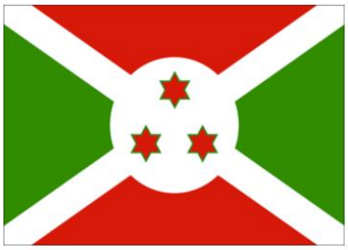
REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF BURUNDI

PND BURUNDI 2018-2027

June 2018

PREFACE

In the complex world of sustainable development, each Nation-State permanently faces the challenge of identifying the priorities of its people and sovereignly defining the trajectory of its growth with the aim of reconciling, at best, improvement of agricultural productivity, modernization of basic infrastructure, job creation for youth and preservation of ecosystems. In the focus of this issue, Burundi needs to undertake vast projects leading to changes in approaches and practices based on the mental and structural transformation of the actors of our rapidly changing circular economy.

We are launching the National Development Plan for the period 2018-2027 (PND Burundi 2018-2027) at a time when Burundi is experiencing progress in the political, economic and social fields. Indeed, the advent and strengthening of democracy allowed the reinstatement of a climate of trust and the culture of patriotism within the population. In common agreement with the Burundian people, the Government has just adopted this new strategic planning instrument to lead Burundi towards emergence by 2027.

The long-term objective of this Plan aims to restore the structural balance of the Burundian economy through: (i) strengthening food self-sufficiency and diversifying exports through the promotion of agro-industrial, commercial and extractives; (ii) the development of the energy sector and the craft sector, (iii) the construction and maintenance of infrastructure to support growth; (iv) improving access to basic social services, particularly education, health and social protection, (v) continuing environmental protection and land use planning programs; (vi) improvement of financial governance and decentralization (vii) development of regional and international partnership.

Although Burundi has seen appreciable achievements in terms of financial investments, many actions remain to be undertaken, particularly for the development of the rural world. To do this, during the implementation of the PND Burundi 2018-2027, the rural world will be the focus of our actions over the next ten years with more than 60% of the programmed resources. Therefore, man in his dignity must remain at the center of development as an actor and beneficiary.

We therefore call on the entire population to take ownership of this PND Burundi 2018-2027 and to mobilize as one man, to demonstrate once again, his work power in order to achieve his much desired economic and social well-being. We also call on our development partners to increase their assistance while respecting the democratic principles and sovereignty of the Burundian people. We remain convinced that by combining everyone's efforts, we will be able to achieve our ten-year ambitions conveyed in this present strategic orientation instrument.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Pierre AS PROGRESS

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEP : Drinking Water Supply
AGR : Income Generating Activities
ALPC : Light Weapons and Small Calibers
AMISOM : African Union Mission in Somalia
APD : Public Development Assistance
API : Investment Promotion Agency
ATPC : Community Led Total Sanitation
BIF : Burundi Franc
BMD : Bachelor's, Master's and Doctorate
BRB : Bank of the Republic of Burundi
CAE : East African Community
CAMEBU: Burundi Medicine Purchasing Center
CASM : Medical Assistance Card
CASE : Universal health coverage
CDMT : Cadre des Dépenses à Moyen Terme
CDS : Defense and Security Corps
ECCAS: Economic Community of Central African States
CEM : Trades Education Center
CEPGL: Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
CFP : Professional formation center
CIEP : Information Center, Population Education and Development
CIOPD : Interministerial Committee for Orientation and Steering of the Decentralization
CIRGL : International Conference for the Great Lakes Region
CJ : Youth center
CLAC : Center for Reading and Cultural Animation
CNIS : National Council for Statistical Information
CNJ : National Youth Council
CNP : National Steering Committee
CNPS : National Social Protection Committee
COMESA : Common Market for Eastern and Southern of Africa
COMGOV: Government communication
CONAPIL: National Steering Committee
CPDN : Intended contributions determined at the national level
CTIS : Technical Committee for Statistical Information
CVR : Truth Reconciliation Commission
DD : Demographic Dividend
DEPA : Department of Water, Fisheries and Aquaculture
EAC : East African Community
EAPP : East African Power Pool

ECVMB: Survey on Household Living Conditions in Burundi
EDS II : Demographic health survey
EFTP : Vocational Technical Education and Training
MOTHER : Artisanal Mining
ENAB : National Agricultural Survey of Burundi
ENAB² : National Survey on Basic Sanitation
FAO : Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAPS : Social Protection Support Fund
FDN : National Defense Force
phonic : National Municipal Investment Fund
GES : Greenhouse gases
TURN : Integrated Water Resources Management
GLIA : Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS
GSM : Global system for mobile communications
HT : High tension
GOES : Foreign Direct Investments
IEC : Information, Education et Communication
IHPI : Harmonized Index of Industrial Production
INSS : National Institute of Social Security
ISCAM : Higher Institute of Military Executives
ISTEEBU: Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of Burundi
KV : Kilo Volts
KW : Kilo watt
LTE : Long Term Evolution
M2 : Money supply
MACMOD-BI: Burundi Macroeconomic Model
MAN : Metropolitan Area Network
MBPS : Megabits per Second
MDP : Clean Development Mechanism
MEESRS: Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research
MFBP : Ministry of Finance, Budget and Privatization
MFP : Civil Service Mutual
MINAGRI: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MINUSCA: United Nations Mission for the Stabilization of Central Africa
MPBGP: Ministry at the Presidency Responsible for Good Governance and Plan
Mrds : Billions
MSPLS: Ministry of Public Health and the Fight Against AIDS
MTN : Neglected Tropical Diseases
MW : Mega Watt
NGN : Next Generation Network
GIANT : Burundian Revenue Office

ODD : Sustainable Development Goals
OMC : World organization of commerce
OMD : Millenium Objectives for development
OMP : Peacekeeping Operation
OMS : World Health Organization
ONATEL: National Telecommunications Office
ENGO: Foreign Non-Governmental Organization
ONP : Office National de Population
ONPR : National Office for Pensions and Occupational Risks
OTB : Burundi Tea Office
PAIOSA: Institutional and Operational Support Program for the Sector Agricultural
PAIVA : Support Project for Agricultural Intensification and Development
UNTIL : Plan National d'Adaptation
PAP : Priority Action Plan
NOT : Structural Adjustment Program
PCDC : Municipal Community Development Plan
GDP : Gross domestic product
PIP : Public Investment Program
PNA : National Plans for Adaptation to Change
PNB : National Police of Burundi
PND : National Development Plan
PNDS : National Health Development Program
PNE : National Environmental Policy
PNG : National Gender Policy
TRUNK : National Agricultural Investment Plan
PNP : National Population Policy
PNPS : National Social Protection Policy
PNRA : National Administrative Reform Program
Civil servants : National Health Policy
PNSADRIM: National Program for Food Security and Rural Development of Imbo and Moso
PNSEB: National Fertilizer Subsidy Program
PPCDR: Post-Conflict Rural Development Program
PPIA : Provincial Agricultural Investment Plan
PPP : Private public partnership
PRODEMA: Agricultural Productivity and Market Development Project
PROSANUT: Program for Food and Nutritional Security
PROTHEM : Promotion of Thé de Mwaro
PTA : Annual Work Plan
PTF : Technical and Financial Partner
PTME : Protection of Mother Child Transmission
RAC : Joint Annual Review

RADDEX : Revenue Authority Digital Data Exchange
RDC : Democratic Republic of Congo
REFES: Economic and Social Reforms
REGIDESO: Water and Electricity Production and Distribution Authority
RESEN: State Report of the National Education System
RTNB : National Radio and Television of Burundi
SADEC : Southern African Development Community
SIS : Health Information System
SNDS : National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
STEP : Mutuality Solidarity for Health
SONAVIE: New Life Insurance Company
SOS : Save Our Souls
SP : Permanent Secretariat
SPAT : Provincial Territorial Development Plan
SSN : National Statistical System
TIC : Information and Communication Technology
TICAD : Tokyo International Conference of Africa's Development
TICE : Information and Communication Technology in Education

UNFPA : United Nations Fund for Population Agency
UNICEF : United Nations Children's Fund
deer : United Sates of America
VBG : Gender-Based Violence
HIV : Human immunodeficiency virus
VSBG : Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
WIFI : Wireless Fidelity

RESUME EXECUTIF

1. The PND Burundi 2018-2027 document is structured around eight main parts. The first part, which consists of the introduction, describes the socio-economic context in which the PND is developed, shows its usefulness and the methodological approach that was followed for its development.

2. The second part develops the vision and foundation, the overall objective and the process of structural transformation of the economy. It shows that the PND is the emanation of the President of the Republic's program aimed at promoting the development of the rural world and making Burundi an emerging regional power by 2027 through the structural transformation of its economy.

3. The third part talks about the socio-economic diagnosis of Burundi on the eve of the National Development Plan 2018-2027. It analyzes the progress made by the different sectors of the country's socio-economic life until the end of 2016 and highlights the challenges to be met in each sector to move towards sustainable and inclusive development.

4. The fourth part is devoted to the strategic orientations relating to ten themes which were retained for the development of the National Development Plan of Burundi and which constitute the prospects for economic and social development. These themes have been grouped into the following five strategic orientations: (1) develop growth-producing sectors for the structural transformation of the economy; (2) develop human capital; (3) ensure

   sustainable management of the environment, mitigating changes climate change and improve land use planning (4) strengthen governance, security and safeguarding national sovereignty and (5) mobilize resources, improve public expenditure management and develop regional and international cooperation.

5. These strategic orientations are translated into strategic objectives and priority development actions which respond to the major challenges observed at both national and community level. These challenges are mainly those related to the increase in agricultural and livestock production; food safety; production support infrastructure; the development of mining potential; the development of industry, commerce and crafts; education, health, social protection and demography, reduction of inequalities; environmental management, climate change and land use planning; governance, rule of law; the mobilization of financial resources as well as the consolidation of partnership, cooperation and regional integration.

6. The fifth part talks about the macroeconomic and budgetary framework of the PND. It highlights the macroeconomic outlook, sources

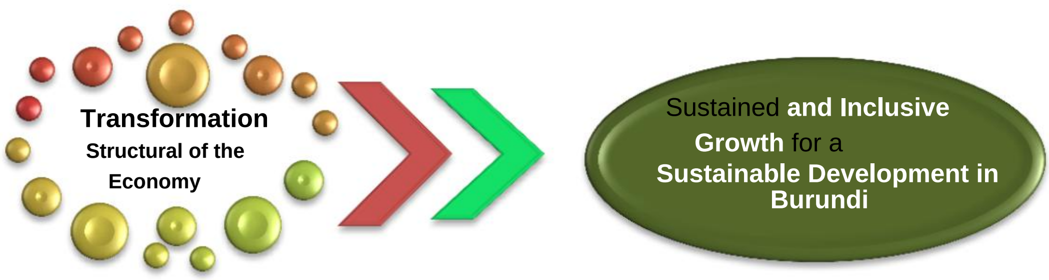
growth rates on which they are based as well as their implications for public finances, the balance of payments and the monetary sector. As for the budgetary framework, this part describes the way in which resources must be allocated to effectively and efficiently carry out the programs and projects that will be implemented within the framework of the PND.

7. The sixth part relates to the monitoring-evaluation mechanisms of the PND Burundi 2018-2027. This determines the institutional organization of monitoring and evaluation of development programs and projects included in the National Development Plan of Burundi 2018-2027. It also describes the hierarchy of the monitoring process as well as the reporting systems.

8. The seventh part is the conclusion. It constitutes a summary of the previous parts, but it particularly emphasizes the dynamics of growth, the mobilization of resources and the appropriation of the National Development Plan by the different development actors.
from the country.

9. The eighth part is made up of the annexes which are an integral part of the plan, among others the Priority Action Plan (PAP) and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (Sectoral and Central CDMT). The PAP sets out priority economic and social development programs accompanied by monitoring indicators and expenditure forecasts for their implementation.

I. INTRODUCTION GENERALE



1. Burundi is experiencing major changes in the areas of administrative and economic governance. The major challenge is linked to the structural transformation of the national economy. The National Development Plan of Burundi for the decade 2018-2027 (PND Burundi 2018-2027) responds to the challenges that still persist in the areas of economic and social development of the country. It is part of a development plan focused on a new dynamic of transformation of economic, demographic and social structures, generating multiplier and lasting effects on the improvement of economic growth and average income per capita and allowing the satisfaction of needs fundamentals, poverty reduction, human capital development, environmental sustainability and social equity.

2. The PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 constitutes a strategic orientation tool on the basis of which the sectors will have to build their policies and action plans to contribute positively to the increase in gross domestic product (GDP). It is developed in a political, economic and social environment characterized by openness to dialogue and consultation between the Government and the partners of political parties, civil society, religious denominations and youth who are essential players in the development.

3. This plan is intended to be the foundation of strong and inclusive growth from 2018 in order to enable Burundi to reach, by 2027, the level of emerging countries. The challenge of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 is therefore to create the conditions necessary for lasting peace and stability for the long-term structural transformation of the economy characterized by double-digit, sustainable and equitable growth. The implementation of this PND will make it possible to capitalize on the achievements of democracy and governance, increase agricultural production, build basic infrastructure for the economy and develop the industrial fabric by favoring a Public Partnership approach. Private

   (PPP) and more generally the development of the private sector.

4. In doing so, the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 takes into account lessons learned taken from the implementation of previous reference frameworks for planning economic and social development of Burundi: plans five-year periods, Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) and Strategic Frameworks for the Fight against Poverty. Through these benchmarks, the results obtained in relation to expectations impose on the PND the choice a bold and realistic approach favoring the consideration of multidimensional agendas: international (Development Goals Sustainable SDG *"leave no one behind* "), regional (Agenda African 2063: " *Africa we want* ", sub-regional (Vision 2050 of the East African Community) and national ("Burundi 2025" Vision: *Burundi of milk and honey).*
5. Also, the development of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 was imbued with the socio-political situation which highlights the strong social demand in

in terms of strengthening security, access to employment, production support infrastructures capable of boosting economic growth towards an emerging country level, quality social services and the reduction of inequalities, adapted measures to resilience to climate change on the one hand and to economic shocks on the other. The orientations of the “Burundi 2025” vision, the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, containing the SDGs, the African Union Agenda 2063 and the vision of the African Community East 2050 and the strategy for the implementation of the 2050 vision of the EAC, constitute benchmarks used in the formulation of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027. The process of developing this PND also benefited from elements of the report on prioritization of Burundi's SDG targets.

6. In terms of methodological approach, the development of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 followed a participatory and inclusive process bringing together institutions and Ministries. A national steering committee (CNP) responsible for coordinating and steering the development of the PND was established by Presidential Decree No. 100/118 of May 31, 2017. This committee formalized this process by the designation of a technical committee subdivided into ten sub-commissions and supported by a technical secretariat responsible for compiling the reports of the sub-commissions. The National Steering Committee, chaired by the Head of the Civil Cabinet of the President of the Republic, includes representatives of the Government, namely: (1) the Minister responsible for Finance and the budget, (2) the Minister responsible for International Cooperation, (3) the Minister in charge of planning and, (4) the Minister in charge of Agriculture and Human Rights, Social Livestock, (5) the Good Governance Minister in charge of Affairs and Gender, in their responsibilities (6) the Principal Advisor in charge of economic issues at the Presidency of the Republic as well as the Coordinator of the Office of Strategic Studies and Development at the Presidency of the Republic. The CNP gave the necessary directives for the smooth running of the process and validated (1) the development process and (2) the draft PND document.

7. The technical subcommittees, made up of all the ministries, were chaired by the thematic leaders. These sub-committees each produced a contribution report to the draft PND document, the content of which is summarized as follows: (i) an analysis of the national situation relating to the themes considered; (ii) the formulation of response strategies adapted to the situation and (iii) the identification of priority result areas of the PND and the breakdown of each of these areas into results to be achieved by 2027.

8. The technical secretariat played the role of compiling the reports of the sub-committees and summarizing them under the supervision of the President and the vice-president of the technical committee. Specifically, he carried out the secretarial activities, wrote the draft approach

development of the PND, synthesized the contributions of the thematic committees, facilitated the work of the groups, led the drafting group and ensured communication on the process. The writing group is made up of leaders of each theme, executives from sectoral ministries, university professors and researchers. The technical group responsible for " *macroeconomic framing"* was made up of members of the standing committee for macroeconomic framing. They produced a contribution report to the draft PND document relating to their theme.

9. The PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 document results from all of this work and is structured into four main parts, namely: (i) the socio-economic diagnosis of Burundi, (ii) strategic issues and orientations, (iii) the framework macroeconomic and budgetary and (iv) the implementation, monitoring and evaluation system[1].

[1] With the annex, the PAP, the logical framework which summarizes the indicators according to the strategic axes and objectives.

II. VISION AND FOUNDATION, OVERALL OBJECTIVE AND PROCESS OF STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECONOMY

2.1. Vision and foundation of the National Development Plan

10. The program of the President of the Republic calling for "promoting the integral development of the rural world" and making Burundi "an emerging regional power by 2025, driven by diversified and sustainable sources of growth, creating added value and jobs and ensuring that every Burundian has adequate access to basic social services and decent housing" constitutes the first foundation of the National Development Plan (PND BURUNDI 2018-2027). This ten-year plan aims for the advent of "a democratic, united nation

and prosperous, through a structural transformation of the national economy to put it on a new trajectory of strong growth, by profoundly reducing social inequalities and rural and urban poverty.

11. Also based on the long-term development vision entitled "In 2025, Burundi is a united, united and peaceful Nation; a country built on a legal society with a rich cultural heritage; a prosperous economy serving the well-being of all", Burundi has decided to give new impetus to its development policy, through the National Development Plan (PND BURUNDI 2018-2027).

12. Through this Plan, the Government places strategic planning at the heart of public action and capitalizes on the achievements of previous planning processes, by taking into account new challenges resulting from the various crises that the country has experienced and bottlenecks in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is inspired by agendas: national (Vision "Burundi 2025" the Burundi of milk and honey), regional (African agenda 2063: "Africa we want"), sub-regional (Vision 2050 of the East African community) and international (Sustainable Development Goals SDG "leave no one behind") to contextualize and domesticate the important targets for the Country.

13. This PND is a reference document for all development actors in Burundi at the national, regional and international levels. It integrates the Government's priorities and strategic results to achieve strong, inclusive and sustainable growth promoting significant changes for the individual and collective development of populations. It also ensures that the instruments are flexible and reviewed regularly on the basis of the results obtained and endogenous and exogenous factors. This National Development Plan constitutes the framework for planning, programming, coordination and monitoring of national and international interventions. Through its implementation, the Government seeks effectiveness and efficiency in public interventions and attaches value to

obtaining results that should contribute to improving the living and working conditions of populations.

14. Based on these foundations, the National Development Plan (PND BURUNDI 2018-2027) is part of a development plan focused on a new dynamic of structural transformation of the economy generating multiplier effects in favor of improving the average per capita income and thereby the satisfaction of basic needs, poverty reduction, human capacity building, environmental sustainability and social equity.

15. The operationalization of the PND will be done by its translation into sectoral policies based on the most relevant development issues with a real potential for catalytic effects involving: (i) improvement of development governance, with a view to consolidate the foundations of a "capable State" capable of confronting the factors of fragility and taking leadership of its development, with the appropriate steering instruments, (ii) the operationalization of planning and programming instruments, by putting the emphasis on the link between medium-term and long-term perspectives as well as between the latter and annual budgetary exercises, (iii) mastery of the tools for monitoring the results of public policies, in particular progress in achieving of the main targets of the PND, (iv) the application of a poverty reduction strategy, by broadening the social base of the economy, by engaging the populations themselves in inclusive growth activities, (v) deepening the approach to sustainable development, by strengthening environmental governance and integrating the perspective of the green and blue economy into development policies.

2.2. Overall objective

16. To realize its vision, the national development plan is set as the overall objective of " **Structurally transforming the economy Burundian, for strong, sustainable, resilient, inclusive growth, creating decent jobs for all and leading to the improvement of social well-being".** This objective aims to exploit the potential of growth of the Burundian economy in terms of productivity and job creation for inclusive (economic and social) development and durable.

17. Through this objective, the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 will respond to the challenge availability of "productive capacities" and the ability to combine them optimally. Which implies a mechanism to orchestrate fundamental changes in the structure of the economy ranging from

reallocation of resources from traditional activities[2] towards high productivity sectors in order to quickly improve the standard of living of the population. It is a goal that seeks structural change not only to stimulate economic growth, but also to contribute to more inclusive and sustainable growth. This is how the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 covers all sectors likely to drive an acceleration of structural changes to support and accelerate economic growth rates on the one hand, and to direct the workforce towards more sectors. dynamic on the other hand.

2.3. Process of structural transformation of the economy

18. Structural transformation involves the movement of resources and labor from traditional activities towards the development of new, more productive activities to boost the economy. She depends largely on changes in behavior, production and consumption patterns, trade in goods and services, etc. Productivity gains also contribute to raising the standard of living of populations and to citizen participation in the virtuous process of capital accumulation and economic growth.

19. This structural transformation of the Burundian economy aims to improve the characteristics of the Burundian economy currently dominated by the less structured agricultural sector and marked by low productivity, with a secondary sector which remains embryonic and a tertiary sector characterized by a preponderance of activities dominated by telephony, commerce and transport. Their sectoral contributions to GDP remain relatively low and represent 39.6%, 15% and 40% respectively. The evolution of the structure of the Burundian economy shows that it has not remained rigid. A gradual decline in the weight of the agricultural sector in GDP has been observed since 2007 in favor of the tertiary sector which is gaining more and more weight (more than 40% of GDP).

2.3.1. Problem of the structural transformation of the economy of Burundi

20. The process of transforming Burundi's economy remains confronted with several structural weaknesses and constraints. On the one hand, the weaknesses noted are in particular: (i) the production potential unexploited, (ii) the weak[3] diversification of the productive structure, (iii) the

[2] Successful development requires a process to move from subsistence agriculture to high productivity activities such as manufacturing and modern services.

[3] Growth is driven more than 90% by export earnings from coffee and tea which have been in decline for a certain period.

low rates of public and private investment, (iv) insufficient integration of the agricultural and industrial sectors with the corollary of the absence of articulation between rural and urban areas; (v) the low productivity of agriculture largely dominated by traditional technologies; (vi) the insufficiency of economic infrastructure, (vii) the double structural deficit of public finances and the balance of

payments, (viii) labor market imbalances dominated by informal employment and significant underemployment; (ix) the persistence of poverty and socio-economic inequalities and (x) the weak development of the private sector with a preeminence of the informal sector.

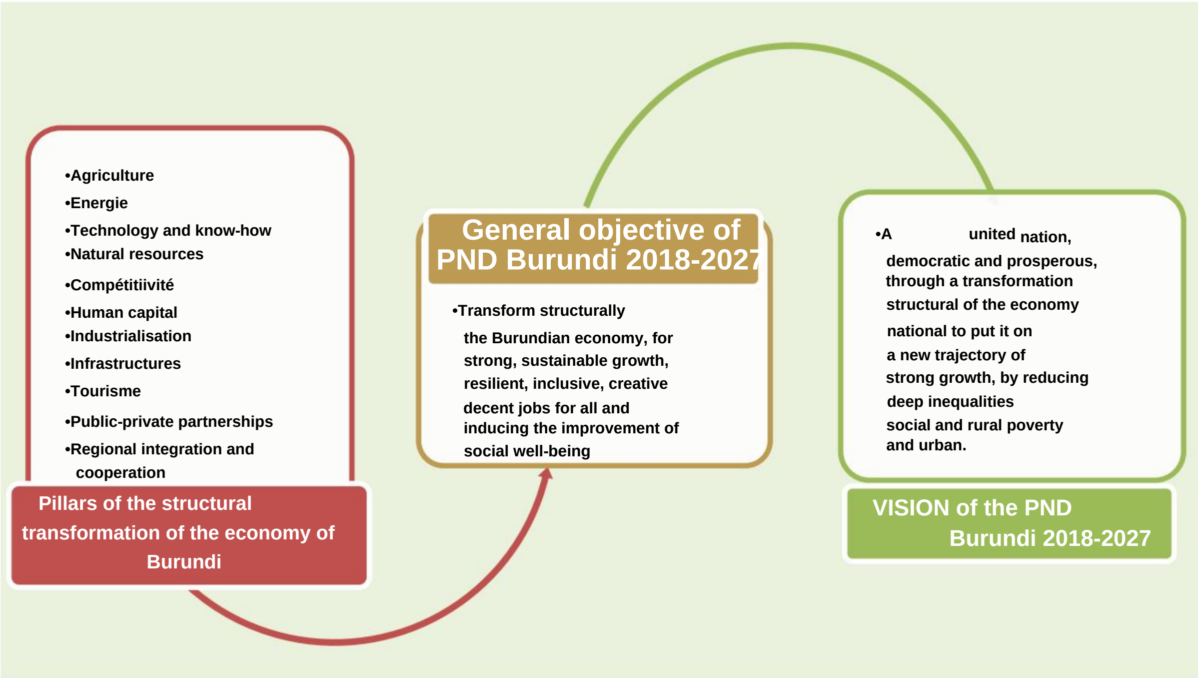
21. In addition, the major constraints identified for the structural transformation of Burundi's economy are: (i) low agricultural productivity, (ii) high vulnerability to external shocks, (iii) electrical energy deficit, (iv) galloping demographics, (v) space management,
(vi) the transport infrastructure deficit; (vii) the weakness of human capital and (viii) the deficit in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) infrastructure.

2.3.2. Levers of the structural transformation of the economy

22. Addressing the above-mentioned challenges will make it possible to improve the structure of the Burundian economy, reverse its trend and place it on the trajectory of emerging economies. It is for this reason that the main levers of structural transformation will have to reconcile,
in a well-integrated approach, the various challenges mentioned above, the strengths and opportunities of the Burundian economy for better medium and long-term prospects.

23. The structural transformation of the economy will rely on the development of projects and programs in growth-promoting sectors to stimulate exports, job creation, social inclusion and the attraction of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) . These programs and projects will cover 11 sectors represented by the figure below.

