

Burundi

1) Which pieces of work, reports and other contributions have been carried out?:

Work has also been contributed in order to establish the current situation of aspects relating to the environment, agricultural development and particularly the coffee sector, improvement of the business climate, public-private partnership, the development of the private sector and the financial sector.

Without being exhaustive, this work and reports are represented in the following:

- Council of Ministers (Cabinet du Président), Programme du gouvernement du Burundi 2005–2010 (Burundi Government Programme 2005–2010)
- Cochet H (2001), crises et révolutions agricoles au Burundi (agricultural crises and revolutions in Burundi), INAPG/Karthala, Paris
- EIU (Economic Intelligence Unit) (2008), Burundi: Country Profile, 2008, London
- IMF (2006), Report on National Economies no. 06/311: Burundi, 2006 consultation, article IV.
- IMF (2009), Cadre stratégique de croissance et de lutte contre la pauvreté: rapport de la première année de mise en œuvre (Strategic framework for growth and the fight against poverty, report on the first year of implementation), Bujumbura and Washington.
- Geourjon A-M and Laporte B. (2008), Impact budgétaire de l'entrée du Burundi dans l'Union Douanière de la Communauté Est africaine (Budgetary impact of Burundi's entry into the Customs Union of the East-African Community), PAGE, Bujumbura
- International Alert (2007), Réformes de la filière café au Burundi : Perspectives d'avenir pour la participation, la prospérité et la paix (Reforms of the coffee sector in Burundi: Future prospects for participation, prosperity and peace), London
- Minister in the Office of the President responsible for Sound Governance, Privatisation, the State Inspectorate General and Local Authorities (2008): Etude diagnostique sur la gouvernance et la corruption au Burundi (Diagnostic study of governance and corruption in Burundi)
- Ministry for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (2005), Plan de relance et de développement du secteur agricole (2006–2010) (Plan for the recovery and development of the agricultural sector (2006-2010)), December, Bujumbura
- WTO (2003): Examen des politiques commerciales: Burundi (Examination of trade policies: Burundi), Geneva
- UNDP and Deputy Minister for Planning (2008), Etude nationale prospective: Burundi 2025 (Prospective national study: Burundi 2005), Bujumbura.
- RCN [Citizen's Network] (2004): Etude sur les pratiques foncières au Burundi, Essai d'harmonisation (Study of land practice in Burundi, an attempt at harmonisation), Programme Justice et Démocratie (Justice and Democracy Programme).
- Sirabahenda A. (1991), L'appui de l'Etat à la production et les conditions de progrès de l'agriculture vivrière au Burundi (State support for production and the conditions necessary for progress in the food crops sector in Burundi), University of Burundi, FSEA.
- USAID (2006a), Burundi: Expanding External Trade and Investment
- USAID (2006b), Vers un secteur privé inclusif au Burundi: Opportunités et contraintes (Towards an inclusive private sector in Burundi: Opportunities and constraints)
- USAID (2008), Burundi Policy Reform, 2008 Annual Report
- Deputy Minister for Planning (2008), Economie Burundaise 2007 (The economy of Burundi 2007), Bujumbura.

- Marlagne Capital Advisors, AGRER and Eureka Consulting (2008), Désengagement de l'Etat du Burundi dans la filière café (Disengagement of the Burundi State in the coffee sector), PAGE, Bujumbura.
- Zacharie A. and Rigot V. (2007), La privatisation de la filière café au Burundi (Privatisation of the coffee sector in Burundi), CNCD (National Centre for Development Cooperation), Brussels

2) Which themes are your ESCs currently working on?

- IMF (2007), Cadre stratégique de croissance et de lutte contre la pauvreté – CSLP (Strategic framework for growth and the fight against poverty), Bujumbura and Washington
- IMF (2009), Cadre stratégique de croissance et de lutte contre la pauvreté: rapport de la première année de mise en œuvre (Strategic framework for growth and the fight against poverty: report of the first year of implementation), Bujumbura and Washington.
- Minister in the Office of the President responsible for Sound Governance, Privatisation, the State Inspectorate General and Local Authorities: Etude diagnostique sur la gouvernance et la corruption au Burundi (Diagnostic study of governance and corruption in Burundi).
- UNDP and the Ministry for Development and Reconstruction Planning (2005), Rapport National sur le développement humain 2005 (National Report on Human Development 2005), Bujumbura.
- UNDP and Deputy Minister for Planning (2008), Etude nationale prospective: Burundi 2025 (Prospective national study: Burundi 2025), Bujumbura.
- Marlagne Capital Advisors, AGRER and Eureka Consulting (2008), Désengagement de l'Etat du Burundi dans la filière café (Disengagement of the Burundi State in the coffee sector), PAGE, Bujumbura

3) Which themes will your ESCs work on in the future?

- Mid-term evaluation of the strategic framework for growth and the fight against poverty
- Policy for gender integration in Burundi culture
- Environmental impact of sewerage disposal and waste in Lake Tanganyika
- Analysis of the national housing policy
- Strategy for the development of the private sector in Burundi
- Development of micro-finance and the problems of access to financial services in rural areas in Burundi
- Analysis of the sectoral plan for Development of Education and Training
- Analysis of the new Mining Code
- State of advancement of Burundi's adhesion to the East-African Community's Monetary Union
- Analysis of the national policy to combat HIV/AIDS in Burundi
- Analysis of the new Commercial Code
- Analysis of the national policy to combat diabetes

6) What is the interest of civil society in the different themes?

Civil society in Burundi is very active and participates alongside other State actors in the construction and development of the country.

In a country like ours, where schooling and healthcare for children aged under five and women giving birth have been free for five years, civil society has turned its attention to questions surrounding the quality of care and education resulting from these measures adopted by the government; measures which are commendable but which can be accompanied by undesirable effects.

7) What are the main challenges and what are the main practical applications that you expect?

The main challenges in the measurement of progress, development and well-being concern, in addition to the studies carried out to measure changes, improving the well-being of the population. This improvement of well-being is the very foundation of development and requires access to healthcare, education for all, access to drinking water, food, work, the fight against illnesses such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, etc. The challenge is to attack the heart of the problem of under-development and poverty, rather than the way in which progress, well-being and development is measured.

8) Which dimensions do you consider to be especially important?

The important dimensions in the measurement of progress, development and well-being concern the key sectors of health, education, agriculture, unemployment, the environment, production and the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors with particular emphasis on industrial development.

11) Have you any suggestions, proposals or best practices to present ensure consultation with or participation by civil society in moving this work forward?

Measuring progress, development and well-being requires financial as well as human resources. As regards human resources, civil society has a major role to play in making its contribution to these studies. As far as financial resources are concerned, these are generally provided by State structures or international organisations.

Indicators

Changes in Gross Domestic Product	The WBI poverty index
Contribution of agriculture to GDP	Number of jobs by sector
Contribution of the coffee sector to GDP	Unemployment levels
Contribution of the private sector to GDP	School enrolment rate
Contribution of the financial sector to GDP	Teacher to pupil ratio
Contribution of foreign trade to GDP	School repetition rate
Contribution of the secondary sector to GDP	The literacy rate
Business climate	Levels of access to drinking water
The equally distributed income index	Waste water treatment
The human development indicator (HDI)	Waste management
The gender-specific human development indicator (GSHDI)	Political governance
The human poverty indicator	

The corruption index

The gender empowerment measure

Health situation indicator (indicators relating to infrastructures, personnel and financial resources)

Nutritional consumption

Change in the number of cases of HIV/AIDS

Change in the number of cases of malaria

The equally distributed life expectancy index