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Draft country programme document for Burundi (2024–2027)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Burundi has a strong development potential and made progress in several areas, improving its Human Development Index (HDI) from 0.299 to 0.426 between 1990 and 2021, which is attributed to improvements in life expectancy, school enrolment, and progress in peace capitalization. Today, over half of the Burundian population lives under the poverty line.¹ The population, estimated at 12,309,600 in 2020, is young (48 per cent) and mostly female (52.9 per cent).

2. The economy, mainly informal, is based on subsistence agriculture that employs 80 per cent of the work force. The underemployment rate is 53.4 per cent (57.9 per cent women, 47.9 per cent men) and gender inequality index is 0.505.² The human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) seroprevalence rate is 0.9 per cent, in 2017, amongst people aged 15-49 with women twice as affected as men (1.2 per cent vs. 0.6 per cent).

3. Burundi faces multiple climate change challenges: floods, landslides, drought, land surface degradation (28.9 per cent); by 2050, temperatures will increase (from 1°C to 3°C) and rainfall decrease (10 per cent).³ Furthermore, demographic pressure and low access to energy (9.3 per cent, national average⁴) contributed to decrease in forest cover from 11.3 per cent (1990) to 5.5 per cent (2015), and 98 per cent of the population rely on biomass as source of energy, thus increasing deforestation.⁵

4. The National Development Plan (NDP) was adopted in 2018 and a programme for Peace Consolidation, Social Stability, and Promotion of Economic Growth (PNCP-SS-PCE) formulated by the government. The NDP vision is “a democratic, united and prosperous nation, through structural transformation of the economy for a new strong growth trajectory and profoundly reducing social inequalities, rural and urban poverty.” In 2022, Burundi launched its reform programme, resumed cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and continues to set course for a new development trajectory. However, accountability, transparency, corruption, and access to justice remain a concern with Mo Ibrahim Indicators for Africa Governance (IIAG) at 36.9 per cent, ranking the country 43 out of 54.⁶

5. The United Nations country team and Government of Burundi developed the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2023-2027, with the objective of contributing to a more prosperous, inclusive and resilient Burundian society by 2027 through five linked outcomes: (i) population benefits from inclusive and sustainable food systems; (ii) the Burundian population, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from an improved governance system and more diversified and inclusive economy, including through regional integration; (iii) the population, according to age groups, especially the most vulnerable, use an adapted social protection system; (iv) the Burundian population, especially youth, women and the most vulnerable, have equitable and quality access to basic social services appropriate to the phase of the life cycle, and (v) everyone benefits from improved environmental and natural resource management practices, including adaptive capacities and effective systems of preparedness and response to shocks.

6. The UNDP contribution to UNSDCF reflects its comparative advantage. Indeed, UNDP leads two outcome groups related to structural transformation and governance, and disaster risk reduction (DRR), environmental and natural resource management. UNDP also co-leads on agribusiness with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Results from the Independent

¹ ISTEEDU: EICVMB 2019-2020.

² UNSDCF 2023-2027.

³ UNDP Millennium Development Goals report 2015.

⁴ Rapport d'actualisation des indicateurs de suivi de la mise en œuvre des ODD, 2021.

⁵ UNDP 2018-2027, the access rate to electricity is less than 5 per cent of the population (52.1 per cent of urban households and 2 per cent of rural households).

⁶ Mo Ibrahim index of African Governance, 2020.

Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) and others found UNDP successfully provided substantive advisory and technical support to strengthening the national development planning systems despite a persistent need to reinforce development coordination. While international financial institutions (IFIs) supported public finance management, UNDP focused on result-based management, monitoring and evaluation, including Sustainable Development Goals, and led the Development Finance Assessment process.

