



CF/RAD/USAA/DB01/1997-02317

Expanded Number **CF/RAD/USAA/DB01/1997-02317**

External ID **E/ICEF/1980/P/L.1958 (REC)**

Title

Country Programme Profile - Burundi

Date Created / From Date

Date Registered

Date Closed / To Date

Primary Contact

Home Location **Off of Secy, ExecBoard, UNICEF NYHQ = 3024**

FI2: Status Certain? **No**

4/10/1980

1/1/1997

Contained Records

Owner Location **Off of Secy, ExecBoard, UNICEF NYHQ = 3024**

Current Location/Assignee **Record & Archive Manage Related Functions=80669443 since 3/19/2001 at 1:35 PM**

Record Type **A04 DOC ITEM: E/ICEF 1946 TO 1997 EX BD**

FI3: Record Copy? **No**

!01: In, Out, Internal Rec or Rec Copy

Container

Date Published

Fd3: Doc Type - Format

Da1:Date First Published

Priority

Document Details **Record has no document attached.**

Notes

Document Format Series/Year/SubSeries/Number/Rev: **E/ICEF/1980/P/L.1958 (REC); Doc**

Series/SubSeries/Year/Number/Rev: **E/ICEF/P/L/1980/1958**

Doc Series: **E/ICEF/P/L; Series Valid date on import: 01-Jan-1961; Doc Year: 1980; Doc Number: 1958; Doc Numb Short: 1958; Doc Revision #:**

English, LAvail: E.; LOrig: E-?

Document Alternate Media Store [AMS]: 003; Type AMS: MF

Note PDF or TIF: **Chk_PDF: No; Chk_PDF_Prob: No; Comment: ; Chk_TIF: No; Chk_TIF_prob: No; TIF ID# Start**

= **Print/View Person Submit Image**

Signature of Person Submit

Number of images without cover

Upasana

[Signature]

13



Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/ICEF/P/L.1958(DEC)
18 April 1980

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Programme Committee
1980 session

COUNTRY PROGRAMME PROFILE

Rwanda

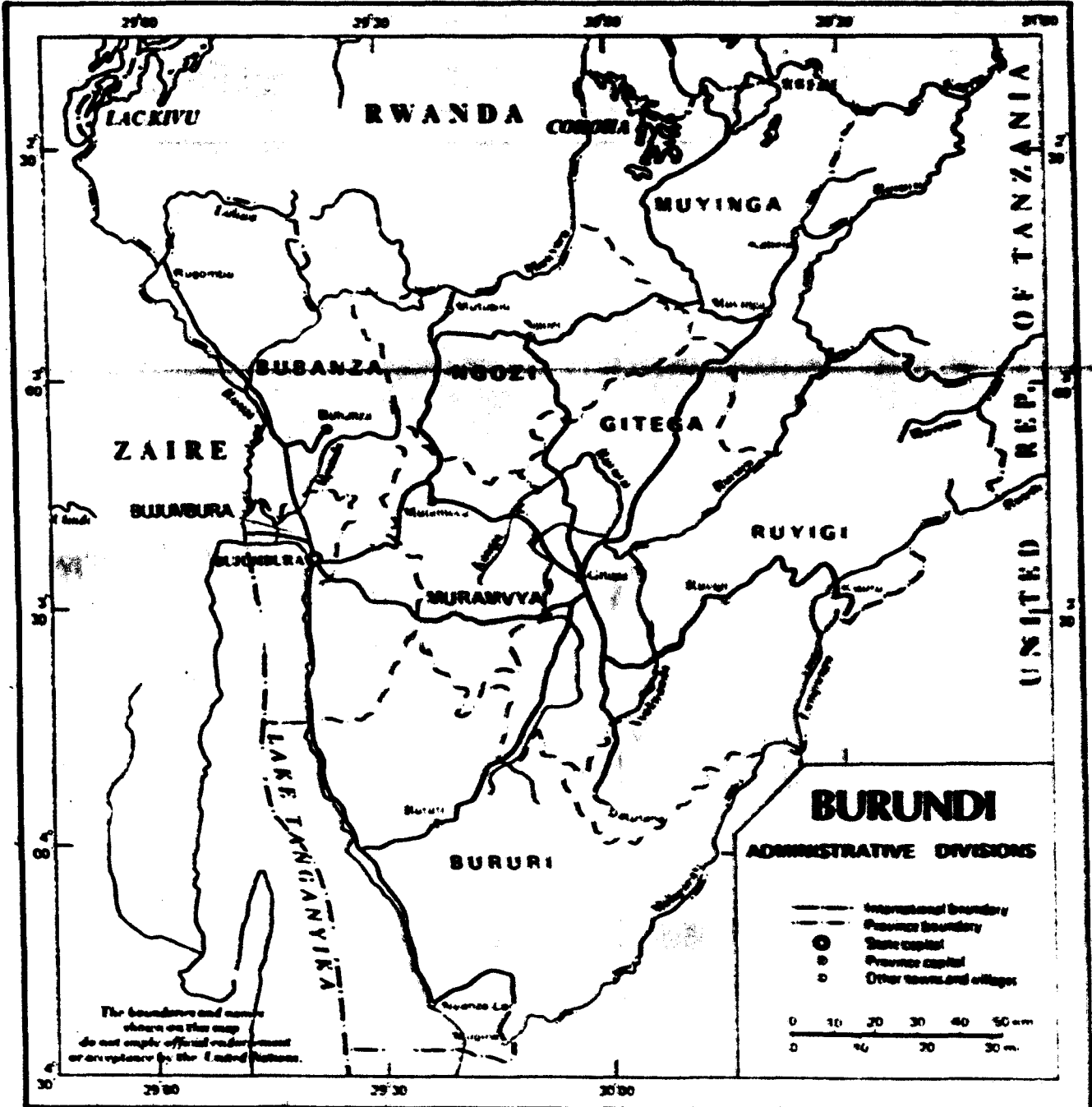
Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Outline map	2
Basic data	3
Programme co-operation 1974-1979	5
1974-1978	5
1979	7
Projected programme co-operation 1980-1983	9
Recommendation to Executive Board for programme co-operation 1980-1982	10

