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ENDORSEMENT MEMO FOR HENRIETTA H. FORE

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SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2008 Operational Plan for Burundi – Phase I

On behalf of the US Mission in Bujumbura, I am pleased to submit Phase I of the FY08 Burundi Operational Plan for your consideration, highlighting the significant results of USG assistance and investment in light of the political and economic situation in Burundi during FY07.

The Government of Burundi (GOB) has made positive strides towards consolidating peace, security, governance, and service delivery, leaving further behind the preceding 13 years of civil turmoil. The democratically-elected government of President Pierre Nkurunziza has now marked two years in office. While there have been encouraging policy developments, the institution-building process is still in a formative stage. Additionally, the GOB has faced significant political challenges during 2007. In February, a National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) ruling party congress voted to replace party president Hussein Radjabu, an influential figure in Burundi, on allegations of treason. Following the congress, President Nkurunziza announced several cabinet changes and dismissed some of Radjabu's key allies. Although the transition of party leadership was peaceful, a significant split developed within the ranks of the CNDD-FDD making it impossible for the President's fractured ruling party to pass legislation. President Nkurunziza finally reached out to opposition parties at the end of August to re-establish the political dialogue, permitting the legislature to function once again.

In September 2006, the lone remaining rebel group, the PALIPEHUTU-FNL, signed a ceasefire with the GOB. In February 2007, the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, including representatives from the government and the *Forces Nationales de Libération* (FNL), began initial preparations for reintegration of former FNL combatants. Negotiations between the GOB and the FNL broke down in July. Since then, a number of dissident FNL splinter groups eager to demobilize have appeared, raising fears that FNL leader Rwaswa will try to reassert his dwindling authority by resuming hostilities. The Government of Tanzania (GOT), which hosts the peace talks, has given the two sides until December 31 to negotiate a settlement or lose GOT financial and logistical support.

The GOB recognizes that its credibility depends upon its ability to create a secure environment for economic growth and to demonstrate immediate tangible improvements in the quality of life for Burundi's citizens. To this end, President Nkurunziza has committed his government to a multi-sectoral Poverty Reduction Strategy Program

supported by donors including the USG. This program focuses on four priority areas including: promoting good governance and security, achieving equitable and sustainable economic growth, developing human capital, and accelerating the fight against HIV/AIDS. The GOB has also taken initial steps to promote structural economic reform. For example, the process of privatizing the coffee sector, an important foreign exchange earner, has begun with strong World Bank support in an attempt to stimulate the nation's agricultural productivity. In coordination with the USG, the GOB hosted significant delegations including Starbucks, the African Development Foundation, and private organizations in efforts to identify public-private partnerships that promote agro-business and improve the lives of ordinary Burundians.

Security in the Great Lakes region is also critical to Burundi's development. The USG is working to promote peace and stability in the region, especially through sponsorship of the Tri-Partite Plus process (a forum for cooperative discussion) involving Burundi, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda.

USAID/East Africa (EA), which is delegated management authority for USAID/Burundi assistance programming, delivers integral core services and programming in Burundi. Under a unique, effective, and efficient model, USAID/EA supports Burundi in very close coordination with the USAID/Burundi Country Representative and a small complement of USAID local staff in Bujumbura, and the Embassy in Bujumbura, to achieve transformational diplomacy goals.

USG investments in peace and security focused on enhancing the military's ability to improve security and behave responsibly in the face of violence and supporting government and civil society's ability to mitigate conflict and move towards peace. Radio programs on human rights created a vital forum for public dialogue. As a result, the GOB withdrew two draft bills that threatened media freedom from legislative consideration. Also, assistance to the victims of torture (VOT) program was implemented through VOT local partners across the country's seventeen provinces. As a result, this consortium – including legal aid groups and psychosocial counseling groups – gained credibility in their communities.

Programs in governing justly and democratically assisted in post-conflict transition, supporting human rights and the rule of law, reforming land tenure and property rights, managing land conflict, enhancing good governance, and promoting civic participation in the media. One major achievement was the formation of a partnership with the Land Commission and legal aid groups serving civil society. Through this partnership, USG assistance supported the development of a land management database aimed at recording land transactions at communal levels.

USG funds paid for training over 7,000 local leaders to administer local governments in post-conflict environments. As a result of the training, provinces competed successfully for USG-financed grants for micro-projects in their constituencies. Seventeen projects were implemented, ranging from water and sanitation projects to reconstruction of social facilities. Also, USG monies helped local media create a formal coalition of public radio outlets in Burundi. This assistance equipped the media to report on a range of significant

political developments. As a result, increased advocacy both from the coalition of radio stations and civil society organizations prompted the release of arrested journalists.

Assistance towards investing in people supported HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment, and strengthened health center services and management in the areas of maternal and child health. USG-supported programming increased access to services and expanded geographic coverage: immunization rates in the provinces of Kirundo and Muyinga increased from 50% to approximately 90%, and HIV/AIDS prevention and anti-retroviral therapy services expanded beyond Bujumbura into three provinces.

Finally, assistance in education and economic growth in the agricultural sector improved household food security and provided alternatives to subsistence agriculture. By making improved agricultural input and improved agricultural techniques available to targeted rural households, USG support contributed to increasing agricultural sector productivity and improving the livelihoods of thousands of vulnerable households. USG assistance also improved the communities' ability to better manage land, forest and water resources.

After USG efforts to involve the Ministry of National Education and Culture (MONEC) in the management of vocational skills training centers and curriculum design, MONEC adopted this improved curriculum model for use nationwide. USG programming has also helped to equip unemployed youth, including former combatants, with practical skills such as masonry, carpentry, sewing, and metalworking.

Based on USG investments and leadership in the economic growth domain, the GOB solicited USAID to lead the private sector coordination group and to be a member of the independent commission in charge of monitoring HIPC funds.

Responsible programming of humanitarian assistance for vulnerable households, internally displaced persons, and returning refugees is also vital in this very poor country. USG food aid was a crucial input that improved the resiliency of vulnerable populations.

There is a critical need for increasingly robust USG engagement and investment in Burundi to support the encouraging transformational processes underway: to help the Burundians consolidate their hard-won – and fragile – stability and development; and to contribute to stability in the Great Lakes region as a whole. Increasingly, the GOB is looking to USG leadership and support to advance its development agenda and integration in the regional and global economy.

USG investments in Burundi have traction, are integral, are coordinated with other development partners and GOB priorities, and are vital to USG transformational diplomacy goals. We believe USG programming contributed significantly to Burundi's development trajectory in 2007, while accounting responsibly for conflict mitigation programming, security sector support, and humanitarian assistance along the way.

I appreciate your support of this important and timely set of security and development investments.

FY08 OP ACRONYM LIST

ADF	African Development Foundation
AIDS	Autoimmune Deficiency Syndrome
BEN	Burundi Enterprise Network
CHW	Community Health Worker
CMD	Cassava Mosaic Disease
CNAC	National Confederation of Coffee Growers' Association
CNDD-FDD	National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAO	Defense Attaché Office
DLI	Defense Language Institute
DOD	Department of Defense
EU	European Union
FAF	Foreign Assistance Framework
FDN	National Defense Force
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOB	Government of Burundi
GOT	Government of Tanzania
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGA	Income-generating Activity
IMET	International Military Education and Training
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISCAM	Institut Supérieur des Cadres Militaires
JVMM	Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism
MONEC	Ministry of National Education and Culture
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Program
ROADS	Regional Outreach Addressing HIV/AIDS through Development Strategies
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
USG	United States Government
VST	Vocational Skills Training

Burundi 2007 Performance Report

Operating Unit Performance Summary

Burundi recently marked two years of a democratically elected government, and important challenges to sustainable peace and prosperity remain. Over the past year, in-fighting among political parties and alienation of opposition parties weakened government processes. Allegations of corruption, inexperienced officials, and fragile relations with civil society continued to challenge the government's credibility. The USG responded to these challenges by focusing assistance in Burundi on four objectives: peace and security, governing justly and democratically, investing in people, and economic growth.

Assistance towards defense reform and conflict mitigation led to improved professionalism in security forces and enabled new initiatives by the National Commission on Land to deal effectively and fairly with land disputes, a major source of conflict. Investments in civic participation, often using media as a tool, allowed Burundians to voice concerns and communicate with the government. Good governance assistance led to improved capacity to formulate and manage legislative and administrative reforms at the national and community level.

Since the government of President Pierre Nkurunziza announced free health care for children under five and pregnant women, great strain has been put on existing resources that weren't scaled-up to accommodate higher attendance rates. Assistance to strengthen health center services and management and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment addressed these challenges. Achievements include increased community-based health education, an improved referrals system, more women seeking prenatal care and delivering in health centers, and broader vaccination coverage. Programs to combat and treat HIV/AIDS resulted in financial and technical support to service outlets, enabling more people to receive testing and counseling, more infected pregnant women to receive antiretroviral therapy, and establishing Safe-T-Stops to promote economic growth at high risk points along transport corridors.

USG assistance in the promotion of economic growth led to improved livelihood security, increased income-generating opportunities and micro-enterprise development, and improved management of natural resources. In recognition of its comparative advantage and investments, the GoB delegated USAID as the coordinator of private sector development interventions among the donor community.

Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

The USG's biggest achievement in FY07 in military reform programming was implementing an English program at the Burundian Military Academy, Institut Supérieur des Cadres Militaires (ISCAM). In 2007 USG assistance sent two new students to the Defense Language Institute (DLI) in San Antonio, Texas to receive English language and instructor training in order to implement the instructors' cadre at ISCAM. Another four students are scheduled to do the same in FY08. The goal of establishing the program at ISCAM is to create an effective English program that will graduate students who tested at a minimum of 80% in English proficiency on the American Language Course Placement Test. This level of proficiency is required to attend most courses offered in the United States.