7. The UNDP intervention on land degradation contributed to food systems and reinforced the impact of World Bank, European Union, and International Organization for Migration (IOM) actions on resilience.⁷ Following risks mapped by IOM and the Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment training by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNDP will continue to reinforce DRR national risks management and coordination systems, community resilience and strengthening of the national DRR platform for contingency planning in disaster prone provinces.⁸ As co-lead on energy with the World Bank, UNDP will continue investing in reforms and expanding access to renewable energy in rural areas,⁹ building on European Union, World Bank, and Belgian Enabel interventions on energy infrastructure in urban areas. In the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFTAM), UNDP contributed to improving the national response to these non-communicable diseases, including COVID-19, strengthening the national health system. UNDP developed and experimented innovative models (digitalization of civil registry, land certification, and youth entrepreneurship). Putting these to scale, require adequate legal frameworks and reforms, innovative partnerships, and diversifying resource mobilisation options.

8. The programme aligns to the National Development Plan (NDP) priority of structural transformation of the economy. Leveraging its Sustainable Development Goals integrator role and sourcing from the six signature solutions and three enablers, UNDP contributes to the three directions of change in the Strategic Plan, 2022-2025,¹⁰ to address cross-sectoral weak governance and low institutional capacities. Building on UNDP 2.0 Offer “Beyond Recovery: Towards 2030”, and the UNDP strategic offer for Africa, the programme will capitalize on innovative models, technical resources, United Nations Volunteers (UNV) expertise (twenty-nine deployed in different country office units), and tools available at corporate and regional levels to support SDG acceleration processes and overcome systemic and structural development challenges in the country. By engaging in the Gender Seal process, UNDP positions effective gender equality at all levels. Using the People 2030 strategy, UNDP is transforming its organizational culture, efficiency, and effectiveness for better results. UNDP will capitalize on global policy and expertise networks, including UNV, the Strategic Innovation Unit, the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa Resilience and Finance Hubs, and the Africa Borderlands Centre to provide strategic advisory services, support digital transition, and build capacity for innovative solutions and integrated area-based programming.

9. In alignment with NDP priorities, UNSDCF, lessons learned, and comparative advantages, UNDP will contribute to United Nations System collective efforts through: (i) inclusive and sustainable food systems; (ii) governance systems, inclusive and diversified economy, including regional integration; (iii) environmental and natural resource management, and DRR. Integrated interventions in these areas are expected to have effects on UNSDCF outcomes 3 and 4.

⁷ See <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/12715?tab=documents>.

⁸ See <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/detail/19457>.

⁹ See <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/detail/21448>.

¹⁰ The three development settings in the UNDP 2022-2025 Strategic Plan are: (a) Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions, (b) no one left behind, centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development, (c) resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. The UNDP proposed programme aligns with the UNSDCF vision of a more prosperous, inclusive, and resilient Burundian society by 2027. Poor governance systems and the limited capacities of state institutions and actors at national and local levels to protect and deliver adequate services, including health render the business climate unfavourable to promote diversification of the economy beyond the agricultural sector (39.6 per cent of gross domestic product and 84 per cent jobs).¹¹ As this includes the inadequate governance of natural resources—access to land, unequal and limited access to clean energy, weaknesses in the DRR system, and multiple effects of climate change—the theory of change is based on the hypotheses that IF UNDP fosters transformative governance through accountable and effective institutions, and supports enabling policies/strategies for investments and private sector engagement including in agribusiness, and IF economic growth is sustained, and IF UNDP leverages vertical funds, technological innovation for sustainable resilience at all levels to also benefit food systems, with the assumption there is political will, strong synergies among actors, an effective fight against corruption, open political space and improved business environment, and effective implementation of the law on new administrative units, THEN Burundians will benefit from inclusive and sustainable food systems, a strengthened system of governance and more diversified and inclusive economy, including regional integration, an adapted social protection system, improved equitable and quality access to basic services, and improved environmental and natural resource management practices such as adaptive capacities and effective systems of preparedness and response to shocks.

11. Given its unique mandate, UNDP views the five UNSDCF priorities as interrelated and applies a holistic approach based on its integrator role, comparative advantages, and demonstrated track records, all evidenced by ICPE findings and those from other evaluations. The programme—developed in close collaboration with national stakeholders¹² as part of a broader consultation process—is aligned with Agenda 2030, UNDP Strategic Plan, NDP¹³ and PNCP-SS-PCE¹⁴ priorities. The programming principles of gender mainstreaming, human rights-based approaches, result-based management, and resilience are applied to ensure no one is left behind. UNDP uses systems thinking and portfolio approach to build synergies across UNSDCF priorities and engage with a wider network of partners. UNDP will work with other United Nations partners to: (i) address gender equality and women’s empowerment, including sexual and gender-based violence, and (ii) foster inclusivity by empowering youth, and the most vulnerable persons including minorities and people living with disabilities.

