004-mid 2008)	Support is provided to the Customs, tax administration and statistical department.
	Support to Financial Management	\$2.25 m (€ 1.5 m) (2008-)	This project promotes the regional integration process (East African Community).

Part II – Financial Resources and Financing Gaps

				statistics, tax law and management.
	Budget Support AFD		\$3 m (€ 2 m) (2008)	The program supports the Macroeconomic Stabilization Budget and helps build capacity throughout the administration.
IMF	IMF Program (including debt relief)		\$141 m	For 2008, the project includes disbursements from the IMF under the existing PRGF arrangement (\$11 m); the World Bank (\$25 m); the European Union (\$19 m in new support); the ADB (\$11 m); bilateral donors (\$31 m), conventional debt relief as scheduled (\$4 m) and HIPC debt relief (\$40 m).
India	Training for civil servants ITEC / Indian Council for Cultural Relations		N/A	Five (up to 25) Burundian nationals undergo training under India's Government ITEC program (technical cooperation) and by the Government-run Indian Council for Cultural Relations.
Japan	Capacity Building for Migration Management in Border Areas (Great Lakes region) IOM		\$0.25 m (decided in 02/08)	Border management is strengthened along the border areas between DRC and Tanzania, Rwanda as well as Burundi. This contributes to socio-economic recovery of populations affected by the war and conflicts.
	Teachers Emergency Package (TEP) Norwegian Refugee Council		\$0.89 m (2007)	
Norway	Budget Support		\$10 m (not including expected increase by \$8m in June 2008)	Budget support is provided, including in the follow-up of identified national budget gaps, as highlighted by IMF.
United States	Administration Support		\$0.12 m (2007)	Support through USAID East Africa.
World Bank	Economic Management Support Project Ministry of Finance		\$27.5 m (2004-2009)	The efficiency of Burundi's macroeconomic, financial, and administrative management is increased through the strengthening of accountability and transparency. This is in turn achieved through improved procedures and controls and a reduction of transaction costs.

e) Strengthening the decentralization process			
Donor	Project Title & Implementing partner (s)	Resources and Timeframe	Description; Contribution to achieving peacebuilding priority ; Gender perspective; Subregional dimension
Peacebuilding Fund	Support to the improvement of quality of local public services	PBF \$3 m	The objective is to set up operational structures of decentralization, inform the different actors of decentralization, increase accessibility and quality in the services offered to the population.
	Support to decentralization in Burundi IRC Belgium	\$0.6 m (€ 0.4 m)	The decentralization process is strengthened.
Belgium	Institutional support to communes in the Cibitoke province	\$6 m (€ 4 m) (2010-2012)	
France	Support to urbanism in Bujumbura	\$0.92 m (€0.6 m) (2003-2007)	Training is provided to city hall staff and local associations.
European Commission	Support to decentralization process at the city (commune) level 10 th EDF	\$15 m (€10 m) total for Governance program	Part of good governance program.

f) Preparing for 2010 elections			
Donor	Project title & Implementing partner (s)	Resources and Timeframe	Description; Contribution to achieving peacebuilding priority; Gender perspective; Subregional dimension
European Commission	Support to preparation to the 2010 elections	Part of governance program (total \$15 m) (€10 m) (2007 – 2009)	Part of good governance program.
UNDEF	Civic Education, Electoral Support and Political Parties UNDP / Coalition de la Société Civile pour le Monitoring des Elections	UNDEF	This project supports a Civic and Electoral Education Campaign.

Priority Area 2 – Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement

Objective: Completing the implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement between the Government and PALIPEHUTU-FNL

Overview of projects and gaps

- Few projects focus on this priority area. PBF resources have been allocated to support the implementation of the Facilitation’s revised Programme of Action. Previous support to the political dialogue was provided by the United Kingdom for 2006-2007.
- South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda provide support to the South African Facilitation.

Support to the Mutual Engagements identified in the Strategic Framework

- These projects supported the Government in its efforts to work with PALIPEHUTU-FNL, the Facilitator, the Regional Peace Initiative and Burundian civil society actors to create conditions conducive to the effective implementation of the September 2006 Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement between the Government and PALIPEHUTU-FNL.
- The fragility of the political situation in early 2008 illustrates the need for sustained attention in this area.