USG assistance will continue to help professionalize the Burundian National Defense Force (FDN) and security services. Support for English language training will increase opportunities for Burundians to participate in senior training in the United States. Additional training will promote respect for human rights and improved civil-military relations. USG investments will be directed towards increasing security assistance programs and facilitating Burundi's increased military cooperation with the African Union. USG assistance will also support Burundi's recent initiative to participate in peacekeeping operations in Somalia. To participate effectively in these types of operations, the FDN needs to receive training in staff operations and logistics operations. IMET funds may be used to fund this training in the future.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations

The key achievement of the USG-assisted military reform programs in FY07 was implementing an English program at the Burundian Military Academy, Institut Supérieur des Cadres Militaires (ISCAM). Using IMET funds, the USG sent a female Captain in 2006 to the Defense Language Institute (DLI) to receive training in English, followed by training at an English Instructor Course. When the Captain returned to Burundi she started teaching English at ISCAM and developed a plan to form the new cadets using English. Instructor Sandra Thompson from DLI arrived in Burundi in April 2007 and helped the Captain establish her program. In 2007 USG assistance sent two new students to DLI in San Antonio, Texas to receive English language and instructor training in order to implement the instructors' cadre at ISCAM. Another four students are scheduled to do the same in FY08. The goal of establishing the program at ISCAM is to create an effective English program that will graduate students who tested at a minimum of 80% in English proficiency on the American Language Course Placement Test. This level of proficiency is required to attend most courses offered in the United States.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations

Thirty-four Burundian military personnel (including six women) at national leadership levels were trained at the Center for Civil-Military Relations in the U.S. in FY07. The FY08 target was revised to more reasonably reflect the actual number of military personnel trained in the preceding year. USG assistance hopes to train up to 50 military personnel at national leadership levels in FY08.

Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation

Supporting the continued consolidation of peace, security and co-habitation at community levels remains a work-in-progress. USG support for conflict mitigation programming through media generated important results, including in the area of transitional justice. Transitional justice is a legal process established during the Arusha Peace Accords to require war criminals to face the consequences of their actions. It also envisages reform of Burundi's criminal law to incorporate these crimes into the Penal Code.

Media programs contributed to the process through open, transparent and inclusive discussions with representatives from government and civil society from Bujumbura to the rural areas. USG-supported open forums enabled the population to express their opinions on the transitional justice process and engage policy-makers on this vital subject.

Through USG-supported radio programming, government members, opposition parties, and civil society

actors addressed the key issues of reconciliation and reintegration. During FY07, USG investments supported 18 radio programs and 28 round tables. As a result, USG assistance trained 545 men and women in the prevention and mitigation of conflict.

USG assistance also allowed radio outlets to sustain a vital forum for public dialogue and debate. The Ministry of Communication withdrew two draft bills from legislative consideration that threatened media freedom. Nonetheless, while government reticence to openly discussing sensitive reconciliation matters has diminished, its commitment to ensuring media freedoms requires ongoing engagement.

The USG-supported victims of torture (VOT) program ended in September 2007 and successfully transitioned to management by a locally-owned and -driven consortium. As a result of USG-support through capacity building, this consortium of local partners, including legal aid groups and psychosocial counseling groups, gained credibility as well as interest among other international donors that will enhance its sustainability. The consortium is undertaking a variety of initiatives including offering medical, psychological, and legal assistance as well as facilitating social reintegration of victims of torture.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

USG support for conflict mitigation programming through media generated important results, including in such areas as transitional justice. Media programs contributed to the transitional justice process through open, transparent and inclusive discussions with representatives from government and civil society across Burundi. USG-supported open forums enabled the population to express their opinions on the transitional justice process, and engage policy-makers on this vital subject.

Through USAID-supported radio programming, government members, opposition parties, and civil society actors addressed the key issues of reconciliation and reintegration. During FY07, USAID supported eighteen radio programs and 28 round tables. As a result, USAID helped train 545 men and women in the prevention and mitigation of conflicts.

As a result of USG assistance, the radio outlets sustained a vital forum for public dialogue and debate. The Ministry of Communication withdrew two draft bills that threatened media freedom from legislative consideration. Nonetheless, while government reticence to openly discussing sensitive reconciliation matters has diminished, its commitment to ensuring media freedoms requires ongoing engagement.

The USG-supported victims of torture (VOT) program ended in September 2007, and successfully transitioned to management by a locally-owned and driven consortium. As a result of USG-support capacity building, this consortium of local partners including legal aid groups and psycho-counseling groups gained credibility as well as interest among other international donors that enhance its sustainability ahead. The consortium is undertaking a variety of initiatives, including: offering medical, psychological, legal assistance as well as facilitating social reintegration of victims of torture.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

Both of these indicators have been dropped from the OP.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights

Burundi's legal system is characterized by outdated statutes compounded by an intrusive executive branch that threatens the independence of the justice system. This is particularly evident in the domain of land conflict management. The USG is assisting the Government of Burundi (GoB) in managing land code reform to reduce the incidence of land conflicts, a key source of social instability and a deterrent to investment in agriculture throughout the country.

Growing land disputes in Burundi have resulted from the return of over 366,000 Burundian refugees from Tanzania since 2002. In an attempt to resolve current land conflict issues, the GoB established a National Land Commission, whose mandate is to create an efficient and effective case management system in the judicial courts and tribunals.

One major achievement is the formation of a partnership between the Land Commission and legal aid groups serving civil society. Through this partnership, USG assistance supported the development of a land management database aimed at recording land transactions at communal levels. This result is vital given the lack of procedures, codes and transparency that dominate the land tenure system and which lend itself to increasing land conflicts, especially in rural areas.

The approval and application of this tool is being reviewed by several ministries. Once adopted, this database will contribute to the improved quality and availability of legal services governing land registration and dispute resolution – arguably the major source of conflict in Burundi - in a streamlined, consistent, and transparent manner.

In addition, USG assistance enabled the GoB to reform the country's land and inheritance codes and help build an understanding of and support for these reforms through public outreach and training. In this regard, strong relationships with key GoB decision makers were established and many were invited to participate in a USG-supported training in Rwanda in December 2007. This training will expose the GoB representatives to land tenure and property rights theories, policies, and interventions relevant for Burundi land as well as inheritance codes.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.1 Constitutions, Laws, and Legal Systems

The USG supported efforts by the Government of Burundi (GOB) and civil society organizations to reform the country's land and inheritance codes and build understanding of and support for these reforms through outreach and training.

The GOB position in its legislative and law-making process regarding the draft land code and inheritance law was not sufficiently advanced to undertake USG-assisted legal and policy reforms during the course of the year and move the draft forward for amendment. However, despite the absence of established legal reforms this year, some achievements promise to pave the way for an improved legal landscape in Burundi related to women's property rights and their access to land.

USG supported key GOB decision makers to facilitate moving the proposed improvements in laws and regulations forward, including with the Minister of Parliament and Chairman of the Committee in charge of

Institutional, Judiciary Issues, Basic Rights and Liberty at the Senate; the National Registrar of Titles at the Ministry of Justice; the National Land Commission Chair; and the First Vice President in charge of land and resources issues within the Office of the President. Contact was also strengthened with key NGOs which are providing support to efforts to lobby for changes in the draft laws, including the National Association of Women Lawyers, Global Rights, and the Organization for Environmental Preservation.

A USG-supported team conducted a short but informative round of rural fieldwork focused upon women's access and rights to land. This information, providing key insights to the customary practices that largely dictate women's ability to obtain and retain land and other resources, was valuable during the evaluation of both the draft land code and the draft inheritance law.

Finally, USG assistance supported the organization of a week-long training in Rwanda to which these high level government officials will be participating in December 2007. This training will expose the GOB representatives to land tenure and property rights theories, policies, interventions and results. Also, the training will prepare the ground for Burundian officials to better receive suggestions for improvement of Burundian land code and inheritance laws.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.3 Justice System

The USG's assistance to the justice system supported the development and application of best practices, tools, and inclusive participation of both government actors and civil society. Among the notable achievements that reflect areas where USG assistance met its objectives, four legal aid groups were strengthened and trained on their role in land policy and land conflicts management, and eighteen journalists were trained in media coverage for the purpose of increasing public awareness of land-related issues. Although some objectives were not met, it was primarily due to the lack of a standard reporting format that will be corrected by the USG partner in FY08.

Burundi's justice system is characterized by outdated legislation compounded by a lack of capacity, transparency and an independent judiciary. History demonstrates that land conflicts are a persistent source of social and economic instability. While revisions to the land code are pending, eighty percent of cases currently before the courts relate to land.

In the attempt to resolve current land conflict challenges, the Government of Burundi established a National Land Commission to resolve growing land disputes resulting in large measure from the return of Burundian refugees from Tanzania. The National Land Commission's mandate is to create an efficient and effective case management system in the judicial courts and tribunals. This undertaking is both ambitious and imperative.

A significant and critical USG-supported achievement was the formation of a partnership with the Land Commission and legal aid groups serving civil society. Through this partnership, USG assistance supported the development of a land management database aimed at recording land transactions at communal levels. This result is important given the lack of procedures, codes and transparency that otherwise dominates the system, resulting in increasing land conflicts, especially in rural areas.