12. Under Outcome 1 UNDP will support the prevention of land degradation, land policy including digitalization of land certification to benefit food production by focusing on developing inclusive and sustainable food systems since agriculture is a significant GDP contributor and considering the impact of climate change on production. UNDP will contribute to inclusive frameworks, promote decent jobs and innovative entrepreneurship for women and youth, particularly in the agro-pastoral sector. Investments in micro, small and medium-size enterprise development, policies and value chains in selected sectors (handicrafts, blue, green, and circular economies) are expected to diversify economic opportunities benefiting people living with disabilities and improve the empowerment of youth and women, taking into account sub-regional market needs and opportunities in the food processing sector, thus contributing to a reduction in the proportion of people living below the poverty line, while contributing to social protection. In close collaboration with FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP), UNDP will co-lead on food

¹¹ NDP 2018-2027.

¹² Reference to NV n°204.15/142/MAECD/22, the Government has established a multi-actor steering committee to concretize effective national ownership throughout the CPD development.

¹³ The programme aligns with NDP 2018-2027 strategic priorities: (i) boosting growth sectors; (ii) develop human capital; (iii) protect the environment, adapt to climate change, and improve land use planning; (iv) strengthen democracy, governance, the rule of law and the safeguard of national sovereignty; (v) strengthen resource mobilization mechanisms and develop cooperation and partnership.

¹⁴ The National Program for the Capitalization of Peace, Social Stability and Promotion of Economic Growth with the following priorities: Good governance; Public health; Agriculture and livestock as well as socio-economic infrastructure; Youth employment in the industrialization of the country; Social Protection of retirees and other vulnerable; Peace and reconciliation.

security and nutrition, and promote public-private partnerships, in collaboration with the Government of Belgium and related donors.

13. UNDP will continue to co-lead on the nexus approach of implementing inclusive durable solutions for internally displaced people (IDPs), women and the most vulnerable populations within the framework of the Joint Refugees Return and Reintegration Plan. This will take place in the context of joint efforts where UNHCR leads on support to voluntary return and provides legal assistance to returnees; IOM performs protection monitoring and livelihood services; UNICEF advises on water, sanitation, and hygiene, education and health; WFP leads on nutrition; the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) facilitates uptake of sexual and gender-based violence protocols; and OCHA coordinates needs assessments. These interventions are projected to impact economic competitiveness and structural transformation with effects on national food systems.

14. Outcome 2 aspires to strengthen governance systems and promote a diversified and inclusive economy through regional integration. UNDP will target strategic structural reforms to reinforce accountability and transparency in public administration at all levels, with a particular focus on local development. To accomplish this UNDP will reinforce synergies with IFIs to strengthen institutions and promote policies/strategies such as the industrialization policy with United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), national tourism strategy with the World Trade Organization (WTO), and cross-border trade strategy with UNCTAD, building on regional integration, specifically on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, East African Community and Economic Community of Central African States. Reinforcing cooperation with the Government of Belgium and relevant donors, UNDP will contribute to private investment (including in food systems) with the aim of promoting a diversified and inclusive economy. Moreover, UNDP will support development planning processes and partner with IFIs to foster strategic public finance reforms and domestic resource mobilization vis-à-vis the Integrated National Financing Framework for Sustainable Development Goals, as the International Monetary Fund supports monetary policy, and UNICEF and UN Women and IFIs contribute to state budgeting.