Donor	Project Title & Implementing partner (s)	Resources and Timeframe	Description; Contribution to achieving peacebuilding priority ; Gender perspective; Subregional dimension
Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	Support to the implementation of the South African Facilitation’s revised Programme of Action to take further the Burundi peace process	Funding PBF \$0.5 m (Emergency Window)	This project enables the Political Directorate to act in order to implement the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement signed in 2006, in accordance with the Facilitator’s Plan of Action.
South Africa	Facilitation of the Burundi Peace Process	N/A	South Africa contributes both the Facilitator of the Burundi Peace Process and the 1,200 troops that make up the African Union Special Task Force in Burundi.
Uganda, Tanzania	Chair and Vice Char of the Regional Peace Initiative providing support to the South African Facilitation	N/A	Uganda and Tanzania are the Chair and Vice Chair of the Regional Peace Initiative. Tanzania previously hosted the Palipehutu-FNL leadership in Dar es Salaam, prior to its return to Burundi in May 2008
United Kingdom	“Political dialogue” Institute of Strategic Studies (ISS)	\$ 0.97 m (£ 0.5 m) (2006 –2007)	Dialogue is encouraged between the Government and rebel forces (P-FNL).

Priority Area 3 – Security Sector and Disarmament

Objective: Reform of the Security Sector and the disarmament of the civilian population, with the effective involvement of all the stakeholders

Overview of projects and gaps

- *SSR is the core of international peacebuilding support to Burundi. The majority of projects in this priority area support reforms in the security sector, to both the national police, army and intelligence service. The key sources of support for SSR come from the PBF (which can fund non-ODA projects), Belgium, France and Germany. Several emerging donors are also contributing to security sector reform.*
- *Significant PBF resources have been allocated to this priority area, with six projects totaling over \$13 m. \$12.6 m out of the total \$13 m were attributed to reforming the security sector.*
- *The Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP) is the main program in Burundi and is supported by 13 donors. Several countries (Denmark, Netherlands, and Norway) also support additional reintegration projects in addition to the MDRP (also listed under the land issue).*

Support to the Mutual Engagements identified in the Strategic Framework

- *Although the Strategic Framework does not contain specific engagements by the Government on SSR and the disarmament of the civilian population, it does list a number of related risk factors. It is noted in particular that security forces and services are not always perceived as acting in the best interest of the population, principally because of the abuse and human rights violations perpetrated by deviant elements. There is a clear focus on this risk in many projects listed under SSR, through a specifically designed PBF project and training courses (France, Belgium, and Russian Federation).*
- *A second identified risk in the Framework is that few economic opportunities arise for the reintegration of those demobilized. A number of projects have recently started (PBF, Multi-donor, Norway, Denmark) that illustrate a focus by the partners of Burundi on this important area. Further, more significant funding may nevertheless be required in light of the important needs in Burundi.*
- *Several projects in the second section address the fact, highlighted in the Strategic Framework, that the majority of ex-combatants need to be reintegrated permanently in society. Fewer projects seem focused on child soldiers.*

a) Reform of the security sector			
Donor	Project Title & Implementing partner (s)	Resources and Timeframe	Description; Contribution to achieving peacebuilding priority ; Gender perspective; Subregional dimension
Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	Cantonment of la Force de Défense Nationale (FDN) UNDP / Ministère de la Défense Nationale et des Anciens Combattants	PBF \$4.6 m	The objective is to lessen the impact of the National Defense Force's presence within the civilian population.
	Support to the establishment of a National Intelligence Service (SNR) respectful of the Rule of Law. UNDP / Service National de Renseignement	PBF \$0.5 m	The program should curtail bad practices and increase parliamentary control over the SNR, while also increasing the Service's responsibility in the peacebuilding process.
	Support to locally operational National Burundian Police UNDP / Ministère de l'intérieur et de la Sécurité Publique Direction Générale de la Police Nationale	PBF \$6.9 m	This support allows for the transformation of the National Burundian Police into a local police that is both capable of protecting people and property and respecting republican principles and individual rights.
	Discipline promotion and improvement of relations between the National Defense Force and the civilian population through moralization of the NDF's role UNDP / Ministère de la Défense Nationale et des anciens combattants	PBF \$0.4 m	The program encourages the missions and role of the NDF to be better perceived by the population. Civilians will also be more willing to collaborate with the NDF.
Belgium	Support to social reinsertion of displaced families in barracks UNDP / Ministère de la Solidarité Nationale, des Droits de la Personne Humaine et du Genre	PBF \$0.2 m (2008)	Peaceful cohabitation and reconciliation between candidates to the return and their host communities are consolidated.
	Support to the National Burundian Police's training	\$5.18 m (€3.37 m) (2006-2009)	Support is provided by Belgian technical cooperation, Belgian federal police and Burundian partners.
France	Support to increase professionalism of the National Burundian Police CTB, Ministry	\$4.6 m (€3 m) (2010-2012)	
	Support to Training of new police forces, for 20,000 personnel	\$3 m (€2 m) (2006-) \$0.64 m (€0.42 m) (2008)	This project provides institutional support to the Ministry in charge of security and results in capacity building, notably through the creation of the Superior Police Institute (Institut supérieur de police, ISP) and the deployment of 2 technical assistants. Operational capacities of police forces are supported.