For budget information, see E/ICEF/P/L.1962 (Kenya).

1808C

97-08060



MAP NO 3078 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1978

Basic data

LDC/NSA/UNICEF group I GNP at market prices (1977): \$US 550 M
 Area (1978): 27,834 sq. km. GNP per) 1977: \$US 130
 Population density (1978): 153/sq.km. capita) 1970-77 growth rates: 0.6 per cent

Population projections	1975	1980	1985	1975-80	1980-85
	Population (thousands)			Annual growth rate (per cent)	
Total population	3 934	4 512	5 283	2.74	2.85
Children					
0-15	1 801	2 087	2 438	2.95	3.10
0- 6	917	1 093	1 290	3.50	3.31
7-12	616	689	810	2.24	3.21
13-15	267	305	338	2.65	2.06
16-18	242	278	316	2.73	2.60

Population breakdown, 1975 (per cent)

	Male	Female
Rural	97.67	97.93
Urban	2.33	2.07

Life expectancy at birth (years)

	1950-55	1975-80	1980-85
Male	32.0	43.3	45.3
Female	35.0	46.5	48.6

School enrolment ratios - first level gross (6-11)

	1977 (per cent)
Both sexes	23
Female	18

Priority problems and needs of children

Infant mortality rate (1978):	160 per 1,000
Percentage of children aged 0-6 years:	
With access to health services	10
With access to safe water	18
Served by excreta disposal	10
With moderate/severe malnutrition	30

Other priority problems are the following:

(a) Because of the mountainous and hilly nature of the country, settlements are scattered and isolated, with the result that it is difficult to provide economically feasible social services;

(b) Many of the women of Burundi are overworked, malnourished and anemic. They carry a heavy burden in the production of food and provision of water and fuel. It is estimated that 30 per cent of the small-scale farming in Burundi is managed by women since their husbands often seek employment in the cities or in other countries. All this has a negative effect on the welfare of children;

(c) Food and nutrition problems are among the major concerns of the Government. Cultivable land is insufficient, an average family holding being less than one hectare. Deforestation and soil erosion add to the problem. Top government priority is therefore given to environmental conservation and to agricultural production.