15. UNDP will target non-traditional partners to foster South-South and triangular cooperation in support of experience sharing and effective public policy strategies that contribute to reinforcing institutional capacities at all levels for the delivery of basic services including health population metrics. UNDP will reinforce partnerships with the GFTAM to support the uninterrupted provision of drugs to people living with HIV/AIDS and affected by malaria and tuberculosis, and strengthen the capacity of national and community health structures to prevent and respond to epidemics. In line with the division of labour within the joint programme on HIV/AIDS, UNDP will collaborate with the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF and others to advocate for the rights of affected persons including priority populations, combatting human rights barriers and stigmatization.

16. UNDP will develop complementarities with the United Nations country team and the private sector to capitalize on development partners acting to support citizen participation, Japan, and Switzerland contributing to community security and social cohesion. UNDP will support strengthening rule of law in institutions, judiciary (penal chain), and human rights through the Universal Periodic Review process in coordination with Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the integrated response to sexual and gender-based violence with UN-Women. UNDP will engage with civil society organizations (CSOs), indigenous groups, and youth and women organizations to promote citizen participation, capitalization of peace, and social cohesion.

17. Outcome 3 focuses on environmental and natural resource management where UNDP will promote best practices that augment national system capacities for mitigating, adapting, and responding to shocks, which contribute to the achievement UNSDCF Outcome 5. The programme

will strengthen resilience at all levels of promoting inclusive and sustainable food systems while also ensuring effective environmental management. UNDP will adopt a multi-sector approach, bringing together sustainable and accelerated low-carbon and livelihood transformative solutions benefiting the most affected populations (women, youth, people living with disabilities, and minority groups).

18. Regarding DRR, UNDP will contribute to implementing the national strategy while, in tandem, OCHA supports the government in sharing experiences with South-South and triangular cooperation and IOM assists in mapping national risks, landscape restoration and contributing to the early recovery of affected populations. In partnership with the government, private sector, relevant development partners, United Nations country team, GEF/GCF, and IFIs, and building on World Bank's climate and environmental fragility factors diagnosis, UNDP will strengthen at all levels, capacities of targeted institutions, policies and mechanisms for sustainable management of ecosystems, waste management, and mitigation, adaption, and community resilience to climate change, including data. Capitalizing on the current partnership with the Government of Belgium and European Union, UNDP will leverage vertical funding to expand initiatives that secure and strengthen land restoration and governance practices, biodiversity conservation, and access to ecosystem services for vulnerable, marginalized groups, and indigenous populations.

19. In partnership with the European Union, IFIs, and private sector, and capitalizing on GEF/GCF opportunities, UNDP supports government efforts to implement nationally determined contributions to increasing access to renewable energy, using innovative technologies for revitalizing local economies. UNDP supports the mobilization of "green" and innovative financing, as well as development of gender-sensitive initiatives with efforts to address gender disparities. In collaboration with relevant partners, UNDP will strengthen behavioural change, the adoption of good practices and promotion of sustainable means of production, thus contributing to inclusive and sustainable food systems as well as effective environmental management.

20. All programme components will specifically target women and youth, IDPs, people living with disabilities, migrants and those most risk of being left behind to reduce inequalities while considering the specific and strategic needs of various populations. Given on-going administrative reforms that affect the number of local administrative units, UNDP will concentrate on scaling interventions in host communities where there are high numbers of returnees and IDPs and in disaster-prone regions. Based on socio-economic and human development indicators, UNDP will focus on the most vulnerable regions, specifically in north, east, and Central Burundi and selected areas where vulnerabilities are high in the south. Institutional support and contributions to selected strategic policies and reforms will have a nation-wide impact.

III. Programme and risk management

21. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organizational Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

22. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

23. Programme implementation may face multidimensional risks. Concerning security and political risks, various country programme document (CPD) stakeholders could be involved in electoral campaigns during the local and legislative elections (2025), or the 2027 presidential election, which could jeopardize availability for CPD implementation and delay the achievement

of programme results. Persisting cross-border tensions in the Great Lakes sub-region may negatively impact programme implementation, particularly in border areas, which has the potential to increase the displacement of local populations and further deteriorate existing humanitarian crises. Furthermore, these can hinder social cohesion and peace capitalization processes. To manage these risks, UNDP will work with stakeholders to establish a monitoring and early warning system, conduct conflict sensitivity analyses and programme criticality exercises that contribute to adjusting the programme scope. Civic education programmes that target youth will rely on reinforcing social media and civil society engagement.