Part II – Financial Resources and Financing Gaps

	<p>Military cooperation – Renovation of Institut supérieur des Cadres militaires (ISCAM)</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Bururi Sous-officers School; support to Ecole militaire des métiers (EMM) ; training in Africa and France</p>	<p>\$3 m (€2 m)</p> <p>\$0.77 m (€0.5 m) (2007)</p> <p>\$8.7 m (€ 5.8 m) includes other countries (SL, Liberia)</p>	<p>Support is provided on the field by a permanent military advisor.</p> <p>This program builds up infrastructure for the Burundian police. It is being carried out by the GTZ in cooperation with pertaining UN missions.</p> <p>The program allows for the identification of personnel and the bolstering of public confidence through the National Police of Burundi Census and Identification Program (PRIP).</p> <p>Identification cards should also be issued.</p> <p>Support operational teams for census of police officers are made available at 161 registration sites.</p> <p>Provided to the Burundian Army.</p>
Germany	<p>Infrastructure for Burundi police</p> <p>UNDP</p>		
Netherlands	<p>National Police of Burundi Census and Identification Program (PRIP)</p> <p>ICTJ International Center for Transitional Justice / UNDP</p>	N/A	
Pakistan	<p>Gift of 400 tents</p>	N/A (January 2008)	
Russian Federation	<p>Annual organization of special training courses for civilian police officers.</p> <p>Special training programme for military specialists on a contractual and gratuitous basis.</p>	N/A	
United States	<p>Military training and equipment</p> <p>Other SSR support</p>	<p>\$12 m</p> <p>\$0.2 m</p>	

b) Disarmament of civilian population			
Donor	Project Title & Implementing partner (s)	Resources and Timeframe	Description; Contribution to achieving peacebuilding priority ; Gender perspective; Subregional dimension
Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	Launching of civil disarmament activities and other activities destined to fight against proliferation of light weapons and weapons of small caliber. UNDP / Ministères de l'Intérieur et Sécurité Publique. Commission Technique de Désarmement Civil et de Lutte contre la Prolifération des Armes Légères	PBF \$0.5 m	The pilot activities of civil disarmament will improve the security of the population and help promote a culture of peace and non-violence.
France	Rehabilitation of former child soldiers	\$0.3 m (€0.2 m) (2007)	In support of joint advocacy efforts with UNICEF
Multi donor / World Bank	Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP) Regional program.	Norway : \$9 m (NOK 45 m) (2002-2009) for 9 countries Denmark: \$3.8 m (DKK 18 m) (2003 – 2009) EC: \$30 m (2002-2009)	The total of MDRP to Burundi consists in: \$77.6 million of which: IDA grant of \$35.8 million (76% disbursed); MDTF grant of \$41.8 million (44% disbursed). Donors to the program include Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, World Bank.
Norway	Prevention of Recruitment and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict. DR Congo and Burundi. ILO	\$1.49 m (NOK 7.4 m) (2007)	The program covers activities in both DRC and Burundi.
Switzerland, PBF	Control of light weapons and civil disarmament UNDP	\$5.5 m (2008)	

Priority Area 4 - Justice

Objective: Ensuring equitable access to justice, promoting human rights, taking action against impunity and facilitating consensus on the modalities for the establishment and operation of the transitional justice mechanisms

Overview of projects and gaps

- *The bulk of the aid to this Priority Area focuses on reforming the Justice sector, although resources are not particularly significant in volumes.*
- *Few projects (France, PBF) specifically support transitional justice. Limited PBF funds have been allocated with three different projects totaling \$2.2 m. There is lack of progress on transitional justice, as noted in the 3rd report of the Secretary-General on BINUB (S/2008/330).*
- *Few human rights projects (Canada, UK) are listed, although a large multi-agency programme (Human Rights and Justice Joint Programme) shows the UN focus on this area. The above-mentioned report underlines the need for support in this area, as continued widespread violations of human rights perpetrated by the national security forces in the last reporting period. This may signal a need for further support, although civil society and NGOs (e.g. Human Rights Watch, Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme, Concern) are particularly active in this area.*
- *The main contributors to the Reform of Justice are Belgium (six projects providing diversified support) and the UK.*