Figure 1: Pillars, objective and vision of the PND 2018-2027



24. With the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027, the transformation of the structure of the economy will be achieved from the following 11 pillars:

- **The modernization of agriculture:** it is an essential component of the transformation of the structure of the economy. To do this, it will have to result in the regionalization of crops, the promotion of integrated family farming, the mechanization of agriculture, the preservation of agricultural land, the transformation of agricultural production, the permanent stabilization of livestock , diversification of exportable products, rainwater management, marsh irrigation, etc.

- **Increasing energy production:** the construction, rehabilitation and/or extension of energy infrastructure is one of the prerequisites for the sustainable structural transformation of the Burundian economy. Controlling energy production and reducing its cost are factors favoring the development of transformative and service activities. Other alternatives for increasing energy production are: the development of solar energy, biomass and wind energy. However, when it comes to energy, the sustainable solution can only be community-based; Burundi must develop South-South cooperation in terms of investment in the energy sector to establish a complementary and community approach.

- **Improving knowledge based on technology and know-how:** this pillar is part of the dynamic of sustained improvement of human capital and supports growth through knowledge and learning. In addition, investments, especially FDI expected in structuring projects, will lead to positive externalities, including the transfer of technologies from which other sectors will benefit.

- **The development of the natural resources sector:** Given the relatively low ratio of skills to employment in Burundi, the country mainly needs qualified agents and trade professionals for a profound structural transformation to take place. The priority must be the establishment of an economy based on diversified natural resources. For this approach to succeed, good policies are necessary.

- **Diversification and promotion of a competitive and healthy economy :** The current structure of production, dominated by agriculture, makes the economy very vulnerable and fragile following climatic hazards. Agricultural exploitation concerns food crops and export crops consisting mainly of coffee and tea, the exports of which are very dependent on world prices and harvest fluctuations. The PND will help establish a favorable business environment, particularly to attract foreign capital and promote the competitiveness of Burundian products on the sub-regional, regional and international markets. As such, new export products will be identified and developed.

- **Creating an environment favorable to industrialization:** The processing sector represents less than 15% of GDP. To support the processing sector and give it a driving role in the country's development, the finalization and implementation of the National Industry Policy will enable Burundi to create a dynamic and competitive industrial fabric. This export-oriented industrialization must be oriented, among other things, towards: (i) the establishment of support measures for the revival of the sector; (ii) the promotion of rural and regional industrialization and (iii) the gradual evolution of industry allowing greater added value.

- **Strengthening human capital:** The dual challenge of demographic growth and urbanization requires a transformation radical of the Burundian economy. Based on energy management and the lifting of constraints on industrialization, this transformation will involve an ambitious and proactive policy of information, education and training with community training standards and courses with high-level content. appropriate teaching with the EAC training courses. A continuous and sustained effort of information, education and training over at least two generations will be necessary in order to be able to fundamentally change the major behavioral trends which constitute major constraints to economic and social transformation. Such an investment of at least twenty years would offer the Burundian Nation, and even the region, the quality human resources they sorely need, to improve research and technological innovation and thus substantially reduce the use of expertise. exterior. The role of the press and the media in general is crucial for effective support of such a dynamic of change. If it is true that certain sociological environments and cultural behaviors are more favorable to development than others, it is necessary that information, education and training be used to achieve this.

- **Strengthening transport infrastructure, trade and ICT:** The transport sector is made up of several areas: road infrastructure, road transport services, lake and port areas; the air sector as well as rail transport. However, road transport remains the dominant mode of internal transport of goods and people. It is ensured by an ever-increasing vehicle fleet thanks to the importation of used vehicles. This fleet is aging and its condition upon importation explains the poor quality of the transport offer in general. The lake and port domain, regional trade is carried out by lake route. The lake and port domain will have to play an important role in opening up the national economy. In addition, Burundi's geographical location in relation to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and other countries bordering Lake Tanganyika makes it benefit economically from a vast hinterland. As for rail transport, it is developing in the countries of the sub-region and railway construction projects are being prepared in Burundi.

- **Promotion of tourism:** The low level of tourism development results from the poor quality of basic infrastructure and tourist equipment, the weak structuring of the tourism product, the insufficient professional qualification of staff in the tourism chain and the absence of specific incentive measures for investment in the tourism industry.

  The existing assets and potential in the Burundian tourism sector are: (i) cultural heritage (tangible and intangible); (ii) natural heritage; (iii) the strategic geographical position of Burundi; (iv) the existence of numerous tourist sites; (v) cheap labor and (vi) political will to develop tourism. The exploitation of the tourist resources of the

Burundi will, on the one hand, increase its attractiveness and bring in additional income and foreign exchange and, on the other hand, its influence on an international scale.

- **Public-Private Partnerships:** By law n°1/14 of April 27, 2015 establishing the general regime for Public-Private Partnership (PPP) contracts and decree n° 100/12 of January 6, 2016 establishing the statutes of the public-private partnership support for the completion of PPP contracts, "Burundi is resolutely committed to a dynamic of upgrading its infrastructure. As an effective and potentially financially profitable alternative development finance strategy, PPPs will be developed to address the enormous challenges in financing economic and social infrastructure and job creation.

- **Regional integration and international cooperation:** Burundi expects regional integration and cooperation international, the enlargement of its space at the economic and political level, the achievement of economies of scale, the development of commercial exchanges as well as the guarantee of peace and collective security.

Box 1. Public Private Partnerships (PPPs): New approach to financing development

PPPs constitute a new approach to financing development which generally responds to the problem of budgetary tightening and the decline of the welfare state.
This is a mechanism by which the State uses the private sector in the offer, delivery and financing of public services. The PPP approach is part of a dynamic of State reform and partnership governance and gives a central place to cooperation and interactions in the financing of diversified areas (infrastructure, maintenance of the road network, water distribution , urban and interurban transport, etc.). This approach leads the State to focus more on its sovereign functions and to stimulate and supervise, instead of replacing it, the private sector in the financing of public infrastructure and the production of certain services.

PPPs can provide significant benefits to governments in the delivery of public services, for example (i) *More efficient use of resources, (ii) Exposure to performance risks, (iii) Quality assurance and review, (iv) More open review* of long-term commitment required.

By Law No. 1/14 of April 27, 2015 on the general regime of public-private partnership contracts and Decree No. 100/12 of January 6, 2016 on the statutes of the Agency to support the implementation of partnership contracts public-private, Burundi is engaged in a dynamic of upgrading its infrastructure. In relation to its firm desire to promote national and international private investments, Burundi has opted for a liberal economy resolutely oriented towards the PPP mechanism as an infrastructure financing mechanism. Burundi records cases of PPP contracts in the telecommunications sectors with the Burundi Backbone System Company (BBS), transport with the Bujumbura port concession contract as well as in the drinking water and water sector. electricity with the process of developing PPP projects dating from 2013 with Law No. 1/014 of August 11, 2000 relating to the liberalization and regulation of the public service of drinking water and electrical energy (management contract between the Regideso and the company Pay way Burundi).

With the vision of strong and inclusive growth, the implementation of this 2018-2027 PND of Burundi will make it possible to capitalize on the achievements of democracy, governance, increase agricultural production, build basic infrastructure of the economy and develop the industrial fabric by favoring a PPP approach and more generally the development of the private sector. The PPP approach will serve as a financing mechanism for projects in several sectors.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIAGNOSIS OF BURUNDI AT A GLANCE OF PND BURUNDI 2018-2027

3.1. Inventory by sector/axis of intervention

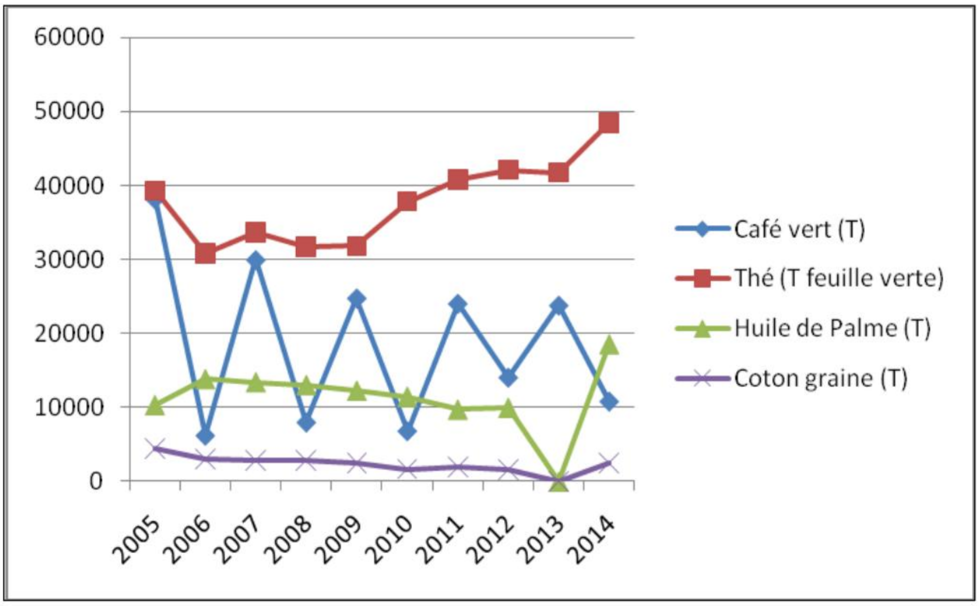
3.1.1. Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing and fish farming

25. In Burundi, agriculture alone contributes 39.6% to GDP, provides 84% of jobs, provides 95% of the food supply and constitutes the main supplier of raw materials to agro- industry. It is a sector with low productivity due to structural and cyclical problems. Current agricultural and livestock yields remain lower than potential yields. In order to revive agricultural production and alleviate the food deficit, the Government has adopted a National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA) for the period 2012-

2017 which is broken down into 16 Provincial Agricultural Investment Plans (16 PPIA). Thus, a National Fertilizer Subsidy Program (PNSEB), a Selected Seed Subsidy Program, the reorganization of certain crops (coffee, tea, cotton, rice) into sectors and organizational and institutional reforms were implemented. Food crops are varied and their production improved between 2011-2013 and experienced a gradual decline over the period 2013-2015. As for industrial crops (coffee, tea, cotton, palm oil), tea production has experienced a general increasing trend.

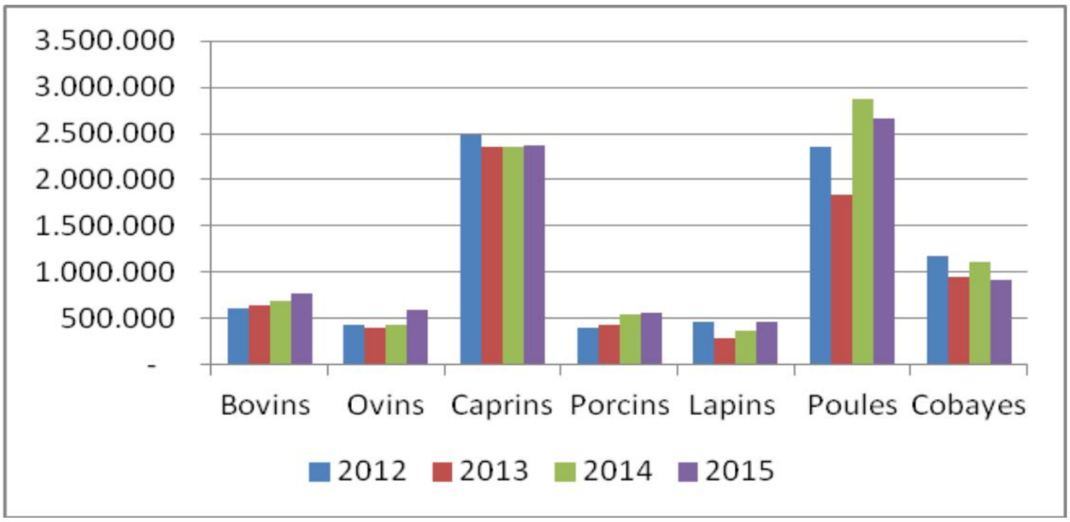
up to more than 40,000 tonnes since 2010. On the other hand, coffee production has been volatile while palm oil and cotton experienced constant progression until 2012 and a decline in 2013 but both crops have recorded a slight increase in 2014.

Graph 1: Evolution of industrial crop production



26. The **livestock** sector has experienced slight progress following the implementation of cattle herd restocking programs (PAIVA-B, PRODEMA, PPCDR) for rural populations. The reforms carried out in this area have brought about positive changes in the promotion of the pastoral sector.

Graph 2: Changes in livestock numbers from 2012-2015



Source: Reports of the National Agricultural Survey of Burundi (ENAB) 2012-2015

27. **Fishing and fish farming** record insufficient production to meet demand. The consumption of fishery products is around 2kg/person/year compared to an average of 8 kg/person/year for Africa while 20 kg/person/year is recommended.

28. The challenges of the agricultural and livestock sector are both structural and cyclical: (i) the increase in energy supply; (ii) processing and conservation infrastructure; (iii) access to agricultural credit; (iv) research and extension; (v) opening to national, subregional and international markets; (vi) control of climatic hazards; (vii) demographic pressure; (viii) land protection; (ix) land management; (x) agricultural mechanization; (xi) supervision of farmers; (xii) control of plant and animal diseases and pests; (xiii) selected seeds; (xiv)

veterinary centers; (xv) intensification of fish farming and beekeeping; (xvi) preservation of agricultural areas; (xvii) irrigation and use of rainwater; (xviii) permanent stabling and (xix) qualified veterinary staff of a higher level.

3.1.2. Production support infrastructure

29. Infrastructure supporting productive sectors is of great interest to Burundi with a view to creating favorable conditions for socio-economic development of the country. **The energy sector** is dominated essentially by traditional energies (wood, charcoal, biomass, etc.) and by modern energy (electricity and petroleum products). Around 98% of the Burundian population, both urban and rural, use wood and charcoal as a source of energy, especially for heating and cooking food; which accentuates the

deforestation estimated at 2% per year in 2013[4]. Of a hydroelectric potential estimated at 1700MW, only 300 MW are technically and economically exploitable. The installed electrical power is currently close to 50 MW, including 32.9 MW of national production.
of hydraulic origin.

30. Electricity consumption is very low and is less than 30 KWh/inhabitant/year. Which is below the African average estimated at 150 kWh/inhabitant/year. The rate of access to electricity is less than 5% of the population and the number of households with access to electricity is estimated at 7% corresponding to 52.1% of urban households and 2% of rural households.

31. The development of the sector presents a lot of potential but faces several challenges: (i) the increase in energy supply; (ii) demographic pressure; (iii) rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure; (iv) control of energy losses and production costs; (v) controlling the costs of petroleum products; (vi) capacity building of energy sector personnel; (vii) diversification of energy sources; (viii) upkeep and maintenance of energy equipment; (ix) the rational use of traditional energy sources (wood, charcoal, etc.) and (x) the mitigation of climate disruption.

32. **In terms of basic water supply and sanitation,** the drinking water coverage rate in urban areas improved significantly from 75% to 83% between 2010 and 2013 (an increase of 8 percentage points) . As for rural areas, the drinking water coverage rate experienced a slight decline following demographic growth faster than that of infrastructure, going from 63% in 2010 to 60% in 2013[5] (i.e. a drop of 3 points) . When it comes to basic sanitation, only 27% and 15% of the urban and rural population respectively have access to adequate sanitation facilities and 16% nationally.

[4] ISTEEBU, Report of the modular survey on household living conditions 2013/2014 in Burundi

[5] The report of the 2013 joint annual review of the Water and Sanitation sector (RAC 2013).

33. The drinking water and basic sanitation sector is experiencing challenges, the most important of which are the following: (i) investments in the drinking water and basic sanitation sector to increase the rate access; (ii) improving the management of water and sanitation infrastructure; (iii) change in behavior of the population in terms of basic sanitation and hygiene; (iv) construction of wastewater evacuation networks in large cities; (v) qualified and sufficient personnel, (vi) ownership of the management of existing drinking water supply (AEP) infrastructure by the municipalities; (vii) liberalization of the drinking water and basic sanitation sector; (viii) scaling up the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach and (ix) developing a legal and institutional framework for the management of sanitation infrastructure and adequacy of hydraulic and water infrastructure. sanitation.

34. ***For the transport sector,*** out of a total of 5,211 km of the classified national road network, 1,646 km are paved, 160 km of urban roads have been paved, all provincial capitals are connected by a paved road while at the municipal level the roads and tracks are dirt and in poor condition. Some national roads are connected to the sub-regional road network to Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda. The major challenges of the road sector are: (i) the planning and monitoring system; (ii) creation of a road data bank; (iii) management of human and material resources; (iv) the career management policy; (v) the capacities of national companies and efficient design offices; (vi) decentralization of road services; (vii) the network (viii) the state of the provincial and municipal asphalt roads; intercommunal and provincial; (ix) availability of modern transport equipment and materials and (x) maintenance of rural roads.

35. In terms of **lake transport,** the port of Bujumbura on Lake Tanganyika (650 km long) serves around ten ports and is called upon to play the role of a hub for interregional trade and thus lay the foundations for a sustained and sustainable economic growth.
The development of lake transport remains faced with the following major challenges: (i) investment for infrastructure development and (ii) availability of modern equipment and infrastructure.

36. Concerning **air transport,** actions to improve airport services have been carried out, namely: (i) the acquisition of airport security and facilitation equipment (scanners, remote surveillance, gantries and metal detectors, etc.); (ii) the acquisition of air navigation aid equipment; (iii) acquisition of the remote display system; (iv) rehabilitation of the airstrip; (v) construction of the airport fence and the fence patrol track and (vi) airport lighting. Despite all these achievements, air transport faces major challenges to meet the

international standards: (i) raising Bujumbura international airport to international standards; (ii) the construction of another international airport and (iii) the revitalization of Air Burundi.

37. For **railways,** studies have been carried out with a view to developing rail transport through interconnection with the railway networks of neighboring countries connected to ports located on the Indian Ocean. These are: (i) the feasibility study of the Dar-es-Salaam-Isaka-Keza-Kigali/Gitega-Musongati railway project (joint project between Burundi, Tanzania and Rwanda); (ii) the pre-feasibility study of the Uvinza-Musongati railway project (joint project between Burundi and Tanzania) and (iii) a study carried out within the framework of the EAC Transport Strategy, 2011, which demonstrates the Burundi's interest in choosing the multimodal route (1429 km) including the railway from Dar-es-Salaam to the port of Kigoma and lake transport from Kigoma to Bujumbura. The major challenge in this sector remains investment.

38. ***In the public building sector,*** achievements were recorded in the rehabilitation of the residences of provincial governors (Cankuzo, Cibitoke and Kirundo), the extension of offices housing the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation Internationally, the construction of courts and tribunals, the construction of the chancellery of Burundi in Addis Ababa, the construction of schools, health centers and hospitals, the construction of the Building housing the Ministry of Finance, Budget and Privatization, the construction of the presidential palace, and the management of state buildings. The public buildings sub-sector faces many challenges: (i) the creation of a statistical data bank on state buildings; (ii) improving the condition of public buildings; (iii) mobilization of domestic savings; (iv) the construction planning and maintenance policy for public buildings; (v) the coordination capacities of public equipment and buildings; (vi) harmonization of construction standards; (vii) environmental impact studies; (viii) construction of buildings for public services and (ix) rental of buildings.

39. **In terms of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT),** the progress recorded concerns the expansion of internet bandwidth which increased from 250 mega bits per second (MBPS) to 763 MBPS between 2007 and 2014 and the access rate to internet services stood at 8.2% at the end of 2015. The penetration rate is relatively high for mobile phones with 48% compared to 8.2% for the internet and 0.4% for telephones fixed. The development of ICT faces significant challenges including: (i) adaptation of the ICT regulatory framework; (ii) energy availability and (iii) human resource capacities, and (iv) universal access to ICT.

40. **The media sector** includes the public, private and community sectors. The radio is the most used means of

communication by households (38.7%) as well as the mobile telephone which is also used as a radio receiver. The number of mobile telephone subscribers practically tripled between 2010 and 2015 with a penetration rate of 48% at the end of 2015. Television use is limited to relatively wealthy urban households with access to electricity.
The media sector faces the following challenges: (i) the development of a legal and regulatory framework; (ii) the creation of the journalists' training institute; (iii) efficient operation of the Government communications system network (COMGOV) and the media; (iv) national coverage of RTNB airwaves; (v) control of the regulation of radio frequencies; (vi) strengthening media capacities and (vii) diversity of broadcasts (economy, environment, health, education, law, etc.).

41. **Postal services** have been decentralized and are offered in all communes of Burundi: 141 postal offices are operational.
However, this sector faces the following challenges: (i) computerization and interconnection of postal offices with headquarters; (ii) rural electrification; (iii) the creation of a regulatory framework for electronic communications and posts and (iv) the security of equipment and funds of postal services.

3.1.3. Mining and quarrying

42. Burundi has unexploited mining potential: nickel, vanadium, phosphates and carbonatite, gold, cassiterite and its accompanying minerals, platinoids, rare earths, various industrial minerals and mineral fuels such as peat and hydrocarbon showings. To develop this sector and transform it into a real engine of growth, many measures[6]

were taken and satisfactory results were recorded: 24 quarrying authorizations were granted, 41 gold counters and 61 counters for other minerals were authorized and opened,
and 112 profiles, 93 wells and 57 vein zones were identified. Added to these results are the sampling of 4 trenches, the formalization of 62 mining cooperatives, the inventory of 57 artisanal mining sites for mineral substances and the use of 4,642 labels out of 5,000 data sets.

43. Although this sector has recorded appreciable results, challenges remain: (i) modernization and coordination of the exploitation of mines and quarries; (ii) the updated geological and mining database;
(iii) control of artisanal mining production and its export;
(iv) sufficient energy and transport; (v) qualified technical personnel;
(vi) exploration, geological exploitation and analysis equipment

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6In particular the establishment of the legal and regulatory framework, the intensification of mining research, the support and supervision of artisanal miners, the facilitation of grouping into cooperatives, the encouragement of the processing of ores on site as well as the strengthening transparency.

chemical; (vii) application of environmental impact studies;
viii) social protection for operators in the mining sector; (ix) the disinterest of investors in the sector; (x) popularization of the Mining Code; (xii) access to financing; (xiii) compensation of the population in the event of expropriation; (xiv) the decentralization of mining counters to places close to mining regions; (xv) monitoring by the State of mining production from the operating zone

and (xvi) the harmonization of taxes on mining products at the level of communities.

3.1.4. Industry and Crafts

44. The industrial sector is poorly developed and its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) remains low at 17.1% of GDP and employs around 2% of the population[7]. The reforms undertaken in recent years aimed in particular at promoting industrial development have meant that the industrial production index rose from 120.1 in 2011 to 133.5 in 2015[8]. These reforms focused on: (i) improving the business climate; (ii) the development of the private sector, (iii) the simplification of procedures for establishing and creating companies, (iv) the protection of industrial property; (v) encouraging the use of ICT and (vi) promulgating the new investment code.

45. Although the industrial sector has made progress, it remains faced with several challenges including: (i) the finalization of the national industrialization policy; (ii) production support infrastructure (energy, transport, ICT, etc.); (iii) access to financial resources; (iv) a tax policy favorable to industrial development; (v) mobilization of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI); (vi) technological level; (vii) an information, research or management framework for industrialization; (viii) regional disparities in industrial establishment; (ix) promotion of processing industries and (x) availability of raw materials.

46. **Crafts** are present throughout the territory and are essentially an informal activity, often subsistence, and complement agriculture.
The raw material used consists of local natural resources of plant, mineral and/or animal origin or recycled raw materials including metal waste. Burundian artisans regularly participate in the regional fair called *"Jua kali/ nguvu kazi"* during which they promote their products and exchange experience with other artisans from the East African Community.

[7] Source: Summary of achievements until the end of 2016

[8] . The same

47. Despite its potential, the artisanal sector faces many challenges: (i) the artisanal sector development policy; (ii) the legislation adapted to the activities of the sector; (iii) the professional and entrepreneurial capacities of artisans; (iv) information on the development of new, more competitive sectors; (v) the supply of raw materials and the acquisition of production equipment; (vi) markets for the sale of artisanal products; (vii) access of artisans to credit; (viii) skilled craftsmen; (ix) supervision of artisans; (x) energy availability;

(xi) a policy for the multiplication and protection of certain plant species; (xii) preservation of natural raw materials; (xiii) the promotion of local products and (xiv) the creation of a database on crafts.

3.1.5. Business climate, Commerce and Tourism

48. As part of the **improvement of the business climate,** significant progress has been recorded, notably with the promulgation of implementing texts relating to the law on bankruptcy, the company code, the law on privatization, the concordat law as well as the harmonization of certain legal texts with those of the East African Community. The results recorded in this area focused on the reduction of administrative procedures through the creation of three one-stop shops (Transfer and registration of Properties, Business Creation and granting of building permits).

49. Despite the performance recorded in improving the business climate, challenges still remain: (i) trade facilitation; (ii) the resolution of commercial disputes; (iii) contract management; (iv) reduction of the duration and costs of procedures; (v) access to electricity; (vi) access to credit, (vii) attractiveness of foreign investments; (viii) the development of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP); (ix) computerization and modernization of the Single Window for Company Creation; (x) business database and (xi) export diversification.

50. ***Regarding the promotion of trade and product quality,*** the achievements recorded in recent years revolve around the regular monitoring of stocks of essential products, the revision of the code of private companies and with public participation and the initiation and implementation of reforms in terms of standardization and quality assurance of products . The challenges observed in this sector are: (i) freedom of inter-provincial trade; (ii) diversification of exports, (iii) increase in high value-added production; (iv) capital stability; (v) valorization of commercial opportunities; (vi) coordination of regional (COMESA, CEA, SADC-COMESA-CEA) and multilateral (WTO) trade negotiations; (vii) exchange rate stability; (viii) transport of perishable products; (ix) standardization and control of

product quality; (x) the fight against commercial and tax fraud and unfair competition; (xi) the reasonable cost of insurance for the trade and (xii) knowledge of the laws governing the trade.