24. Existing stereotypes and cultural beliefs may jeopardize gender equality mainstreaming efforts, including specific programme benefits for women and the application of human-rights approach. UNDP will apply corporate social and environmental standards (including gender marker and screening) to identify and mitigate the impact of gender stereotypes and negative cultural beliefs, as well as the potential environmental impact of activities related to the promotion of value chains. UNDP action will involve close collaboration with local communities, use of best practices and development of innovative, durable solutions, as well as investing in accountability mechanisms and regular programme and project quality assessments at inception and implementation phases to ensure potential risks and impacts are identified and management plans implemented.

25. The programme will integrate portfolio and results-based approaches to sustain effectiveness and efficiency, ensuring contributions to the UNSDCF are in line with national priorities and the Strategic Plan 2022-2025 to augment 2030 Agenda progress. The programme is based on diversifying strategic alliances and funding sources to expand opportunities to fund innovative solutions to complex development challenges. Partnerships will be strengthened and diversified with other traditional and non-traditional bilateral development partners and multilateral agencies, the private sector, and national institutions. Moreover, UNDP will systematically apply due diligence guidelines to mitigate risks when engaging with private sector. It will participate in United Nations development system working and results groups on joint initiatives. By adhering to Business Operations Strategy (BOS), UNDP will ensure cost-effectiveness and mitigate the risk of inflation on the prices of goods.

26. The national ministry in charge of cooperation ensures responsibility for coordination while other national and sub-national entities are core implementing partners. A joint Steering Committee will be established with the participation of ministries representatives and those from civil society, beneficiaries, the private sector, and other relevant partners. Using the risk monitoring matrix as an early warning, risk management and decision-making tool, the steering committee will regularly monitor and analyse mitigating measures.

27. UNDP will support the Government of Burundi in: (i) establishing South-South and triangular cooperation by identifying and promoting systematic sharing of solutions, experiences, innovations, and good practices that will be used to reinforce national capacities and inform strategic reforms and choices of the government, and (ii) improving dialogue and coordination with development partners. UNDP will leverage the Peacebuilding Fund and similar multi-partner trust funds (MPTFs) and continue engaging closely with donors from Canada, Switzerland, the British High Commission, Japan, Republic of Korea, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, India, Turkey, United States of America, and Team Europe through field trips, events, and co-creation opportunities.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

28. To ensure results and optimize the use of programme resources, UNDP will develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation plan and actively participate in the United Nations country team monitoring and evaluation working group to effectively capture UNDP contributions to the UNSDCF, NDP 2018-2027, and SDG outcomes. High-level consultations and dialogues will be held twice a year as part of the UNDP process to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the programme. UNDP and the Government of Burundi will jointly organize mid-term and annual

reviews, including annual field visits, to ensure stakeholder ownership of measuring progress towards the achievement of results.

29. Due to limited capacity and coordination, credible and updated data is lacking to measure progress towards programme results and guide strategic reforms and government decisions. In support to the National Institute of Statistics, UNDP will actively contribute to the United Nations country team joint initiative on data. In line with ICPE recommendations, UNDP will continue to promote innovative and digitized monitoring and evaluation systems that measure qualitative and quantitative results. Satisfaction surveys will be conducted with beneficiaries to inform programme implementation. Special attention will be given to the participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in decision-making.

30. At least 5 per cent of the programme budget will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation, sensemaking, and reporting on CPD results. In addition, and in line with the UNDP gender equality strategy and gender marker protocol, at least 15 per cent of the programme budget will be invested in specific interventions benefiting gender equality and women empowerment.