The approval and application of this database tool is being reviewed by several ministries. Once adopted, this tool will contribute to the improved quality and availability of legal services governing land registration

and dispute resolution – arguably the major sources of conflict in Burundi.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.1 Constitutions, Laws, and Legal Systems

USG partners did not measure this indicator in FY07.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.3 Justice System

USG-assistance met its objectives for supporting four legal aid groups and law clinics in Burundi in FY07. Technical assistance was provided for results-based planning and program evaluation, and harmonizing tools being used for land conflict mitigation. The FY08 target was not raised because achievements under this indicator reflect a long and ongoing relationship between the USG-assisted partner and the four local NGOs it assists, with no additional local NGOs expected to join in this relationship. Achievements fell short of FY07 objectives for the number of people who visited USG-supported legal service centers serving low income and marginalized communities. Although numbers were probably much higher than what is being reported, only one partner had reliable data because no standard format for reporting this data existed. In addition, the gender-disaggregated data does not reflect all those that visited USG-supported legal service centers. The USG-assisted partner, Global Rights, has planned to meet with all of its partners to create a standard format for reporting that will also include gender-disaggregated data so that USAID can report full and accurate data in the future. As this is expected to be the case in FY08, the FY08 target was not adjusted significantly.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance

The incumbent Government of Burundi (GOB), inaugurated in 2005, inherited a highly centralized, inefficient administration marked by a lack of inclusiveness. In this context, the GOB has been criticized for a lack of coordination, planning, and long-term vision. USG assistance in improving public sector executive function and enhancing anti-corruption reforms contributed towards objectives to support avenues for meaningful public participation and oversight and improved transparency and integrity for an effective government and political stability.

USG assistance to anti-corruption programs helped to highlight salient issues of lack of transparency within the executive branch. A survey on the extent of corruption was conducted to identify its deep-rooted causes and its manifestations. Findings of the survey laid out strategies for the executive branch, the media, and civil society to reduce corruption in the country.

Capacity building of 50 key members of the government was provided through USG-supported workshops which improved the participants' understanding of the GOB's anti-corruption legislation. Additionally, media campaigns on "Zero Tolerance" were broadcast for two months on four radio stations and the result was increased public awareness of corruption and actions which may be taken to strengthen the country's anti-corruption systems.

Importantly, USG assistance supported and informed elaboration of the Press Law that served to educate and sensitize local officials to the integral, vital role of media and the content of the law. USG-supported information-sharing on the Press Law significantly improved cooperation and collaboration between the

media and the GOB, a vital element along Burundi's democratization path.

The USG enabled the training of 7,034 local leaders, members of civil society organizations, media organizations, and traditional leaders on the role of administration in a post-conflict environment to improve their capacity for transparency and integrity that are vital to government effectiveness and political stability. As a result of the training, local leaders were equipped to successfully compete for USG-financed grants for micro-projects in their constituencies.

Continued assistance in good governance is needed in Burundi and USG support in 2008 will focus on improving government efficiency and inclusiveness, media, and civil society capacity to work constructively together to accomplish the GOB's reform agenda.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.2 Public Sector Executive Function

Although no targets were set for this element, the achievements described below met the objectives of assisting ministries and independent governmental bodies to operate more efficiently and effectively, and executive branch offices and citizens to incorporate democratic structures and principles into their systems of governance and public administration services.

USG assistance supported trainings and workshops for locally elected officials. One workshop reinforced the capacity of 7,034 local leaders, members of civil society organizations, media organizations and traditional leaders on the role of administration in a post-conflict period environment. As a result, local leaders were trained and equipped to successfully compete for USG-financed grants for micro-projects in their constituencies. Seventeen micro-projects were implemented in each of Burundi's provinces, ranging from water and sanitation projects to reconstruction of social facilities including the rehabilitation of three schools, and the construction of four bridges and four culverts in the provinces of Bururi and Rutana respectively.

USG-supported organizations also signed partnership agreements with the Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Good Governance to advance mutually beneficial relations and engagement. As a result of a USG-supported workshop with the Ministry of Communications and the National Commission on Communication, 283 media representatives were trained to improve information dissemination systems and forge a more comprehensive, constructive relationship between the government and the media; notably, 30% of the trainees were women.

The USG is currently supporting dissemination of the local newspaper Ubumwe to local officials in every commune, facilitating communication with colleagues in the executive branch. USG assistance to enhance public sector executive function also supported and informed elaboration of the Press Law, which educated and sensitized local officials of the integral, vital role of media and the content of the law. USG-supported information-sharing on the Press Law significantly improved cooperation and collaboration between the media and the government, a vital element for the Burundi democratization process.

In 2008 USG assistance plans to train 150 executive branch personnel and support three executive office operations.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.4

Anti-Corruption Reforms

Although no targets were set for this element because investments came from prior-year money, USG assistance towards anti-corruption reforms in Burundi promoted transparency and accountability in governance institutions, processes, and policies. Program expectations were achieved with the interventions described below.

The USG supported anti-corruption programs in Burundi out of concern for the negative impact of large-scale corruption on governmental functions and political stability. Widespread corruption has seriously handicapped the ability of the Government of Burundi (GOB) to provide services to its population. The lack of transparency within the executive branch has increased concern from the donor community, which has withheld much needed budget support pending investigation of alleged corrupt dealings.

USG assistance enabled a survey to be conducted on Burundi's state of corruption to identify the deep-rooted causes and its manifestations. Findings of the survey laid out appropriate strategies for the executive branch and the civil society to reduce and fight corrupt practices.

Additionally, USG assistance provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Good Governance in the preparation of a capacity building workshop for 50 key members of the government, the media and members of civil society. Workshop participants gained a better understanding of anti-corruption legislation and were sensitized on their role in reinforcing and advocating for transparent and inclusive administrative processes.

Key independent radio stations covered corruption issues regularly with USG support. Media campaigns on "Zero Tolerance" were broadcasted for two months on four radio stations in 2007. Massive outreach of the "Zero Tolerance" campaign resulted in an increase of public awareness of corruption and actions which could strengthen the country's anti-corruption systems.

In 2008, USG assistance will further the goals of anti-corruption reform by supporting anti-corruption training for 500 government officials and 600 people affiliated with NGOs, and also supporting one mechanism for external oversight of public resource use.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society

USG assistance strengthened the democratization process through increasing civil society participation, particularly with regard to transitional justice initiatives. Transitional justice is a legal process established during the Arusha Peace Accords to require war criminals to face the consequences of their actions. USG-supported activities strengthened a network of 17 civil society organizations (CSOs) and 30 journalists to ensure balance, transparency and accountability during the peace and reconciliation process. Additionally, open discussions were organized with the public to educate it on issues revolving around transitional justice.

USG support helped improve relationships between the government and media. All government ministries appointed a spokesperson to facilitate and improve communication with the public. The government transferred a state-owned villa to the Journalists Association to mark the Freedom of Press International Day.

Through ethics training, the USG forged a coalition of public radio outlets. USG assistance also equipped the media to responsibly report on a range of significant developments, including the arrests of journalists.

As a result of USG inputs, increased advocacy both from the coalition of radio stations and CSOs prompted the release of arrested journalists.

Innovative media programs included interactive coverage of key economic issues. As a result, coffee growers were progressively included in forums of exchange and decision-making.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.1 Civic Participation

USG investments in civic participation achieved its objectives to strengthen the legal, regulatory, institutional and information environment which protects and enables the development of independent and sustainable civil society organizations, which is critical towards promoting public participation in the reform process and stimulating civic education and advocacy on key policy issues. The government raised a number of controversial reforms on its public policy agenda in 2007, ranging from land reform to accountability for war crimes. Consideration of these matters required broad public participation, especially if such contentious issues were to be addressed without a return to conflict. The heightened civic participation and advocacy increased the pressure on the government to enact change.

USG assistance built the organizational and technical capacity of civil society to engage with the government on public policy issues. USG-supported radio programs enabled representatives of civil society and political leaders to discuss key issues, either together or separately. Thirteen of these 66 radio programs facilitated joint discussions of key issues, allowing concerns to be voiced and the listeners to hear the discussions. However, 96 such radio programs were supposed to be aired in the year and because of a lack in capacity to follow up with local radio partners and an underestimated budget, 30 of these radio programs were not aired.

A major public policy subject concerns the matter of women's inheritance rights, especially with regard to land. As a result of USG-supported inputs, civil society, government and the United Nations are negotiating applicable legal remedies. Three CSO advocacy campaigns (one more than the target) were completed on women's inheritance rights and sexual violence. The campaigns at the national level were implemented using national radio broadcasts, and at the local level through local partners.

As a result of USG capacity building to CSOs and ensuing public advocacy, CSOs were registered and recognized by government and the United Nations as accredited official partners for the management of the transitional justice process. A network of 17 NGOs met bimonthly and received technical assistance with USG support to take action on transitional justice issues and promote political participation. This exceeded the target of four NGOs originally set but only because the target was not set accurately to account for the network.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

The objectives of media freedom and freedom of information programming are to establish a broadly functioning independent media sector, which is critical to providing citizens with the information necessary to advance the democratization process in Burundi. USG assistance nearly met its objectives for training journalists. Eighteen journalists (of which five were women) were trained, made up of 46% women and 54% men. The target was to train 20 journalists with a gender makeup of 41% women and 59% men. Although

the percentage of female journalists trained was higher, the total number of journalists trained was lower. It was difficult for the USG partner to control the gender balance because the final decisions of who was to be trained rested with the media executive managers, not the USG-supported partner.

USG-supported activities helped to improve relations between the government and the media. A result of this heightened respect for the media was that all government ministries appointed spokespersons to interact with the media, and a state-owned villa was officially transferred to the Association of Journalists to mark the Freedom of Press International Day.

Through USG support, a radio outlet launched innovative programming focused on economic policies. The program increased citizens' awareness of economic issues and promoted the participation of coffee growers in policy dialogue. This type of programming raised the voice and profile of private sector operators and producers in Burundi's rural areas. However, the target of broadcasting 72 hours of this programming was not met; only 34 hours were broadcast due to a smaller budget than what was needed, and the human resource cost for monitoring the performance was also underestimated.

USG-support for radio outlets enabled them, with the trained journalists, to form a coalition and advocate effectively for the public interest and freedom of expression. As a result, the coalition successfully advocated for the release of journalists detained by the government.