51. ***In terms of the development of tourism and promotion of culture,*** the results recorded over the last 5 years are mixed: the offer is not developed and the domestic demand for tourist products is almost non-existent. Some results can be reported, namely: the creation of a statistical database, the search for new tourist products, the rehabilitation of the Ruvubu and Kiganda sites, the access road to the tourist site of Kagera and the thermal waters of Mugara , the delimitation and protection of some sites, the identification of new tourist sites, training on reception and guidance techniques for tour operators and hoteliers as well as the increase in reception capacities for hotels observed in recent years thanks to the dynamism of private entrepreneurship. This tourism sector faces many challenges: (i) the development orientation framework of the tourism sector; (ii) the classification of hotels and restaurants; (iii) the development of infrastructures suitable for international conferences and other major events; (iv) appropriate human resource capacities; (v) mobility of people; (vi) reception infrastructure for suitable tourist areas and (vii) compliance with the legal framework for the safeguarding of protected areas.

52. In the field of culture, the performances achieved concern: the establishment of the Copyright Office, the inscription of the Tambour on the world heritage list, the preparation of the texts of accession to the Berne and Berne Conventions. Rome on the protection of literary and artistic works and other international treaties, the rehabilitation of 8 reading and cultural activities centers (CLAC), the construction of 40 CLACs, the equipment of 6 CLACs and the training of 22 facilitators , the validation of the National Intellectual Property Policy as well as the updating of the inventory of Burundian intangible cultural heritage. Despite the performances recorded in the field of culture, challenges remain: (i) the visibility of cultural activities and fine arts in Burundi; (ii) the increase in exhibition centers for art objects; (iii) support for traditional orchestras (inanga, ikembe, etc.) and (iv) the reestablishment, revaluation and safeguarding of cultural heritage and industry.

53. In **the employment sector,** the National Employment Policy was put in place through the Burundian Employment and Manpower Office and the creation of local employment observatories. job. Young graduates from technical humanities and universities have benefited from entrepreneurship training and a first job internship has been granted to 250 young people each year.

3.1.6. Access to basic services and social protection

54. The Burundian education system is generalist in nature, not very professional and does not meet the needs of the job market.
The basic, post-basic and higher education levels are mainly based on a general system that is not geared towards learning a trade, with 7% of the workforce enrolled in TVET out of the total enrollment in 2016. To resolve this problem, the Government adopted a policy of creating four regional higher professional institutes to promote the employability of youth and the promotion of self-employment. Since 2005, major reforms including the abolition of primary school tuition fees and the establishment of the basic cycle, from 2013-14, have made it possible to achieve major progress. They made it possible to achieve a high gross enrollment rate for the first 6 years of basic education (cycles 1-3) and to quadruple that of the last 3 years (Cycle 4). The probability of access to the first year of basic education is now practically the same for each child and throughout the country. Gender inequalities in access to education have been greatly reduced: girls and boys have practically the same enrollment rate in the first 3 cycles. The challenges of the education system are as follows: (i) improving access and

quality of basic education; (ii) increasing and improving the quality and supply of TVET, and reducing disparities; (iii) regulation of flow management; (iv) reduction of the high level of repetition; (v) the restoration of the simple vacation; (vi) training-employment adequacy; (vii) improving the learning of teaching languages; (viii) educational supervision; (ix) the availability of teaching aids and materials and (x) the initial and continuing training of teachers.

55. **At the higher education level,** significant progress has been observed in the adoption of the BMD system and the scholarship loan program. However, scientific research is poorly developed and contributes little to the well-being of Burundians. It is marked by institutional and organizational constraints which result in the weak coordination of research activities carried out in several ministries. The research sector is faced with the following challenges: (i) the valorization of research results; (ii) adapted infrastructure and equipment; (iii) capacity building in human, material and financial resources; (iv) orientation of research towards development objectives; (v) strengthening the public-private partnership; (vi) promotion of sub-regional, regional and international cooperation and (vii) improvement of governance.

56. ***At the health sector level,*** human resources, infrastructure and coverage indicators are trending towards WHO standards, i.e. 1.02 health centers per 10,000

inhabitants (the WHO standard being 1 per 10,000), 0.79 hospitals per 100,000 inhabitants (the standard being 1 per 100,000). Burundi has 2 nurses per 3,000 inhabitants (the norm being 1 nurse per 1,000 inhabitants), 0.6 doctors per 10,000 inhabitants (the norm being 1 doctor per 10,000). The prevalence of chronic malnutrition among Burundian children under 5, measured in terms of short height for age, is at an alarming level. Indeed, the death of one in two children is linked to chronic malnutrition (56% in 2015), acute malnutrition (10% in 2017) for children aged 9 to 11 months and micronutrient deficiencies (vitamin A, iodine , iron). Overall, 29% of children in Burundi are underweight, including 21% in moderate form and 8% in severe form. Boys (5.6%) are more affected than girls (4.6%), rural people (5.3%), more than urban people (3.1%) and the poorest (7.4%). 2.5 times more than the richest[9] . Reforms relating to free health care for mothers and children under 5 years of age have enabled certain progress: (i) neonatal mortality and infant mortality for children under 1 year of age has decreased significantly, (ii) infant mortality under 5 years of age has also decreased, from 96 to 78 per thousand live births between 2010 and 2017[10] although the target for 2030 is 25 per thousand, (iii) the proportion of children born in a health facility increased from 60 to 85% and the proportion of newborns who received care within two days of their birth increased by 6.5.

Maternal mortality has recorded little progress with a rate of 712 deaths per 100,000 live births even though 84% of births took place in health structures which have basic obstetric care.

57. The main challenges in the health sector are: (i) malaria control with a view to reducing malaria morbidity and mortality; (ii) the end of the AIDS epidemic with “Zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination, zero AIDS-related deaths”; (iii) elimination of tuberculosis with a view to reducing morbidity and mortality; (iv) control of maternal, neonatal and infant-child mortality; (v) control of chronic non-communicable diseases; (vi) reduction of malnutrition to WHO[11] thresholds ; (vii) the strengthening and consolidation of an early warning system and coherent and sufficiently established mechanisms for prevention, preparation, response and/or response to emergencies and natural or natural disasters (viii) existence of an anthropogenic national health system; sufficiently reinforced, dynamic and resilient in the event of external shocks; (ix) effective intersectoral collaboration for of population complementarity and strategic and operational synergies in favor health; (x) access for young people aged 20 to 24 to

[9] EDS-III (2016-2017).

[10] The same

[11] EDS III (2016-2017)

information and the provision of sexual and reproductive health services and (xi) the protection of young people against sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence.

58. ***At the level of social protection,*** the integration of the culture of social risk prevention was marked by the strengthening of existing social security structures through their pooling, notably the INSS, the creation of the ONPR, the social protection support fund (FAPS), the National Social Protection Commission (CNPS) and the creation and operationalization of private social security agencies (e.g. SONAVI, SOLIS). The important challenges in this sector are: (i) the legal and regulatory framework in the field of governance, (ii) innovative financing of insurance, (iii) rationalization of the pooling of social security companies and (iv) the rationalization and harmonization of pensions.

59. ***In terms of demographic dividend,*** the population of Burundi is estimated at 11,495,438 inhabitants in 2017 and could reach 14.9 million inhabitants in 2030. Burundi's current demographic dynamics do not present short-term and in the medium term to the economy to benefit from the demographic dividend. The population is characterized by its extreme youth: 43% of the population is under 15 years old, 62% is under 25 years old and 35.0% of young people are aged between 15 and 35 years old12 . The main challenges to be met are: (i) a national population policy (ii); control of population growth by 2%; (iii) the socio-economic integration of a young population; (iv) fertility of 3 children per woman, (v) responsible sexual education; (vi) the development of a legal, regulatory and institutional framework and (vii) compulsory education for all.

3.1.7. Space and environmental management for a sustainable development

60. **With regard to the protection of the environment and resilience to climate change,** the essential aspects of the execution of priority programs focused on: soil protection, safeguarding forest capital, demarcation of main reserves and the conservation of biodiversity, the fight against pollution and climate change. Certain actions targeted at biodiversity

were also carried out. **As part of the fight against environmental pollution and Lake Tanganyika,** there was the demarcation and establishment of 17 controlled landfill sites, the development of sanitation master plans in the provinces of Bujumbura Town Hall, Kirundo, Karusi, Ngozi and Mwaro, the updating of a national profile on chemicals management and the development of a database for chemicals management in Burundi.

[12] RGPH 2008, Population projections

61. The challenges related to the environment and natural resource management are: (i) population growth; (ii) land conflicts; (iii) safeguarding biodiversity; (iv) the use of biodegradable material, (v) the protection of the waters of the tributaries of Lake Tanganyika; (vi) protection and rational exploitation of land; (vii) management of chemicals and other waste. The challenges linked to climate change are as follows: (i) the capacity to adapt and manage climate risks; (ii) forest exploitation and protection of natural ecosystems; (iii) the capacity for mitigation and sequestration of Greenhouse Gases (GHG); (iv) research and development and technology transfer capacity; (v) the integration of gender in the fight against climate change and (vi) the reliability of weather forecasts.

62. In the area ***of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM),*** achievements focused on: the rehabilitation of the hydrological and meteorological observation network for monitoring climate change, the development and dissemination of management texts. application of the water code, the identification and protection of thermal waters in particular the development of the Mugara site in the commune of Rumonge, the restoration of the buffer zones of lakes and rivers (Lake Rweru, Ruvyironza and Waga rivers) , the delimitation and demarcation of Lakes Dogodogo and Nyamuziba, the coastline of Lake Tanganyika and the organization of training on rainwater harvesting techniques. In terms of integrated management of water and sanitation resources, the sector's challenges are: (i) the legal and institutional framework; (ii) the preservation and sustainable development of water resources; (iii) the sanitation code; (iv) promotion of basic sanitation in rural areas; (v) the creation of a database on water and sanitation and (vi) the adequate development of watersheds.

63. **In terms of land use planning and housing,** the achievements focused on: the development of new neighborhoods, the development of 12 provincial land use plans and 5 master plans for development and urban planning, an inventory of protected lands was carried out, state lands were measured and demarcated, municipal land services were created, integrated reintegration villages were built, the reforestation of state lands and the creation of municipal counters for facilitate the inventory, mapping and registration of state lands towards land security, the study and execution of works for the protection of gutters and the Nyabagere River and the development of the Housing and Development Code Construction. The sector's challenges are: (i) compensation for populations in targeted areas; (ii) promotion of villagization; (iii) the development of a land use planning policy document and (iv) the promotion of decent housing.

64. Concerning **the development of town planning,** the actions carried out are: the measurement and demarcation of urban, commercial and trading centers, the development of rivers and ravines, the development of the Nkenga-Busoro sites in Bujumbura and Zege in Gitega, the development of new neighborhoods as well as the paving and sanitation of the towns of Bujumbura, Ngozi and Rutana, etc.

However, the development of urban planning faces the following challenges: (i) the promotion of planning and management of urban spaces; (ii) the development of a legal and regulatory framework; (iii) sufficient energy; (iv) control of rural exodus and (v) promotion of local construction materials.

3.1.8. Democracy, Governance and Human Rights

65. Over the past five years, Burundi has continued its efforts to implement programs to consolidate democracy, justice, human rights, the fight against corruption and decentralization. In terms of **consolidating democracy,** the Burundian people have the right and freedom to elect their representatives from the grassroots to the top of the State. To this end, a legal and regulatory framework has been put in place to ensure the conduct of the electoral process and guarantee permanent dialogue between the Government, political actors and civil society. In addition, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was established in 2014, the National Council of National Unity, as well as the anti-genocide observatory in 2017 and 2018 respectively.

66. At the level of ***the administration of justice,*** efforts have been made to strengthen judicial institutions with a view to moving towards justice accessible to all and promoting humanized criminal justice. Several achievements have been recorded: the revision of the penal and criminal procedure codes, the increase in the rate of execution of judgments, the increase in the performance of magistrates, the taking into account of the specificity of juvenile justice and the creation re-education centers for minors in conflict with the law, decongestion of prisons. The execution rate of judgments handed down for all jurisdictions increased from 18% in 2012 to 83.2% in 2014 (i.e. multiplied by more than four times in 2 years).

Table 1. Evolution of justice sector indicators

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014
Judicial arrears for higher courts	58.787	63.214	67.223	66.692
Judicial backlogs at the Supreme Court	6835	7756	10 053	4 336
Prison population	10 432	6 369	7 854	7 566
Occupancy rate of penitentiary establishments	257,6	159,7	193,7	186,8
Number of women in prisons	432	146	363	375
Number of minors in prisons	392	148	219	158
Monthly performance of magistrates	3,1	4,4	4,9	8,2
Execution rate of judgments rendered (%)	16	18	83,2	83,2

Source: Sectoral policy of the Ministry of Justice, 2016-2020

67. Despite the progress made in this sector, significant challenges remain: (i) reducing judicial backlogs in higher courts; (ii) decongestion of prisons; (iii) strengthening the legal framework; (iv) effective implementation of the national “legal aid” strategy; (v) construction of judicial and penitentiary infrastructure; (vi) modernization of the management of the land titles service; (vii) popularization and translation of laws and regulations in force in Kirundi and (viii) capacity building of justice actors.

68. At the level of policy for the **promotion of human rights,** institutional instruments and structures for implementation have been designed. Thus, the performances recorded between 2012-2016 concern the care of 73,452 victims of Gender-Based Sexual Violence, the assistance of 54,230 vulnerable women and the granting of micro-credits to 783 women's associations which carry out activities generating income (AGR). The challenges observed in this area are essentially: (i) the supervision and establishment of reception structures for street children, the elderly and those living with disabilities; (ii) poor assistance to vulnerable people and (iii) lack of knowledge of human rights.

69. In the area of **administrative governance,** institutional reforms in the public service are underway, notably the fair and harmonized salary policy document, the improvement of the career management tool, the creation and operationalization of the National Office of Pensions and Occupational Risks (ONPR) as well as the creation of 5 pilot provincial one-stop shops to facilitate access to administrative documents. The challenges observed in this sector are

essentially: (i) decentralization of the civil service; (ii) an efficient public administration; (iii) suitable equipment; (iv) the use of modern technologies within public administration and (v) pay equity.

70. ***In terms of gender and the promotion of family cohesion,*** the Government has decided to strengthen its commitment to eliminating gender-related inequalities and exclusion by updating the National Gender Policy of 2003 and there has been progress in the areas improving the living conditions of women and defending their rights. However, challenges persist: (i) gender parity in decision-making bodies; and (ii) the integration of gender and stereotypes into sectoral programs and social reports.

71. ***In the context of decentralization and local development,*** significant progress has been recorded especially at the legal and institutional level, local governance, community development, financial, administrative and political decentralization. The results achieved in this framework relate to the administrative redistribution of provinces and communes which led to the creation of the Rumonge province, the delimitation and regrouping of the communes of Bujumbura City Hall into three communes (Muha, Ntahangwa and Mukaza) . Capacity building sessions for local stakeholders were held in particular for the administrative and technical staff of municipalities on the management of municipal finances, in particular the application of budgetary and accounting procedures, the award of public contracts, the control of work, microfinance as well as monitoring and evaluation. As part of financial decentralization, the transfer of the development budget to the Communes increased from 50 million BIF to 500 million BIF per municipality. The challenges to be overcome include: (i) the transfer of skills to municipalities; (ii) mobilization of own funds for municipal investments; (iii) consistency between central planning and local planning; (iv) strengthening the institutional framework for coordinating the planning, programming and monitoring-evaluation process; (v) the accountability of elected officials towards the population; (vi) the economic viability of municipalities and (vii) local capacities for developing and implementing Municipal Community Development Plans (PCDC).

72. ***In terms of the fight against corruption and related offenses,*** the Government has established a legal and institutional framework for the prevention and repression of economic crimes.

The operationalization of institutions has made it possible to achieve important results.

Table 2. Results of the operationalization of institutions public measures to combat economic embezzlement and related offenses

		Indicators					
Institutions		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
Special Anti-Corruption Brigade	Gen.Anticor Files. transmitted-Parquet	252	209	306	174	172	1.113
	Amounts recovered (million BIF)	369	294	881	235	286	2.065
General State Inspection	Final reports	63	54	48	39	62	266
General Prosecutor's Office near the Anti-Corruption Court	Files processed	466	412	441	363	218	1.900
	Amounts Recovered (millions BIF)	235	72	207	74	33	621
Cour Anti-corruption	Cases judged and pronounced	213	263	208	235	194	1.113
	Amounts recovered	123	55	124	369	189	860

Source: Annual reports of public anti-corruption institutions.

73. Despite this progress in this area, challenges remain: (i) change in mentality and behavior of the population; (ii) review of the legal framework for combating corruption and related offenses; (iii) the effectiveness of local committees to combat corruption and economic embezzlement; (iv) the elimination of corruption and fraud in both public and private sector services and (v) the availability of official statistical data on an annual basis (IT tool, qualified personnel, etc.).

74. ***In terms of defense and security,*** the situation has considerably improved throughout the national territory thanks to the successful implementation of the priority action plan of the peace consolidation program and the effectiveness of the integration of former belligerents within the same body. The establishment of community policing, effective and serving the population, has become a reality following the adoption of a communication strategy with the establishment of internal regulations for the national police, a complaints and denunciation mechanism and joint security committees. Despite this progress, the defense and security sector faces a certain number of challenges: (i) updating the legal and institutional framework of defense and security forces; (ii) strengthening the operational capacity of defense and security forces; (iii) risk prevention, disaster management and the fight against terrorism, crime and the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW); (iv) development of the culture of planning and accountability; (v) strengthening cohesion within the defense and security forces; (vi) capitalizing on the achievements of peacekeeping operations and (vii) continuing to integrate gender into defense and security forces.

3.1.9. Cooperation and regional integration

75. In this area, Burundi has increased diplomatic contacts to diversify its bilateral partners in order to broaden cooperation. It has established relationships with other non-traditional partners including: the United Arab Emirates, Brazil, etc. With the so-called traditional partners, it was a question of updating cooperation by strengthening existing bilateral and multilateral relations. As part of multilateral cooperation, Burundi continued to actively participate in international organizations in which it is a member and annually paid its financial contributions to more than fifty (50) sub-regional, regional and international organizations.

76. The results of this all-out cooperation were, among other things, the facilitation of the movement of people and goods, the development, signing and implementation of agreements and/or cooperation protocols or memoranda of understanding. as well as the implementation of numerous programs in the political, economic and social fields. The challenges observed in this area are: (i) the development of the national regional and subregional integration strategy; (ii) resource mobilization; (iii) promotion of competitiveness; (iv) the development of sub-regional and regional infrastructure; (v) the development of means of transport on Lake Tanganyika; (vi) the free movement of goods, services and capital and (vii) the creation of the Monetary Union of the EAC zone.

3.1.10. Mobilization of internal and external resources

77. Significant progress made in the area of domestic resource mobilization has made it possible to maintain an increase in revenue. Mobilized revenue increased from 526.7 billion in 2012 to 637.8 billion in 2016 (an increase of 21.1%). Initiatives to stabilize the legal framework were continued with a view to maximizing the mobilization of internal revenues through the revision of the three fundamental texts, namely the law on municipal taxation, the law on tax procedures and the law on income. The challenges of this sector (i) strengthening the operational capacities of the Office are: Burundian Revenue (OBR); (ii) the integration of innovations using the ITAX software; (iii) compliance with electronic commerce requirements and (iv) development of the legal framework for the collection of non-tax revenues.

78. **Regarding external mobilization,** project grants increased respectively from 321.4 in 2012, 333 in 2013, 550.2 in 2014, 371.4 in 2015 and 89.7 billion in 2016. The challenges observed in this area are: (i) the restructuring of the monitoring mission and the mobilization of external resources, and (ii) the promotion of other financial partnerships and PPPs .

3.1.11. Assessment of macroeconomic aggregates 2012-2016

79. The Burundian economy recorded **an economic growth rate** of 3.0% on average over the period 2012-2016. This growth is mainly driven by the tertiary sector (5.7%) while the primary and secondary sectors recorded weak growth.

(respectively 1.8% and 2.5%).

Table3. Evolution of GDP indicators

GDP indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015(e)	2016 (It is)
Nominal GDP (in billions of BIF)	3 365,8	3 812,5	4 185,1	4 423,2	4 754,9
Real GDP (billions of BIF, base 2005)	1 638,4	1 719,1	1 792,0	1 786,1	1 816,9
Real GDP growth rate	4,4%	4,9%	4,2%	-0,3%	1,7%
Sector growth rate primary	2,1%	8,4%	-3,6% 0,3%		2,00%
Sector growth rate secondary	5,3%	2,4%	6,2%	-2,7%	1,40%
Sector growth rate tertiary	7,0%	2,8%	8,8%	2,4%	4,6%

Source: Estimates made using the MACMOD-BI and ISTEEBU Model, Economic Accounts of Burundi 2012-2014

80. **The level of national savings remains low** to support investment and therefore sustainable economic growth. Over the period 2012-2016, available gross savings are on average 211.4 billion BIF compared to 579.7 billion in the investment volume (i.e.

a need for financing means of 368.3 billion BIF). Despite the low level of savings, the accumulation of equipment and buildings has recorded progress over the last five years and the evolution of the overall investment rate has shown an average of 25.1% of GDP. over the period 2012-2016. Various public infrastructures have been carried out: the installation of the 10 MW thermal power plant, the rehabilitation of certain hydroelectric power plants, the construction of the new Finance Building, national roads such as Bubanza-Ndora, Cankuzo-Muyinga, Ruyigi-Cankuzo as well as various schools and health centers.

Table 4. Evolution of Savings and Investment indicators (In billions of BIF)

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015(e)	2016(e)
Gross national savings available	599,4	310,5	152,5	9,5	-15,1
- (FBCF&VS)	745,7	544,3	634,9	518,6	455,1
Funding capacity/need	-146,3 -	233,8	482,4	-509,1	-470,2
Investments (GFCF)	498,7	512,3	604,9	543,1	551,4
Public investment	199,4	199,0	205,7	143,8	148,1
Private investment	299,3	313,3	399,2	399,4	403,3

(e) : Estimations

Source: Estimates made using the MACMOD_BI and ISTEEBU Model, Economic Accounts of Burundi 2012-2014

81. **The management of public finances put in place during the period 2012-2016 was focused on the implementation of budgetary reforms** initiated with Law No. 1/35 of December 4, 2008 relating to public finances and budget management. prudent in order to safeguard macroeconomic balance and increase economic growth. This budgetary policy also consists of implementing reforms aimed at increasing the recovery of state resources. Public revenues represented on average 14.5% of GDP

compared to 14.4% of GDP between 2007 and 2011. In nominal terms, they increased from BIF 527.6 billion in 2012 to BIF 637.8 billion in 2016 (i.e. an increase of BIF 110.2 billion during the five years). In terms of expenditure, the Government continued its prudent budgetary policy in the context of budget execution. This made it possible to contain the increase in public spending which went from 37.3% of GDP in 2012 to 30.7% of GDP in 2015 (a drop of 6 points).

Table 5: Evolution of public finance indicators

Indicators (in billions of BIF)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (e)
Domestic recipes	526,7	561,3	652,2	590,7	637,8
including tax revenue	491,8	523,5	568,5	549,7	584,6
Total expenses	1254,6	1084,9	1399,9	1359,4	1064
Current expenses	568,6	627,1	674,3	724,7	788,2
Capital expenditures	477,3	441,9	707,8	472,2	238,3
Own financed on resources	91,1	94,3	102,7	87,3	116,8
Externally financed on resources	386,2	347,6	605,2	385	121,5
Ratios to GDP					
Total revenue	15,6%	14,7%	15,6%	13,4%	13,4%
including tax revenue	14,6%	13,7%	13,6%	12,4%	12,3%
Total expenses	37,3%	28,5%	33,5%	30,7%	22,4%
Current expenses	16,9%	16,4%	16,1%	16,4%	16,6%
Capital expenditures	14,2%	11,6%	16,9%	10,7%	5,0%
Own financed on resources	2,7%	2,5%	2,5%	2,0%	2,5%
Externally financed on resources	11,5%	9,1%	14,5%	8,7%	2,6%
Overall budget balance (as a % of GDP)	-3,4%	-3,8%	-2,6%	-7,2%	-5,2%

(e) : Estimations

Source: MACMOD_BI and MFBP model, 2012-2015 budget execution reports

82. In terms of foreign trade, the trade balance is structurally in deficit. Imports are higher than exports and experiencing more pronounced growth. In 2015, the coverage rate of imports by exports stood at 20.3% while it was 18.8% in 2012, a gain of 1.5 percentage points.

Table 6: Evolution of external sector indicators

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (It is)
Export of goods (as % of GDP)	5,8%	3,8%	4,9%	4,3%	3,8%
Import of goods (as % of GDP)	30,5%	27,6%	24,2%	21,5%	18,3%
Export/Import coverage rate (in %)	18,9%	13,9%	20,1%	20,0%	20,3%
Trade balance (as a % of GDP)	-24,7%	23,7%	19,3%	17,2%	-14,5%

(e) : Estimations

Source: MACMOD_BI and BRB model, 2012-2015 annual reports and Monthly newsletter, January 2017

83. ***At the level of the monetary sector,*** the Central Bank continued the monetary policy focused on price stability with the objective of a single digit inflation rate. The central bank remains vigilant

the evolution of inflation and continues to improve its forecasting capabilities for this macroeconomic indicator. The growth of the money supply (M2) remained compatible with that of nominal GDP: between 2012-2016, the average growth rate of the money supply stood at 10.2% while that of nominal GDP increased located at 11.1% on average during the period. **During this period, the national currency (BIF) experienced a continuous depreciation against the main foreign currencies.** Against the American dollar, the main import currency, it depreciated by 5.7% compared to 4.2% over the period 2007-2011, a loss of 1.5 percentage points.