Support to the Mutual Engagements identified in the Strategic Framework

- *In light of the engagement by the authorities of Burundi contained in the Strategic Framework to establish independent mechanisms for the protection of human rights, a PBF / OHCHR / Ministry of Human Rights has supported the setting up of an independent Human Rights Commission, and a bilateral project (France) supports the OHCHR.*
- *Creating the conditions for the establishment of an independent judicial system to serve the citizens, encourage regular recourse to the justice system and facilitate access to it is the focus of several projects (PBF, Belgium, and UK) but without significant financing for infrastructure or capacity building.*

a) Transitional Justice: Truth and Reconciliation Commission/ Human Rights Commission			
Donor	Project Title & Implementing partner (s)	Resources and Timeframe	Description; Contribution to achieving peacebuilding priority ; Gender perspective; Subregional dimension
		Funding	
Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	Support to Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme OHCHR / Ministère de la Solidarité Nationale des Droits de la Personne Humaine et du Genre	PBF \$0.4 m	The program helps support the fight against human rights violations and impunity. It also helps forging a culture of peace.
France	Support to regional office of Haut Commissariat aux Droits de l'Homme	N/A	The program consists in sensitization projects on human rights issues.

b) Reform of Justice Sector			
Donor	Project Title & Implementing partner (s)	Resources and Timeframe	Description; Contribution to achieving peacebuilding priority ; Gender perspective; Subregional dimension
Peacebuilding Fund & Luxembourg	Restart National Programme for implementation of court decisions, and capacity building for the judiciary UNDP / Ministère de la Justice/Cour Suprême Promotion and rehabilitation of basic judicial system for conflict reduction in communities through construction of resident tribunals. UNDP / Ministère de la Justice	PBF \$1 m PBF \$0.8 m	Violence is reduced and capacity is built in the justice system. + <i>Contribution by Luxembourg: \$310,000</i>
Belgium	Contribute to building a right to equitable process for vulnerable populations. Avocats sans Frontières	Total cost \$2.6 m (€1.68 m) Available funds \$1.27 m (€0.83 m)	

Part II – Financial Resources and Financing Gaps

	« For a Legitimate Justice » RCN Justice & Démocratie	\$1.98 m (€1.29 m)	\$1.23 m (€0.8 m)	Multiple actions are taken by RCN Justice & Démocratie to improve the work of the judiciary.
	Support to penitentiary and judiciary systems for a better access to justice. Penal Reform International	\$1.5 m (€0.97 m)	\$1.23 m (€0.8 m)	
	Support for 2nd edition of Codes and Laws CTB, Ministry of Justice	\$2.5 m (€1.69 m) (2005-2009)		Sida and DFID also give support to the state legal and judicial authorities in this joint programme with the CTB (Belgian Technical Cooperation).
	Support to justice and rule of law in Kirundo province CTB, Ministry of Justice	\$3 m (€2 m) (2009-2011)		
	Institutional and operational support to justice in Burundi CTB, Ministry of Justice	\$8.8 m (€5.8 m) (2008-2012)		Technical support and capacity for the ministry.
Canada	Awareness raising on the respect for human Life OHCHR	\$0.3 m (2007)		
European Commission	Reform of the justice sector	\$15 m total for Governance program (€10 m) 10 th EDF		Part of Good Governance (see b)) Support to Justice sector reform will be pursued under the 10 th EDF. Special focus: women and gender (mainstream of gender in legal reforms).
	“Burundi Joint Justice Project” With Belgium and SIDA	\$2.15 m (£1.1 m) (May 2008-April 2012)		The objective is to build the legal system’s capacity to deliver fair, effective, transparent and equitable justice services. This will ensure that citizen’s rights are protected. This project is also applicable to: Priority Area 1, section a and section d.
United Kingdom	“Burundi - emergence of the right to a fair trial for the vulnerable people” Avocats Sans Frontières (ASF) Also applicable to Priority Area 5, section a.	\$0.58 m (£0.3 m) (Nov 2007 – Oct 2009)		Special focus: women and gender (improved access to justice for women, including women in detention and victims of sexual violence). Access to justice for vulnerable people increase and the capacity of legal personnel to deliver legal aid services is improved.
	“Improving access to Justice” RCN Justice & Démocratie	\$0.63 m (£325,000) (Nov 2007 – Jan 2009)		This project is also applicable to: Priority Area 5, section a Special focus: women and gender (improvement of women’s knowledge of their rights). The objective is to provide poor people with access to a justice system that is effective in meeting their legitimate