Programme co-operation 1974-1979

Latest commitment: **SUS 2,473,600**
for period 1977-1980
(E/ICEF/P/L.1691/Rev.1)

	<u>Annual expenditures</u>		<u>1979 call-forwards</u>	
	<u>Average</u> <u>1974-78</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Actual</u>
	(in thousands of SUS)			
From balance of earlier commitments on 1 January 1979 and 1979 Board commitments			748	509
From commitments between Board sessions in 1979			<u>122</u>	<u>122</u>
Total	524	857	870	631
<u>Breakdown by field of assistance</u>				
Child health	207	451	220	166
(Basic child health)	(199)	(200)	(120)	(140)
(Water supply and sanitation)	(8)	(251)	(100)	(26)
Child nutrition	81	166	200	190
Social welfare services for children			120	
Education	228	184	300	233
(Formal)	(211)	(136)	(250)	(133)
(Non-formal)	(17)	(48)	(50)	(100)
Planning and project support services	7	56	30	42
Emergency relief	1			

1974-1978

During the period, UNICEF assisted Burundi in programmes related to health, education and rural development.

Health

To strengthen the efficiency of health services, refresher courses for 320 nurses and auxiliaries were organized; preliminary steps were taken for local manufacture of antiseptic soap cakes to be used in the typhus control campaign; a vehicle maintenance unit was established; and the vaccination of children with BCG, DPT, measles and poliomyelitis vaccines was pursued. These activities were largely funded by UNICEF.

Education

In the area of education, the main objective was the reorientation of primary education to the needs of the country and its extension to rural areas.

UNICEF provided assistance for the retraining of 4,000 school principals, inspectors and teachers; the printing and distribution of 130,000 textbooks and 5,000 posters; the equipment of 550 schools with tools for carpentry, masonry and crafts; the extension of the school broadcasting services; and closer supervision of the new methods of teaching introduced with the education reform.

Rural development

The integrated rural development project of Gitega, initiated in 1973-1974, is a joint effort on the part of the Government of Burundi, FAO and UNICEF. One of its main objectives is to demonstrate agricultural methods for the improvement of food production and to raise the nutritional standard of the population. Malnutrition is one of the major causes of the high mortality rate of children from one to five years of age (estimated at approximately 50 per cent). Nutrition courses are integrated in the agricultural activities. Farmers of both sexes learn about the preparation of weaning formulas with the locally grown foods. Farmers are also taught how to develop income-generating activities such as the sale of surplus production; for example, day-old chicks are raised partly to increase protein consumption and partly for sale in order to increase family income. As women are largely responsible for family farming in Burundi, there is a very good opportunity not only to develop income-generating activities but also to organize women's education in many other aspects such as child health, child development and nutrition.

Another interesting aspect of the integrated rural development project is the growing interest amongst farmers in the development of appropriate technology to enable them to improve their living conditions with equipment that they can produce themselves from local materials. UNICEF has been able to provide viable and inexpensive solutions to basic problems such as those outlined below.

Food drying and storage. Thirty per cent of the food harvested is usually eaten by rodents and insects; such equipment as solar dryers and improved traditional silos have been constructed as a demonstration unit. The farmers are now spreading the technique of drying to the entire region.

Women usually walk three to five kilometers

assistance for the construction of frames, for the collection of rain-water at home.

Maize and ground-nut shellers. Women farmers usually spend days in the tedious process of shelling maize and ground-nuts. With advice from UNICEF they were enabled to construct a simple and inexpensive time-saving device for this purpose. Food production was developed in 1978 in a zone covering 219 hectares and planted with maize, soya beans, potatoes and beans. Some 31 tons of fertilizers were used and 1,795 farmers participated in the food-production operation. The progress achieved during the period 1973-1977 has encouraged the extension of activities advocated in the Gitega zone to other areas of the country.

Women's activities

The Government decided to give special attention to the education of women and requested UNICEF aid for this purpose. The assistance included an interregional fellowship in nutrition to a social worker, stipends for the training of social workers in the school of Gitega, agricultural implements, textbooks and vehicles. FAO participated in this project by providing an expert to help in organizing agricultural and income-generating activities for women.

Water supply to rural areas

This project, begun in 1978, was continued in 1979. It is intended to provide 61 per cent of the 136 existing rural health centres and dispensaries with clean water, by using gravity schemes or roof catchment of rain. It is also intended to rehabilitate several thousand springs which were capped 20 to 25 years ago and to cap some others in order to prevent people in the rural areas from drawing water from swamps and streams at the foot of the hills. The project also includes the training of local cadres to carry on the maintenance and capping of springs. In Gitega, 64 springs were protected with the participation of the people. These activities have been funded in part by contributions made jointly by the Canadian Committee for UNICEF and the Canadian Government (CIDA) and in part from UNICEF's general resources.

