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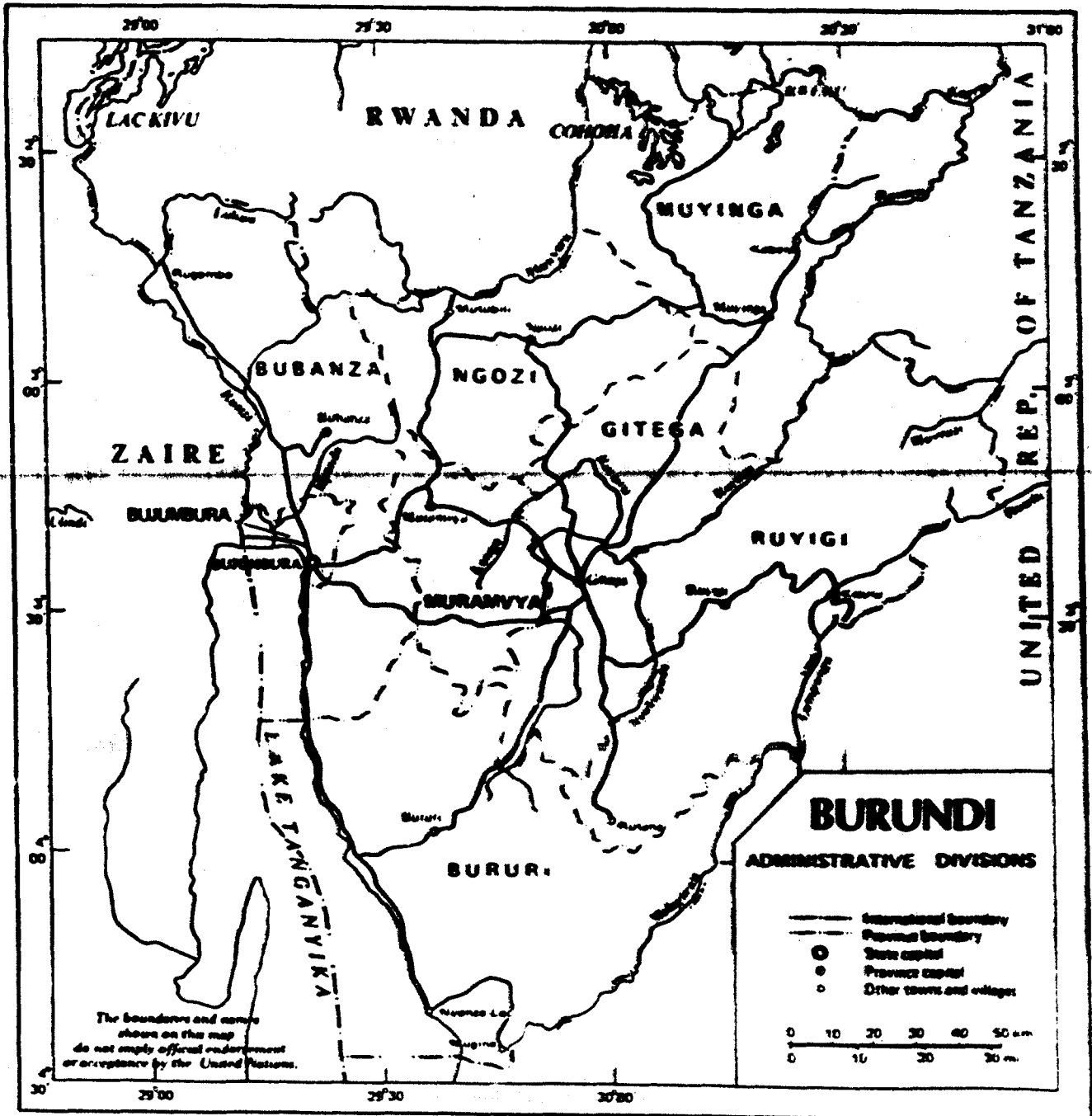
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Burundi

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For budget information see E/ICEF/P/L.2047 (REC) (Kenya).



MAP NO.3028 UNITED NATIONS  
MARCH 1979

## BASIC DATA

LDC/NSA/UNICEF group I

Area (1979): 27,834 sq km

Population density: 157 per sq km

GNP at market prices (1978): \$US 650 million

GNP per capita (1978): \$US 160

GNP per capita growth rate (1970-1978): 1.3 per cent

## Population projections

	Population (thousands)			Annual growth rate (percentage)	
	1975	1980	1985	1975-1980	1980-1985
Total population	3 934	4 512	5 203	2.74	2.05
Children					
0-15	1 801	2 007	2 430	2.95	3.10
0- 6	917	1 093	1 290	3.50	3.31
7-12	616	689	810	2.34	3.21
13-15	267	305	330	2.65	2.05
16-18	242	278	316	2.73	2.00