Part II – Financial Resources and Financing Gaps

<p>Government /BINUB /OHCHR/ UNDP/ Habitat / UNICEF/ UNIFEM /UNODC</p>	<p>Human Rights and Justice Joint Programme</p>	<p>\$6.4 m 2007-2008</p>	<p>needs. The program is also applicable to: Priority Area 5, section a.</p>
<p>Legislative and institutional capacity to protect human rights, particularly the rights of children, youth, and women is strengthened. Concrete steps are taken towards the implementation of a credible transitional justice process.</p>		<p>The objective is for the judicial system to: 1) be more effective, equitable, and transparent; 2) provide greater access to justice; and 3) better protect the rights of marginalized groups.</p>	

Priority Area 5 - Land issue & Socio economic recovery

Objective: Finding sustainable solutions to the land issue and the socio-economic recovery of populations affected by the war and conflicts, including by monitoring the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy and by the ratification and implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region;

Overview of projects and gaps

- *The majority of initiatives in this area focus on providing support for reintegration.*
- *Several donors provide substantial amounts of aid to this sector (Germany, Japan, Belgium, and EC). PBF resources have also been allocated, with three projects totaling \$5.2 m.*
- *A large number of initiatives support socioeconomic recovery in Burundi, and the following list only lists a few of them, which focus more clearly on populations affected by the war. The core of these initiatives is provided by large EC and World Bank programs (9th and 10th EDF, Community and Social Development Project, Multisectoral Water and Electricity Infrastructure Project).*

Support to the Mutual Engagements identified in the Strategic Framework

- *An identified risk in the Framework is that few economic opportunities arise for the reintegration of those demobilized. This issue, closely linked to the land issue (as indicated in Strategic Framework Paragraph 9 and the PBF Priority Plan), is the focus of sustained and growing international attention (PBF, Belgium, EC, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Norway).*
- *The Strategic Framework highlights the need for immediate large-scale, targeted interventions focusing on the most urgent rehabilitation needs, especially those of young people, women and other vulnerable populations (Paragraph 35). Several projects, often implemented with the help of NGOs or civil society organizations, focus on this challenge.*
- *Donor support has also facilitated actions by civil society at the grassroots level to bring communities together, focusing in particular on community mediation and socio-economic reintegration of various groups affected by the conflict (demobilized combatants, repatriated persons, displaced persons, child soldiers and those who remained in the collines, etc.).*

a) Institutional and legal mechanisms for land disputes / Land Commission & Reintegration of populations affected by conflicts (cf. Strategic Framework, Paragraph 9)		
Donor	Project Title & Implementing partner (s)	Description; Contribution to achieving peacebuilding priority ; Gender perspective; Subregional dimension
Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	Participation by youth to social cohesion at the community level UNFPA / Ministère de la Jeunesse et des Sports	Recognition of youth as actors in peace-building and community reconstruction.
	Promotion of the role of small and medium enterprises for peacebuilding UNDP / Ministère du Commerce et de l'industrie	Empowering the social roots to allow them to respond to the needs of the population.
	Support to peaceful settlement of land dispute Land and other property Commission	Institutional capacity of the Commission is built; the project should also result in the registration of land disputes, recovery of illegally acquired state land, settlement of land disputes, and implementation of decisions.
	Support to reintegration of teachers and students CARAES	Will help with the construction of 10 secondary schools and training of 442 Burundian teachers, with material support
	Humanitarian assistance for return and reintegration of Burundian UNHCR	This humanitarian assistance is channeled through several projects.
Belgium	Emergency assistance to vulnerable returned IDPs UNICEF	Special focus: women and gender, children.
	Reintegration assistance for IDP's in Nyanza Lac TEAR FUND	
	Reintegration assistance for IDP's and returnees in Ruyigi province SOLIDARITE PROTESTANTE	Project includes building of 1.500 houses and rehabilitation of three primary schools.
	ICLA Information, Counseling, Legal Assistance in Muyinga and Bujumbura provinces Conseil norvégien pour les réfugiés	
	Support to repatriation of Burundian students and teachers from Tanzania. Refugee Education Trust RET	
CERF	Reintegration of expelled Burundians from Tanzania UNICEF	This is a multi sector project for funding; it was approved in 2007.