Although the participation and the discussion in relevant forums of the needs and capacities of women were encouraged, this was difficult to monitor. In the coffee farmer association training sessions, a minimum of 25% participation of women was targeted but not always met. The target percentage was necessary because women are just not included as a matter of course.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.1 Civic Participation

USG support exceeded its objectives in assisting civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote political participation. A network of 18 NGOs (including the USG-supported partner) met bimonthly and implemented actions and improved their advocacy roles related to transitional justice. It is not decided whether this network will continue to receive USG support, but if not, the USG partner will still work with its four core local NGOs. Three CSO advocacy campaigns were completed in FY07 on two topics, women's inheritance rights and sexual violence. The campaigns at the national level were implemented using national radio broadcasts, and at the local level the campaigns were carried out through local partners. These campaigns will continue in FY08 with USG support. No partner reported on the number of USG-assisted CSOs that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

USG assistance nearly met its objectives for training journalists in FY07; 18 journalists (5 of which were women) were trained. This is a gender makeup of 46% women and 54% men, and the target was to train 20 journalists with a gender makeup of 41% women and 59% men. Although the percentage of female journalists trained was higher, the total number of journalists trained was lower. It was difficult for the USG partner to control the gender balance because the final decisions of who was to be trained rested with the media executive managers, not the implementing partner. Because of ending programs, this indicator will

not be used in FY08. No partner reported on the number of government media relations staffed trained with USG assistance or the number of media outlets that received USG-supported training to promote financial sustainability.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

USG assistance to improve health in Burundi focused on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care and strengthened health center services and management. Although the government of President Pierre Nkurunziza announced free access to health care for children under five and pregnant women, the result has put tremendous strain on existing physical and human resources that were not scaled-up to accommodate higher attendance rates. This has caused overcrowding at health centers and frustration among caregivers citing inadequate pay and lengthy overtime work.

Assistance programs to strengthen health center services, management and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment addressed health challenges at the national and local level. The program to strengthen health center services and management focused on the right to health for all Burundians and prioritized the needs of the most vulnerable, children under five and women. Key achievements of the program include increased community-based health education (leading to higher attendance rates for prenatal care and more women visiting maternity wards and delivering at health centers as opposed to at home), an improved emergency referrals system that helped save lives, and broader vaccination coverage.

USG assistance in combating HIV/AIDS strengthened the capacity of national NGOs and that of government entities through financial and technical support to service outlets (health centers and hospitals) providing antiretroviral therapy (ART), voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services; pregnant women were a primary area of focus. Support also enabled a home-based care program reaching people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) to expand care services for those marginalized by the disease. Finally, three community Safe-T-Stops were established by the Regional Outreach Addressing HIV/AIDS through Development Strategies (ROADS) program, targeting high-risk populations along the Northern Transport Corridor. Safe-T-Stops contributed to the development of the transport corridor hubs into economic growth points and were managed by the host communities to reduce the poverty and vulnerability particularly of women, girls, and OVCs.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

USG-supported activities focused on improving and expanding access to quality critical HIV/AIDS services in three target provinces, and strengthening the capacity of local HIV/AIDS prevention and care providers to deliver vital services.

With an overall prevalence rate of 3.2%, HIV/AIDS represents a serious threat to public health and socio-economic development in Burundi. Women are particularly affected by both higher infection rates and the impact on household labor, livelihoods, and resiliency. While a number of well-established local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continue to pioneer approaches in the fight against HIV/AIDS, the public health system remains ill-equipped to meet challenges posed by the pandemic.

USG-supported interventions strengthened the capacity of national NGOs and public sector institutions. Thirteen entities were financially and technically supported to operate one anti-retroviral therapy (ART)

outlet and 22 service outlets offering voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) as well as prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services. Six of these entities were public health centers and three were public hospitals. The three hospitals are preparing to provide ART services.

Through USG-supported service outlets, more than 26,700 individuals among the general population received VCT and more than 26,000 received their test results. More than 20,500 pregnant women attended the first antenatal clinic visit and 13,958 (68%) accepted to be tested for HIV. Ninety five percent (95%) of pregnant women who were tested for HIV returned to receive their test results. Of the 264 (2%) who tested positive, 183 (70%) received a course of ART to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

A USG-supported home-based care program reached more than 1,000 people living with HIV/AIDS and served 2,500 orphans and vulnerable children. USG investments also supported the establishment of three “Safe-T-Stops,” an approach to fighting HIV/AIDS spread among high-risk populations along the Northern Transport Corridor that connects Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and DRC to Burundi. Cluster models were established which implement behavioral change communication and voluntary testing for youth and low-income women around “Safe-T-Stops” in Kayanza and Muyinga provinces.

USG support helped set up sectoral coordination mechanisms in partnership with the Ministry at the Presidency in charge of the fight against HIV/AIDS that remain a work-in-progress.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

USG assistance in the area of maternal and child health focused on strengthening health center services and management in the remote northern provinces of Muyinga and Kirundo.

USG support to improve maternal and child health achieved program objectives primarily because this was the final year of a three-year activity and the partner was able to achieve results related to reasonable targets. Tracking the number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 has been done using area of responsibility (public health centers). The FY07 and FY08 targets were set to include both private and public health centers so the FY08 target has been revised to reflect a 10% increase over the FY07 number achieved. The target for number of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant (SBA) in USG-assisted programs was reasonable (10,500) and the partner was even able to exceed it by almost 10% (11,688), so the FY08 target has been raised accordingly. For the number of people trained in maternal/newborn health, the target was exceeded by more than 100% because the trainings were relatively inexpensive, held regularly, and the audience (Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and Community Health Workers (CHWs)) was easily accessible. Because of a new partner continuing this work, the target has been lowered to reflect first year of program implementation and a new province in which to work.

The USG-supported program successfully trained thousands of community-based health workers and TBAs to develop human capacity and complement the Government of Burundi’s priority of training for integrated management of childhood illnesses, malaria control and prevention, diarrhea disease control, and acute respiratory infections.

Key achievements of the program include increased community-based health education (which has led to higher attendance rates for prenatal care and more women receiving care in maternity wards and delivering at health centers as opposed to at home), an improved emergency referrals system that helped save lives, and broader vaccination coverage. This program will be followed by a maternal and child health program which

will build off the successes and improved institutional capacity of prior assistance for basic services.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

USG assistance to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care programs in Burundi involves tracking a multitude of indicators for accurate monitoring. The nine indicators for which there are no FY07 actuals or FY08 revised targets are being or have already been dropped. For the number of individuals who ever received ART including PMTCT+ sites, 10 patients either died (5), abandoned treatment (3), or transferred out (2). This number is included in the FY07 actual (521), but of those that continued (511), 376 were women and 135 were men. Gender disaggregation was not done for the full 521 patients who ever received ART. For the number of individuals who received counseling and testing (C&T) for HIV and received their test results, the FY07 actual was higher than the FY07 target because there were more sites and community mobilization, the quality of services at the site level (renovations/equipment) improved, and there were additional staff and regular supervisions. For the number of pregnant women who received HIV C&T for PMTCT and received their test results, there was an error in the FY06 actual, which should have been 3,905. The FY07 actual was higher than the FY07 target for the same reasons as the previous indicator, and the FY08 target has been increased to reflect the 21 new sites planned for FY08. For the number of individuals provided with HIV-related PC (including TB/HIV), the FY07 target was not met due to double-counting.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Tracking the number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 has been done using area of responsibility (public health centers). The FY07 and FY08 targets were set for both private and public health centers, so they were far too high. The FY08 target has been revised to reflect a 10% increase over the FY07 actual. The targets for number of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant (SBA) in USG-assisted programs was reasonable and the partner was able to exceed it by more than 10%, so the FY08 target has been raised accordingly. For the number of people trained in maternal/newborn health, trainings are relatively inexpensive, especially when they are held regularly and Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and Community Health Workers (CHWs) are the audience, because of frequency of trainings for that audience (every six weeks for TBAs and monthly for CHWs). A new partner started new program activities in October 2007 and it's too premature to have discussed with them their FY08 targets for trainings, especially disaggregated by gender.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education

The education sector in Burundi has been hard hit by 13 years of civil unrest. While the Government of Burundi (GOB) recently made primary education free, much is still needed to improve basic education, including a greater number of better trained teachers, more classrooms, more school material, better adapted curricula and improved teacher motivation. The rehabilitation and construction of schools infrastructure was a priority area on the Emergency Plan presented by the GOB to the community of donors in February 2006.

USG assistance in basic education trained 438 workforce development graduates compared to a target of 600 due to the high-risk profile of the target population. Additionally, USG assistance trained 56 educators in numeracy and literacy education, against a target of 200.

The objective of USG assistance in education through the VST program is to promote effective, accountable, and sustainable education systems. With the country coming out of 13 years of conflict and the

rate of out-of-school youth and out-of-work adults high, such a program could greatly contribute to development in Burundi.

Significantly, the program's training curriculums are being utilized as the basis for the creation of one curriculum to be used in all VST schools nationwide. In addition, the program is integrating VST graduates and associations formed by graduates with micro-finance opportunities geared towards their skills and product markets. Enhancing education levels for disadvantaged populations and increasing opportunities for non-agriculture based incomes are critical areas for USG assistance to Burundi's development.

Challenges to sustainability, however, remain. In this regard, the extent to which Ministry of National Education and Culture (MONEC) is prepared and equipped to follow-up on its expressed commitment to sustain this undertaking after USAID's scheduled support will be critical. A partnership with the MONEC to share in management of the VST schools, with the ultimate goal of handing over the schools' management by the end of fiscal year 2008, resulted in 34 of the current VST staff members coming from MONEC and funded out of the Ministry's budget.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education

USG assistance complemented the work of other, more active donors present in the area of formal education by providing basic and vocational skills training (VST) to out-of-school youth and adults from the marginalized groups of Burundian society: the internally displaced; returnees from safe havens in neighboring countries; former child soldiers; female heads-of-households; demobilized soldiers; and ex-combatants. Six hundred vocational learners were enrolled in the program and 56 educators were trained in numeracy and literacy education. However, because of the high-risk profile of the target population, the students' dropout rate was relatively high; thus, only 438 completed the program.