1979

UNICEF co-operation in 1979 covered the sectors indicated below.

Health sector. Medical equipment and drugs have been supplied for 25 rural health centres. Refrigerators and iceboxes have also been supplied for the nation-wide vaccination campaign. Various vaccines have also been supplied. Spare parts for the vehicles were also provided. Training and refresher courses were given in which 65 nurses and 15 health and sanitary technicians received basic training, while 15 physicians received brief training in tropical medicine.

Education sector. There are now 266 schools fully equipped with agricultural equipment; new school manuals have been printed; a school broadcasting studio has been equipped. Refresher courses were arranged for 22 school inspectors and 230 schoolmasters.

Rural development sector: supplies and equipment for increased food production. Selected seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, and agricultural tools were provided for this aspect of the project. A small village technology demonstration unit has been set up and local artisans and farmers have been trained to construct grain and water storage units and maize shellers. An education project for women farmers was started in September 1979. Stipends for training have been allocated.

Rural water supply. A rural water project for the sanitary control of over 4,000 spring catchments is underway. Supplies and equipment have been provided as well as salaries and training for local workers.

Social sectors. Training has been arranged for three different levels of workers; 25 grass-roots-level trainees have received brief training; 19 intermediate-level workers have taken a six-month course and 5 directors have received fellowships for further training in Africa and Tunisia. Supplies and equipment have been allocated for the training of women in rural social centres.

Call-forward report 1979

The call-forwards fell short of the planned level for 1979 because of delays in the delivery of construction materials for the water supply project and delays in the organization of training courses in the education projects.

Projected programme co-operation 1980-1983

Commitments and notings	Total	<u>Probable yearly call-forwards</u>			
		1980	1981	1982	1983
(in thousands of \$US)					
<u>Commitments</u>					
Balance of commitments for future call-forwards as of 1 January 1980	942	567	375		
Proposed 1980 Board commitment	<u>1 824</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>592</u>	<u>957</u>	
Subtotal	2 766	842	967	957	
Projected future commitments to be prepared	<u>1 100</u>				<u>1 100</u>
Total commitments	3 866	842	967	957	1 100
<u>Notings</u>					
Notings awaiting funding as of 1 January 1980	a/	a/			
Proposed 1980 Board noting	1 700	115	725	860	
Projected future notings to be prepared	<u>800</u>				<u>800</u>
Total notings	2 500	115	725	860	800
Total actual and projected commitments and notings	6 366	957	1 692	1 817	1 900

a/ Unfunded portions of \$2,583,400 from previous "notings" have been withdrawn.

In the immediate future the Government will continue to give priority to enhancing agricultural capacity, with emphasis on household food production and the improvement of nutritional practices.

Expansion of potable water supplies in the rural areas will continue to receive emphasis through the expansion of the natural springs programmes and the drilling of wells and gravity-fed water schemes in regions where this is required.

Wherever possible the projects will be promoted within the context of integrated rural development.

/...

Recommendation to Executive Board
for programme co-operation 1980-1982

Estimated government expenditure: \$US 10,000,000

Agencies: WHO, UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA

Commitments and notings	Total	Probable yearly call-forwards		
		1980	1981	1982
(in thousands of \$US)				
Proposed 1980 Board commitment	1 824	275	592	957
Proposed 1980 Board notings	1 700	115	725	860
Total proposed commitments and notings	3 524	390	1 317	1 817

Structure of proposed programme
(in thousands of \$US)

<u>Field of aid</u>	<u>Commitment</u>	<u>Noting</u>	<u>Type of aid</u>	<u>Commitment</u>	<u>Noting</u>
Health	644	750	Supplies		
Water supply and sanitation	336	700	and equipment	674	1 300
Rural development (women)	464		Training grants	1 150	400
Education	200	250			
Social welfare services for children	180				

This recommendation was developed after a thorough review and evaluation, with the Government, of the previous three-year programme of co-operation. The leading role in the formulation of the new programme was taken by the Ministry of Planning, which sought to co-ordinate the efforts of the various ministries with which UNICEF collaborates. During the months of July and August 1979, working sessions were held under its leadership, attended by representatives of the Ministries of Health, Rural Development, Social Affairs, and Education, as well as by representatives of UNICEF and some of the United Nations agencies concerned.