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<p>CERF / European Commission ECHO</p>	<p>Support stabilization and recovery WFP</p>	<p>\$5.8 m by CERF \$6 m ECHO (€4 m) (July 2008)</p>	<p>Support is provided for the stabilization and recovery of Burundi through the protection and creation of livelihoods, concurrently with the improvement of the nutritional status of the most vulnerable Burundians.</p>
<p>Denmark</p>	<p>Support to Repatriation and Reintegration Activities UNHCR</p>	<p>\$0.99 m and \$0.97 m</p>	<p>Commitment to this project was made on December 12 2007.</p>
	<p>Reintegration projects Danchurchaid / UNHCR</p>	<p>Total grant amount €2.7 m for program period 2006-2008</p>	<p>Denmark supports reintegration through Danchurchaid (\$0.62 m) and UNHCR (\$0.97 m and \$ 0.98 m for two programs.</p>
	<p>Post-Conflict Project of Rural Development PCPRD</p>	<p>\$15.4 m (€10 m) (envelope B , 2007-ongoing)</p>	<p>The project consists in support to the reintegration of refugees. UNHCR and UNICEF will jointly administer these funds with UNHCR building 19,600 houses while UNICEF will construct 15 schools and 15 nurseries. The program also includes legal protection and assistance, site management, production of national identity cards, assistance to unaccompanied children, micro-credit support and material for school reintegration.</p>
<p>European Commission ECHO</p>	<p>Reinsertion of vulnerable returnee families in Karuzi - Communita Impegno Servizio Volontariato</p>	<p>\$0.3 m (€0.24 m) (2007)</p>	
	<p>Seed Fairs and Cash for Work for Livelihoods Programme (I, II, and iii) CARITAS / Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</p>	<p>\$2.58 m (€1.75 m) \$0.4 m for part II \$1.2 m through CRS \$0.3 m for part III</p>	<p>The Cash for Work II project includes the opening up of rural environments and culture in the Ruvubu park. Part III to start August 2008.</p>
	<p>Repatriation and Reintegration of Burundian Refugees - UNHCR</p>	<p>\$2.67 m (€2 m) (2007)</p>	
	<p>Contribution to durable solutions for returnees in Southern Burundi – Shelter Norwegian Refugee Council</p>	<p>\$1.41 m (€0.97 m) (2007)</p>	
	<p>Support to Good Governance (Gutwara Neza), particularly support to the department of title deeds, including office of Gitega</p>	<p>Part of governance program (total \$15 m) (€10 m) (2007 – 2009)</p>	<p>Part of good governance program.</p>
	<p>Support to FAO for emergency agricultural assistance</p>	<p>\$1.35 m (€0.9 m)</p>	<p>Support for households affected by adverse climatic conditions</p>
<p>France</p>	<p>Support to peace consolidation for conflict-affected and vulnerable populations, including funding of basic infrastructure (water, sanitation)</p>	<p>\$3.8 m (€2.5 m) (2005 - 2008) \$2.3 m (€1.5 m) (2008 -)</p>	

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Germany	Support for the Reintegration of Refugees, Displaced Persons and Ex-combatants	\$14 m (€ 9.1 m) (financial cooperation) \$5.4 m (€ 3.5 m) (technical cooperation) (2004-2010)	Focus: 1) strengthening reintegration structures, 2) resumption of agricultural production, 3) diversification of income and professional training, 4) reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure. This program establishes a link between the reintegration of refugees and ex-combatants with the (re-)construction of infrastructure, and the improvement of living conditions in an integrated approach. It targets the entire population in program areas and is established in coordination with the Bank's MDRP.
	Re-establishment of the productive and social capacities in the province of Rutana UNDP / UNCDF	N/A	Repatriated refugees are reintegrated in the communities of Bukemba and Giharo. Elements to improve living conditions of local population are included.
	Support refugee return and (re-)integration UNHCR	\$3.4 m (€ 2.2 m) (2008) UNHCR: \$10.15 m (€ 6.6 m)	This project is part of a regional program that supports refugee return and (re-)integration in the Great Lakes Region.
Ireland	Psychosocial support for Vulnerable children UNICEF	\$0.39 m (2007)	
Japan	Return and Reintegration Programme of Burundian Refugees UNHCR	\$21,8 m (decided in 12/07)	This is a grant for the return of 40,000 Burundian refugees from Tanzania and resettlement assistance in Bujumbura and three provinces in the border area. It contributes to the socio-economic recovery of populations affected by the war and conflicts. The project contains a regional perspective, by contributing to stability in the Great Lakes region. Special focus: women and gender (assistance is provided).
	Return and Reintegration of Refugees and IDPs (Great Lakes region) UNHCR	\$7 m (decided in 02/08)	The project contributes to the socio-economic recovery of populations affected by the war and conflicts and is implemented in the context of the Great Lakes region.
	Emergency agricultural assistance to most vulnerable and disaster affected populations FAO	\$1.9 m	This agriculture project was approved in 2007.
Luxembourg	Contribution to the decrease in violence against women and children through the fight against impunity With UNDP	\$0.5 m	Special focus: women and gender. This ensures fair trial and respect of all parties to reduce violence against women and children.
Netherlands	Psychosocial Assistance and decentralized mental health care for the war victims in post-conflict	\$1.1 m 35 (€0.755 m)	Commitment was made in March 2008. The project is continued from 2007 (\$1.3 m in 2007).

