



## Overview of main development results in Burundi in 2014

### Summary Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP)

In 2014 further progress has been made towards reaching the overall goal of the MASP, which is to improve security and diminish the threat of instability and new violence in Burundi. However, the transition to more democratic and accountable governance is difficult. Underlying tensions in society are still high, and a return to violence cannot be excluded, especially in view of the elections in 2015. The absence of a real dialogue between government and opposition and a constantly shrinking political space for the opposition leave little room for optimism. Widespread poverty, malnutrition, unemployment and rapid population growth add to the threats to a peaceful transition to a developmental state. The country ranks second on the list of most food insecure countries.

### Priority themes

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

### Embassy contribution to changes at country level

■ The second edition of the security perception study showed that in general the Burundians were positive about their security situation. Their approval of the armed forces increased from 7.5 in 2012 to 8.1 in 2014 and of the police from 5.8 in 2012 to 5.9 in 2014.

■ Through relatively small-scale funding by the embassy of the efforts of a Burundian law centre, the new media law, which was more restrictive than the previous one, was found unconstitutional by the East African Court of Justice and subsequently improved.

■ With the help of the fertiliser subsidy programme initiated and cofinanced by the Netherlands, almost 160,000 farmers were able to increase their production. This was, however, not enough to have a substantial impact on GDP growth.

■ The school meals programme, funded by the Netherlands through the World Food Programme, benefited more than 47,000 children in 2014 (up from 28,000 in 2013) and more than 5,400 farmers who sold their products to the schools participating in the programme.

■ Programme interventions has given Burundian women a greater choice of modern contraceptives. As a result, the contraceptive prevalence rate increased further from 31% in 2013 to 35% in 2014. The baseline (2010) was 13%.

■ In 2014 42.5% of Burundian young people (10-24) received sex education through organisations funded by the embassy. This should decrease unwanted teenage pregnancies. In 2014 there were more than 17,000 early teenage pregnancies in six provinces.

### Clarifications of results achieved

There were major differences between plans and results in the food security sector. The implementation of a number of programmes was delayed because improvement of their methodology. The increase in food production was lower than expected, in spite of the new fertiliser subsidy system initiated and cofinanced by the embassy. This was mainly due to the very poor rains in 2014, but also to the existing lack of an integrated approach to increasing food production. Therefore progress was made, but not on track. As already foreseen in the MASP, the embassy added an

integrated seed sector development programme to its food security portfolio in 2014.

### Implications for planning

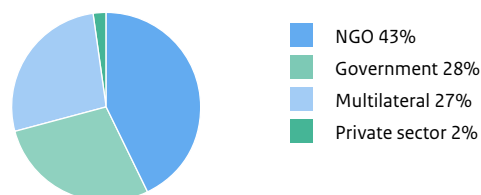
In general, the MASP 2014-17 still remains valid at the technical level. At the political and security level the situation has changed drastically in 2015, requiring a substantial revision of the MASP, particularly with respect to aid modalities used.

### Expenditures 2014 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy €18,174,000



### Expenditures 2014 per channel



### Developments in Burundi

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