Annex – Results and resources framework for Burundi (2024-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL (PND): Strengthen democracy, governance, the rule of law and the safeguard of national sovereignty. Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 16 Agenda 2063: Goals 1, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18 and 20.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2027, Burundi's populations, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from a strengthened system of governance and a more diversified and inclusive economy, including through regional integration.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (<i>including indicators, baselines targets</i>)	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
A. Proportion of the population that considers corruption to be important. Baseline: 2019 a. National: 92% b. Urban: 86.4% c. Rural: 93.4% d. Female: 92% e. Men: 93.2% Target (2027): a. 75% b. 60% c. 80% d. 75% e. 80%	Source: Integrated Survey on Living Conditions of Households (ISLH) Frequency: Bi-yearly Responsible: National Statistics Institute of Burundi (INSBU)	Output 1.1. Open, innovative, participatory, and accountable governance systems strengthened for State and non-state institutions and actors. Indicator 1.1.1. Number of measures to strengthen accountability, prevent corruption, and mainstream anti-corruption into public management, service delivery and other sectors, including digitalized processes. Baseline (2023):0 Target (2027):3 Source: Anti-corruption tribunal Frequency: Annually	Ministry of Justice; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Gender; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of East African Community Affairs, Youth, Sport and Culture; Ministry of Communication, Information Technology and Media; NHRC; Ombudsman; Netherlands; Enabel; CSO, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), National Bar Association, INEC; INSBU; African Development Bank; World Bank, European Union; UN-Women; UNV, and the governments of Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.	Regular: 12,778 Other: 11,501
		Indicator 1.1.2. Number of initiatives, to promote civil society involvement in the public sphere, access to information. Baseline (2023) :0 Target (2027): 2 Source: Partners reports Frequency: Annually Indicator 1.1.3. Number of people (disaggregated by gender and age) with knowledge acquired to meaningfully participate in decision making processes at all levels.		

		<p>Baseline (2023) :0</p> <p>Target (2027): TBD</p> <p>Source: INEC</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>		
<p>B. % of women represented in decision-making bodies in the public sector.</p> <p>Baseline (2022):</p> <p>a. Senate: 41.03%</p> <p>b. MPs: 39.02%</p> <p>c. Government: 31.25%</p> <p>d. Governors: 17%</p> <p>e. Communal administration: 36%</p> <p>f. Hill/neighbourhood counsellors: 20%</p> <p>g. Hill leaders: 8%</p> <p>h. Abahuza: 27.69%</p> <p>Target (2027):</p> <p>a. 50%</p> <p>b. 45%</p> <p>c. 31.25%</p> <p>d. 22%</p> <p>e. 40%</p> <p>f. 30%</p> <p>g. 30%</p> <p>h. 27.6%</p>	<p>Source: Independent Electoral Commission Report</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Responsible: Ministry of Gender</p>	<p>Output 1.2. Civic space and access to justice expanded, discrimination addressed, and rule of law, human rights and equity strengthened.</p>		
		<p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of public monitoring, accountability, and protection mechanisms in line with international human rights standards reinforced.</p> <p>Baseline (2023):0</p> <p>Target (2027):2</p> <p>Source: NHRC</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Number of institutions with strengthened public administration and core government functions for</p> <p>a) improved service delivery b) community safety c) social cohesion.</p> <p>Baseline (2023):</p> <p>a) 15</p> <p>b) 98</p> <p>c) 1</p> <p>Target (2027):</p> <p>a) 15</p> <p>b) 114</p> <p>c) 2</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator1.2.3. Number of people supported, who have access to justice: Female, male, youth, IPDs and returnees, Batwa.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 73749</p> <p>Target (2027): 103,249</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>		