As the key objective established for the preceding three-year programme proposal remained valid for the years 1980-1982, it was decided that the emphasis in the new programme should be on consolidating and strengthening the actions undertaken during the previous period, without necessarily embarking on new types of activities, although some new elements, such as village technology, would be introduced in the process.

Health

In the field of health, the Government's intermediate objective is to decentralize the provision of health services that would be supported by the rural communities. But in the meantime, the Ministry of Health will provide direct assistance for the strengthening of the health network by improving the equipment of the health units, intensifying and expanding the training of health cadres, and ensuring the regular provision of essential items such as drugs and vaccines.

Having fully accepted the Declaration of Alma-Ata, the Government is committed to the objective of "health for all by the year 2000". A beginning will be made in the development of a primary health care system. Each commune will recruit 12 PHC agents and a total of 936 of these will be trained between January 1980 and the end of 1982. In addition, 75 intermediate-level health workers and 360 paramedical assistants will be trained.

Water supply and sanitation

Efforts for the development of clean water sources will continue in the next three years with even greater vigour. The present plan actually covers five years, until the end of 1982. For the period of the present recommendation, however, it is proposed to provide for the capping of 2,200 natural springs - 300 during 1980, 700 during 1981 and 1,200 during 1982. In the areas where it is more feasible to develop gravity-fed water systems, the objective is to provide a total of 250 kilometers of water piping during the three-year period. Another target for water improvement is the health centres, most of which are currently without clean water. It is intended to provide 26 of these with clean water supplies during the three-year period. In support of these systems, 120 fontainiers will be trained, not only to assist the community people in construction of the sources and piped systems, but also to train them in their upkeep and maintenance.

Education

The objectives in education continue to be the expansion of educational opportunities for children of both sexes in the rural areas and to improve the adaptability of the content of learning to the real needs of the communities. One aspect of this is to introduce the local language, Kirundi, at least for the first few years of a child's primary education. To achieve this goal, 4,900 teachers have to be retrained, as well as 350 school directors and 27 inspectors. To keep up with the expansion in primary education, 120 new schoolteachers and 30 school directors must be trained each year.

In line with the new emphases on vocational training in the curricula, UNICEF assistance will contribute not only to the training, but to the strengthening, of the teacher-training centres.

Rural development

In its support to integrated rural development, given in co-operation with FAO, UNICEF has focused on introducing agricultural skills and nutritional knowledge, and on promoting the participation of women in a practical manner, especially in the Gitaga area. During the period of the present recommendation, this effort will be extended and further intensified. Efforts will also be made to improve the cultivation of food crops as well as small-animal husbandry. Efforts to introduce techniques to conserve food grains and to store clean water will be intensified. The introduction of new village technology techniques, such as the construction of simple but more efficient silos, water cisterns, and grain mills, will be a main feature of the programme during this period. UNICEF assistance will consist of providing some prototype equipment, tools for the construction of such devices and technical expertise.

Social welfare

In co-operation with the Ministry of Social Affairs, UNICEF will finance the provision of technical advice for the reorientation of the system of training of two categories of personnel, the monitricos sociales and the animatricos sociales, who have since 1977 been trained at a specialized community development centre at Gitaga. These workers play vital roles in the rural development activities described above. The new training, therefore, will stress the practical requirements of integrated rural development, which include agriculture and animal husbandry, environmental hygiene, nutrition and child care, and appropriate technology.

Monitoring and assessment

For all the sectors discussed above, provision is made in the programme for more consistent monitoring of the activities and for an assessment of the progress being made towards the attainment of the objectives. This would permit taking the necessary corrective measures to improve the implementation of the programmes.

The "noted" components

The proposed programme of co-operation will require, for its full implementation, special contributions in the amount of \$1,700,000 over and above the requirements from regular resources. The "noting" is required in support of primary health care (\$750,000), water supplies (\$700,000) and of a vigorous effort in pre-school education (\$250,000).

Proposed co-operation

The Executive Director recommends a commitment of \$1,824,000 from general resources for the period 1980-1982; and further recommends that the Board "note" the amount of \$1,700,000 subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions.