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Short-duration country programme document

Burundi

Summary

The short-duration country programme document for Burundi is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval. The Board is requested to approve the aggregate indicative budget of \$6,973,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$7,930,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific purpose contributions, for the year 2008.

The situation of children and women

1. During the period of the previous country programme for Burundi (2005-2007), the country has undergone significant political changes. A post-conflict Constitution was adopted by referendum in February 2005, voting of local councils and legislative bodies culminated with the election of a new Government in August 2005, and a comprehensive cease-fire agreement was signed with the last armed movement (*Forces Nationales de Libération* (Palipehutu-FNL) on 7 September 2006. Security has been restored in most of the country. However, Burundi still faces a severe social crisis, with weak social service delivery and eroded social capital. Economic growth, which resumed in 2001, has been supported by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, culminating in Burundi reaching the completion point for the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. The Government issued its most recent Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2007-2009 in August 2006 and submitted it to the Bretton Woods institutions in September 2006. Among the main guiding principles of the PRSP are peacebuilding

* E/ICEF/2007/8.

and conflict prevention, as well as the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, thus setting the basis for government policies that address the needs of children and women.

2. On 31 December 2006, the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) successfully completed its mandate and its peacekeeping operations were handed over to the African Union. ONUB was succeeded by the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), established by Security Council resolution 1719 (2006). United Nations agencies, including UNICEF, operate within BINUB under the leadership of an Executive Representative of the Secretary-General (ERSG) for the period 2007-2008. In resolution 1719, the Security Council also urged BINUB to focus on and support of the rights of women and gender considerations as set out in its resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. The human rights situation remains precarious and is considered as one of the most important priorities for peace consolidation, together with the fight against impunity and corruption. The United Nations Peacebuilding Commission declared Burundi eligible to benefit from the Peacebuilding Fund to ensure peace consolidation. This provides additional opportunities to leverage resources for children.

3. In addition to these major political changes, there has been a dramatic evolution in the socio-economic situation. Burundi is densely populated, with a high fertility rate (6.8) which is linked to high infant, child and maternal mortality rates. The 2005 multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) indicated that from 2000 to 2005, the infant mortality rate decreased from 156 to 120 per 1,000 live births and the under-five mortality rate from 233 to 176 per 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio decreased from 855 to 615 per 100,000 live births. These positive developments will be reinforced by the Government's declaration of free access to health services for children under five years of age and pregnant women. The National Nutrition Survey (2005) showed that the acute malnutrition rate decreased from around 10 to 7 per cent. However, at 53 per cent, the prevalence of chronic malnutrition is one of the highest in the region. Only 64 per cent of the population have access to potable water and fewer than 32 per cent have access to safe sanitation facilities.

4. The Government declaration of free primary education in August 2005 resulted in a 75-per-cent increase in first-grade enrolment and a 27-per-cent increase in total primary-school enrolment in 2005-2006. Some 3,028 children identified as being associated with armed groups and forces were demobilized under an 18-month reintegration package. However, children associated with the Palipehutu-FNL have yet to be demobilized and reintegrated into their communities.

5. A recent survey estimated the number of orphans and children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS (OVCs) in the country at 836,000. A National Plan of Action for OVCs has been prepared for 2007-2011. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate decreased from 3.6 in 2000 to 3.3 in 2005. This relatively low rate by sub-Saharan African standards hides disparities between males and females, urban and rural areas and age groups, and does not highlight the urgent and important needs of specific groups such as HIV-positive young children and pregnant women. In 2006, the Government finalized its HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan for 2007-2011 and the work plan for the *Unite for Children, Unite Against AIDS* campaign integrating its four priorities.

6. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in sites for the displaced has decreased from 145,000 in 170 sites in 2004 to 117,000 in 160 sites

countrywide in 2005. There have been recurrent food crises resulting in population movements to neighbouring countries. During the period 2005-2007, United Nations humanitarian assistance responded to rain and flood damage, cholera outbreaks and food insecurity crises.

The country programme, 2008

Summary budget table*

(In thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Education	1 400	4 200	5 600
Health and nutrition	1 300	1 350	2 650
HIV/AIDS and youth	950	450	1 400
Child protection and rights promotion	685	1 330	2 015
Water and environmental sanitation	685	500	1 185
Communication and planning	550	100	650
Cross-sectoral costs	1 403	—	1 403
Total	6 973	7 930	14 903

* Additional funds for emergency response may be raised if necessary.