## Population breakdown (percentage)

	1975	1980	1985
Urban	2.20	2.30	2.50

## Life expectancy at birth (years)

	1950-1955	1975-1980	1980-1985
Male	32.0	43.3	45.3
Female	35.0	46.5	48.6

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

	1978 (percentage)
All children	21
Girls	17

## Percentage of children aged 0-6 years:

With access to health services (1978):	10
With access to safe water supply (1978):	18
Served by excreta disposal facilities (1978):	10
Suffering from moderate or severe malnutrition (1980):	40

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**Priority problems and needs of children**

Population density in Burundi is high, rising to 450 inhabitants per square kilometre in some areas. Combined with the problems of deforestation and land erosion, this has meant that many Burundi families, which average six members, hold less than one hectare of poor-quality land. Food production is therefore very low and malnutrition is increasing among children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. Moreover, in the most populated provinces cash crops are increasingly given precedence over food crops, which adds yet another factor to the increase of malnutrition and high levels of mortality and morbidity.

Although the vast majority of the population lives in rural areas, growing numbers of people, including refugees, are moving into the capital, causing a visible increase in slum dwellings and the problems these generate.

A high proportion of Burundi women are overworked, malnourished and anaemic. It is estimated that they perform 85 per cent of the heavy work entailed in the production of food and the provision of water and fuel.

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PROGRAMME CO-OPERATION, 1975-1980

Latest commitment: \$US 1,824,000  
 for period 1980-1982  
 (E/ICEF/P/L.1958 (REC))

	<u>Annual expenditures</u>		<u>1980 call-forwards</u>	
	<u>1975-1979</u> <u>average</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Actual</u>
	(thousands of US dollars)			
From balance of earlier commitments on 1 January 1980 and 1980 Board commitments	603	1 106	842	1 048
<u>Breakdown by field of assistance</u>				
Child health	174	226	190	237
Water supply and sanitation	58	347	191	354
Child nutrition	101	125	-	134
Social welfare services for children	-	6	144	7
Formal education	229	215	130	197
Non-formal education	27	111	-	85
Planning and project support services	18	76	20	34
Emergency relief	-4	-	-	-
Rural development	-	-	167	-

Health

UNICEF has supported training activities as well as refresher courses for medical and paramedical personnel. A total of 80 doctors took courses in tropical medicine given in Bujumbura by a team of physicians from the Tropical Institute of Antwerp, Belgium. Two hundred nurses and auxiliaries were given initial training, and 560 others took refresher courses. Equipment was provided for a national vaccination programme and to reinforce the physical infrastructure of rural health centres. A total of 60 health centres were equipped. For the typhus programme, insecticides and chemicals for the local production of antiseptic soap were delivered.

The vehicle maintenance unit was reorganized in 1979, two years after its setting up, and has been operating since May 1980 under the supervision of a UNICEF vehicle maintenance expert. UNICEF also provides spare parts.

### Water supply

On the basis of a first feasibility study carried out in 1977 by a UNICEF consultant, proposals were drawn up for the capping of springs and water catchment for rural dispensaries. The project did not get off the ground until September 1979, however, because of difficulties in obtaining warehouse and office space and delays in the delivery of supplies and equipment, so the intervening time was used for briefing government officials and for recruiting and training skilled trainers for handymen. Since the project was launched, implementation has steadily improved. UNICEF has supported this project by funding a water expert and a national counterpart who joined the project in June 1980, as well as the salaries of the administrative personnel. UNICEF has also subsidized the training of pump maintenance and community workers and has supplied vehicles and equipment including pipes, cement and plastic sheets.

### Education

UNICEF has collaborated with the Government in implementing its education reform programme, which includes teaching the national language and subjects adapted to rural needs. Priority was given to training and refresher courses for 300 school principals, 27 school inspectors and 4,000 primary-school teachers. Equipment for school gardens was supplied, as were 24 mopeds and 10 vehicles. Fifty tonnes of paper were supplied in each of the years 1977, 1978 and 1980 for the printing of school manuals and textbooks.

### Integrated rural development

UNICEF assisted the Government with a project in Gitega Province designed to increase the production of food for home consumption and hence improve the nutrition of mothers and children. Demonstration and development units for appropriate technology were set up to provide farmers, particularly women, with locally made items that would not only aid in food production and conservation but also lighten the tasks of women. Among the items developed were water jars, food driers, silos and food storage devices. In 1979 an FAO expert in women's affairs, funded by UNICEF, evolved a programme to complement these activities with nutrition and hygiene education. Seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and agricultural tools were provided for the farmers of the province. Finally, UNICEF helped to fund practical workshops and the salaries of artisans and animateurs.

### Call-forward report, 1980

Although the rural water supply project did not start up until late 1979, it was then able to push ahead with considerable success during 1980, when 420 water points were completed rather than the 350 planned. Since it did not seem desirable to allow this momentum to be lost, the call-forward levels were higher than envisaged.