		<p>Indicator 1.2.4. Number of women leadership and equal participation in decision-making in: Public institutions, elected offices, including parliaments, mediation, reconciliation, and peace-building mechanisms, natural resource management. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2027): 100 Source: Ministry of Gender Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.5 Number of initiatives to prevent sexual and gender-based violence by addressing harmful social norms and gender discriminatory roles and practices. Baseline (2023): 2 Target (2027): 4 Source: Ministry of Gender Frequency: Annually</p>		
<p>C. Percentage of industry and services excluding public administration in GDP and employment.</p> <p>Baseline (2019) GDP: a. Products of the food and beverage industries (including meat): 3.8% b. other manufacturing products: 2.2% c. Sales: 3.6%. d. repairs: 0.2% e. transport: 1.1%. f. communication: 3% g. banking and insurance 5.9% h. hotels and restaurants: 12.4%.</p> <p>Employment: i. Industry: 3.1%. j. trade: 3.8%. k. services (excluding public administration): 6%.</p> <p>Target (2027) GDP: TBD</p> <p>Employment: TBD</p>	<p>Indicators: C, D, E, F: Source: ISLH Frequency: Bi yearly</p> <p>Responsible: INSBU</p>	<p>Output 1.3. National capacities for steering, coordinating, and reporting on public policies are strengthened for the acceleration of the Sustainable Development Goals, structural transformation and diversification of the economy including through regional integration.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Number of institutions, policies/strategies in place or strengthened that promote or facilitate promotion of private investment. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2027):2 Source: Ministry of Finance Frequency: Annually</p> <p>1.3.2. Number of policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks developed by public and private actors to align public and private finance with the Sustainable Development Goals. Baseline (2023):0 Target (2027): 2 Source: Ministry of Finance Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance; Ministry of the Interior; National Parliament; Enabel; European Union; governments of Belgium and the Netherlands; the private sector; GFTAM, Ministry of Health, UNV.</p>	

<p>D. Export growth rate Baseline (2022): 20,9% Target (2027): 35%</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>E. Proportion of active youth (15-35 years) neither in employment, nor in education, nor in training Baseline (2019) a. National: 92 b. Urban: 86.4 c. Rural: 93.4 d. Women: 92% e. Men: 93.2%.</p> <p>Target (2027) a. 75% b. 60% c. 80% d. 75% e. 80%</p> <p>F. Rate of access to administrative and financial services Baseline (2019): a. Administration: 12.6% b. Justice: 5.4% c. Civil status: 9.3%, d. Police: 2.7% e. Provincial administration/municipalities: 0.7%, F. Financial: 10%</p> <p>Target (2027): a. 25%, b. 17%, c. 23%, d. 17%, e. 15% F. 30%</p>		<p>Indicator 1.3.3. Number of institutions, policies/strategies put in place/strengthened for competitiveness. Baseline (2023):0 Target (2027): 2 Source: Ministry of Finance Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.4. Number of institutions, policies/strategies put in place/strengthened for economic diversification including green and blue economy. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2027): 2 Source: Ministry of Finance Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 1.4. Local governance enhanced for inclusive and equitable access to quality basic services, including health.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1. Number of new measures that have improved the agility and responsiveness of local governance institutions for: provision of basic services and social cohesion. Baseline (2023):0 Target (2027): TBD Source: Ministry of Interior Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2. Number of people disaggregated by sex and group who have access to malaria, HIV, tuberculosis treatment and related services. Baseline (2023): 3,078,753 Target (2027): 3,694,504 Source: Ministry of Public Health Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.3. Number of people disaggregated by sex and group with access to basic services. Baseline (2023): 4,007,313 Target (2027): 6,768,192 Source: UNICEF</p>		
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		Frequency: Annually		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL 2: Boosting growth sectors				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: By 2027, the people of Burundi benefits from inclusive and sustainable food systems. (SGDs 1,2,3,6,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,17 Agenda 2063: Goals 1, 3 and 5.)				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (<i>including indicators, baselines targets</i>)	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
G. Proportion of men and women engaged in agro-industry (agro-sylvo-pastoral systems) with access to finance. Baseline (year): TBD Target (year): TBD	Source: ISLH Frequency: bi-yearly Responsible: (INSBU)	Output 2.1. Growth-enhancing value chains, including in agribusiness, blue, green and circular economy, are promoted for diversification of economic opportunities.	Ministry of Trade; Ministry of Gender; Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock (MINEAGRI); Ministry of Energy; European Union; IFIs; FAO; WFP; UNIDO; UN-Women, UNV, private sector, CSOs.	Regular: 23,808 Other: 57, 852
		<p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of functional value chains (production, storage, processing, marketing, consumption) promoted.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2027): 3 Source: MINEAGRI Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Number of national laws, strategies and policies on value chains developed/revised.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2027): 2 Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3. Number of digital tools used to develop value chains.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2027): 3 Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry Frequency: Annually</p>		