USG assistance involved the Ministry of National Education and Culture (MONEC) in the overall management of the VST schools. A partnership agreement clearly delineating mutual roles and responsibilities was developed with the vision of handing over the schools' management to MONEC by the end of fiscal year 2008. As a result, 34 of the current VST staff members are former Ministry staff and are funded out of the Ministry's budget. However, that agreement was reached after lengthy negotiations that delayed the start-up of the schools by six months. This delay raised concerns about the commitment of MONEC to operating and managing the schools beyond USG support.

Although gender factors can be difficult to tackle in Burundi, the VST program worked to mainstream gender by incorporating a balance in all levels of the project's implementation: ministry leadership, staff at schools, and students enrolled. The program also encouraged women to take greater leadership roles in graduate associations and to challenge non-traditional vocational skill roles.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education

USG assistance exceeded objectives in Basic Education as activities were implemented through USG partners in cooperation with the vocational skills training (VST) program and no targets were originally set for FY07. 600 students enrolled in the VST program, some of whom were technically illiterate having had no prior education, received basic education in literacy and numeracy to equip them specifically for the skills taught in the VST program and needed for their future businesses. However, only 438 (141 women, 297 men) finished the program because of high drop-out rates. The education received meets the purpose of

acquiring academic basic education skills or knowledge. Measuring the number of teachers/educators trained with USG support will begin in FY08 and will be tracked then accordingly. However, in this year (FY07) the training of 56 trainers (40 men and 16 women) already began. The FY08 targets for both indicators have been lowered to reflect a more reasonable level of achievement expected. Target of 200 teachers/educators is unrealistic and far exceeds the capacity of the current program in which the overall teacher to staff ratio is 60 to 117. Also, there are only eight VST schools so a teaching staff of 200 would be excessive and training that many educators would exceed the bounds of this current program.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

USG investments towards trade and capacity will be reported on after the new Agribusiness activity is underway. This new activity, although funded with FY07 money, did not start until early FY08.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture

Agriculture employs more than 90 percent of the Burundian workforce but contributed only 45 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2006. Despite the enormous importance of agriculture in Burundi's economy, the sector is performing poorly. Agricultural productivity – agricultural value added per worker – is one of the lowest in the world. This reflects the extremely labor-intensive nature of subsistence agriculture, with little use of agriculture inputs such as seeds and fertilizers to improve yields.

High population densities and small farm sizes mean that the land is intensely cultivated throughout the year. As a result, much of the country suffers from severe and very severe land degradation and low soil fertility. Another factor contributing to low productivity has been the weak extension system so farmers have few sources of new information that might help them increase productivity.

The objective of USG assistance in the agriculture sector in Burundi was to foster increasing returns to land, labor and capital. Targeted interventions to rural and risk-prone households provided improvements in technology and management practices and the restoration and protection of resiliency in production and livelihood systems. USG partners promoted the use of improved management of soil and water resources, improved access to diverse agricultural inputs, increased adoption of appropriate farming practices, agro-enterprise development, and off-farm economic activities as well as effective management of community conflicts over natural resources. The three-year livelihoods program exceeded its target of 23,000 direct project participants (actual was 23,975), and 1,840 hectares of land came under improved land management as the knowledge of improved practices and skills spread throughout the targeted communities.

USG support to Burundi's agricultural sector will be expanding greatly in 2008. A new multi-year agribusiness program will focus investments on increasing and diversifying economic opportunity in the rural sector through interventions that promote agro-enterprise, value-addition, and broad-based economic growth. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacity of Burundi's private sector and producer organizations to actively engage in domestic, regional and international markets. The program's goal is to revitalize Burundian agro-enterprise and agro-productivity after years of conflict.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

This was the final year of a three-year livelihoods activity. The USG supported activities focusing on livelihood services and safety nets (solidarity groups) for returning refugees, land and water management, agribusiness and producers organizations in four drought-prone provinces which received large numbers of refugees.

As many as 23,975 households and 438 farmers associations benefited from up to 23 agricultural technology transfers, adopting improved land and water management practices. Improved agricultural inputs, including healthier livestock either from direct project distribution or farmers' solidarity chains, reached 25,936 households.

Agriculture drives Burundi's economy. Although 90% of the population relies on the sector for their livelihoods and it contributes up to 70% of the country's export earnings, agriculture in Burundi is extremely unproductive. Subsistence farming on small plots averaging half a hectare per family is standard across the country. Poor land management practices have resulted in widespread degradation of land, water, and forest resources.

The USG-supported consortium of US NGOs promoted improved management of soil and water resources, access to diverse agricultural inputs, increased adoption of appropriate farming practices, agro-enterprise development, and off-farm economic activities as well as management of community conflicts over natural resources. USG partners worked with both individual households and household associations. USG assistance exceeded its target of 23,000 direct project participants (actual was 23,975). Only 1,840 hectares of land was verified to have come under improved land management as the knowledge of improved practices and skills spread throughout the targeted communities, however. This was far below the target of 11,330 because the USG partners unfortunately lacked supporting records to verify their data.

Agro-enterprise was promoted on a small scale through the organization of learning tours for target farmers and the creation of a cooperative for rice growers in Kirundo Province.

The consortium worked with the local agricultural research institute to multiply cassava mosaic resistant varieties and procure those improved cassava varieties. Since the activity ended this year, USG assistance focused on cultivating local administration interest in the farmers' associations as government support will be critical to the sustainability of the associations and project outcomes.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

These three indicators under this Program Element are part of the new Agribusiness Program that is funded with FY07 money but starting only in early FY08. For the two indicators where the revised FY08 target is zero, (number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance and number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions), the targets for FY08 were so revised to account for first year project start-up delays and limited first-year funding. The targets for these two indicators should be zero accordingly and the said indicators measured only in FY09 with results to be reported in FY10.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness

The Government of Burundi's (GOB) economic policy has been characterized by state monopolistic control

over the economy. As the country moves beyond the civil unrest of the past 13 years, the reforms to the current economic system are being discussed. Greater government and private sector attention, resources and energy are going to implement a variety of economic policy and structural reforms. It was therefore timely for the USG to initiate a dialogue around key economic growth issues to promote a national vision of economic development that is entrepreneurial, diversified, and equitable.

USG-supported policy research and public debates prompted GOB actions including the exemption of solar equipment from taxes and the appointment of a ministerial tax reform committee. In addition, USG-supported radio programs played an important role in raising citizen's and the GOB's awareness on issues related to the privatization of the coffee sector, particularly on the importance of taking into account coffee growers' interest.

The USG saw the micro-enterprise sector as one of the key initial steps in jumpstarting economic growth in Burundi. However, there is a critical lack of business development and management expertise in-country and business inputs remain prohibitively expensive. Part of the USG's strategy, with the collaboration of the Ministry of National Education and Culture, was supporting a market-responsive vocational skills training (VST) program and preparing VST graduates for starting micro-enterprises of their own.

To align with the Paris Declaration on aid efficiency, the GOB solicited USAID to lead the private sector donor coordination committee. This was an opportunity coordinate strategic efforts around support for the private sector objectives of the GOB's Poverty Reduction Strategy and to engage stakeholders in the private sector policy dialogue. However, the top leadership at the Ministry of Commerce changed several times over the past year, slowing down the coordination process.

Going forward, the USG's investments in agribusiness will promote public-private partnerships and enhance accessibility to local, regional, and international markets for rural farmers. The policy and regulation improvements achieved thus far will enhance the private sector's ability to compete nationally and internationally. Government resistance to progress in this area will ideally be minimized due to prior gains in dialogue and sound oversight.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness \ 4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity

USG assistance towards private sector productivity focused on business and professional association development. This was the best element under which to report the economic development achievements of a program that ended in September 2007 and was funded with prior-year money. Although there were no targets under an old SO indicator against which to compare achievements, USG investments enabled two years of support to two key business organizations, the Burundi Enterprise Network (BEN) and the National Confederation of Coffee Growers' Association (CNAC).

As a result of USG support, BEN is considered a valued and respected voice representing the formal business community with its stakeholders in government, the donor community, and potential investors. Similarly, CNAC has been progressively included in all fora and discussions on the privatization of the coffee sector.

The general absence of debate and dialogue within Burundi around economic development, except at the macro-economic level relating largely to aid and debt relief, is both a symptom and a cause of the private

sector's weakness in the country. Thus, the USG invested in the research, lobbying and advocacy work of the only effective grouping of business leaders in country, BEN, and in strengthening the capacities of Burundian radio journalists to report on economic issues.

With USG support, BEN conducted research on key areas of interest for the private sector and presented their findings at public-advocacy oriented "dinner-debates." BEN's study on energy needs prompted a presidential decree exempting solar equipment from taxes. Its study on the tax structure prompted the Minister of Finance to appoint a ministerial committee on tax reform. In addition, a study on the link between coffee sector reform and potential conflicts was produced. The study contributed to opening a well-needed debate on a conflict sensitive approach to the privatization of the coffee industry.

Considering that economically and socially viable privatization of the coffee sector required active engagement of the coffee growers, the USG invested in strengthening the capacity of CNAC to analyze production-related information and to negotiate and defend the interests of their members. Radio programs were used to raise citizen's and government's awareness of the importance of accounting for growers' interests in the conduct of the coffee privatization process and of other vital economic issues.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness \ 4.6.3 Workforce Development

USG assistance to workforce development programs did not achieve objectives for a variety of reasons. To date, participating students have not completed their training yet due to a six-month delay in project start-up because of lengthy negotiations for a partnership agreement with the Ministry of National Education and Culture (MONEC). Therefore, no students can be counted in having gained employment or more remunerative employment as a result of participation in USG-funded workforce development programs. The students will receive their start-up kits and begin their new employment following the completion of the first program on October 31, 2007.