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	Burundi HealthNet International Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation			
	Support to the government's efforts to solve land-related conflicts Commission Nationale des Terres et Autres Biens (CNTB); 1e Vice-Présidence; Global Rights NGO ; Swiss Cooperation Suisse.	\$ 5.8m (€ 3,7m) (2008-2010)		Lasting peace and rural development are promoted.
	Rehabilitation project, including reintegration of children associated with armed groups and Good Governance Norwegian Church Aid	\$1.1 m (NOK 5,4 m) (2007)		Special focus: women and gender (women's empowerment)
Norway	Prevention of sexual violence and a positive future for women in Burundi CARE International	\$1.25 m (NOK 6,2 m) (2007)		Special focus: women and gender.
	Support to refugees Norwegian Refugee Council	\$4 m (NOK 20 m) (2007)		
OPEC Fund	Repatriation and Reintegration of Burundian Refugees UNHCR	\$0.07m		
	Counseling and Legal Assistance for IDPs and Returning Refugees	\$0.4 m (2007)		Support is provided by Sweden for the legal system. It also goes to ASF (Lawyers Without Borders) and RCN Justice & Démocratie.
Sweden	Exchange between the CNTB and the population in Rumonge and Nyanza-Lac Partnership with SFCG and Commission Nationale des Terres et Autres Biens (CNTB)	N/A February 2007		Exchanges are made on the role and challenges of the CNTB and the expectations and concerns of the population regarding its establishment. This promotes a greater collaboration in resolving the communities' land conflicts.
Switzerland	Programme for decentralized management of land Ministry of Interior and local development/ Land and other property Commission	\$1.5 m		A contribution is made to the prevention and resolution of land disputes, as well as to rural development (province of Ngozi).
United Kingdom	Support to the local human rights networks for a better protection of the war affected OHCHR	\$0.42 m (2007)		
United States	Support to UNHCR's reintegration and resettlement program	N/A		Support is given to clear and fair adjudication of land disputes.
United States	Technical support to Land Commission	N/A		Efficiency and organization increase as returnees lay claim to property abandoned years ago.
World Bank	Support to the reintegration of returning refugees and IDP – vocational training Fondation pour l'unité, la paix et la démocratie	\$0.11 m		

b) Socio economic recovery				
Donor & Implementing partner (s)	Project Title	Resources and Timeframe	Description; Contribution to achieving peacebuilding priority ; Gender perspective; Subregional dimension	
ADB / African Development Fund	Support to Burundi's economic reform programme	\$10.8 m (loan) (2006-2008)	Resources are used to strengthen public finance management and private sector development.	
	Post-Conflict Project of Rural Development PCPRD	\$87 m (€56.7m)	The goal is to facilitate sustained and equitable increase of revenues in rural areas in order to reduce poverty, through the improvement of living conditions and work.	
	Income generation and poverty reduction (9th EDF)	(envelope A, 2007-)	Such programmed interventions include tools for food security, rehabilitation of rural infrastructure, reinforcement of public institutions and actors of rural areas and improved access to support for victims of catastrophes.	
European Commission	Rehabilitation and Rural Development (10th EDF)	\$77 m (€52 m) (envelope A, 2008-2013)	10th EDF aims to realize, in an integrated and coherent manner, the following work areas, building in particular on the PPCDR of the 9 th EDF : Transformation and enhancement of food industry ; includes road infrastructure for transportation (Gitega-Muyinga-Cankuzo); Rural electrification and renewable energies, with a priority on hydroelectric energy; Development of fishing and environment protection (Tanganyika Lake).	
Germany	“Water supply and water management”	\$43.7 m financial cooperation (€28.4 m) (since 2004)	Within a sector programme, water supply structures have been rehabilitated and expanded. An additional agreement was signed with Burundian authorities to ensure water supply in the rural areas of Cankuzo, Kirundo and Rutana, and to rehabilitate and expand the drinking water systems in the cities of Gitega, Cankuzo and Rutana as	