Table 7. Evolution of money and credit indicators

Currency and credit indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (It is)
Net foreign assets (billions of BIF)	196.6	229,8	180,5	-76,2	-176,5
Net claims on the State (billions of BIF)	277,3	275,1	385,1	688,6	910,3
Claims on the economy (billions of BIF)	642,8	697,2	750,8	718,7	733,1
Mass growth rate monetary	11,3%	13,2%	9,8%	5,0%	12,0%

(e) : Estimations

Source: MACMOD_BI and BRB model, 2012-2015 annual reports and monthly bulletin, January 2017

IV. CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS OF THE PND BURUNDI 2018-2027

4.1. Basic scenarios and overview of issues and directions strategic

4.1.1. Basic scenarios of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027

84. With a view to developing a development plan based on facts convincing, three scenarios were simulated based on the macroeconomic framework: Optimistic scenario, trend scenario and pessimistic scenario. The development of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 is built on the optimistic scenario which, itself, is based on hypotheses relating to the expected evolution of the international context and the situation of the national economy. At the international level, the PND BURUNDI 2018-
2027 is built on the hypothesis that the 2018-2027 period will be marked by a consolidation of the economic recovery driven by emerging economies, a favorable evolution of the world prices of the main raw materials as well as a favorable evolution of the price of oil for importing countries. As for the national level, the macroeconomic framework is based on the hypothesis that the 2018-2027 period will be characterized by a certain number of actions underlying economic development, among others: (i) the modernization and diversification of agricultural production , animal and fisheries; (ii) increasing and improving energy supply, including the construction of new hydroelectric power stations and other energy sources; (iii) promotion of industrial production, particularly the agro-food industry; (iv) improving the quality of human resources by strengthening the supply and accessibility to education and health services; (v) the development of services, mainly transport, tourism, ICT and financial services; (vi) the progressive exploitation of mineral sites already identified; (vii) increasing production support infrastructure in quantity and quality, particularly energy, transport and telecommunications infrastructure aimed at interconnection with a view to taking full advantage of the opportunities offered by the country's integration into the within regional and international organizations and (viii) diversification of exportable products and promotion of tourism to increase international reserves.

85. Thus, all the programs, projects and actions that the Government will undertake will be oriented towards a dynamic of sustained growth which will be in double digits in 2027. With the hypotheses retained in the macroeconomic framework, the positive scenario forecasts on average a rate of GDP growth of 10.7% in 2027.

Box 2: Macroeconomic framework, basis for sectoral performance forecasts

The goal of macroeconomic framing is to make macroeconomic projections. This is an exercise which is based on the hypotheses of the evolution of the national and international economic environment. The hypotheses are built on the perspectives of
growth sectors of the economy as a whole and the possible opportunities of
international context.

Assumptions about the international economic environment generally relate to the evolution of the prices of export products such as cotton, gold and oil as well as the dynamics of the financial situation at the international level.

For the national economy, the specific assumptions about the national economy are based on all political, economic and social sectors. It's about :

- the dynamics of the socio-political and security situation which favors public and private investments, as well as the revival of economic activity; • good rainfall which promotes agricultural yields;
- policy measures to support the primary sector such as subsidies for

  agricultural inputs and agricultural mechanization;
- energy sector reforms to increase energy supply;
- research and mining.

As part of Burundi's 2018-2027 PND, the assumptions underlying expected performance also relate to the international and national contexts.
At the international level, 3 hypotheses were retained:

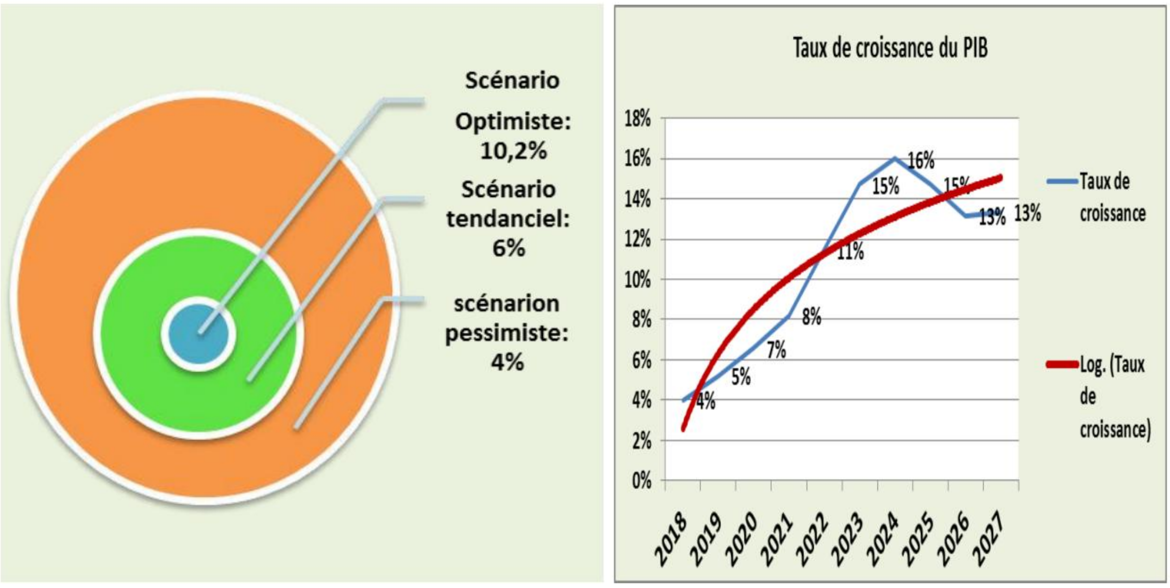
- the consolidation of the economic recovery driven by emerging economies,
- the favorable evolution of the world prices of the main raw materials • the favorable evolution of the price of oil for the importing countries.

At the national level, expected performances are based on 8 hypotheses relating to the actions to be carried out:

- the modernization and diversification of agricultural, livestock and fisheries production; • the increase and improvement of the energy supply, notably the construction of new hydroelectric plants and other energy sources
- the promotion of industrial production, particularly the agro-industry eating
- improving the quality of human resources by strengthening the supply and accessibility to education and health services;
- the development of services, mainly transport, tourism, ICT and financial services
- the exploitation of mineral sites already identified
- the increase in production support infrastructures in quantity and quality, in particular energy, transport and telecommunications infrastructures aimed at interconnection with a view to taking full advantage of the opportunities offered by the integration of the country within the regional and international organizations • diversification of exportable products to increase reserves

  international.

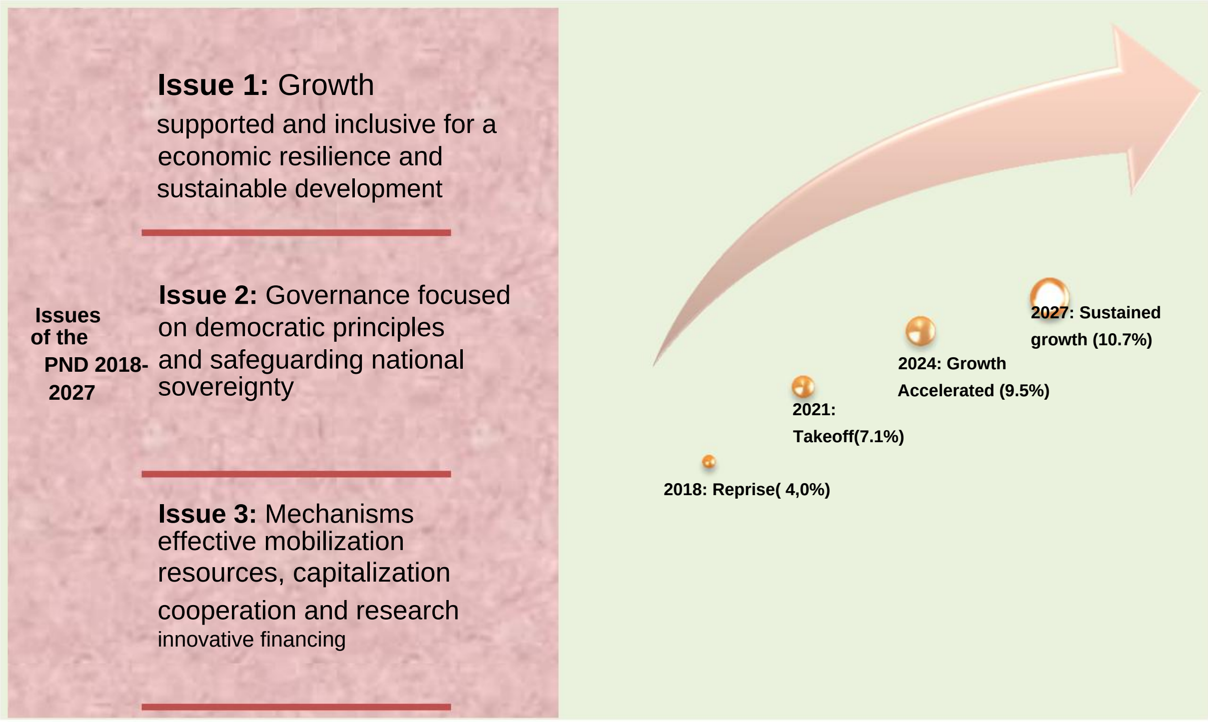
Graph 3: Target scenarios and projection of economic growth in 2027



4.1.2. Overview of issues and strategic directions

86. Over the 2018-2027 decade, Burundi will translate its vision into reality through a structural transformation of its economy for strong growth and sustainable social well-being. The achievement of this vision oriented towards " ***a resilient economy and inclusive growth, creating decent jobs"*** will be built on a trio of issues based on four interactive dimensions: Growth, Governance, Resource Mobilization and Cooperation. The execution of the programs planned in this plan will enable a growth dynamic which will lead to a 2-digit average in 2027.

Figure 2: Challenges and trajectory of average growth until 2027



87. Based on these three issues, the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 describes five orientations: (i) Boost growth-promoting sectors; (ii) Develop human capital; (iii) Protect the environment, adapt to climate change and improve land use planning and (iv) Strengthening democracy, governance, the rule of law and safeguarding of national sovereignty; (v) Strengthen mobilization mechanisms resources and develop cooperation and partnership.

88. Each strategic orientation is made up of areas of intervention which, in turn, are made up of strategic objectives. In total, the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 of Burundi includes 16 areas of intervention composed of 51 strategic objectives (see the synoptic table: annex x). During the decade 2018-2027, all public policies and economies of Burundi will be inspired by this 3 Issues-5 plan Orientations-16 axes and 51 Objectives: ***“the PND-3E-5OR-16A-51OB”.*** At operational level, the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 will be carried out on the basis of a Priority Action Program (PAP) which sets out the programs and the projects to be implemented according to the sectoral ministries and others institutions concerned.

4.2. Issue 1: Sustained and inclusive growth for economic resilience and sustainable development

89. This issue concerns the structural, sectoral and institutional reforms that the Government will undertake over the decade 2018-2027 with a view to establishing the foundations for strong, sustained and inclusive growth, necessary for sustainable development and the well-being of the population in all its components. Thus, the Government's actions will be oriented towards capitalizing on Burundi's economic and social opportunities to improve the living conditions of the population. Faced with this challenge, the public policies of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 will focus on three strategic orientations: (i) boosting growth-promoting sectors; (ii) develop human capital and (iii) protect the environment, adapt to climate change and improve land use planning.

4.2.1. Strategic direction 1: Dynamize the sectors growth drivers

90. This strategic direction concerns the necessary interventions to boost economic growth in Burundi. With the preponderant place of the agricultural sector in the Burundian economy, the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 provides for actions towards intensive and modernized agriculture to ensure food security and promote market agriculture. It also provides for the optimal exploitation of structural transformation sectors of the economy and infrastructure development. Thus, the Government's actions will be oriented in three areas of intervention: Area 1. *Development of agriculture, livestock breeding and strengthening of food security,* Area 2.

Development of Infrastructure (Energy, Drinking Water, Transport, ICT.), and Axis 3. *Development of the Mining, Industrial and Artisanal sectors.* So, the actions of the Government of Burundi over the decade 2018-2027 will be oriented towards the implementation of reforms and measures aimed at achieving 28 objectives relating to the agricultural, mining and industries, tourism and infrastructure.

Table 8. Areas of intervention and objectives for strategic orientation n°1 of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027

Axes d'intervention	Strategic targets
Axe 1 : Development nt of agriculture, livestock breeding and strengthening food security	SO 1: Strengthen institutional and organizational capacities
	OS 2: Sustainably increase agricultural, livestock and fishery
	SO 3: Promote market agriculture
Axe 2. Development nt des Infrastructure is (Energy, Drinking water, Transport, ICT.)	**Energy Sector**
	OS 1: Rationally exploit hydroelectric, solar, peat, municipal waste and geothermal resources
	OS 2: Improve the biomass sector (wood energy, charcoal, peat, municipal waste) while safeguarding the environment
	OS 3: Promote renewable and alternative energies
	SO 4: Improve management capacities of the Energy sector
	SO 5: Ensure product supply chain security oil tankers
	Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Sector
	OS 1: Improve access to drinking water services
	SO 2: Improve access to basic sanitation services
	OS 3: Improve the management of the drinking water and basic sanitation sub-sectors
	Transportation sector
	OS 1: Ensure the mobility of people and the fluidity of goods and merchandise at the national and sub-regional level by road
	OS 2: Develop lake transport and other waterways
	SO 3: Improve air transport
	OS 4: Open up the country by rail
	SO 5: Improve transport sector governance
	Buildings and Public Works Sector
	OS 1: Relocate public services and rights holders to State buildings
	Information and Communication Technologies Sector, Posts and Media
	OS 1: Promote Information and Communication Technologies Communication, the Post Office and the Media in the service of development
	OS 2: Improve the availability and diversification of media services across the country

Axe 3. **Development of the Mining, Industrial and Artisanal sectors**	**Mining industry**
	OS 1: Promote the mining, quarrying and oil sector to optimize its contribution to the country's growth and socio-economic development
	SO 21: Integrate environmental issues into the mining sector
	Industrial sector
	OS 1: Develop a dynamic, diversified and competitive industry regionally and internationally
	Craft sector
	OS1: Improve and promote the contribution of the artisanal sector to economic growth
	Trade sector and business climate
	OS 1: Revitalize the trade sector
	SO 2: Support the private and public sector for the promotion of exports, the rationalization of imports and the protection of consumers
	Investment promotion, culture and tourism sector
	Investment
	OS 1: Strengthen the mechanisms for attracting investors and PPP
	Culture
	SO 1: Promote and protect cultural and natural heritage
	Tourism
	OS 1: Boost Ecotourism by improving supply and stimulating demand for tourism products

4.2.2. Strategic direction 2: Develop capital human

91. This strategic orientation concerns Burundi's prospects for producing adequate human capital and catalyst for the development process. Thus, the Government's actions are broken down into five areas of intervention: *Area 4. Improvement of performance and collaboration in the field of Health, Area 5. Strengthening the education system and improving the quality of education and the training offer; Axis 6. Development of the social protection sector and Axis 7. Decent employment and youth and Axis 8. Demographic dividend.* Thus, the efforts/actions of the Government of Burundi over the decade 2018-2027

will be oriented towards carrying out reforms and measures aimed at the achievement of 6 objectives relating to all dimensions of human capital.

Table 9. Areas of intervention and objectives for strategic orientation no. 2 of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027

Axes d'intervention	Strategic targets
Axis 4. Improvement of performance and collaboration in the field of health	OS 1: Improve access to care and the level of health of the population through an efficient, strong and resilient health system
Axis 5. Strengthening the education system and improving the training offer	SO 1: Develop an efficient education system, consistent with national needs and international standards
Axis 6. Development of the social protection sector	OS 1: Improve the socio-economic living conditions of vulnerable people and disaster victims as part of strengthened community resilience
Axis 7. Decent employment and youth	OS 1: Place employment at the heart of macroeconomic and sectoral policies to influence employment demand.
	OS 2: Promote professional and competitive sport
Axis 8. Dividend demographic	OS 1: Strengthen the legal-organizational and institutional framework for controlling demographic growth

4.2.3. Strategic direction 3: Protect the environment, adapt to climate change and improve territory planning

92. This orientation concerns the structural, sectoral and institutional reforms that the Government will undertake over the decade 2018-2027 in terms of environmental protection, water resources, adaptation to climate change and improvement of land use planning for sustainable development. Faced with this challenge, the Government's policies will focus on four areas of intervention, namely: *Area 9. Sustainable management of the environment, Area 10. Water resources and global sanitation, Area 11. Changes and risk management climate and Axis 12. Territorial planning.*
Thus, the actions of the Government of Burundi over the decade 2018-2027 will be oriented towards the implementation of reforms and measures aimed the achievement of 6 objectives relating to the water sector, the field of hygiene and sanitation, as well as environmental management and climatic changes.

Table 10. Areas of intervention and objectives for strategic orientation no. 3 of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027

Axes d'intervention	Strategic targets
Axis 9. Sustainable environmental management	OS 1: Preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems, fight against desertification
Axis 10. Resource water And global sanitation	OS 1: Have water in sufficient quantity and quality for efficient and equitable use and without compromising the environment
	OS2: Promote the fight against pollution and environmental sanitation
Axis 11. Climate change and risk management	SO 1: Promote development that is resilient to the harmful effects of climate change
Axis 12. Territorial planning	OS 1: Restructure and positively redevelop the territory from an economic, social and environmental point of view
	OS 2: Rationalize the occupation of the territory

4.3. Issue 2: Governance focused on safeguarding the national sovereignty

93. This issue constitutes the very basis of the best conditions for promoting the full development of economic and social potential with a view to effective and inclusive development. It is an issue that includes a strategic direction (strategic direction no. 4): Strengthen the safeguarding of national sovereignty, security and governance.

94. This strategic orientation will guide the Government of Burundi to translate its aspirations for the economic and social well-being of Burundians through two axes of intervention: *Axis 13. Governance and Axis 14. Security and national defense.*

95. Through the two axes of intervention, the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 will act to achieve the objectives of strengthening institutions and political actors, the promotion of justice and the protection of rights human resources, the effectiveness of institutions, and the eradication of inequalities and promotion of family cohesion. Over the decade 2018-2027, Actions of the Government of Burundi will be directed towards carrying out reforms and measures aimed at achieving 8 strategic objectives.

Table 11. Areas of intervention and objectives for strategic orientation no. 4 of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027

Axe d'interventions	Strategic targets
Axis 13: Governance	OS1: Improve the management of elections and public freedoms
	SO 2: Consolidate the rule of law and human rights
	SO 3: Consolidate good governance and eradicate corruption and economic and financial embezzlement in all their forms and at all levels
	SO 4: Improve local governance for inclusive and sustainable development
	OS 5: Modernize public administration at all levels
	OS 6: Improve the economic and statistical information management system in all sectors of national life
Axis 14: Security and national defense	OS 1: Guarantee security, territorial integrity and national sovereignty
	OS 2: Prevent and manage disasters

4.4. Issue 3: Effective and efficient mechanisms for mobilization of resources, capitalization of cooperation and search for innovative financing

96. This issue constitutes one of the major challenges for the management of public policies upstream and downstream. Through this issue, public interventions in taxation, spending, regulation of public finance management must be not only effective but also innovative, depending on the needs of the growing population.

Mechanisms for mobilizing and allocating public resources must be developed by promoting equality of opportunity and mitigating economic and social inequalities. The mobilization of domestic resources requires taxation that does not discourage production (taxation oriented both towards increasing revenue and supporting growth through improving conditions of supply and overall demand). Beyond internal resources, this issue is also linked to the identification of a new paradigm for capitalizing on cooperation with a view to an effective and productive partnership. In relation to this issue, Government actions will be structured around a single strategic orientation aimed at strengthening resource mobilization mechanisms and developing cooperation, the search for innovative financing and the rational management of public expenditure.

97. In relation to this orientation, the policies of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 will focus on two axes: *Axis 15. Mobilization of resources internal affairs* and *Axis 16. Development of sub-regional, regional and international cooperation and partnerships.* Thus, the actions of the Government of Burundi over the decade 2018-2027 will be oriented towards the implementation of reforms and measures aimed at achieving 3 objectives relating to the sustained mobilization of financial resources public and the capitalization of cooperation and partnership through economic diplomacy focused on mobilizing resources to finance development.

98. The financing of various development plans and strategies has followed for long periods in the past, the principles of alignment with national priorities and accountability contained in various agreements signed between Burundi and its main development partners. The mobilization that followed made it possible to collect many promises and commitments of financial resources but was also characterized by low rates of disbursement of external resources and a high financing gap.

99. The persistence of problem management in the area of public finances will push the country to modify the traditional paradigm which tended to oppose the State and the market to move towards a dynamic of partnership and collaboration. The complexity of the business environment surrounding the management of public services requires total and unwavering commitment from all development stakeholders.
This mobilization of stakeholders, which goes beyond that of financial resources, requires assets and also involves risks but is based on the sharing of net benefits for the greatest well-being of the community. The Public Private Partnership (PPP) constitutes an alternative approach favored and adopted even by developed countries in the sectors of the environment, transport, water supply or electricity which have been, for a long period , sectors in the public domain. The PPP allows the State to share investments and risks with private actors for the benefit of all to distinguish them from areas exclusively reserved for the public.

100. The Public Private Partnership constitutes a major advance compared to the classic conception of the Welfare State to propel itself into innovative governance. On a theoretical level, PPP is based on theories aimed at filling organizational inefficiencies (motivation, organization) to aim for efficiency. In addition, the PPP is based on a new approach based on New Public Management which combines the values of public service management and the mode of

management of private companies based on free competition and results-based management. Finally, the PPP is based on the theory of transaction costs to advocate a private type of management mode to reduce the costs of information, negotiation and execution of contracts.

101. Legally, Burundi has already adopted the PPP through law No. 1/14 of April 27, 2015 and Decree No. 100/12 of January 6, 2016. However, it remains to determine the areas which will be the subject of the PPP to distinguish them from the exclusive areas of public management.

Table 12. Areas of intervention and objectives for strategic orientation no. 5 of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027

Axes d'intervention	**Strategic targets**
Axis 15. Resource mobilization	OS 1: Strengthen resource mobilization capacities
	SO 2: Promote rational management of public expenditure
Axis 16. Development of sub-regional, regional and international cooperation and partnerships	SO 1: Consolidate and develop subregional, regional and international cooperation and partnership

V. MACROECONOMIC AND BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK

5.0. Introduction

This framework reflects the macroeconomic perspectives quantified over the period 2018-2027. Based on the favorable developments expected at the international level and the implementation of the main policies and key programs of the PND, the Government aims to achieve strong and sustained growth through the structural transformation of the economy.

5.1. Economic growth assumptions

At the international level, the 2018-2027 period should be marked in particular by a consolidation of the economic recovery driven by emerging economies, a favorable evolution of the world prices of the main raw materials as well as a favorable evolution of the price of oil for importing countries. .

At the national level, the period would be characterized by a number of actions underpinning economic development. These include: (i) modernizing and diversifying agricultural, livestock and fisheries production; (ii) increase and improve energy supply, including the construction of new hydroelectric power stations and other energy sources; (iii) promote industrial production, particularly the agro-food industry; (iv) improve the quality of human resources by strengthening the supply and accessibility to education and health services; (v) develop services, mainly transport, tourism, ICT and financial services; (vi) exploit the mineral sites already identified; (vii) increase production support infrastructure in quantity and quality, particularly energy, transport and telecommunications infrastructure aimed at interconnection with a view to taking full advantage of the opportunities offered by the country's integration into the regional and international organizations and (viii) diversify exportable products to increase international reserves.

Box 3: Macroeconomic framework, a basis for forecasting sectoral performances

The macroeconomic framework is the set of parameters that makes it possible to define the macroeconomic environment to serve as support for forecasts. Macroeconomic framing is a process which consists of the successive presentation of the four main macroeconomic accounts (real, public, external and monetary).
Macroeconomic framing is an instrument that makes it possible to make macroeconomic projections based on historical data and hypotheses that are discussed and reached by consensus with the services involved.

Within the framework of the PND 2018-2027, achieving the growth objectives assigned to the economic sectors requires rational formulation of policies and programs. However, these policies and programs must be built on a coherent macroeconomic framework and the perspective of the availability of budgetary resources for better allocation of internal and external resources. The consistency of the macroeconomic framework is established through macroeconomic management tools, particularly economic forecast models.

The macroeconomic framing instrument (Macro Model) makes it possible to simulate the growth profile and determine budgetary resources as well as large amounts of expenditure. The model provides several growth scenarios and therefore profiles of mobilizable resources, depending on the evolution of domestic activities, the external situation, exogenous resources and major investment projects. It is possible to consider three scenarios: (i) a first (reference) scenario which falls within the context of achieving the main objectives of the development strategy through the rigorous implementation of the main policies and actions contained in the strategy, (ii) a second scenario based on procrastination in the implementation of the policies and reforms necessary for the transformation of the economy which would therefore result in the persistence of major trends, and (iii) a third, more pessimistic based on an unfavorable development in the international situation affecting the prices of the main export products

from the country.

Under the assumptions described above, the Burundian economy would experience average growth of 10.7% over the projection period and GDP per capita should reach $810 by 2027 compared to $274 in 2017. This growth would be driven by the dynamism of all sectors of the economy which would show robust growth over the same period:

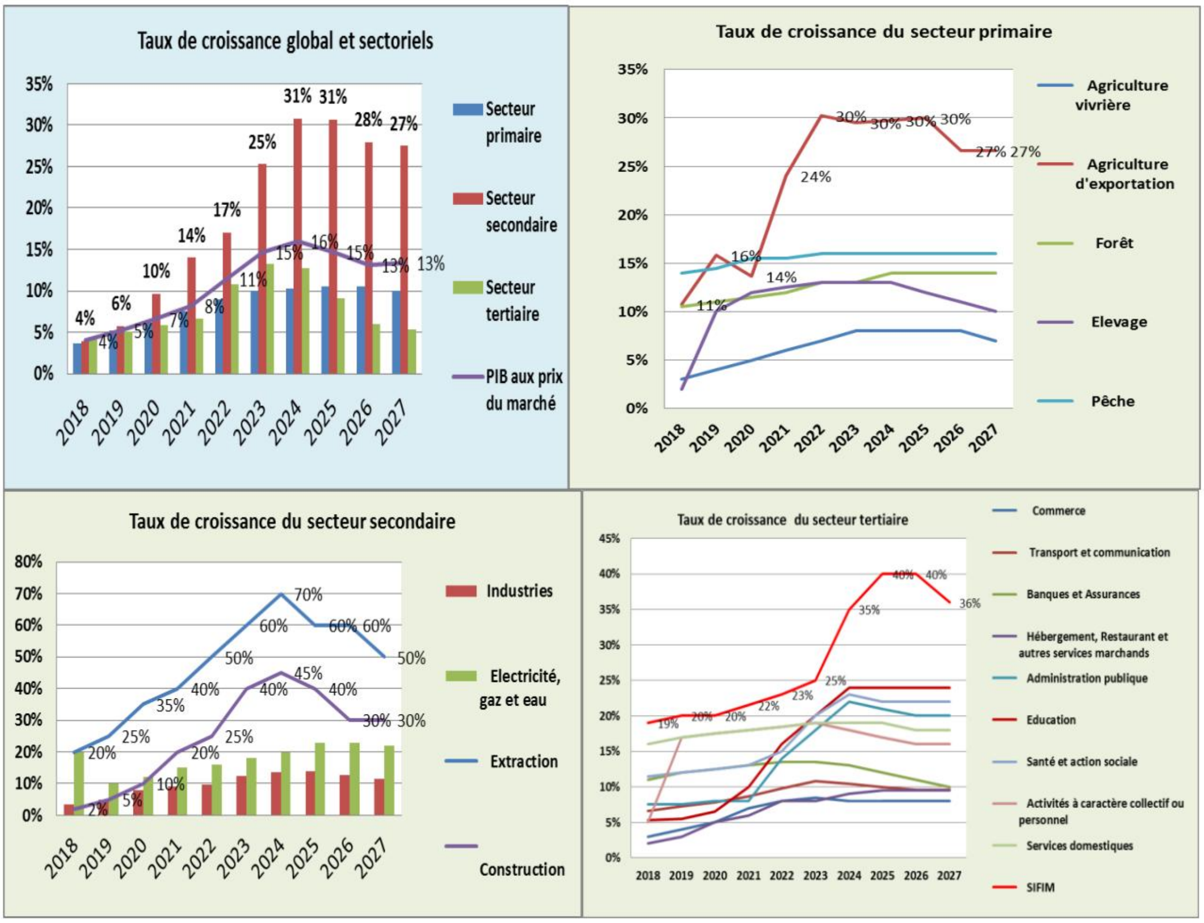
• increased dynamism in the primary sector •
vigorous growth in the secondary sector
• a sustained rate of growth in the tertiary sector • a desire
displayed by operators in the “Banking and Insurance” branch
to expand markets and improve the quality of services offered.

5.2. Implications for the macroeconomic framework

5.2.1. Economic growth profile

Under the assumptions described above, the Burundian economy would experience average growth of 10.7% over the projection period and GDP per capita should reach $810 by 2027 compared to $274 in 2017. This growth would be driven by the dynamism of all sectors of the economy which would show robust growth over the same period.

Figure 4. Overall and sectoral growth forecasts



- ***Increased dynamism of the primary sector:*** In relation to the implementation of the actions contained in the PND to increase agricultural, livestock and fishery production, the added value of the primary sector should significantly increase. It should record an average growth rate of 8.3% compared to 0.6% over the period.
2008-2017.

With a view to increasing food crop production, additional efforts will be made to extend irrigated areas through the construction of hydro-agricultural dams, the mechanization of agriculture, agricultural intensification,

partial regionalization of crops, subsidies for chemical fertilizers and selected seeds. Food production would grow at an annual rate of 6.4% on average over the period 2018-
2027.

The revival of the export agriculture sub-sector remains a priority for the Government with a view to compensating for declines in the prices of coffee and other crops on international markets, which will lead to dynamic production. Thanks to the support of the World Bank, the country plans to invest $81.2 million in the coffee sector by 2021 to double its production13. Achieving this objective will require reforms, notably the replacement of old coffee trees, the application of good practices (pruning, weeding, mulching and adequate fertilization), the extension of the areas of coffee trees, the intensification of the program fertilization as well as the adoption of better harvesting and processing practices. The added value of the coffee sector branch would show an increase

average of 32.5%.

The tea sector should record an average growth rate of 17.0%. This performance could be explained by the objective of the various stakeholders in the sector to extend plantations to other favorable areas and the continued implementation of reforms and actions undertaken in the sector.

- ***Vigorous growth in the secondary sector:*** This sector is expected to record strong growth of 19.2% on average over the period 2018-2027. This performance would be mainly driven by the strong growth expected in the electricity, gas and water branch, the industrial branch and especially in the extraction branch.

Value added in the extraction sector would grow at an annual rate of 47.0% on average. It would follow intensive mining (rare earths, gold, coltan, vanadium, nickel and associated ores, etc.). The identification of new mining sites, the audit of the artisanal mining sector and capacity building for the negotiation of mining conventions will also contribute to increasing production.

As for the “electricity, gas and water” branch, growth would be driven mainly by the construction programs for hydroelectric power stations both at the national and regional level. At the national level, in addition to the hydroelectric power stations currently under construction, the development of the Ruzibazi hydroelectric power stations of 17 MW, Kagu 006 of 12 MW, Kabu16 of 20 MW and Jiji-Murembwe of approximately 50 MW is planned. At the regional level, it

[13] Project to support the improvement of productivity and competitiveness of the coffee sector in Burundi (PACSC)

the continuation of construction work on regional hydroelectric power plants (Rusumo Falls 80 MW, Ruzizi III 147 MW), the drawing of lines within the framework of the policy of opening to the regional electricity market (EAC, EAPP and others) is planned.) including (i) the 220 KV Gitega-Ngozi-Butare-Kigoma HT line and (ii) the 220 KV Kamanyola-Bujumbura HT line and the 220 KV Rusumo-Falls-Gitega-Bujumbura HT electric line.

The expected performance of the industrial sector would be attributable in particular to the strengthening of the private sector promotion policy through the development of infrastructure supporting industrial production, the strengthening of the capacities of production companies and the creation of new artisanal production units. production and marketing.

- ***A sustained rate of growth in the tertiary sector:*** Compared to the two sectors mentioned above, this should record lower growth of 7.9% on average.

This growth would be linked mainly to the expected performances in the “Transport and Telecommunications”, “Tourism” and “Banking and Insurance” branches.
The expected performance in the transport and telecommunications branch would be linked to the advantages offered by the exploitation of optical fiber. The continuation of the policy of opening up the country through the rehabilitation and construction of various road, maritime and railway infrastructures, both at the national and sub-regional level, constitutes another element underlying this result.

- ***A desire displayed by operators in the “Banking and Insurance” branch to expand the markets and improve the quality of the services offered.*** In order to achieve these objectives, various actions are planned, namely: (i) increasing product ranges and markets (leasing, mobile banking, bancassurance, etc.); (ii) promote regional integration by conquering new markets, partnerships and the entry of resources into the local market; (iii) carry out a policy of pro-development reforms of the financial sector by the Central Bank (Modernization of payment systems, draft laws on personal property security, revision of the banking law, financial market development plan, etc.)) and (iv) promote financial inclusion.

In terms of GDP allocations, the continued implementation of programs aimed at strengthening the foundations of a solid economy and boosting the development of growth-promoting sectors will require significant public efforts. Thus, the volume of public investments will have to increase over the period 2018-2027.

The volume of private investments will increase thanks to the continued improvement of the business climate and the implementation of the

Public-Private Partnership policy (see Box 1, pge 15). The Government's prudential budgetary policy would lead to the maintenance of the weight of public consumption in GDP while the share of private consumption should contract between 2018 and 2027. This contraction in private consumption should then allow a dynamic in the mobilization of the savings in order to support the financing needs of the national economy.

Controlled inflation: The 2018-2027 period would also be marked by contained inflationary pressures. The average inflation rate over the period would be below the community standard of 8.0% (EAC). This development would result from: (i) good national production, better supplies to large urban centers, (ii) a prudential monetary policy and (iii) control of public spending.

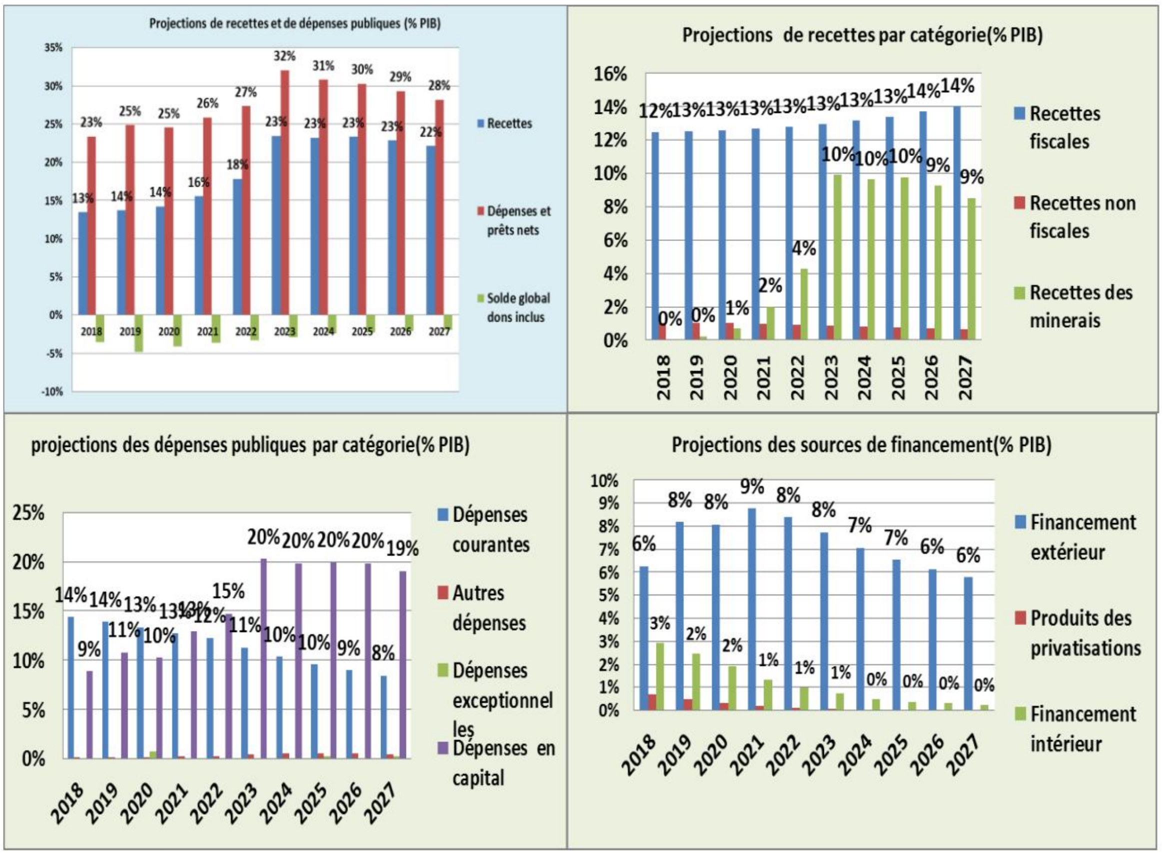
5.2.2. Public finance forecasts

The mobilization and management of State resources will always be focused on: (i) increasing resources by broadening the tax base; (ii) the search for external resources and (iii) the rational allocation of available resources.

At the revenue level, while aiming to increase public revenue, tax policy will also take into account the fundamentals of public taxation. **The fiscal impulse would also show sustained growth.** State revenues are expected to increase over the period 2018-2027 compared to the period 2008-2017. They are projected at BIF 2,305.4 billion compared to BIF 510.9 billion achieved over the period 2008-2017. Forecasts of the tax burden would increase from 14.5% on average between 2008-2017 to 18.8% over the period 2018-2027, a gain of 4.3 percentage points.

As for expenditure, the execution of the State budget will continue to take into account the dashboards developed for this purpose. The policy of controlling current expenditure with a view to freeing up budgetary margins for investment expenditure should continue over the period. The system for controlling exemptions will also be strengthened. Current expenditure is expected to decline, falling from 17.3% of GDP over the period 2008-2017 to 11.5% of GDP over the period 2018-2027.

Figure 5: Public finance projections



Regarding investment expenditure/capital expenditure, they should experience a remarkable increase to be able to support the programs and projects contained in the PND of Burundi 2018-2027. They are projected at 15.5% of GDP on average over the 2018-2017 period compared to an achievement of 8.1% over 2008-2017, an increase of 7.4 percentage points.

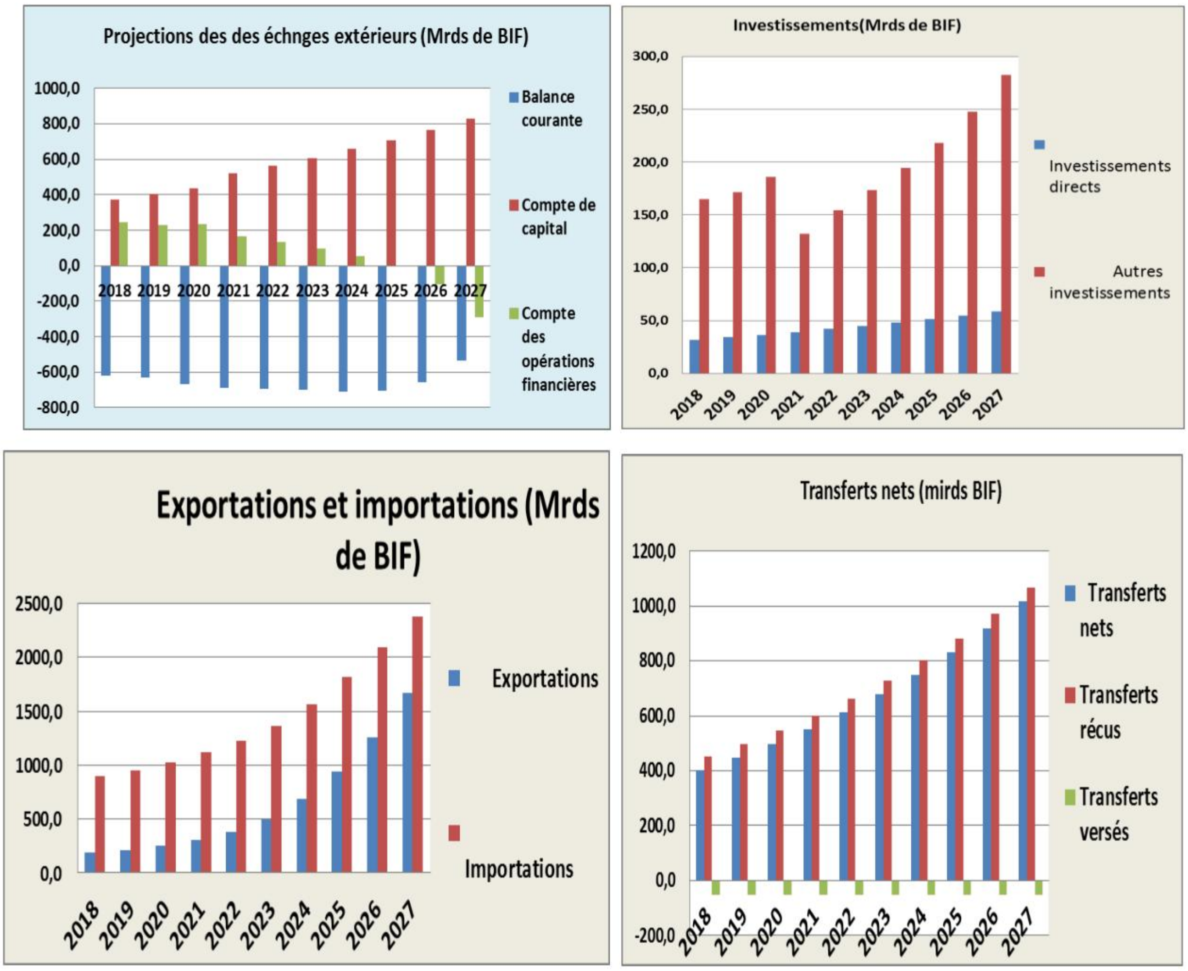
As a result, the overall budget balance would remain in deficit over the period 2018-2027, while showing a downward trend. The average overall deficit on a cash basis is projected at 8.6% of GDP over the period 2018-2027 compared to 13.2% of GDP between 2008-2017, an improvement of 4.6 percentage points.

5.2.3. Balance of Payments Revisions

The current account balance of the balance of payments will remain in deficit over the period 2018-2027, with a real improvement. It is projected at 6.9% of GDP on average over the period covered by the PND compared to 12.4% of GDP between 2008 and 2017. Likewise, the trade balance should record a clear improvement mainly following the policy of diversification of exports, especially mining products. Likewise, the trade balance should record an improvement, i.e. a deficit average going from 17.9% of GDP between 2008 and 2017 to 8.2% of GDP over the projection period.

Exports and imports should record increases but at different rates in favor of the former. Exports should be diversified and no longer depend mainly on the primary products of coffee and tea. Public and private current transfers will show an upward trend due to the mobilization of funds to finance Burundi's PND 2018-2027.

Figure 6. Projections of balance of payments components

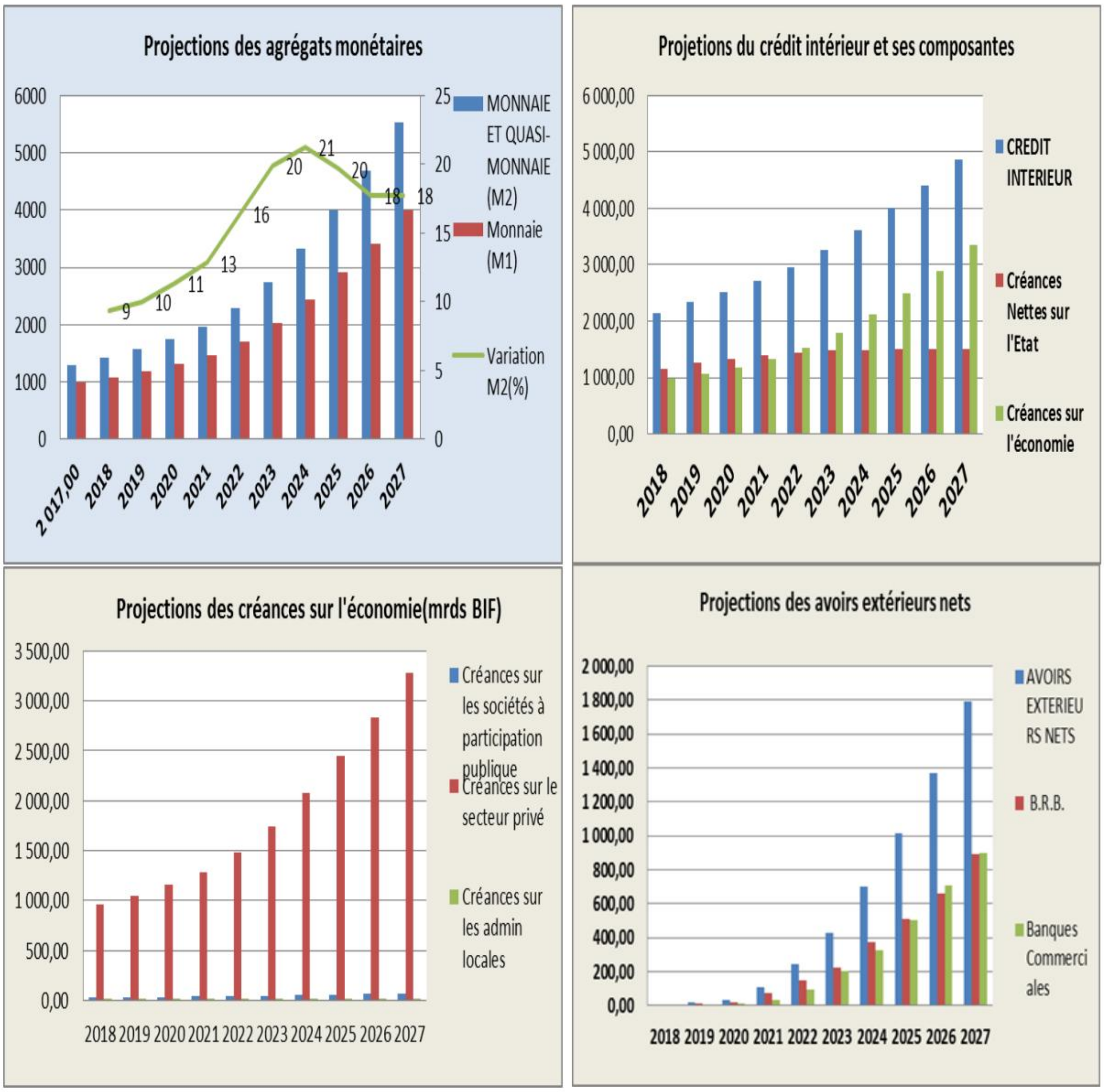


5.2.4. Monetary Sector Forecast

With the aim of controlling inflationary pressures, the growth of the money supply (M2) should remain compatible with that of domestic production over the period 2018-2027. The level of international reserves is expected to improve significantly following increased exports and international financial cooperation. Thus, international reserves in months of import should be above the East African Community standard of 4 months.

The evolution of the exchange rate will continue to depend on the currency auction market policy and alignment to a single exchange rate will remain the desired objective.

Figure 7. Monetary sector forecasts



5.3. Medium-term budgetary framework

102. The ambition displayed by the Government to accelerate growth in order to improve the well-being of populations faces a major challenge: that of improving the quality of spending and increasing the efficiency of management. public. With this in mind, efforts will focus on better targeting of actions and better allocation of budgetary resources both at central and sectoral level:

- At the central level, allocations will be made by budgets/programs and missions assigned to the priority sectors of the Government and the objectives pursued by the PND.
- At the sectoral level, the distribution of budgetary credits will be guided by the need to provide responses to emergencies in the sector and to take into account the priority actions of the sectors with regard to the objectives of the PND falling within their competence.

103. The resources allocated are those derived from the macroeconomic framework. The allocations aim to reconcile two major concerns of the Government: (i) maintaining a stable macroeconomic framework through the rigorous pursuit of the Government Program and (ii) ensuring sustained and sustainable growth in public spending. Thus, increased attention will be paid to the productive sectors which constitute the levers of growth, infrastructure development, social sectors, etc.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING-EVALUATION SYSTEM

6.1. Institutional framework for coordinating the implementation of the PND

104. The implementation and monitoring-evaluation system is a framework that will enable the Government and all its partners to implement the Plan and assess the results obtained in a timely manner. If necessary, it allows adjustments to be made, during implementation, if the evolution of the indicators is not as desired. To do this, an appropriate institutional framework for coordination, monitoring of implementation and evaluation of the PND is essential.

105. Achieving the objectives of the PND Burundi 2018-2027 is conditioned by unquestionable capacity in the formulation and execution of programs and projects and essential reforms. This calls for (i) enlightened leadership, (ii) establishing a framework for close implementation and monitoring, (iii) strengthening public administration with qualified and motivated human resources and financial means, (iv) establishing a culture of performance, transparency and evaluation, management focused on results and accountability and (v) ownership by all levels of society and the exercise of citizen control.

106. Thus, the institutional framework for coordinating the implementation of the PND Burundi 2018-2027 will be constituted by two bodies: (i) the National Committee for Steering and Coordination of Development Policies and Programs, (ii) the Ministries and operational technical structures for implementation and sectoral and local monitoring. These bodies will carry out their missions in collaboration with the various development partners intervening in different sectors of national life.

(See Figure 3, Institutional Setup Diagram). The responsibilities of these bodies are:

- **The National Steering and Coordination Committee for Development Policies and Programs which includes all current structures in charge of planning.** This structure has a Technical Secretariat housed within the Ministry of Development Cooperation which in turn will work with various existing institutions in charge of planning and programming and monitoring and evaluation. Among other things, she has

  mission of:

  ÿ coordinate the implementation of the PND Burundi 2018-2027 and its Priority Action Plan (PAP) as well as all necessary reforms;

  ÿ regularly monitor the progress of the implementation of the PND and ensure the periodic review of the update of the PAP and, if necessary, formulates reorientations to be made to the PND Burundi 2018-2027;

  ÿ also ensure the coherent implementation of the strategic orientations defined in the PND and the correct operationalization of the PAP as well as its updating;

ÿ validate the macroeconomic frameworks developed, the Frameworks Medium-Term Expenditures “CDMT” (central and sectoral), (Public Investment Program “PI P the and joint programming monitoring-evaluation of the implementation of the PND Burundi 2018-2027 (flagship programs and projects and key measures).This structure provides directives and support to the sectoral ministries, which in turn direct the operational structures to execute the PND Burundi 2018-2027;

ÿ monitor the production of dashboards on the progress of the Plan through the technical secretariat. Its role is to help with the upstream preparation of programs and projects in close collaboration with the ministries concerned and facilitates the establishment of industrial and financial partnerships within the framework of flagship projects;

ÿ provide support in the search for investors, the structuring of financing and the negotiation of contracts within the framework of strategic programs and projects.

To support the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the PND Burundi 2018-2027, a Study Support Fund is planned. This Support Fund is intended to finance project studies, coordination activities for the implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the Plan and to strengthen planning and statistical services at central, sectoral and local levels.

The National Steering Committee in its responsibilities can also resort to external expertise whenever necessary within the framework of its activities. She reports to the President of the Republic.

- **The operational ministries and technical structures for sectoral and local implementation and monitoring** are responsible for the execution, coordination and monitoring of programs/projects and reforms at the internal level. **At the provincial level, the provincial branches of the plan** will establish the progress of the implementation of the PND through local development plans in accordance with the local vision. They prepare an annual report of the Plan at the provincial level and makes corrective suggestions where necessary to expedite the implementation process. The antenna heads transmit the reports to the Ministry in charge of local development. The latter compiles them and shares them with the Ministry responsible for development cooperation which, in turn, transmits it to the National Committee of Coordination of Development Policies and Programs for taking appropriate measures. These measurements are then transmitted to the other Technical Ministries concerned.

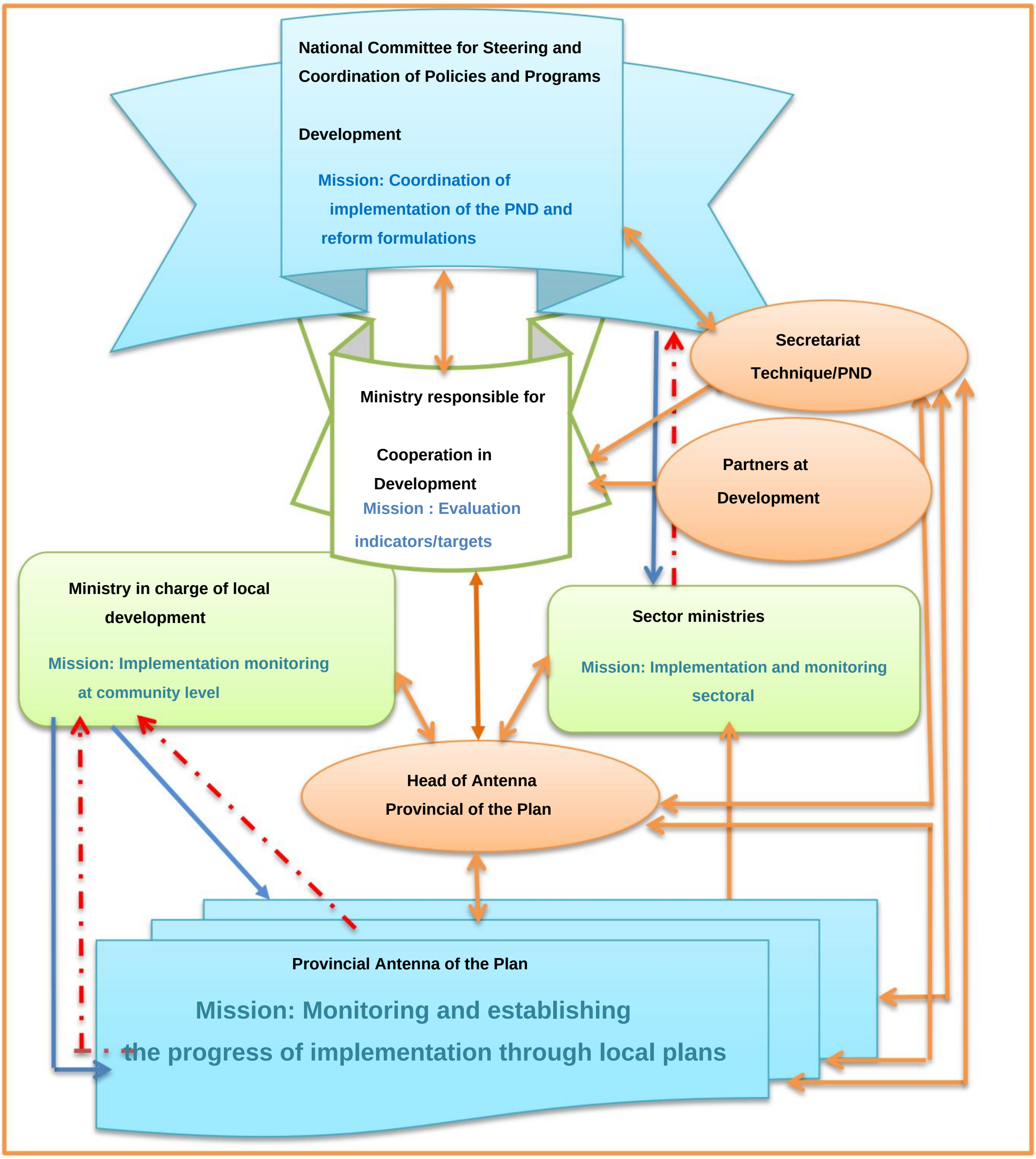
6.2. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism

107. In terms of monitoring and evaluation of the PND, the Ministry responsible for development cooperation through the Technical Secretariat of the PND constitutes the central mechanism whose mission is to coordinate the monitoring of economic and social indicators in order to facilitate the formulation of the necessary reforms. On the other hand, the Ministry in charge of local development ensures the execution of the PND at the community level while the sectoral Ministries implement the plan while ensuring regular monitoring in their respective sectors.

The establishment of the state of progress will be carried out by the provincial branches of the plan.

108. The diagram below shows the institutional set-up of the implementation and monitoring and evaluation system of the PND BURUNDI 2018-2027. It shows the institutions and structures that will be involved in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the PND as well as the typology of relationships (coordination, accountability and collaboration) between these institutions.
and structures.

Figure 3: Institutional setup for implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the PND 2018-2027



Legend: Coordination, Accountability, :Collaboration

VII. CONCLUSION

109. The National Development Plan of Burundi (PND BURUNDI 2018-2027) is a strategic orientation instrument whose objective is to establish priority economic and social development programs towards the emergence of the country. The process of developing the PND Burundi 2018-2027 was participatory and inclusive. It takes into account the aspirations of sectoral ministries and the population. The PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 is part of a dynamic of economic growth transversal to all sectors of economic life in Burundi. With an optimistic scenario, the macroeconomic framework forecasts show that the economic growth rate will be at 2 digits from 2022 and that in 2027, the average growth rate will be 10.7%.

110. This dynamic of Burundi's economic growth will be based essentially on the consolidation of the achievements of democracy, governance and the rule of law, the intensification and structural transformation of the economy.

111. As a development process, the structural transformation of the Burundian economy will lead to an articulated economy thanks to several interventions: (i) the improvement of agricultural and livestock practices through their modernization, (ii) the development of mining sector through the development of potential mineral deposits and the supervision of artisanal miners, (iii) the development of production support infrastructure through the strengthening and diversification of energy production capacities, (iv) the maintenance and construction of interprovincial and municipal roads, (v) the promotion of private businesses by establishing favorable conditions for the protection of private entrepreneurship to increase youth employment,

(vi) boosting the education system by ensuring access to quality training, equity, excellent teaching and applied research initiative, and (vii) promoting health by strengthening capacities to combat communicable, non-communicable and neglected tropical diseases, vaccination and malnutrition.

112. The dynamic of economic growth includes other pillars of development including social security through the strengthening of existing social protection structures and the promotion of financing mechanisms, notably the development of solidarity and private insurance focused particularly on protection of the vulnerable population and especially the elderly, care for the unemployed and people living with disabilities as well as the creation of a youth employment fund and the revitalization of the private investment support fund .

113. In the global context of economic integration for sustained growth, Burundi is called upon to forge a solid partnership with the private sector, neighboring countries, countries on the African continent and those in the rest of the world. To finance the PND Priority Action Plan, the Government is considering a mechanism for mobilizing internal resources through the strengthening of the OBR in order to increase the tax base. At the same time, it will have to establish a strategy for mobilizing external resources taking into account the balance of macroeconomic aggregates to contain or significantly reduce inflation.

114. For the implementation of the PND Burundi 2018-2027, it will be coordinated by the Ministry in charge of development cooperation under the supervision of the National Committee for Steering and Coordination of Development Policies and Programs in collaboration with the Ministries and operational technical structures for implementation and sectoral and local monitoring of this ten-year plan.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: PRIORITY ACTION PLAN

ANNEX 2: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND SYNOPTIC TABLE

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
CHALLENGE 1: SUSTAINED AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH FOR ECONOMIC RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT				
1. Develop sectors driving growth	**Axe 1. Development of Agriculture, livestock breeding and strengthening of food security**	1. Strengthen institutional and organizational capacities	1. Reform the organizational and functional of the sector	1. Capacity building of institutional structures at central and local level 2. Professionalization of
				producers and development of private initiatives
				3. Support for agricultural credit financing and agricultural production insurance
		2. Sustainably increase agricultural, livestock and fishery production	2. Protection and improvement of productive capital	1. Rational and optimal exploitation of natural resources, particularly land and water resources
				2. Improvement of the supply system for agricultural inputs and amendments
				3. Revitalization of the agro-sylvo-pastoral integration system under the model of Integrated Family Farms
				4. Promotion of agricultural mechanization
				5. Promotion of crop specialization/regionalization
				6. Building resilience to climate change
			3. Development of research and innovation	1. Strengthening fundamental agricultural and livestock research
				2. Promotion and adaptation of conservation agriculture and the IPM "Integrated Pest Management" approach
		3. Promote family market farming	1. Diversification and increase in crop production and	1. Increase in production of food crops (corn, rice, beans, potatoes, bananas, fruits and vegetables)
				2. Increase in animal and fish production
				3. Increase in production by extension and intensification of crops

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
			animals	existing industrial sectors (coffee, tea, cotton, sugar cane, palm oil)
				4. Promotion of new export crops (avocado, vegetables, flowers, cinchona, stevia, moringa, sunflower, umuvyi, macadamia, cocoa, vine, apple, etc.)
			2. Valorization of agricultural, pastoral and fishery products	5. Processing and conservation of pastoral and fishery food products
				6. Opening up of production areas/Facilitation of market access
				7. Promotion, strengthening and structuring of organizations of actors in agricultural development in the form of Family Farm Promotion Agency
	Axe 2. Development of Production Support Infrastructure (Energy, Drinking Water, Transport, ICT.)	**Energy of Sector**		
		1. Promote hydroelectric, solar, peat, municipal waste and resources geothermal	1. Rehabilitation of micropower plants, lines and electrical substations and extension of the electrical network	1. Rehabilitation of micropower plants and electrification of centers in the interior of the pays
				2. Modernization and Rehabilitation of the electricity network in the city of Bujumbura
				3. Modernization and Rehabilitation of the electrical network (MT) and (BT) of the City of Gitega and the 30 kV MT network and extension for the electricity supply to the centers of Buhonga, Nyabiraba and Matara
				4. Electrification of new neighborhoods in the city of Bujumbura and urban centers in the Interior of the Country
				5. Rehabilitation of hydroelectric power stations and the transmission network (MT/BT electrical substations and lines) of REGIDESO
				6. Protection of hydroelectric power plants against catastrophic risks (flooding).
			2. Development of regional national power plants And	1. Development of the MPANDA hydroelectric plant (10.4 MW)
				2. Development of the Kabu 16 hydroelectric power station (20 MW)
				3. Development of the Jiji and Mulembwe hydroelectric power station (PHJIMU) (49.5MW)

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
				4. Development of the Rusumo Falls regional power station (26.7MW)
				5. Development of the RuziziIII regional power plant (49 MW)
				6. Regional interconnections
				7. Management of the RUZIBAZI power plant (15MW)
				8. Development of the KAGUNUZI 06 hydroelectric power station (12MW) with 4MW hydro and 8MW solar
				9. Development of the KIRASA-KARONGE hydroelectric power station
				10. Development of a Masango hydroelectric power station (KITE 020; 7.9MW)
				11. Development of a Dama hydroelectric power station (8.8 MW) in three cascades Dama032, Dama028 and Dama015
				12. Development of a Muyovozi hydroelectric power station (7 MW) in two cascades (Muyo029 and Muyo033)
				13. Development of a Nyengwe hydroelectric power station in three cascades (8MW) (Nyen006, Nyen010 and Nyen028)
				14. Development of a hydroelectric power station on the Kaburantwa River KABU 23 (15.75 MW)
				15. Management of the MCHE of NYAMWONDO (150 kW) and electrification of the center of MWAKIRO
				16. Development of the MUSASA MCHE (???? MW)
				17. Development of seven (7) micropower plants on the sites: Dama (500kW); WAGA

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
				(2000kW), RUZIBAZI (600kW), MWOGERE (700kW), NYAMAGANA (600kW), GIKUKA (800kW) and Nyamirenda (30kW)
				18. Microcentrale hydroelectric of Giheta (220 KW)
			3. Development of solar power plants	1. Development of the 7.5 MW Mubuga/Gitega solar power plant (PPP)
				2. Aménagement of the 11 MW Rubira/Bubanza solar power plant (PPP)
				3. Management of solar power plants in Bubanza (10 MW) and Gitega (10 MW) (PPP)
				4. Management of micro solar networks: centers of Ndava/Ryansoro (25 KWp), Gatereni/Gitanga (50 KWp), Buheka (25 KWp) and Kazirabageni/Nyanza-Lac (50 KWp).
			4. Development of thermal power plants based on peat or municipal waste	1. Development of a peat-based thermal power plant (20MW)
				2. Peat-based thermal power plant (PPP) (15 MW)
				3. Development of a thermal power plant based on municipal waste (30MW) (PPP)
		2. Improve the biomass sector (wood energy, charcoal, peat, municipal waste) while safeguarding the environment	1. Promotion of improved wood carbonization techniques and improved charcoal, peat and municipal waste stoves	4. Capacity building on improved wood carbonization techniques
				5. Support for the production and popularization of improved stoves
				6. Promotion of the use of carbonized peat and fuel briquettes made from peat or waste
		3. Promote energies	1. Support for research-	1. Installation of biogas digesters in detention centers, boarding schools, barracks, etc.

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
		renewables and alternatives	development in the field of alternative and renewable energies	2. Electrification of public establishments off the electricity grid using photovoltaic solar energy
				3. Capacity building in the field of energy saving
				4. Capacity building on solar photovoltaic energy technology
				5. Research on wind and geothermal potential.
		4. Improve management capacities of the Energy sector	1. Strengthening institutional capacities in the Energy sector	6. Restructuring of services in charge of energy in particular by improving the legal framework, the reform of REGIDESO and ABER
				7. Strengthening the technical capacities of services.
		5. Ensure supply chain security nt in petroleum products	1. Improved fuel management	1. Development of regional petroleum product warehouses
				2. Quality control of consumed petroleum products
				3. Promotion of the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) as a domestic fuel
				4. Constitution and maintenance of the strategic stock
		Drinking Water Sector Basic And Sanitation		
		1. Improve access to drinking water services	1. Supply development of potable water	1. Improvement in the drinking water coverage rate
				2. Development, rehabilitation/extension of drinking water supply and regular water sources
				3. Development of water wells/boreholes in the event of insufficient surface water resources
				4. Development and popularization of rainwater harvesting techniques

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
		2. Improve access to basic sanitation services	1. Promotion of basic sanitation in urban and rural areas	1. Extension, rehabilitation and development of the wastewater network in the city of Bujumbura
				2. Capacity building of sanitation services
				3. Development of sanitation networks in towns and urban centers
				4. Support for self-construction of family latrines and their proper use.
		3. Improve the management of drinking water and basic sanitation sub-sectors	1. Strengthening institutional capacities for drinking water and basic sanitation services	1. Improvement of the legal framework for the drinking water and basic sanitation sectors
				2. Reform of REGIDESO for the development of drinking water services in urban areas
				3. Improved planning and coordination of the drinking water and basic sanitation sub-sectors
				4. Support for municipal project management in terms of planning, development and professional management of DWS infrastructure
				5. Reorganization and deconcentration of the services of the Burundian Agency for Hydraulics and Sanitation in Rural Areas (AHAMR) in order to be closer to municipal structures
				6. Strengthening the role of the municipality's project owner in the management and maintenance of AEPs
		Transport of sector 1.		
		Ensure the mobility of people and the fluidity of goods and merchandise	1. Extension and protection of bituminous and non-bituminous networks	1. Construction of new bituminous networks (330km)
				2. Manual and mechanized maintenance of the bituminous road network (1646 km)
				3. Rehabilitation of dirt roads (2500 km)

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
		At national, regional And regional by road level below		4. Paving of urban and peri-urban roads (200km)
			2. Diversification of multinationals routes	1. Construction of new multinational roads (km)
				2. Rehabilitation of national roads according to EAC standards (360 km)
			3. Improvement of user safety	1. Strengthening road safety infrastructure and developing bus stops
				2. Development of passenger stations
				3. Improvement and increase in the public transport vehicle fleet
				4. Development of infrastructure for non-motorised transport
		2. Develop lake transport and other waterways	1. Port development new	1. Development of the transport corridor on Lake Tanganyika
				2. Modernization and Rehabilitation of port infrastructure and equipment
				3. Development of navigation on the Rusizi and Ruvubu rivers.
		3. Improve air transport	1. Promotion of air transport	1. Modernization and extension of Bujumbura international airport
				2. Development of a new airport and improvement of aerodromes
				3. Renovation of the Air Burundi company for air transport.
		4. Open up the country by rail	1. Promotion of rail transport	1. Management of the Uvinza-Musongati railway
				2. Management of Musongati-Gitega-Bujumbura railway
				3. Development of the Dar es Salam-Isaka-Kigali/Keza-Gitega-Musongati railway
		5. Improve governance of the transport sector	2. Improvement of transport sector management	1. Improvement of the legal and regulatory framework
				2. Capacity building for all stakeholders in this sector
				3. Strengthening the platform for works affecting the state of infrastructure

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
		Buildings of the Public Works And Sector		
		1. Relocate public services and development in real estate infrastructure to the State	1. of rights holders socio- And economic public	1. Strengthening institutional capacities
				2. Rehabilitation and maintenance of State real estate infrastructure 3. Development
				of new State real estate infrastructure
				4. Improvement in the management of the State's real estate and movable assets
				5. Support for private developers
		Information and Communication Technology Sector **Communication, Posts and Media**		
		1. Promote Information and Communication Technologies, Post and Media for development	1. Universal access to ICT to accelerate economic growth	1. Strengthening culture and promoting applied research and innovation in ICT
				2. Support for the establishment of an ICT use system through various institutional support projects
				3. Modernization and extension of fixed, mobile telephony and public WIFI network infrastructure
			2. Development of the broadband internet sector and data transmission via fiber optic networks in	4. Promotion of broadband connectivity in rural areas and commissioning of suitable GSM network equipment
				5. Support for the establishment of a national BIG DATA center

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
			households	
			3. Diversification of postal activities to be competitive, innovative, efficient and sustainable	6. Capacity building of the National Post Office
				7. Extension and modernization of postal infrastructure and equipment
		1. Improve the availability and diversification of programs media services across the pays	1. Modernization equipment and	1. Strengthening the institutional capacities of the media 2. Energy
				autonomy of rebroadcast centers
				3. Modernization of radio and television broadcasting
				4. Promotion of communication for development
	Axe 3. Development of the Mining, Industrial and Artisanal sectors	**Mining industry**		
		1. Promote mining, quarrying sector and oil to optimize its contribution to the growth and socio-economic development of the country	1. Institutional reform in the mining and geological sector	5. Adaptation of the legal and institutional framework to current realities
			2. Adoption of a national mining policy based on the principle of "win-win" equity in the sharing of mining revenues sector	6. Promotion of good governance and transparency in the mining sector
				7. Traceability and certification of minerals
				8. Formalization and supervision of artisanal mining activities of mineral substances and construction materials

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
			3. Intensification of mining geological research activities And	1. Strengthening the technical capacities of geological and mining research services
				2. Prospecting and exploration of mineral substances not yet identified
				3. Exploration and evaluation of deposits of gold, cassiterite, rare earths and other associated minerals
				4. Exploration and evaluation of limestone and other deposits
				5. Development of technical and financial partnership in the field of prospecting, exploitation and processing
		2. Integrate environmental issues s in the mining sector	1. Management and protection of the mining environment	6. Strengthening national capacities in environmental monitoring
				7. Prevention of environmental risks linked to activities in the mining, quarrying and oil sector
		Industrial sector		
		3. Develop a dynamic, diversified and competitive industry regionally and internationally	1. Revitalization existing industries And support to emerging industries	1. Promotion of sectors with comparative advantages
				2. Promotion of the managerial quality of the company based on results
				3. Development of research and innovation in the industrial sector Promotion of exports
				4. Strengthening the protection of industrial property titles and combating counterfeiting and piracy 1. Development of industrial
			2. Development of zones industrial, zones special economic as well	zones, special economic zones and industrial parks
				2. Export promotion

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
			than industrial parks	
		Craft sector		
		1. Improve and promote the contribution of the artisanal sector to economic growth	1. Development and promotion of crafts	1. Strengthening institutional capacities
				2. Support for the production and marketing of artisanal products
		Sector of trade climate business and of		
		1. Revitalize the du sector commerce.	2. Support for export promotion	1. Strengthening institutional capacities 2. Improving
				the legal framework
				3. Capacity building for exporters
				4. Promotion of manufactured and high value-added products intended for export
				5. Improvement of export infrastructure 1. Improvement
			2. Revitalization of inter-provincial trade	of the legal framework
				2. Elimination of obstacles to inter-provincial trade
			3. Continuation of reforms within the framework of "Doing Business".	1. Attraction of foreign investments
				2. Improvement of the business climate and communication between stakeholders
				3. Modernization of the one-stop shop for company creation
				4. Development of capacities to identify existing or potential national investors

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
		2. Support the private and public sector for the promotion of exports, the rationalization of imports and the protection of consumers.	1. Strengthening the operational capacities of BBN services	1. Capacity building of technical staff for the development/adoption/adaptation and harmonization of standards
				2. Support for the establishment and equipment of a standardization center at the BBN
				3. Support for the establishment of BBN branches at the provincial and/or regional level
				4. Support for the accreditation process of BBN services and its laboratories
		Investment Promotion, Culture and Tourism Sector		
		Investment		
		1. Strengthen PPP investor attractiveness mechanisms And	1. Improvement of the encouraging business climate and guaranteeing mobility a of accrue economic actors for the business development	1. Adoption of competitive taxation to avoid capital flight (national and foreign)
				2. Support for the decentralization of the API and the Commercial Court
			2. Liberalization progress of economic work time hours a day). economic	3. Strengthening the security system in order to allow mobility of the management of actors/operators and the activities 24/7
				4. Adaptation of regulatory texts regarding working hours to that of the sub-region by stakeholders (24

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
		Culture		
		1. Promote and protect cultural and natural heritage	1. Recovery nt, revaluation and safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage and development t of the cultural and creative industry	1. Revitalization of Burundian cultural values in the service of social cohesion, development and change of mentalities
				2. Development of cultural infrastructure, rehabilitation and restoration of museums, historic sites and monuments
				3. Support for artistic and literary creativity, shows and leisure, promotion and protection of copyright
				4. Promotion of archives and revaluation of the national library
		Tourism		
		1. Boost Ecotourism by improving supply and stimulating demand for tourism products	1. Reform of sector tourism	1. Capacity building for tourism stakeholders
				2. Improvement of the development orientation framework of the tourism/ecotourism sector
			2 Development of suitable to infrastructure for international conferences and other major events	3. Support for the establishment of a tourist complex
				4. Classification of tourist establishments.
			3. Promotion of adapted reception infrastructure in the areas	1. Development and rehabilitation of tourist sites
				2. Development of reception infrastructures adapted to international standards.

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
			tourist	
ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	**AXES D'INTERVENTION**	**GOALS STRATEGIC**		
2. Develop human capital	**Axe 4. Improving healthcare performance and collaboration**	1. Improve access to care and the level of health of the population through an efficient, strong and resilient health system	1. Contribution to reducing the scale and severity of priority diseases and health problems	1. Control and/or elimination of priority communicable diseases (including diseases with epidemic potential, neglected tropical diseases; emerging and re-emerging diseases)
				2. Strengthening the fight against non-communicable diseases
				3. Improved maternal, newborn, preschool, school-age, adolescent and elderly health
				4. Fight against malnutrition
				5. Preparedness and response to emergencies and natural or man-made disasters
			2. Improvement of the performance of the national health system and the community system	1. Improving the performance of the national health and care system through strengthening the six pillars of the health system
				2. Improving the community health system
			3. Strengthening cross-sector collaboration for better health	3. Improvement in demand for health care and services
				4. Strengthening complementarity and intersectoral synergies
	Axe 5. Strengthening the education system	2. Develop an educational system of a system	1. Effective development	1. Promotion of the use of ICT in the teaching process and learning management
				2. Modernization of the information system for the management of education and

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
	and improvement of the training offer	consistent with national needs and standards international	information and management of education and training	formation
				3. Support for the implementation of the fair human resources management policy
			2. Increase in supply, equality of access and improvement in the quality of education at all levels of education and professional training	1. Support for strengthening science and technology education
				2. Support for the consolidation of the reform of basic and post-basic education
				3. Support for the promotion of an equitable and efficient education system
				4. Support for supporting measures for access to education for all
			3. Promotion and valorization of Professional Technical Training And	1. Quantitative expansion of the offer (infrastructure and equipment)
				2. Improvement of the quality of the training offer (Development of teaching programs and training and capacity building of trainers)
				3. Improvement in the operation and management of training structures)
				4. Socio-professional integration of the winners through the creation of a fund to finance technical and professional education and training and the promotion of the sale of their productions
			4. Promotion of university education meeting standards, needs and assurance	5. Support for strengthening technological capacities in the field of research
				6. Support for the implementation of the scholarship and loan grant policy.
				7. Support for the decentralization of higher education and construction and equipment of 4 regional institutes of professional higher education (Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Muyinga and Rutana)

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
			quality	8. Support for supporting the BMD system and construction of a giant digital campus at the University of Burundi
			5. Improving the effectiveness of the education management system by strengthening the management of the education system	1. Support for capacity building of central, decentralized and decentralized structures
				2. Support for strengthening the technical capacities of central administration managers
				3. Strengthening the management, analysis and planning capacities of the education system
				4. Support for improving governance and steering the education system
				5. Support for the creation of a sub-regional center of excellence in Physical and Sports Education in KARUSI
		3. Strengthen the research in service of Development (R&D)	1. Promotion of University Research in Universities in different sectors of THE national life And	1. Support for capacity building of research centers for sustainable development
				2. Support for the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (accreditation of research centers)
			2. Promoting national expertise service you development	1. Alignment of research themes of University Doctoral Schools with the country's strategic objectives
				2. Inclusion of national expert work in the specifications of accredited research centers

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
	Axe 6. Development of the social protection sector	3. Improve the socio-economic living conditions of vulnerable people and disaster victims within the framework of strengthened of community resilience	1. Promotion of good governance of sustainable solutions	1. Institutional support for the implementation of sustainable solutions
				2. Development of temporary reception and resettlement sites for disaster victims
				3. Support for vulnerable and affected groups, particularly in IGAs
				4. Strengthening the legal framework with reference to the international charter for people with disabilities
				5. Support for disabled people in AGR
			2. Improvement of the civil rights and liberties of the affected people and strengthening of security in the areas of back	1. Adaptation of the legal and regulatory framework in relation to the freedoms of vulnerable and affected people
				2. Strengthening security in return areas
			3. Strengthening upgrade And the scale of basic social safety nets aimed at reducing the structural vulnerabilities of households and promoting their livelihoods	3. Strengthening public cash transfer programs
				4. Strengthening public works programs at HIMO
				5. Design and implementation of new types of public works programs focused on the service sector and maintenance works
				6. Strengthening solidarity economy organizations
				7. Strengthening the social insurance sector
	Axis 7. Decent employment and youth	1. Place employment at the heart of macroeconomic policies	1. Promotion of decent employment	1. Strengthening the institutional capacities of public employment services
				2. Development of employability through the skills-based training approach

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
		s and sectoral to influence employment demand.		3. Strengthening the accessibility of information on the job market
				4. Support for the promotion of the private sector, social protection and business development for the creation of decent jobs
				5. Strengthening the professional development and retraining service
			2. Promotion of youth employment	1. Strengthening supervision and socio-economic integration of youth
				2. Support for the establishment of the youth bank
				3. Support for first job internships for young graduates and for youth volunteering
				4. Revitalization and promotion of youth centers
				5. Capacity building on life skills (youth reproductive health, citizenship, peace education and entrepreneurship)
				6. Strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of the Burundian Youth Employment Agency
		2. Promote professional and competitive sport	1. Development of sports infrastructures	1. Strengthening and modernization of infrastructures adapted for each sporting discipline
				2. Support for sports equipment manufacturing companies
				3. Support for the establishment of the legal framework for sports sponsorship
				4. Revitalization of sports practice at school and in sports federations.
				5. Strengthening mass and elite sport

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
	Axis 8. Demographic dividend	3. Strengthen the the legal framework of the organizational and legal-institutional framework for organizational control of the population population growth	2. Improvement of	1. Support for the creation, establishment and operationalization of the National Population Office (ONP)
				2. Support for the establishment of a National Population Policy (PNP)
ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	**AXES D'INTERVENTION**	**GOALS STRATEGIC**		
3. Ensure sustainable management of the environment, mitigate climate change and improve land use planning	**Axis 9. Sustainable environmental management**	1. Preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems, fight against desertification	1. Management of resources natural, environmental through the restoration of landscapes	3. Rehabilitation of degraded lands
				4. Rehabilitation of quarry sites
				5. Support for forestry investments
				6. Development of marshes and protection of rivers
				7. Watershed development
			2. Management of forest heritage, safeguarding and enhancement of protected areas and biodiversity	1. Cross-border management and development of protected areas
				2. Capacity building on biological diversity
				3. Improvement in the management of forest heritage and natural parks
			3. Environmentally sound management of chemicals	1. Development and strengthening of national regulations on chemicals management
				2. Management and control of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
			63. Rehabilitation,	1. Early warning of climate variability
				2. Development of national meteorological and hydrological networks

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
			densification and modernization of hydrometeorological observation networks that (hydrological, hydrogeological and climatological)	3. Strengthening the hydrometeorological observation and data collection system.
	Axe 10. Resources global water and sanitation	2. Have water in sufficient quantity and quality for efficient and equitable use without compromising the And environment	1. Rational management of resources in water at all levels of the water cycle	1. Support for the protection and integrated management of the buffer zone of lakes and rivers at the national level
				2. Capacity building on integrated water resource management
				3. Protection of water sources according to the IWRM concept
				4. Support for the control and stabilization of the fluvial dynamics of the rivers in the MUMIRWA region
				5. Improved planning and coordination of the Water and Sanitation sectors
				6. Support for the restoration and protection of wetlands in Burundi.
			2. Promotion of purposes rainwater	1. Promotion of the conservation and management of rainwater for management and multiple valorization
				2. Promotion of the collection and recovery of rainwater from the roofs of houses for domestic purposes
				3. Protection and restoration of the water table.
		3. Promote the fight against pollution and And environmental sanitation	1. Improvement in solid and hazardous waste management	1. Capacity building for comprehensive sanitation
				2. Management of waste from hazardous products 3.
				Management of solid waste in the city of Bujumbura and in other main cities and urban centers

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
				4. Biological control of water pollution in lakes and rivers;
			2. Improvement of liquid waste management	1. Management of liquid waste and fecal sludge in main urban centers
				2. Rehabilitation of the Buterere wastewater treatment plant and extension of the existing network and the establishment of a wastewater treatment plant in the south of Bujumbura
				3. Management of the rainwater collection network
				4. Control of water quality at all levels.
	Axe 11. Climate change and risk management	4. Promote development that is resilient to the harmful effects of climate change	1. Adaptation and management of climate risks	1. Integrated management of "climate" risk and projection over time
				2. Protection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems
				3. Research on the vulnerability and adaptation of socio-economic sectors to climate change
			2. Mitigating the effects of climate change	1. Increase in carbon dioxide sinks through the reforestation of 160,000 ha over 15 years
				2. Valorization of urban waste management techniques
			3. Promotion of research-development-innovation and technology transfer	1. Capacity building for reducing greenhouse gas emissions
				2. Promotion of technologies enabling adaptation/mitigation of the effects of climate change
	Axe 12. Territory Development	5. Restructure and positively redevelop the territory from an economic and social point of view view And	1. Management and effective development planning national territory	1. Mapping of the national territory
				2. Development of a National Territorial Development Plan
				3. Development of 5 provincial land use planning plans and updating of the 12 existing provincial plans

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
		environmental		4. Rational management of state lands
				5. Master plans for the development of towns, urban centers and urban centers; development of regional land use planning plans; development of municipal land use planning plans
				6. Land security
			2. Improvement of housing and control of urbanization	1. Capacity building in spatial planning
				2. Regulation of management and standardization of exploitation of local construction materials
				3. Ecological restructuring and parcel recovery of rural centers
				4. Innovative master plan of the city of Bujumbura
				5. Reclassification of urban centers and those with an urban vocation
				6. Densification of the city of Bujumbura
		6. Rationalize the occupation of the territory	3. Promotion of villagization	1. Development of rural villages
				2. Support for the establishment of basic socio-economic infrastructure in villages
				3. Promotion of income-generating activities in villages
CHALLENGE 2: GOVERNANCE FOCUSED ON NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY				
ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	**AXES D'INTERVENTION**	**GOALS STRATEGIC**	**PROJECT PROGRAMS**	
4. Strengthen governance, security and safeguarding sovereignty	**Axe 13. Governance**	1. Improve the management of elections and public freedoms	1. Strengthening democracy	1. Strengthening political dialogue between all political actors and citizens in the electoral process
				2. Strengthening the effectiveness and accountability of institutions and political actors,

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
national				3. Strengthening patriotic education and free participation
				4. Promotion of public freedoms
		2. Consolidate the rule of law and human rights	2. Promotion of human rights	1. Strengthening the human rights capacities of state and non-state actors
				2. Contribution to the consolidation of peace and the prevention of intolerance
				3. Support for the defense of the rights of victims of human rights violations.
				4. Strengthening dialogue with treaty bodies
			3. Promoting justice 2. Strengthening land	1. Strengthening the institutional and operational capacities of justice
				security through decentralization, equipment and accessibility to all computerization of the Land Titles Department
				3. Strengthening the legal and institutional framework of institutions responsible for mediation and commercial arbitration.
			4. The eradication of inequalities in all their forms	1. Improvement of the social and cultural status of women in society
				2. Equitable access for women, men and adolescents to basic social services
				3. Capacity building of key players in implementing the National Gender Policy
				4. Facilitating equitable access to economic opportunities between men and women

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
				5. Support for the empowerment of women and girls
				6. Specific support for vulnerable women and girls in accessing economic opportunities.
		3. Consolidate good governance and eradicate corruption and economic and financial embezzlement in all their forms and at all levels	1. Strengthening institutional capacities And operational aspects of state and non-state actors in the fight against in against corruption and economic and financial embezzlement.	1. Strengthening the partnership between the public sector, civil society and the private sector; 2. Support for the integration of the
				fight against corruption and the consideration of the principles of good governance in the development and implementation of sectoral policies;
				3. Support for the development of research on corruption
				4. Adaptation of the legal framework to combat corruption and economic and financial embezzlement.
		4. Improve the local governance for inclusive and sustainable development	1. Support for decentralization	1. Strengthening the institutional framework for decentralization.
				2. Strengthening the legal framework for decentralization.
			2. Support for local economic development	1. Support for municipal work management
				2. Promotion of local entrepreneurship and strengthening of financial inclusion at the local level
				3. Strengthening financial inclusion at the local level

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
				3. Promotion of the acceleration of equitable community development,
				4. Support for the promotion of cooperatives
		5. Modernize public administration at all levels	1. National Public Administration Reform Program (PNRA)	1. Support for performance management within public administration
				2. Support for the development of the municipal civil service
				3. Strengthening the institutional capacities of public administration
				4. Creation of conditions for the development of ICT in public administration
		6. Improve the system for steering the economy and statistical information in all sectors of national life	1. Strengthening institutional capacities for steering the economy	1. Improvement of the legal and regulatory framework of the statistical system
				2. Support for the production and use of statistical data
				3. Improvement of the planning, programming and monitoring management system – assessment
				4. Support for the establishment of a project study fund
	Axis 14. Defense and national security	1. Guarantee security, territorial integrity and national sovereignty	1. Professionalization ion And modernization of defense and security bodies	1. Strengthening the institutional and operational capacities of CDS
				2. Strengthening leadership and management
				3. Optimization of resource management and development of a culture of planning and accountability within the defense and security forces

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
				4. Strengthening the 24/7 security system for the population and property
				5. Improving well-being and promoting gender mainstreaming
			2. Fight against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, crime and terrorism	1. Strengthening the capacities of the CNAP
				2. Capacity building in the prevention and fight against crime and terrorism
				3. Creation of an operational center to combat terrorism
		2. Prevent risks and manage disasters	1. Management of disasters and emergencies at all capacities	1. Capacity building in risk prevention and disaster risk management
				2. Strengthening mechanisms for coordination of actions and preparation and strengthening of responses to levels
				3. Creation of a National Emergency Operation Center and pilot centers in national four regions
				4. Strengthening community resilience for better preparation of households to cope with disaster shocks
				5. Development of a Geographic Information System on Disaster Risks.
				6. Creation of a fund to finance risk prevention and disaster management activities to align with the Sendai Framework for Action 2015-2030
CHALLENGE 3: EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT RESOURCE MOBILIZATION MECHANISMS, CAPITALIZATION OF COOPERATION AND SEARCH FOR INNOVATIVE FINANCING				
ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	**AXES D'INTERVENTION**	**GOALS STRATEGIC**		
5. Mobilize resources,	**Axe 15. Mobilisation**	1. Strengthen capacities	1. Improvement of	1. Strategic management/control of the tax base

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
improve public expenditure management and develop international cooperation	accrue of the resources	mobilization of resources	performance of the OBR and the Tax Policy Directorate	2. Improved collections and revenue recognition
				3. Strengthening municipal taxation
				4. Development of tax citizenship and management of appeals
				5. Finalization and redeployment of the internal revenue management module (ITAX)
			2. Strengthening mobilization of resources other than internal revenue	6. Strengthening mechanisms for accounting and monitoring and evaluation of aid for development capacities
				7. Strengthening public debt analysis capacities
				8. Organization and security of the PPP financing mechanism
		2. Improve the rational management of public expenditure	1. Consolidation preparation of the budget And complementarity with the actions of the municipalities	1. Strengthening of macroeconomic/budgetary frameworks and simulations of the investment program process
				2. Consolidation of the budget preparation process and complementarity with municipal actions
				3. Rationalization of the expenditure chain and control of the payroll
				4. Modernization and consolidation of public procurement systems (including at municipal level)
			2. Strengthening the capacities of modernization Public Finance Management actors And	1. Capacity building for all PFM stakeholders
				2. Modernization of the legal framework of the organic law relating to public finances

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	GOALS STRATEGIC	PROJECT PROGRAMS	
			of the legal framework of the organic law relating to public to finances	
	Axe 16 Development of regional and international cooperation	3. Consolidate and develop subregional, regional and international cooperation and partnership	1. Streamlining cooperation and partnership in subregional, regional and international organizations	3. Strengthening the governance of regional integration

ANNEX 3: DETAILED COSTS OF THE PND BURUNDI 2018-2027 BY AXIS AND BY SECTOR

Table of Cumulative Costs of Investments by PND Strategic Outcome

Years	2018	2019	2020		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	cumulative 2018-2027
Strategic results1: Structural transformation of the Burundian economy	383.5	622.5	690.3		1,085.9	1,246.9	1,862.9	1,981.4	2,356.9	2,678.7	2,697.7	**15,606.7**
Strategic Outcome 2: Capital Human	93.7	154.9	169.5		254.1	306.7	442.1	475.2	527.2	557.4	598.2	**3,579.0**
Strategic outcome 3: Sustainable management of the environment, mitigate climate change and improve land use planning	3.4	7.7	11.7		20.3	31.3	57.5	75.6	101.3	128.4	161.4	**598.4**
Strategic Outcomes 4: Strengthen governance, security and safeguard national sovereignty	11.0	16.0	17.8		24.4	31.1	49.0	56.0	66.5	75.6	87.7	**435.1**
Strategic Outcome 5: Mobilisation dess resources, regional regional cooperation and international	9.9	13.0	12.9		15.7	17.4	23.3	22.1	20.7	17.4	12.8	**165.2**
Total	**501.5**	**814.0**	**902.2**		**1,400.3**	**1,633.5**	**2,434.8**	**2,610.3**	**3,072.6**	**3,457.6**	**3,557.7**	**20,384.5**

Illustrative graph of shares relating to the strategic results of the PND

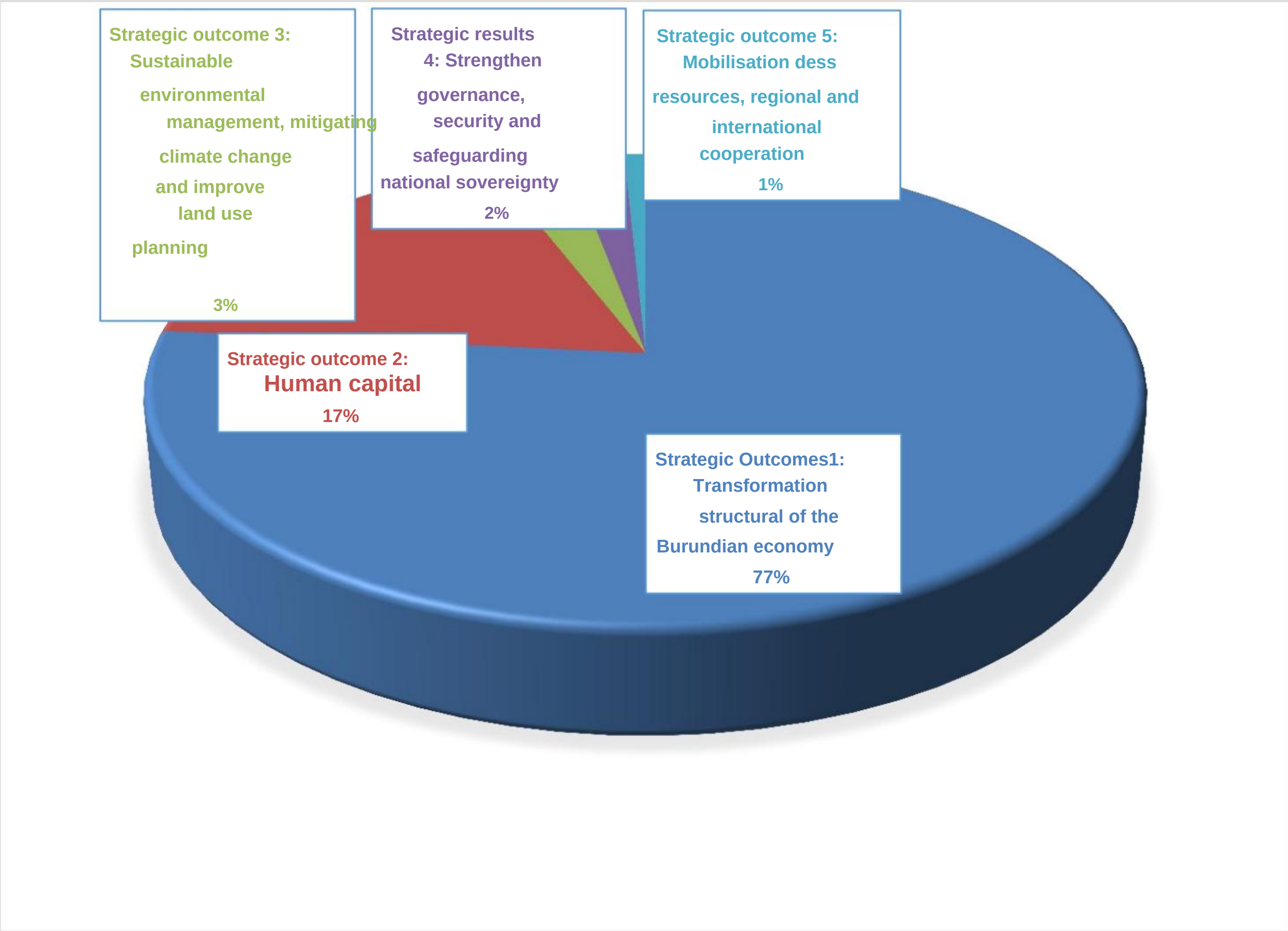
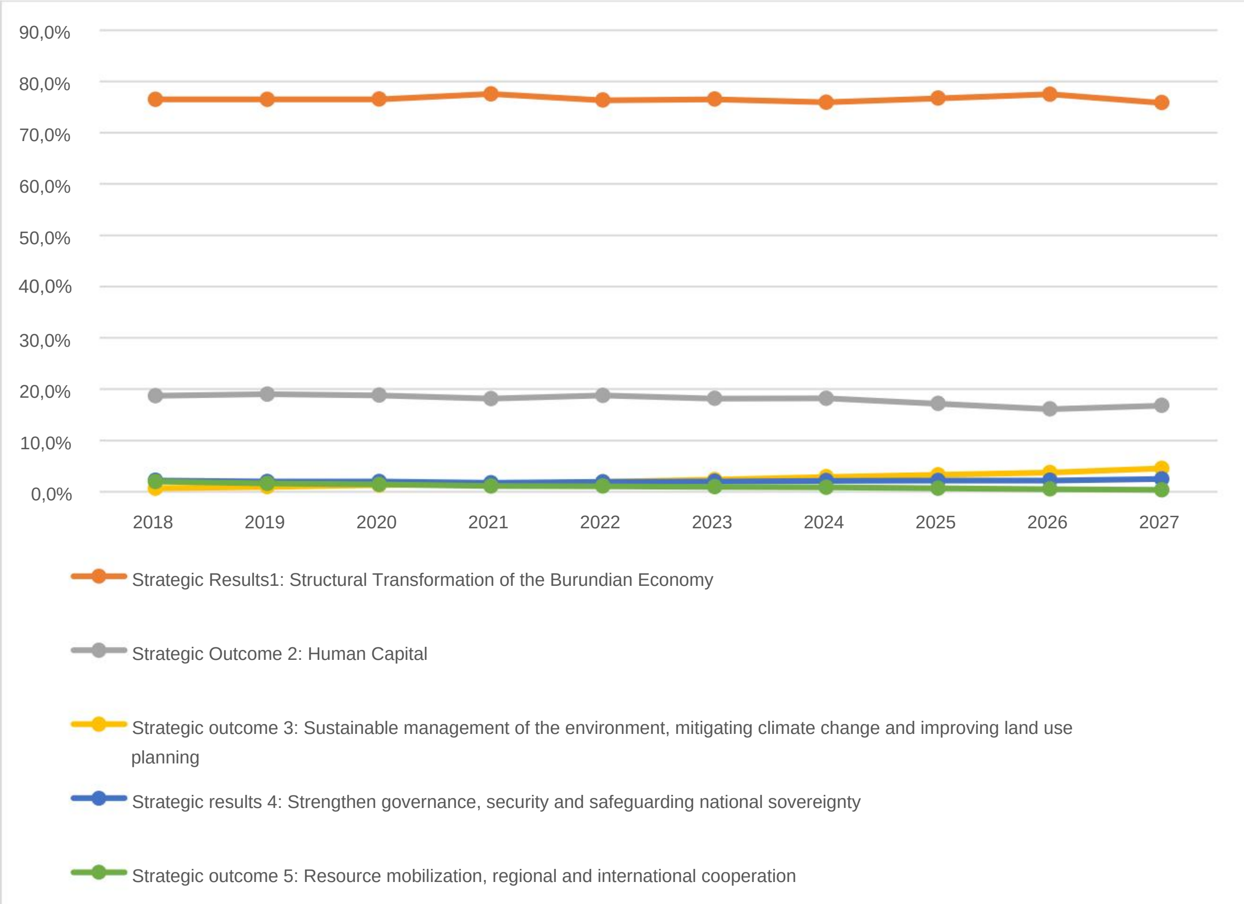


Table of relative shares by strategic results of the PND

Years	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	cumulative 2018-2027
Strategic results1: Structural transformation of the Burundian economy	76.5%	76.5%	76.5%	77.5%	76.3%	76.5%	75.9%	76.7%	77.5%	75.8%	76.6%
Strategic Outcome 2: Human capital	18.7%	19.0%	18.8%	18.1%	18.8%	18.2%	18.2%	17.2%	16.1%	16.8%	17.6%
Strategic outcome 3: Sustainable management of the environment, mitigate climate change and improve land use planning	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	1.9%	2.4%	2.9%	3.3%	3.7%	4.5%	2.9%
Strategic Outcomes 4: Strengthening governance, security and safeguarding sovereignty national	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%	2.1%
Strategic Outcome 5: Mobilisation dess resources, regional regional and international cooperation	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Illustrative graph of variations in investment levels from 2018 to 2027



ANNEX 4: MATRIX OF KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
CHALLENGE 1: SUSTAINED AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH FOR ECONOMIC RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT					
1. Develop growth-producing sectors	**Axis 1. Development of Agriculture, livestock breeding and food security**	1. Strengthen institutional and organizational capacities	% of households, organizations and institutions strengthened and having adopted modern agricultural techniques and practices		
		2. Sustainably increase agricultural, livestock and fishery production	% of budget allocated to agriculture and livestock		
			Share of agriculture in GDP		
			Food crops (thousands of tonnes):		
			Cereals		
			Legumes		
			Tubers and roots		
			Bananas		
			Production of fishery products:		
			Customary fishing (tons)		
			Artisanal fishing (tons)		
			Industrial fishing (tons)		
			Livestock products:		
			Cattle (thousand heads)		
			Sheep (thousands of heads)		
			Goats (thousands of heads)		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			Pigs (thousands of heads)		
			Poultry (thousands of heads)		
			Quantity of cherry coffee;		
			Quantity of green coffee		
			Thé sec		
			Quantity of green tea		
			Cotton fiber		
			Food Safety :		
			Food dependence coefficient (in %)		
			Underweight (children under 5 years old)		
			Percentage of population living below the poverty line		
		3. Promote market agriculture	- Number of individual or organized farmers-entrepreneurs producing for the market		
			Number of agricultural producers/ cooperatives or associations operating in value chains		
			Number of agricultural producers or organizations with access to financial products		
	Axis2. Infrastructure Development (Energy, Drinking Water, Transport, ICT.)	**Energy Sector**			
		4. Develop hydroelectric, solar, peat, municipal waste and geothermal resources	Number of electrified households (urban)		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			Annual electricity supply (GWH)		
			National annual electric power production (GWH)		
			Coverage of electrical energy supply by national production		
			Electric energy sold (GWH)		
			Loss rate (%) of electrical energy		
			Electricity access rate		
		5. Improve the biomass sector (wood energy, charcoal, peat, municipal waste) while safeguarding the environment	Peat production (tons)		
			Reduction in overall demand for wood energy through the promotion of carbonization and improved stoves in urban and rural areas		
		6. Promote renewable and alternative energies	The share of renewable and alternative energies in the electricity mix		
		7. Improve management capacities of the Energy sector	Number of regulations or provisions revised		
			Regulations on installation in buildings and electrical equipment are put in place and developed		
			Regulations on the fuel supply chain Developed		
			Increased Public-Private Investment (PPI) in Energy		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
		8. Ensuring the security of the petroleum products supply chain	Creation of a security reserve in oil and gas products (million liters)		
		Drinking Water Sector and Basic Sanitation			
		9. Improve access to drinking water services	Drinking water coverage rate (%):		
			-Urban		
			-Rural environment		
			Number of new households supplied with drinking water via private connection		
		10. Improve access to basic sanitation services	Proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved wastewater disposal system		
			Percentage of households with a suitable toilet (toilet with flush and private outdoor toilet)		
			Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source		
			% of households with sustainable access to a better wastewater disposal system (sump, ditch, main collector, soakaway)		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			Percentage of households with a suitable toilet (toilet with flush toilet and private outdoor toilet)		
			% of population with access to adequate sanitation		
			Number of water and sanitation infrastructure		
		11. Improve the management of drinking water and basic sanitation sub-sectors	Law on the reorganization of the drinking water sector and revised basic sanitation		
			Proportion of households with an improved water source located within a 30-minute round trip distance	48% (EDS-III-2016-2017)	
		Transportation sector			
		12. Ensure the mobility of people and the fluidity of goods and merchandise at the national and sub-regional level by road	Length of paved national roads (Km)		
			Maintained asphalt roads (Km)		
			Length of maintained dirt roads (Km)		
			Length of rehabilitated roads (Km)		
			Proportion of the road network passable in all seasons (asphalted + classified) (%)		
		13. Develop lake transport and other waterways	Goods flow in tonnes		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			Passenger flow in thousands		
		14. Improve air transport	Flow of goods in tonnes		
			Passenger flow in thousands		
		15. Open up the country by rail	National railways (in km)		
			Number of railways interconnected to neighboring countries		
		16. Improve governance of the transport sector	Duration of contract award		
			Duration of execution of contracts		
		Buildings and Public Works			
		17. Relocate public services and rights holders to state buildings	Proportion of services housed in State buildings during a year		
			Proportion of public services paying rent in the year		
			Value of new acquisitions of buildings		
			Progression of constructions from one to another		
			Annual variation in amounts paid for rent paid by public services		
		Information and Communication Technology Sector **Communication, Posts and Media**			

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
		18. Promote Information and Communication Technologies, Post and Media for Development	Number of mobile telephone subscribers (thousands)		
			Name of radios		
			Number of televisions		
			Number of logs		
			% of population with access to telephone		
			% of population with access to the internet		
		19. Improve the availability and diversification of media services across the country	Number of newspapers and periodicals published and accessible throughout the country		
			Number of newspapers and periodicals published online		
			Number of subscriptions by media type		
	Axis 3. Development of the Mining, Industrial and Artisanal sectors	**Mining industry**			
		20. Promote the mining, quarrying and petroleum sector to optimize its contribution to the growth and socio-economic development of the country	Mining production: Nickel (T)		
			Mining production: Gold (kg)		
			Mining production: Tin (T)		
			Mining production: Coltan (kg)		
			Production wolfram		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
		21. Integrate environmental issues into the mining sector	Backfilling rate after mining		
			Surface area restored (cover) after mining		
		Industrial sector			
		22. Develop a dynamic, diversified and competitive industry regionally and internationally	Industrial production index		
			Industrial production		
		23. Promote and protect inventions, innovations and creations	Number of patents for inventions/creations registered and applied for development in Burundi		
		Craft sector			
		24. Improve and enhance the contribution of the artisanal sector to economic growth	The share of crafts in GDP		
			Number of craft training centers		
			% of recognized craft associations		
			Proportion of households living mainly from crafts		
			Number of fairs and exhibitions of craft products each year		
		Trade sector and business climate			
		25. Revitalize the sector commerce.	Number of business registers obtained		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			Number of approved businesses per province		
			Number of counters/supports created to facilitate trade		
			Commerce storage capacity by product and province		
		26. Support the private and public sector for the promotion of exports, the rationalization of imports and the protection of consumers.	Doing Business Indicators		
			Proportion of Respectful Products Quality Standards		
		Promotion Sector Investments, Culture and Tourism			
		Investment			
		27. Strengthen investor and PPP attractiveness mechanisms	Number of industries created		
			Number of days to start a business		
			Cost of starting a business		
		Culture			
		28. Promote and protect cultural and natural heritage			
		Tourism			

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
		29. Boost Ecotourism by improving supply and stimulating demand for tourism products	% of developed tourist sites		
			% of tourist establishments classified and reclassified		
			Number of tourist arrivals		
			Contribution of tourism to GDP		
ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	**AXES D'INTERVENTION**	**STRATEGIC TARGETS**			
2. Develop human capital	**Axis 4. Improvement of performance and collaboration in the field of Health**	30. Improve access to care and the level of health of the population through an efficient, strong and resilient health system	Health coverage rate		
			Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old		
			Rate of fully vaccinated children		
			Contraceptive prevalence rate for women in union (in %)		
			Percentage of births attended by qualified personnel		
			Average population per doctor		
			Average population per nurse		
			Average population covered per hospital		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets to achieve
			Average population per health center		
			Malaria prevalence rate < 5 years		
			ITN use rate < 5 years		
			HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (15 – 49 years)		
			Coverage of PMTCT services – Prevention Maternal-Child Transmission of HIV		
			ARV coverage rate		
			CMAM coverage rate		
			HIV testing rates		
			Chronic malnutrition rate		
			Number of children under 5 years old who are underweight		
			Neonatal mortality rate		
			Notification rates for all forms of tuberculosis		
			Notification rate of contagious cases (TPM+)		
			TB-HIV co-infection rate		
			Average number of children per woman		
	Axis 5. Strengthening the education system and improving the training offer	31. Develop an efficient education system, consistent with national needs and international standards	**Basic education**		
			Share of the basic education budget in the education budget		
			Number of basic education students		
			Gross enrollment rate.		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			Net enrollment rate		
			Girls/boys parity index		
			Student/classroom ratio		
			Student/teacher ratio		
			Student/bench ratio		
			Repeat rate		
			Completion rate		
			Access rate in the last year of the cycle compared to children aged 15		
			Post-basic education		
			Share of the post-basic education budget in the education budget		
			Rate of transition from fundamental to post fundamental		
			Gross enrollment rate		
			Net enrollment rate		
			Survival rate in fundamental		
			Repeat rate in basic education		
			Municipal general education		
			Public general education		
			Municipal general education		
			Public general education		
			Average gender parity at cycle entry (Public)		
			Average gender parity at the end of the cycle (Public)		
			Student/class ratio		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			Vocational education		
			Number of learners (CFP)		
			Transition rate from fundamental to CFP		
			Gross enrollment rate		
			Repeat rate		
			Completion rate		
			Girls/boys parity index		
			Student/classroom ratio		
			Student/teacher ratio		
			Student/bench ratio		
			Trades education		
			Number of learners (CEM)		
			Transition rate from fundamental to CEM		
			Gross enrollment rate		
			Repeat rate		
			Completion rate		
			Girls/boys parity index		
			Student/classroom ratio		
			Student/teacher ratio		
			Student/bench ratio		
			Higher Education		
			Parity index for the public		
			Parity index for the private sector		
			Number of students per 1000 inhabitants.		
			Distribution of students by sector and by sex.		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			Number of enrollees and proportion of repeaters by sector, by year of study and by gender in public and private universities;		
			Number of enrollees, admissions and proportion of repeaters by establishment, by diploma prepared, by year of study and by gender;		
			Student-faculty ratio in universities and by gender;		
			Number of students per year of study;		
			Number of scholarship students by year of study and gender;		
			Number of students abroad benefiting from financial support from the state;		
			Number and capacity of training rooms by nature and type of establishment;		
			Number of libraries, internet rooms, administrative offices and teachers' rooms depending on the type of establishment;		
			Number of works in university libraries.		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
	Axis 6. Development of the social protection sector	32. Improve the socio-economic living conditions of vulnerable people and disaster victims as part of strengthened community resilience	Pension coverage rate%)		
			Rate of households affiliated to the mutuality receiving income generated by the synergy between growth programs and mutual units (%)		
			Health insurance coverage rate of the population (%)		
			Rate of mutualist associations engaged in promoting community development programs (%)		
			Administrative burden rate of functional social protection systems (%)		
			Rate of technical charges for functional social protection systems (%)		
			percentage of population with health insurance		
			percentage of households affiliated to the mutuality receiving income generated by the synergy between growth programs and mutual units (%)		
			Number of people repatriated		
			Number of people assisted (per year)		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			Number of disabled people assisted		
	Axis 7. Decent employment and youth	33. Place employment at the heart of macroeconomic and sectoral policies to influence employment demand.	Unemployment rate		
			Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years)		
			Duration of unemployment (in years)		
			Visible underemployment rate (linked to working time)		
			The labor force participation rate		
			Employment in the informal economy		
			The employment rate		
			a local employment observatory (OLEF) is operational by province		
			-number of young people trained in the TVET system		
			the OBEM WEB site is Created and powered		
			-- a credit policy favorable to young job creators is adopted		
			the labor code, the investment code, and the tax code are updated		
			a national fund for young job creators is established		
			-% of formal companies offering training to their staff		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			number of professional development and retraining modules and programs developed		
		34. Promote professional and competitive sport	Number of infrastructures built		
			Number of professionals (individuals, clubs, organizations) recognized by category		
			Ranking of sports (clubs) in the world/ regional competition		
		35. Place employment at the heart of macroeconomic and sectoral policies to influence employment demand	Proportion of young people trained in entrepreneurship		
			Proportion of young people trained in a profession		
			Proportion of young people placed in paid employment		
			Proportion of young people benefiting from first job training		
			Number of youth centers		
	Axis 8. Demographic dividend	36. Strengthen the legal-organizational and institutional framework for controlling demographic growth	Population growth rate		
			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
			Crude mortality rate (‰)		
			Crude birth rate (‰)		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			Maternal mortality ratio (0/0000 NV)		
			Child mortality rate		
			Infant and child mortality rate		
			Total fertility rate		
			Migration		
			Demographic dependency rate		
			Proportion of people aged 65 and over		
			Economic dependency rate		
			Proportion de la population active (15ans-64ans)		
			% of people aged 65 and over retired		
STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS 3.	**AXES D'INTERVENTION**	**STRATEGIC TARGETS**			
Ensure sustainable management of the environment, mitigate climate change and improve land use planning	**Axis 9. Sustainable environmental management**	37. Preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems, fight against desertification	Forest cover rate (%)		
			Percentage of households using solid fuels (wood and derivatives)		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
	Axis 10. Water resources and global sanitation	38. Have water in sufficient quantity and quality for efficient and equitable use and without compromising the Environment			
			Rate of access to drinking water improved		
			Proportion of sites equipped with drinking water that respect environmental standards		
		39. Promote the fight against pollution and environmental sanitation			
			% of households with sustainable access to a better wastewater disposal system (sump, ditch, main collector, soakaway)		
			Percentage of households with a suitable toilet (toilet with flush toilet and private outdoor toilet)		
	Axis 11. Climate change and risk management	40. Promote development that is resilient to the harmful effects of climate change	The surface area of protected areas;		
			The surface area of developed marshes.		
			Percentage of biomedical waste treated by 2020, and the maximum by 2025		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			Existence of an awareness guide is available and at least 1 awareness activity carried out per municipality by 2025		
			Percentage of cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants that have an adequate drop-off site		
	Axis 12. Territorial planning	41. Restructure and positively redevelop the territory from an economic, social and environmental point of view	Urbanization rate		
			Number of provincial land use planning plans (SPAT)		
			Number of master development and town planning plans (SDAU)		
			Percentage of functional treatment sites		
			before 2018 and the maximum before 2025		
			Percentage of health training centers equipped with appropriate chimneys by 2025		
			Cost for building permit (% of GDP / head)		
			Number of land titles issued		
			Areas of state land		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
		42. Rationalize the occupation of the territory			
			Urbanization rate		
			Number of municipalities with a validated development plan		
			Number of provincial land use planning plans (SPAT)		
			Number of master plans development and town planning (SDAU)		
CHALLENGE 2: GOVERNANCE FOCUSED ON NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY					
4. Strengthen governance, security and safeguarding national sovereignty	**Axis 13. Governance**	43. Improve the management of elections and public freedoms	Number of elections provided for by law and executed		
			Number of target groups trained and sensitized to respect public freedoms		
			Number of provincial human rights or peace committees created		
			Number of reports written on voting processes at all levels		
		44. Consolidate the rule of law and human rights	Share allocated to justice in the state budget		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES Objectively	verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			% of magistrates recruited following a competition		
			% of cases judged out of registered cases		
			Law enforcement cases closed compared to open cases (%)		
			Average duration of criminal proceedings between opening investigation and final judgment (weeks)		
			Number of judicial backlogs of higher courts		
			% of defendants in detention compared to the total number of detainees		
			Prison occupancy rate (%)		
			Average processing time for minors' files (weeks)		
			Daily budget allocated to each inmate (BIF)		
			Number of prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants		
			Number of magistrates per 100,000 inhabitants		
			Number of minors in prisons		
			Number of children, per 100,000 children, arrested during the 12-month period considered		
			Number of children detained, per 100,000 children, during the 12-month period considered		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			Number of children in pre-trial detention, per 100,000 children, during the 12-month period considered; deprivation of liberty		
			Rate of reformation on appeal or in cassation during the month;		
			Number of cases closed by public prosecutor;		
			Number of criminal cases handled by magistrate or reporting advisor;		
			Rate of alternatives to pursuit (TGI);		
			Role evacuation rate;		
			Average time for processing a file by a court (execution time);		
			Prison occupancy rate;		
			The average duration of processing a file by the public prosecutor's office;		
			Percentage of detained children who are not completely separated from adults;		
			Percentage of children tried and sentenced		
			Percentage of magistrates recruited through a competitive examination;		
			Percentages of civil cases judged out of civil cases filed;		
			percentage of defendants in detention compared to the total number of detainees		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			proportion of judicial arrears in different jurisdictions		
			percentage of people who have been victims of gender-based violence		
			proportion of victims who benefited from integrated support		
			Human rights :		
			Number of provincial human rights committees created		
			Number of reports written on conventions already ratified		
			Number of conventions ratified and adopted into national legislation out of the fifteen main international and African conventions on governance and human rights		
			Total number of reports submitted to the treaty bodies on the status of implementation of the fifteen main international and African conventions on governance and human rights		
			Number of initial reports submitted to the treaty bodies on the status of implementation of the fifteen main international and African conventions on governance and human rights		
			Number of cases of child abuse reported to the police		
			Number of minors in detention		
			Number of minors in detention benefiting from education or vocational training		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			Number of complaints received regarding the right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment		
			Gender and women's empowerment:		
			% seat occupied by women in national parliament		
			% women occupying decision-making positions (Minister, Governor of Province, Municipal Administrator)		
			Percentages of women in the national defense forces;		
			Percentage of women in public security corps		
			% of women who received development credits		
		45. Improve local governance for inclusive and sustainable development	Amount of budgets allocated to decentralized local authorities		
			Amount of the budget of decentralized local authorities coming from the central government		
			Amount of the budget of decentralized local authorities coming from decentralized authorities		
			% of local authorities with a local planning plan		
		46. Consolidate good governance and eradicate corruption and economic and financial embezzlement under	Number of corruption cases filed with the courts over the last 12 months		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
		all their forms and at all levels			
			Number of corruption cases investigated by the national anti-corruption commission in the last 12 months		
			Number of corruption cases presented to justice and judged in the last 12 months.		
			Annual budget allocated to the national anti-corruption commission		
			Number of cases of corruption reported by citizens to a reporting/recourse mechanism, over the last 12 months.		
			Classement Transparency International : « Corruption Perception Index »		
			Number of cases of corruption observed		
			% of corruption cases judged by the Anti-Corruption Court		
			Moi Ibrahim Index (score out of 100)		
			Ranking "Doing Business" report		
		47. Modernize public administration at all levels	Budget planned for capacity building at all levels		
			Access rate to ICT in administrations		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES Objectively	verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
		48. Improve the system for steering the economy and statistical information in all sectors of national life	Number of national and sectoral statistical reports produced and published		
			Proportion of local development plans available in municipalities		
	Axis 14. Security and national defense	49. Guarantee security, territorial integrity and national sovereignty			
			1. Number of legal and regulatory texts updated and implemented		
			2. Status of implementation of training policies in CDS		
			3. Services equipped with suitable equipment		
			4. Services with adequate infrastructure		
			5. Number of CDS members trained in leadership		
			6. Planning documents put in place		
			7. State of availability and regularity of statistical productions		
			8.Number of strategic locations controlled and monitored		
			9. Average period of time spent on activities per day		
			10. .% of CDS members having acquired their first home		

ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
			11. % of CDS members surviving 5 years after retirement		
			12.% gender integration in CDS		
			13. % of marked weapons		
			14. Ratio between the number of weapons seized or surrendered voluntarily and the number of illegally held weapons estimated in Burundi		
			15. Annual crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants.		
			16. Number of operational centers equipped		
			17. Number of people trained		
			18. % of civil protection services with adequate equipment 19. Number of		
			legal and regulatory texts updated and put in place		
			20. Number of emergency operation centers equipped		
			21. Status of availability of special data on high-risk environments		
			22. Degree of community resilience		
			23. Availability of a fund		
		50. Prevent and manage disasters	Number of disasters under effective management and Number of people/property helped		
CHALLENGE 3: EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT RESOURCE MOBILIZATION MECHANISMS, CAPITALIZATION OF COOPERATION AND SEARCH FOR INNOVATIVE FINANCING					
ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC	**AXES D'INTERVENTION**	**STRATEGIC TARGETS**			

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS 3.	AXES D'INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Objectively verifiable indicators	Reference	Targets has to achieve
Mobilize resources, improve public expenditure management and develop international cooperation	Axis 15. Increased mobilization of resources	51. Strengthen resource mobilization capacities	% of budget financed by internal resources		
			% of budget financed by external resources		
		52. Improve the rational management of public expenditure	Overall budget balance		
			Grant disbursement rate		
	Axis 16 Development of regional and international cooperation	53. Consolidate and develop subregional, regional and international cooperation and partnership	Number of Conventions, Agreements signed or ratified		
			Number of Projects or Partnerships signed		
			Amount of Agreements and Partnerships		

ANNEX 5: LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PND BURUNDI 2018-2027

1. **CPC Gabriel NIZIGAMA, Head of the Civil Cabinet of the President of the Republic, President of the Steering Committee**
2. **Dr Domitien NDIHOKUBWAYO,** Minister of Finance, Budget and Economic Development Cooperation, **Vice-President Chairman of the Steering Committee**
3. **Ir. Serge NDAYIRAGIJE,** Former Minister at the Presidency in charge of Good Governance and Planning, **Secretary of the Steering Committee**
4. **Mr Martin NIVYABANDI,** Minister of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender, **Member**
5. **Dr Déo Guide RUREMA,** Minister of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, **Member.**
6. **Ms. SINANKWA Denise,** Principal Advisor to the Bureau in charge of Economic Issues, **Member**
7. **Ambassador Alain Aimé NYAMITWE,** Former Minister of External Relations and International Cooperation, **Member.**
8. **Dr Ir NGENDAKUMANA Serge,** BESD Coordinator/Supervisor of CEPOP, **Member and Designated Reporter.**

ANNEX 6: COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF PROOFREADING AND EDITING

1. **Dr Ir NGENDAKUMANA Serge**
2. **Dr Ir NIRAGIRA Sanctus**
3. **Dr NIYONGABO Gilbert**
4. **Mrs. SINANKWA Denise**
5. **Mr. FAITH Christian**

ANNEX 7: LIST OF EXPERTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE PND BURUNDI 2018-2027

1. **Madame Marie Jeannine HASHAZINKA,** Director General of Planning at the Ministry at the Presidency Responsible for Good Governance and Planning: President of the Technical Committee
2. **Mr. Christian KWIZERA,** Deputy Head of Unit at the Ministry of Finance, Budget and Development Cooperation Economic; Vice President
3. **Mr. Donat NSHIMIRIMANA,** Executive of the Committee for the Evaluation of the Performance of Public Bodies, member
4. **Madame Marie Chantal NTISINZIRA,** Advisor in the Forecasting and Foresight Department at the Ministry responsible for Planning in its attributions; member
5. **Madame Immaculée NTIRANYIBAGIRA,** Advisor to the Second Vice-Presidency of the Republic; member
6. **Mr. Schadrak NIYONKURU,** Advisor to the Second Vice-Presidency of the Republic; member
7. **Mr. Jean Bosco NTAHIMPERA,** Assistant to the Minister at the Presidency in charge of Good Governance and Planning; member
8. **Mr. Apollinaire BARANKENYEREYE,** Advisor to the office of the Minister at the Presidency in charge of Good Governance and plan ; member
9. **Mr. Ambassador Philippe NTAHONKURIYE :** Advisor to the cabinet Ministry having International Cooperation in its attributions; member
10. **Mr. Alphonse NDIKURIYO,** Advisor to the Presidency of the Republic; member
11. **Dr Salomon NSABIMANA,** Researcher at the Economic Development Institute (IDEC); member
12. **Mrs. IRAKOZE Mireille,** Advisor to the Ministry of the Presidency in charge of Good Governance and Planning
13. **OPC2 HABIMANA Apollinaire,** Head of Department Responsible for Statistics at the Ministry of Public Security; member
14. **Monsieur Pierre Claver NTIBAKIVAYO,** Councilor at the Cabinet of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; member
15. **Mr. Sébastien NDIKUMAGENGE,** Advisor to the Cabinet of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; member

16. **Mr. Gérard CIZA,** Advisor to the Studies and Programming Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; member
17. **Mr. NIMPA Léonidas,** Cabinet Advisor at the Ministry of Justice; member
18. **Mr. Juvénal BARANSATA,** Executive of the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Equipment; member
19. **Mr. NDAYIRAGIJE Athanase,** Executive of the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Equipment; member
20. **Mr. Bonaventure GASHIKANYI,** Executive of the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Equipment; member
21. **Mr. Sicaire NDINKABANDI,** Head of the Planning and Statistics Unit at the Ministry of Civil Service, Labor and employment ; member
22. **Mr. Isidore SINDAYIKENGERA,** Head of Development Programs Department at the Ministry having the Plan in its attributions; member
23. **Mr. Diomède HICINTUKA,** Head of the Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programs Department at the Ministry responsible for the Plan in its attributions; member
24. **Mr. Térence NTABANGANA,** Head of the Forecasting and Foresight Department at the Ministry having the Plan in its attributions; member
25. **Mr. Jean Michel NKENGURUTSE,** Head of Foresight Department at the Ministry in charge of Planning; member
26. **Mr. Balthazar FENGURE,** Advisor to the Department of National Planning, to the Ministry having the Plan in its attributions; member
27. **Mr. Nicolas NDAYISHIMIYE,** Director General of the Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of Burundi; member
28. **Mr. Jérôme KARITUNZE,** Advisor to the Programming Department at the Ministry responsible for the Plan; member
29. **Mr. Donatien MURYANGO,** Director of Professional Higher Education at the Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research, member

30. **Dr Ir Sanctus NIRAGIRA,** Professor at the University of Burundi; member
31. **Mr. Oscar BAZIKAMWE,** Advisor to the General Directorate of Educational Offices at the Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research; member
32. **Dr Gilbert NIYONGABO,** Professor of the University of Burundi, member
33. **Colonel Aloys BIZINDAVYI,** Director of Strategic Studies at the Ministry of National Defense and Veterans Affairs ; member
34. **Ms. BIZUMUREMYI Odette,** Advisor to the Office in charge of Economic Issues at the First Vice-Presidency of the Republic; member
35. **Mr. Emmanuel NIYUNGEKO,** Advisor to the Permanent Secretariat of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism; member
36. **Mr. Jean Bosco NTAHIMPERA,** Assistant to the Minister at the Presidency in charge of Good Governance and Planning; member
37. **Mr. Liévin NZOPFABARUSHE,** Advisor to the Permanent Secretariat of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism; member
38. **Mr. BIGIRIMANA Arcade,** Executive responsible for Planning and monitoring-evaluation at the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Youth Culture ; member
39. **Mr. Moïse MAKUWA,** Cabinet Advisor at the Ministry of Energy and Mines; member
40. **Mr. Ferdinand WAKANA,** Cabinet Advisor at the Ministry of Energy and Mines; member
41. **Mr. NTIHIRAGEZA Jean Marie,** Cabinet Advisor at the Ministry of Communal Development; member
42. **Mr. NIYIGARURA Vital,** DG Decentralization at the Ministry of Communal Development; member
43. **Mr. NTASEHERA Claver,** Head of the Specialized Unit responsible for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation at the Ministry of Presidency in charge of East African Community affairs; member
44. **Mr. NZIGAMYE Didace,** Ministry of Posts, Information Technologies, Communication and Media; member

45. **Mr. RWAMUYANGE Thierry,** Ministry of Posts, Information Technologies, Communication and Media; member
46. **Mr. Aimé Claude NTAHORWAMIYE,** Advisor to the General Directorate of Communication at the Ministry of Posts, Information, Communication and Media technologies; member
47. **Mr. Epimaque MURENGERANTWARI,** Cabinet Advisor at the Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Development Territory and Urbanization; member
48. **Mr. Evariste RUFUGUTA,** Advisor to the Department of Sanitation and Water Quality Control at the Ministry of Water, Environment, Territorial Planning and Urbanization; member
49. **Ms. Domitile NIHEZAGIRE,** Advisor to the General Directorate for the Coordination of NGOs and the Promotion of Freedoms Public at the Ministry of the Interior and Patriotic Training; member
50. **Mr. NGABONZIZA Ignace,** Executive of the General Directorate of Planning at the Ministry of Public Health and Control against AIDS; member
51. **Mr. Célestin SINDIBUTUME,** Inspector General of Human Rights and Gender; member
52. **Mr. Salvator NDAYEGAMIYE,** Advisor to the Permanent Secretariat in charge of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation at the Ministry human and gender rights; member
53. **Mr. Faustin HABIMANA,** Director of Programming at the Ministry responsible for Planning; member
54. **Mrs. Séraphine NKURUNZIZA,** Director of Forecasting and Foresight at the Ministry in charge of Planning; member
55. **Mr. KABURA Gaspard,** Advisor to the Programming Department at the Ministry responsible for Planning; member
56. **Mr. Ildéphonse RWASAMANGA,** Advisor to the Programming Department at the Ministry having the Plan in its Attributions; member

57. **Mr. Gédéon BUKURU,** Advisor in the Directorate of Forecasting and Foresight at the Ministry having the Plan in its attributions; member
58. **Mrs. Modeste NDAYISENGA,** Head of the department responsible for Social Studies and Statistics and Poverty Monitoring; member
59. **Mr. MURENGERANTWARI Dieudonné,** Investment Promotion Agency. Member
60. **Dr Leonidas NDAYIZEYE,** Professor at the University of Burundi; member
61. **Dr Fréderic BANGIRINAMA,** Professor at the Ecole Normale Supérieure; member