		<p>Indicator 2.1.4. Number of jobs created by through value chain, disaggregated by sector and gender. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2027): 10000 Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry Frequency: Annually</p>		
		<p>Output2.2. Innovative and entrepreneurial solutions developed and promoted for the sustainable empowerment of youth and women, including in the agropastoral sector.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of innovative solutions for youth and women developed and scaled up. Baseline (2023): 3 Target (2027): 4 Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of jobs created for youth and women entrepreneurs. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2027): 10000 Source: Min. Trade and Industry Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3. Existence of a financing mechanisms to support youth and women established or strengthened. Baseline (2023): Yes Target (2027): Yes Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry Frequency: Annually</p>		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Sustainable environmental management and enhanced resilience to climate change and other risks.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #5: By 2027, the people of Burundi benefit from improved environmental and natural resource management practices, including adaptive capacities and systems to prepare for and respond to natural and man-made shocks (Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 16 Agenda 2063, Goal 1, 2, 3 and 17).				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>H. Number of deaths, missing persons and people directly affected attributed to disasters per 100,000 population: Baseline 2021:</p> <p>a. Men - host community members:33,601 b. Women - host community members:44,141 c. Men – IDP: 15,151 d. Female - IDP: 20,576</p> <p>Target 2027:</p> <p>a. 28 000 b. 32 000 c. 3 000 d. 4 000</p>	<p>Source: Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Frequency: Annually Responsible: International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Resilient governance systems for prevention and management of climate and disaster risks that value women's knowledge and capacities strengthened at all levels.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Existence of a national, provincial and community-based multi-hazard early warning system that is inclusive and gender sensitive. Baseline (2023): No Target (2027): Yes Source: Platform report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2. Number of communities that have operationalized gender- and special needs-sensitive preparedness and contingency, response and recovery plans. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2027): 20000 Source: Disaster management national platform report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3. Number of internally displaced persons and host communities with access to integrated and targeted interventions Baseline (2023): 166297 Target (2027): 322413 Source: Platform report Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior; MINEAGRI; Media; Ministry of Gender; Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance; INSBU; European Union; Government of the Netherlands; World Bank; UNV, private sector, CSOs.</p>	Regular: 29,584
				Other: 161, 734

		<p>Output 3.2. National policies and mechanisms strengthened for mitigation, adaptation and community resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Indicator3.2.1. Number of mechanisms and digitalized tools that promote community- nature-based solutions to adapt to climate change impacts. 0 Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2027): 3 Source: MINEAGRI Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. Number of policies implemented for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2027): 4 Source: MINEAGRI Frequency: Annually</p>		
		<p>Output 3.3. Equitable access to affordable clean and renewable energy expanded for targeted communities taking advantage of technological innovations.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. Number of people who gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy disaggregated by sex and groups in rural areas. Baseline (2023): 28,080 Target (2027): 42,350 Source: Ministry of Energy Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2 Number of community structures connected to clean, affordable and sustainable energy. Baseline (2023):7 Target (2027):22 Source: Ministry of Energy Frequency: Annually</p>		

<p>J. Surface of degraded areas as a proportion of land area Baseline 2019: 11.47% Target 2027: 5%</p>	<p>Source: Global Forest Resource Assessment Reports Frequency: Annually Responsible: MINEAGRI</p>	<p>Output 3.4. Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods.</p> <p>3.4.1. Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit-sharing regime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage and scale of ecosystems with enhanced resilience to climate change (hectares and kilometers) • Area of forest and forest land restored (hectares) • Areas of landscapes under improved practices, excluding protected areas (hectares) <p>Baseline (2023): 94053 Target (2027): 122269 Source: MINEAGRI Frequency: Annually</p> <p>3.4.2. Number of people disaggregated by sex and group directly benefiting from mechanisms for biodiversity, water, and climate solutions funded by public and/or private sector resources.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 968 Target (2027): 1452 Source: MINEAGRI Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>MINEAGRI, Ministry of Gender; INSBU; European Union; Government of the Netherlands; IFIs; Media, private sector, CSOs, UNV.</p>	
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