## PROJECTED PROGRAMME CO-OPERATION, 1981-1984

Commitments and notings	Total	Probable yearly call-forwards			
		1981	1982	1983	1984
(thousands of US dollars)					
<b>Commitments</b>					
Balance of commitments for future call-forwards as of 1 January 1981					
From general resources	1 765	894	871	-	-
From supplementary funding	1	1	-	-	-
Projected future commitments to be prepared	2 592	-	86	1 166	1 340
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>4 358</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>1 340</b>
<b>Notings</b>					
Notings awaiting funding as of 1 January 1981					
	1 700	840	860	-	-
Proposed 1981 Board noting	1 000	500	500	-	-
Projected future notings to be prepared	1 400	-	-	700	700
<b>Total notings</b>	<b>4 100</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Total actual and projected commitments and notings</b>					
	<b>8 458</b>	<b>2 235</b>	<b>2 317</b>	<b>1 866</b>	<b>2 040</b>
<b>Breakdown of total by field of assistance</b>					
Child health					
General resources	1 303	343	310	320	330
Supplementary funding	912	137	375	200	200
Water supply and sanitation					
General resources	1 543	780	147	266	350
Supplementary funding	2 050	500	850	350	350
Social welfare services for children					
	587	70	150	177	190
Formal education					
General resources	465	100	100	115	150
Supplementary funding	200	50	50	50	50
Non-formal education					
Supplementary funding	350	65	85	100	100
Rural development					
	1 048	190	250	288	320



1981-1982

Health

In late 1980, the Government of Burundi initiated a pilot vaccination project. After evaluation, this pilot experiment will be replicated in another province in 1981 and in two other provinces in 1982. UNICEF will contribute supplies, equipment and vaccines.

Refresher courses will be held for medical and paramedical personnel. Thirty doctors will receive courses in tropical medicine, 120 nurses will be trained and 200 more will receive refresher courses. Up to 360 primary health workers will be trained during each of the two coming years with UNICEF assistance. UNICEF will equip a total of 47 health centres.

The reorganization of the vehicle maintenance unit and garage, and training of its local staff, will continue during 1981 and 1982, when the Government will take over the project.

Education

In addition to providing supplies and equipment for activities in home economics and appropriate technology, UNICEF will actively support initial and refresher training for 4,900 schoolteachers, 300 school principals, and 27 school inspectors, to back up the Government's educational reform programme.

UNICEF has also helped to promote interest in pre-school activities through a visit by its regional pre-school adviser and by paying the stipends for two nationals to attend a six-week course in pre-school techniques in Mauritius. This area will be explored further in 1981 and 1982.

Rural development

Rural development remains a priority concern of the Government, for which the World Bank will shortly be providing support, initially in Gitega Province. UNICEF will consequently be able to expand its own coverage in 1981 and 1982. The appropriate technology and women's activities will remain in operation, and will also now be extended to the provinces of Ngozi and Buhanza. The activities will be dovetailed with an existing co-operative system being supported by ILO. These co-operatives are not only buying and selling points for farmers, but are also used to provide information and education in agriculture, nutrition and hygiene. The co-operatives have the added merit that they will be taking over the full costs of salaries and local materials, which UNICEF has been paying up till now in Gitega Province.

### Social development

Training and retraining will be provided for social monitrices and animatrices following the new curricula developed at a workshop held in Gitega in 1980. The courses will be more practical and more closely tailored to the felt needs of rural women. Supplies and equipment will be distributed to rural women's centres, and particular efforts will be made to develop educational materials adapted for use by personnel working in rural areas.

### Water supply

Some 700 springs will be capped in 1981 and studies for gravity-fed systems will be carried out. The training of pump maintenance workers will be continued, and will include sanitation education.

### Project support communications (PSC)

PSC activities will be expanded to support the UNICEF-assisted projects in education, water, health, hygiene and nutrition. In addition, several seminars will be held for various women's groups (Department of Social Affairs, Union of Burundi Women and Co-operative Movement). These groups will be largely responsible for the development of PSC materials.

### 1983-1984

Work will begin in 1981 to prepare a recommendation for programme co-operation in 1983 and 1984. No major divergence from the existing programme is envisaged, although it is believed that pre-school activities will play a larger part.

RECOMMENDATION TO EXECUTIVE BOARD  
FOR PROGRAMME CO-OPERATION, 1981-1982

Proposed noting: \$US 1,000,000

Estimated government expenditure: \$US 3,500,000

Participating agencies: UNDP, WHO

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Structure of proposed co-operation  
(thousands of US dollars)

<u>Field of aid</u>	<u>Noting</u>	<u>Type of aid</u>	<u>Noting</u>
Water supply and sanitation	1 000	Supplies, including freight	800
		Training grants	50
		Project support	150

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Water supply and sanitation ("noted" project)

The proposed project, should funds become available, aims at expanding the present water supply programme - specifically, by ensuring safe water for rural dispensaries throughout the country. This would involve providing clean water to approximately 430,000 people through the improvement of some 4,300 water points.

This will be accomplished either by means of gravity-fed systems including some 250 kilometres of piping or by rain-water collection. In addition to the supplies and equipment needed for the project, technical personnel to complete and maintain the systems will be trained; these will include some 120 community workers. An intensive health education programme will accompany the construction activities.

Proposed co-operation

To support this project, the Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board "note" the amount of \$1,000,000 for the period 1981-1982, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions.

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