Fewer people completed USG-funded workforce development programs because there were fewer than anticipated appropriate sectors identified following a thorough assessment of the markets surrounding the schools, and higher drop out rates this year than in previous years because of the high-risk nature of the targeted population. Therefore, only 438 students completed these programs as compared to the original target of 600. To meet the FY08 targets, USG partners intend to: add new sectors to diversify and add student capacity; oversubscribe students in the classrooms to anticipate drop-out; compliment staff and instructor education with additional training in teaching and communication methods; and pilot-test the new modularized curricula training. Curricula modular training will be à-la-carte and fee-based, shortening the sessions and increasing retention rates.

Key achievements in workforce development include USG support of eight VST centers with 600 students, the design of the market responsive vocational skills training (VST) program, contribution to a national VST curriculum and the transformation of two VST schools into profit-making centers. A market assessment revealed employment opportunities for graduates in sewing, construction, woodworking, and metal working.

MONEC involvement is critical to the sustainability of the VST centers. Significant efforts were invested to secure a partnership agreement that delineated roles and responsibilities to ultimately hand over the schools' management to MONEC by the end of FY08. As a result, 34 of the current VST staff members are former MONEC staff and are funded out of the MONEC's budget. A clear success of this effort is MONEC's

request to utilize the VST curriculum as the basis for the design of a national curriculum to be used in all VST schools in Burundi.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness \ 4.6.3 Workforce Development

USG assistance to workforce development programs did not achieve objectives for a variety of reasons. To date, participating students have not completed their training yet and therefore none can be counted in having gained employment or more remunerative employment as a result of participation in USG-funded workforce development programs. The students will receive their start-up kits and begin their new employment following the completion of the first program on October 31, 2007. Fewer people completed USG-funded workforce development programs because there were fewer than anticipated appropriate sectors identified following a thorough assessment of the markets surrounding the schools, and higher drop out rates this year than in previous years because of the high-risk nature of the targeted population. Therefore, only 438 students completed USG-funded workforce development programs as compared to the original target of 600. However, to meet the higher FY08 targets, USG partners intend to: add new sectors to diversify and add student capacity; oversubscribe students in the classrooms to anticipate drop-out; compliment staff and instructor education with additional training in teaching and communication methods; and pilot-test the new modularized curricula training. Curricula modular training will be à-la-carte and fee-based. This will shorten the six month-long sessions and increase the retention rate.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity

Endemic poverty and high population growth rates have made enterprise development and employment generation critical components to continued stability in post-war Burundi. A vibrant private sector could absorb the increasing number of un- and underemployed Burundians and play a key role in reducing poverty rates and launching sustainable economic growth.

Yet the public sector continues to retain significant control over the production infrastructure. Businesses lack access to affordable long-term financing. The micro-finance sector is developing but remains relatively small, whereas the formal banking system is better developed but remains too risk averse for the entrepreneurs. Commercial banks require high collateral payments as loan guarantees rather than on a rigorous assessment of the expected revenues from the project financed. Without properly registered land titles, rural households are unable to pledge their land as collateral for formal sector loans, also limiting farmer and low-incomes participation in business development.

USG contributions in this area prepared students from its supported vocational skills training (VST) schools to become entrepreneurs. Six hundred students enrolled in the program and 438 graduated. As many as 72 business associations were formed to launch micro-enterprises, almost 50% more than the target. Additionally, USG assistance encouraged a micro-finance institution to target the associations with their loans products.

USG assistance encouraged households participating in USG-supported livelihoods security activities to venture into off-farm/income generating activities. A hundred associations started savings and credit schemes for self-support purposes but also with the intention of gathering the capital needed to start small businesses.

USG investments fostered a stakeholders' dialogue around the issue of land tenure in which the National Land Commission participated actively in the various discussion fora. One of the outcomes of the dialogue was an agreement that government services dealing with different aspects of land tenure needed to gather land title data more rigorously in order to sufficiently provide data needed by the courts and policy-makers so they can base decisions affecting land tenure reform. It is expected that the dialogue will also soon result in a new national land titles registration policy.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity \ 4.7.3 Strengthen Microenterprise Productivity

USG investments in this element are directed to support the start-up and expansion of self-employment and micro and small enterprises owned and operated by low-income people. Micro-enterprise development is critical to jumpstarting economic growth in Burundi; however, there is an acute lack of business development and management expertise in-country that is needed for the sector to grow. Business inputs remain prohibitively expensive, especially for small, low income owners. For this reason, USG assistance supported a vocational skills training (VST) program which not only provided basic skills to out-of-school youth and other vulnerable groups, but supported the formation of micro-enterprises in eight VST centers with the skills learned and products created through the schools.

USG assistance in providing business development services to micro-enterprise have partially met objectives to date. Through the VST program 72 associations were formed in sewing, construction, woodworking, and metalworking and received practical business training as part of the curriculum. The target of 50 was exceeded by almost 50%; however, these associations have not yet received their start-up kits and have not yet received funding to begin their businesses due to delay in project start-up because of lengthy negotiations with the Ministry of National Education and Culture (MONEC).

Activities built entrepreneurship capacity among the VST students. In partnership with MONEC and TURAME community bank, USG support created profit-making centers at the VST schools, which had an impact on economic growth after contributing to education objectives.

To ensure a favorable business expansion environment, USG partners encouraged a micro-finance institution to target VST graduates' associations. Four additional loan officers were recruited and trained to specifically work with VST graduates. They are planning to prepare the micro-enterprises owners for loan acquisition after the completion of their training.

A business development officer was hired to assess the sustainability of the VST schools and develop business plans to ensure continuation beyond project phase-out. The successful handover of the schools to MONEC is one of the project's main objectives and closely linked to the ability of the VST schools to evolve into profit-making entities. Two of the eight schools, Bwoga and Giheta, are already making significant progress by contracting with local merchants to make furniture.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity \ 4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets

Funding for this indicator 4.7.1 will begin in the 2008 fiscal year so no results can be reported at this time.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity \ 4.7.3 Strengthen

Microenterprise Productivity

USG assistance in providing business development services to microenterprise have partially met objectives to date. 72 business associations through the vocational skills training (VST) schools have been formed. They have already received some practical business training as part of the VST curriculum. However, these associations have not yet received their start-up kits and have not yet received funding to begin their businesses due to delay in project start-up.

Key Issue Performance \ Reducing gender based violence and exploitation

USG assistance to reduce gender-based violence (GBV) and exploitation was the primary focus of the victims of torture (VOT) program. To effectively build the capacity for sustainable support for victims, the program increased access to medical, legal, and psychological assistance, facilitated social reintegration, and encouraged preventative advocacy against the use of torture. USG-supported programming incorporated issues of sexual violence and other forms of abuse and torture into national radio programs to help ensure and increase public awareness. The program enabled 120 civil society organizations (CSOs) to participate in reducing GBV and exploitation, many of which are program-formed and -supported local victim support groups. USG support helped launch income generating projects that improved livelihoods and supported social reintegration and therapy among victims. USG-supported programming trained 4,000 people (1,864 were women) and strengthened the capacity of local CSOs working to help reduce and create awareness of GBV. To build the capacity for sustainable local support, the program worked with local NGOs to carry out sensitization and preventive lobbying activities and facilitated community meetings to discuss polygamy, non-violent communication strategies, and sexual violence and domestic violence against women. The NGOs formed a consortium to ensure sustainability, so that such support to victims throughout Burundi will continue.

Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development

USG assistance provided material and organizational support to 13 local organizations engaged in the fight against HIV/AIDS, enabling them to independently operate 22 HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services outlets. USG programs also strengthened service provision capacity at 52 health centers, providing medical training for staff, coaching on procurement planning and sound drug management, and establishing or strengthening management committees made up of health center staff and community members. These initiatives helped build local organizational capacity development and improve efforts to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS. Through USG-supported livelihood security programs, 438 farmer associations were formed and provided with training in organizational development, conflict management, and training in basic management skills in relation to managing harvests and negotiating fairer crop prices. Students in USG-assisted vocational skills training schools formed 72 business associations in response to program encouragement. The associations were trained in organizational development and business management to ultimately equip them with business start-up kits to launch them on the entrepreneurship path. Finally, the USG-supported victims of torture (VOT) program was so successful in strengthening the capacity of its four local partner organizations that the organizations formed an independent consortium, ensuring local sustainability in providing services to torture victims.

Key Issue Performance \ Anti-Corruption

The United States Government (USG)-supported programs on anti-corruption focused on improving

government efficiency and inclusiveness through activities that build the capacity of government and civil society. Technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Good Governance via a capacity building workshop for 50 key members of the government, the media and members of the civil society. The workshop led to an increased understanding of anti-corruption legislation and heightened awareness of the participants' role in reinforcing and advocating for a transparent and inclusive administration.

Additionally, inclusive participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) and the public through popular consultations on the establishment of a transitional justice process are paving the way for anti-corruption initiatives, a key element for advancing the democratization process in Burundi.

USG assistance supported the development of a land management database as a transparent tool for recording land transactions at the communal level. Upon approval by several ministries, this tool will improve the quality and availability of legal services governing land registration and dispute resolution, thereby protecting marginalized groups from having their land extorted by high level authorities and other powerful citizens.

Key Issue Performance \ Microenterprise

USG micro-enterprise support consisted primarily of initiating the formation of business associations by the students of eight vocational skills training (VST) schools. With the guidance of VST monitors, 438 students formed 72 business-oriented associations in line with the different VST areas of sewing, woodworking, metalworking and construction. The associations also benefited from trainings in entrepreneurship-related skills, association management, and maintenance of their business assets provided to them in the start-up kits they received upon graduation.

Additionally, USG support encouraged a micro-finance institution, TURAME community bank, to target VST graduates' associations as potential clients for loan products once they start operating their businesses.

Micro-enterprise support engaged farmers participating in USG-supported livelihood security activities in off-farm income generating activities. More than 400 farmers received training on alternative sources of income and designing viable business plans. Support to farmer associations enabled them to design plans for honey production and community veterinary pharmacies. Finally, 100 associations started savings and credit schemes for self-support purposes, but also with the intention of accumulating the capital needed to start small businesses.

Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation

USG assistance fostered community mobilization to improve maternal and child health, rural households' food and livelihoods security, conflict mitigation, anti-corruption and good governance, HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support.

With USG support, 52 health management committees comprised of health center staff and community members improved their capacities for overseeing the management of their respective health centers. Traditional birth attendants and community health workers from Muyinga and Kirundo Provinces used the health management committees to continually engage communities in early detection and referral of child illnesses and pregnancy complications.

Additionally, USG assistance provided improved management of 438 farmer associations, resulting in increased agriculture production, improved water and land management and improved community conflict resolution.

Through financial and technical support, USG assistance enabled 13 Burundian local NGOs and provincial health offices to independently and efficiently operate 22 HIV/AIDS services outlets.

Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society

USG assistance supported efforts to increase democratic participation by enhancing civil society inclusiveness and strengthening planning for the transitional justice process in Burundi. Civil society organizations (CSO) were approved and recognized by the Government of Burundi (GoB) and the UN to officially participate in the management of the process. USG support strengthened a network of 17 CSOs and trained 30 journalists to ensure balance, transparency and accountability during the peace process.

USG-supported economic radio programs revived the coffee growers' association and facilitated its inclusion in all forums of exchange and decision-making processes. This assistance resulted in the recognition of the association by government authorities and a voice in the privatization of the coffee sector process.

Additionally, USG-supported programs improved access to quality HIV/AIDS services through capacity building activities for local service providers. A key achievement was the recognition by an association of taxi drivers in Kayanza province of HIV/AIDS as the main threat to their community. The association voluntarily approached a USG partner and together they designed an awareness program aimed at reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in their constituency as well as a transportation initiative to increase access to HIV/AIDS services in the urban area of Kayanza.

Key Issue Performance \ Increasing gender equity

USG assistance supported women in traditionally male-dominated sectors like microfinance, vocational skills training (VST) and journalism to enhance their skills, resources, and capacity for decision-making and leadership. The VST program mainstreamed gender at all levels of the project's implementation: ministry leadership, staff, and enrollment, and encouraged women to take greater leadership roles in associations. VST classes graduated women with skills in clothing production and helped them form associations with access to micro-credit to generate stable incomes. In one year these workforce development programs graduated 438 students, of which more than one-third was female. In addition, one VST school gave priority to 21 female students because they are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), heads of households and have no land of their own to cultivate.

Reconciliation programs included women participants in live radio roundtables, assigned female journalists to host radio programs and improve access to female interviewees, and hired women to challenge stereotypes and provide role models of successful women.

USG assistance supported reforming the land code and inheritance law with the Government of Burundi (GOB), where customary practices largely dictate women's ability to obtain and retain land. Unfortunately, the GoB has delayed the consultative process necessary to review a new draft of the code and law for amendment, and the lag has allowed momentum to be lost.

Key Issue Performance \ Food Security

Food insecurity in Burundi results from poor farming practices on limited, degraded land resources aggravated by poor crop capabilities in the face of climatic changes. To combat this, USG assistance supported food and livelihood security programs for more than 23,000 vulnerable households in four drought-prone provinces with a high rate of refugee returnees. USG assistance focused on improved farmers' agricultural, soil and water resource management practices, strengthened agricultural inputs, and increased knowledge of the nutritional benefits of a diverse diet. These households, along with 438 farmer associations, learned 23 improved agricultural technologies and adopted improved land and water management practices. 17,000 households received improved agricultural inputs such as livestock, either through project direct distribution or from farmers' solidarity chains. Consequently, the farmers put 2100 hectares under improved land management.

Although there are no data to measure subsequent increases in food production, certain crops such as rice tripled in production after these initiatives were implemented. Surveillance on a limited sample of children under five showed that 50% gained weight as a result of their parents' participation in USG-supported nutritional education programs. Finally, USG assistance supported the multiplication of cassava mosaic disease (CMD)-resistant varieties on more than 30 hectares to combat the severe threat to food security posed by CMD.

Key Issue Performance \ Africa Education Initiative (AEI)

The USG supported the Africa Education Initiative through basic and vocational skills training (VST) targeting out-of-school youth and other marginalized sections of the population. The program, comprised of 600 students and fifty-six educators, received special training in numeracy and literacy education. As well, the program successfully accounted for gender sensitivity at all levels.

USG-supported VST responded to a situation where hundreds of thousands of youth have not had any access to education over the past twelve years due to the conflict, and where adult literacy rates have dropped dramatically. The VST program comprised a set of market responsive vocational skills, as well as basic literacy and numeracy training as a pre-requisite to technical skills training.

Importantly, the USG involved the Ministry of National Education and Culture (MONEC) in this program and in the overall management of the VST schools. A partnership agreement clearly delineating mutual roles and responsibilities was developed with the vision of handing over the schools' management to MONEC by the end of FY08. As a result, 34 of the current VST staff members are former Ministry staff and are funded out of the Ministry's budget.

1 Peace & Security - Burundi

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and

Number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	125	34	125	50

394

1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

Thirty-four Burundian military personnel (including six women) at national leadership levels were trained at the Center for Civil-Military Relations in the U.S. in FY07. The FY08 target was revised to more reasonably reflect the actual number of military personnel trained in the preceding year. USG assistance hopes to train up to 50 military personnel at national leadership levels in FY08.

1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

Number of USG-supported activities that demonstrate the positive impact of a peace process

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

55 chars

1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Both of these indicators have been dropped from the OP.

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Burundi

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.1 Constitutions, Laws, and Legal Systems

Number of campaigns supported by USG to foster public awareness and respect for rule of law

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	-	2	-

53 chars

2.1.1 Constitutions, Laws, and Legal Systems narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USG partners did not measure this indicator in FY07.

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.3 Justice System

Number of Legal Aid Groups and Law Clinics Assisted by USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4	4	4	4	4

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.3 Justice System

Number of people visiting USG supported legal service centers serving low income and marginalized communities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
7,000	7,700	2,546	7,500	7,500	4,000	4,200	1,100	4,100	4,100	3,000	3,500	1,446	3,400	3,400

1296
chars

2.1.3 Justice System narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USG-assistance met its objectives for supporting four legal aid groups and law clinics in Burundi in FY07. Technical assistance was provided for results-based planning and program evaluation, and harmonizing tools being used for land conflict mitigation. The FY08 target was not raised because achievements under this indicator reflect a long and ongoing relationship between the USG-assisted partner and the four local NGOs it assists, with no additional local NGOs expected to join in this relationship. Achievements fell short of FY07 objectives for the number of people who visited USG-supported legal service centers serving low income and marginalized communities. Although numbers were probably much higher than what is being reported, only one partner had reliable data because no standard format for reporting this data existed. In addition, the gender-disaggregated data does not reflect all those that visited USG-supported legal service centers. The USG-assisted partner, Global Rights, has planned to meet with all of its partners to create a standard format for reporting that will also include gender-disaggregated data so that USAID can report full and accurate data in the future. As this is expected to be the case in FY08, the FY08 target was not adjusted significantly.

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Promote Political Participation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4	4	17	4	4

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of CSO Advocacy Campaigns Supported by USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	2	3	2	2

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of USG Assisted Civil Society Organizations that engage in advocacy and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

**879
chars**

2.4.1 Civic Participation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USG support exceeded its objectives in assisting civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote political participation. A network of 18 NGOs (including the USG-supported partner) met bimonthly and implemented actions and improved their advocacy roles related to transitional justice. It is not decided whether this network will continue to receive USG support, but if not, the USG partner will still work with its four core local NGOs. Three CSO advocacy campaigns were completed in FY07 on two topics, women's inheritance rights and sexual violence. The campaigns at the national level were implemented using national radio broadcasts, and at the local level the campaigns were carried out through local partners. These campaigns will continue in FY08 with USG support. No partner reported on the number of USG-assisted CSOs that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions.

Number of Government Media Relations Staff Trained with USG Assistance

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

Number of Journalists Trained with USG Assistance

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
17	17	18	20	-	5	7	5	10	-	12	10	13	10	-

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

Number of Media Outlets that Received USG-supported Training to Promote Financial

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

855

2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

USG assistance nearly met its objectives for training journalists in FY07; 18 journalists (5 of which were women) were trained. This is a gender makeup of 46% women and 54% men, and the target was to train 20 journalists with a gender makeup of 41% women and 59% men. Although the percentage of female journalists trained was higher, the total number of journalists trained was lower. It was difficult for the USG partner to control the gender balance because the final decisions of who was to be trained rested with the media executive managers, not the implementing partner. Because of ending programs, this indicator will not be used in FY08. No partner reported on the number of government media relations staffed trained with USG assistance or the number of media outlets that received USG-supported training to promote financial sustainability.

3 Investing in People - Burundi

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through abstinence

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
8,189	28,536	2,402	32,816	16,187	-	9,416	1,107	10,829	-	-	19,120	1,295	21,987	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through abstinence and/or being faithful

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
9,399	32,800	18,551	37,720	31,261	3,101	10,824	9,797	12,447	-	6,298	21,976	8,754	25,273	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond abstinence and/or being faithful

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
7,823	7,000	8,110	8,050	10,210	5,237	2,310	3,160	2,656	-	2,586	4,690	4,950	5,394	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in counseling and testing according to national and international

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
53	48	13	21	115

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained in HIV-related
community mobilization for prevention care and/or**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained in HIV-related
institutional capacity building**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	74	-	120	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained in HIV-related policy
development**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained in HIV-related stigma
and discrimination reduction**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained in strategic
information (includes M&E, surveillance, and/or**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	4	60	-	90	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention programs through abstinence and/or

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
110	200	419	250	340

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
110	200	419	250	340

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained to provide clinical treatment for TB to HIV-infected individuals

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
62	70	-	105	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals who ever received antiretroviral therapy by the end of the reporting period (includes PMTCT+ sites)

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
336	446	521	669	1,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals who received counseling and testing for HIV and received their test results

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
12,385	20,706	26,022	3,500	45,638	7,724	12,837	13,963	23,450	-	4,661	7,869	12,059	11,550	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for HIV-related institutional

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
34	43	43	45	64

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for HIV-related policy

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	-	2	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for strategic information

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
8	15	-	20	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of OVC served by OVC programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,500	2,500	2,501	3,000	5,000	795	1,325	1,337	1,590	-	705	1,175	1,164	1,410	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of pregnant women who received HIV counseling and testing for PMTCT and received

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
6,540	8,658	13,235	12,987	20,250

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of providers/caretakers trained in caring for OVC

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	66	80	70	120	60

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of service outlets providing counseling and testing according to national and international

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	14	23	20	30	43

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of targeted condom service outlets

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	9	20	-	27	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Total number of health workers trained to deliver ART services, according to national and/or

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	53	20	25	70

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Total number of individuals provided with HIV-related palliative care (including TB/HIV)

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3,122	5,600	3,053	8,400	5,500	-	-	2,027	-	-	-	-	-	1,026	-

1454

3.1.1 HIV/AIDS narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

USG assistance to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care programs in Burundi involves tracking a multitude of indicators for accurate monitoring. The nine indicators for which there are no FY07 actuals or FY08 revised targets are being or have already been dropped. For the number of individuals who ever received ART including PMTCT+ sites, 10 patients either died (5), abandoned treatment (3), or transferred out (2). This number is included in the FY07 actual (521), but of those that continued (511), 376 were women and 135 were men. Gender disaggregation was not done for the full 521 patients who ever received ART. For the number of individuals who received counseling and testing (C&T) for HIV and received their test results, the FY07 actual was higher than the FY07 target because there were more sites and community mobilization, the quality of services at the site level (renovations/equipment) improved, and there were additional staff and regular supervisions. For the number of pregnant women who received HIV C&T for PMTCT and received their test results, there was an error in the FY06 actual, which should have been 3,905. The FY07 actual was higher than the FY07 target for the same reasons as the previous indicator, and the FY08 target has been increased to reflect the 21 new sites planned for FY08. For the number of individuals provided with HIV-related P

8. For the number of individuals provided with HIV-related PC (including TB/HIV), the FY07 target was not met due to double-counting.

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from USG-supported programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
41,382	45,520	24,587	47,796	27,046

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant (SBA) in USG-assisted programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
9,833	10,500	11,688	11,000	10,500

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men					
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	
744	800	1,874	850	800	-	-	1,481	-	-	-	-	-	393	-	-

1071

3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

Tracking the number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 has was done using area of responsibility (public health centers). The FY07 and FY08 targets were set for both private and public health centers, so they were far too high. The FY08 target has been revised to reflect a 10% increase over the FY07 actual. The targets for number of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant (SBA) in USG-assisted programs was reasonable and the partner was able to exceed it by more than 10%, so the FY08 target has been raised accordingly. For the number of people trained in maternal/newborn health, trainings are relatively inexpensive, especially when they are held regularly and Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and Community Health Workers (CHWs) are the audience, because of frequency of trainings for that audience (every six weeks for TBAs and monthly for CHWs). A new partner started new program activities in October 2007 and it's too premature to have discussed with them their FY08 targets for trainings, especially disaggregated by gender.

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	600	1,800	1,000	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	650

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	56	200	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1344

3.2.1 Basic Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

USG assistance exceeded objectives in Basic Education as activities were implemented through USG partners in cooperation with the vocational skills training (VST) program and no targets were originally set for FY07. 600 students enrolled in the VST program, some of whom were technically illiterate having had no prior education, received basic education in literacy and numeracy to equip them specifically for the skills taught in the VST program and needed for their future businesses. However, only 438 (141 women, 297 men) finished the program because of high drop-out rates. The education received meets the purpose of acquiring academic basic education skills or knowledge. Measuring the number of teachers/educators trained with USG support will begin in FY08 and will be tracked then accordingly. However, in this year (FY07) the training of 56 trainers (40 men and 16 women) already began. The FY08 targets for both indicators have been lowered to reflect a more reasonable level of achievement expected. Target of 200 teachers/educators is unrealistic and far exceeds the capacity of the current program in which the overall teacher to staff ratio is 60 to 117. Also, there are only eight VST schools so a teaching staff of 200 would be excessive and training that many educators would exceed the bounds of this current program.

f this current program.

4 Economic Growth - Burundi

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	10	10

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Number of participants in USG supported trade and investment capacity building trainings

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men					
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	
-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

196
chars

4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USG investments towards trade and capacity will be reported on after the new Agribusiness activity is underway. This new activity, although funded with FY07 money, did not start until early FY08.

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	250	-

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	40	40

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	500	-

673
chars

4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

These three indicators under this Program Element are part of the new Agribusiness Program that is funded with FY07 money but starting only in early FY08. For the two indicators where the revised FY08 target is zero, (number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance and number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions), the targets for FY08 were so revised to account for first year project start-up delays and limited first-year funding. The targets for these two indicators should be zero accordingly and the said indicators measured only in FY09 with results to be reported in FY10.

4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness\4.6.3 Workforce Development

Number of people gaining employment or more remunerative employment as a result of participation in USG-funded workforce development programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	180	-	1,080	1,260	-	81	-	486	567	-	99	-	594	693

4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness\4.6.3 Workforce Development

Number of persons completing USG-funded workforce development programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	600	438	1,800	1,000	-	210	141	630	350	-	390	297	1,170	650

1429
chars

4.6.3 Workforce Development narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USG assistance to workforce development programs did not achieve objectives for a variety of reasons. To date, participating students have not completed their training yet and therefore none can be counted in having gained employment or more remunerative employment as a result of participation in USG-funded workforce development programs. The students will receive their start-up kits and begin their new employment following the completion of the first program on October 31, 2007. Fewer people completed USG-funded workforce development programs because there were fewer than anticipated appropriate sectors identified following a thorough assessment of the markets surrounding the schools, and higher drop out rates this year than in previous years because of the high-risk nature of the targeted population. Therefore, only 438 students completed USG-funded workforce development programs as compared to the original target of 600. However, to meet the higher FY08 targets, USG partners intend to: add new sectors to diversify and add student capacity; oversubscribe students in the classrooms to anticipate drop-out; compliment staff and instructor education with additional training in teaching and communication methods; and pilot-test the new modularized curricula training. Curricula modular training will be à-la-carte and fee-based. This will shorten the six month

be à-la-carte and fee-based. This will shorten the six month-long sessions and increase the retention rate.

4.7 Economic Opportunity 4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets

Number of clients at USG-assisted microfinance institutions

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	600	600	-	-	-	400	400

111
chars

4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Funding for this indicator 4.7.1 will begin in the 2008 fiscal year so no results can be reported at this time.

4.7 Economic Opportunity 4.7.3 Strengthen Microenterprise Productivity

Number of micro enterprises receiving business development services from USG assisted sources

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	50	72	250	250

467
chars

4.7.3 Strengthen Microenterprise Productivity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USG assistance in providing business development services to microenterprise have partially met objectives to date. 72 business associations through the vocational skills training (VST) schools have been formed. They have already received some practical business training as part of the VST curriculum. However, these associations have not yet received their start-up kits and have not yet received funding to begin their businesses due to delay in project start-up.

FY 2007 Performance Report - Custom Indicators

Program Element	Custom Indicator	2007 Actual	2008 Target
1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform an	Number of host country military personnel trained in peacekeeping, humanitarian, and/or multinational operations (standard)	35	30
1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform an	Number of military personnel tested for English proficiency using American Language Course Placement Test (custom)	46	50
1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform an	Number of host country military personnel testing 80% on ALCPT (ready for IMET courses in US with no delays/associated costs for remedial assistance (custom)	1	5
1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform an	Number of host country military personnel trained in HIV education and awareness (custom)	2	3
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	Number of service outlets providing the minimum package of PMTCT services according to national and international standards (standard)	20	43
2.4.1 Civic Participation	Hours of broadcast of peace radio increased (custom)	173	3
2.4.1 Civic Participation	Number of mechanisms created or implemented to provide citizens with information needed to make objective political and social decisions (custom)	21	24
2.4.1 Civic Participation	Number of radio programs where representatives of civil society and political leaders discuss key issues (custom)	66	112
2.4.1 Civic Participation	Number of participants in inclusive and participatory mechanisms (custom)	101	2,560
1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes	Number of key civil society organizations that participate in the peace process (custom)	50	6
1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation	Number of training programs in conflict prevention and mitigation completed for community groups (custom)	274	24
1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes	Number of community reconciliation initiatives supported (custom)	4	58
1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation	Number of people trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance (custom)	263	960
2.1.1 Constitutions, Laws, and Legal Systems	Number of proposed improvements in laws and regulations drafted with USG assistance (standard)	0	2
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs (standard)	7,529	600