Part II – Financial Resources and Financing Gaps

			\$17.3 m technical cooperation (€11.25 m)	well as to implement a water management component in Bujumbura.
India	Infrastructure Support		N/A	Development of telecom and internet trunk routes in Burundi, as part of a larger pan-African e-network project (African Union Project).
Italy	Community support to Karuzi Province; institutional building for National seed center. Ministry of Agriculture National and local (karuzi) level		\$2 m	Reinforce food production, conservation and commercialization at local level; promoting income generating activities, environment protection and better use and access to safe water; reinforcing management capability of National Seed Center.
Japan	Emergency Assistance in Water and Habitat (Great Lakes region). ICRC		\$1 m (decided in 02/08)	Grant to provide health, water and sanitation assistance in eastern DRC and its border areas. Implemented in the context of the Great Lakes region.
Norway/ World Bank	Support to prepare development of Rusumo Falls Multipurpose Hydropower Project		\$2 m (NOK 10m) (2006 - 2008)	Regional programme. Nile Basin Initiative to establish a framework for joint management of water resources and implement selected small-scale investments
	Nile Basin Initiative		\$5.22 m (NOK 26 m) (2005 - 2008)	
Norway	Humanitarian assistance Norwegian Red Cross		\$0.36 m (NOK 1.9 m) (2007)	
Russian Federation	Allocation of 20 scholarships for Burundian students			
Spain / United Kingdom	Support to the local human rights networks for a better protection of the war affected OHCHR		\$0.24 m Spain \$0.42 UK (2007)	
Spain / United Kingdom / EC ECHO	Repatriation and Reintegration of Burundian Refugees UNHCR		\$0.99m (Spain) \$0.97m (UK) \$2.67 m (EC) (2007)	Joint initiative between Spain, the UK and EC in 2007 to facilitate repatriation and reintegration of refugees.
Sweden	Rehabilitation of areas with high agricultural production potential for populations recently reinstalled		\$0.56 m	
	Counseling and Legal Assistance for IDPs and Returning Refugees		\$0.4 m	

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United States	Child Survival and Health Programs Fund USAID	\$0.6 m	
	Promotion of regional trade	\$0.5 m	
	Women in Development Program	\$0.2 m	
World Bank	Community and Social Development Project Ministry of Finance	\$40 m (2007-2012)	Objective is to establish an operational, decentralized, participatory, and transparent financing mechanism that empowers local governments and communities to provide better and equitable local service delivery. (i) increase access to water supply services in peri-urban areas of Bujumbura; (ii) increase reliability and quality of electricity services;
	Multisectoral Water and Electricity Infrastructure Project. REGIDESO (parallel financing from ADB, Germany and the Netherlands)	\$50 m (2008-2013)	(iii) increase water supply quality and reliability in Bujumbura; and (iv) strengthen State Company responsible for Urban Water and Electricity Services (REGIDESO's) financial sustainability
	Transport Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project. National Road Agency	\$51.54 m (IDA) (2004-2009)	This project contributes to post-war revival by restoring part of the priority road network, thus generating employment for the rural poor and improving institutional capacity in the road sector.
	Agriculture Rehabilitation & Sustainable Land Management. Ministry of Agriculture	\$35.5 m (IDA) (2004-2010)	Rural areas' productive capacity should be restored, through investments in production and sustainable land management, and through capacity building for producer organizations, and local communities. Beneficiaries would also include war-distressed returnees and internally displaced persons.

Annex 1 – Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACCORD	African Center for Constructive Resolution of Disputes
ADB / AfDB	African Development Bank
AFD	Agence française de développement
AMP	Aid Management Platform
BINUB	United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFA franc	Franc de la Communauté Financière d’Afrique / Franc of the African Financial Community
CNCA	National Committee on Aid Coordination
CNTB	Commission Nationale des Terres et autres Biens
CTB	Belgian Technical Cooperation
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
EC	European Commission
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FDN	National Defense Force
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
ICJLR	International Conference on Great Lakes Region
ICTJ	International Center for Transitional Justice
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Financial Cooperation
IFI	International Financial Institution
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDRP	Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa’s Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBC	Peacebuilding Commission
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDEF	United Nations Democracy Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme (United Nations)
WHO	World Health Organization

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