Reason for the one-year extension of the 2005-2007 country programme

7. This one-year extension of the 2005-2007 country programme will allow UNICEF, together with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the protracted relief and recovery operations of the World Food Programme, to harmonize their programmes with the mandated BINUB implementation plan, which is aligned with the PRSP and on equal footing with a United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Goals, key results, strategies, and relationship to national and international priorities

8. The short-duration programme will continue to contribute to the national objective of creating a protective environment conducive to the respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights of children and women within the overall framework of peacebuilding, reconstruction and development. Within the BINUB framework, the programme is consistent with the national priorities of the PRSP, the Peacebuilding Priority Plan, the Justice Sector Plan, the National Plan of Action on OVCs, the HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan, the National Public Health Sector Plan, the Security Reform Plan and the Education Sector Strategic Plan, and will take into account the establishment of the Secretariat of the Great Lakes region in Burundi and various regional initiatives. These processes offer opportunities and entry points for UNICEF to reinforce its engagement and advocacy towards the full integration of child rights in all relevant regional and national policies.

9. The overarching strategy is to contribute to the consolidation of peace and reconciliation, including bringing the large child and youth population into the

development process, with a focus on: (a) young child survival and development; (b) basic education and gender equality; (c) child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse; and (d) HIV/AIDS and children. UNICEF will base its response to the new challenge of the rising expectations of the population following the election of a new representative Government and the withdrawal of several international emergency partners. UNICEF will therefore pursue innovative and creative solutions by developing new coping mechanisms and establishing new partnerships, as for instance with the private sector, media and faith-based organizations.

10. The one-year programme will lay the foundation for the 2009-2011 country programme and create a clear link from reconstruction to development. Substantial improvements in the fields of health, education, water and sanitation and child protection can continue to be strategic dividends of peace, stability and development. The main strategies will include: (a) mainstreaming peace and civic education through the entire primary-school curriculum; (b) adoption of a district-based approach to basic health services; (c) using transitional justice mechanisms such as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Tribunal as a preparatory ground for a more comprehensive justice system for children and women; (d) advocating for a comprehensive and sustainable social protection policy for children, especially OVCs; (e) using the broader approach of the reporting and monitoring mechanisms established under Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict as a model to address gender-based violence and violence against children as an action and as an evidence-based tool for programming; (f) using the water and sanitation national policy to ensure that all schools are compliant with the water, sanitation and hygiene strategy; and (g) generating evidence to consolidate the response and guide the full implementation of the National HIV/AIDS Plan of Action. These strategies will be supported by assessments and comprehensive reviews.

Programme components

11. In 2008, within the framework of the established programme, there will be particular emphasis on: (a) supporting accelerated service delivery and a high-impact package of interventions to reduce infant, child and mother morbidity and mortality; (b) using the “road map” provided by a baseline study on emergency obstetric care for evidence-based planning and advocacy; (c) expanding and rehabilitating child-friendly schools, ensuring the availability of a minimum of supplies, advocacy for the deployment of teachers where there are shortages and organizing teacher training; (d) strengthening activities to increase the number of children having access to clean water and sanitation facilities in schools and therapeutic feeding centres; (e) strengthening and sustaining a database on the monitoring of child rights violations and an expanded child protection network for community-based surveillance; (f) ensuring a minimum package (medical care, quality treatment and psychosocial and community support) to children and young people infected and affected by HIV; and (g) strengthening and supporting the recently formed National Network of Communicators for the Protection of Child Rights to monitor, report on and advocate for child rights in the framework of peacebuilding and consolidation.

Emergency response

12. UNICEF will continue to prioritize emergency preparedness and response by working in collaboration with the United Nations system, particularly the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, to strengthen national capacities to efficiently prevent and respond to natural and man-made disasters and to assist and protect IDPs, refugees and returnees in a cross-border framework.

Major partnerships

13. The United Nations system in Burundi, through BINUB and the Resident Coordinator/ERSG, will implement seven joint programmes through special arrangements ensuring cost-effectiveness, quality coordination, harmonization and simplification, in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. These joint programmes include the focus areas of the BINUB mandate, and access to basic social services, the reintegration of vulnerable populations, the fight against HIV/AIDS and the response to the food crisis.

Monitoring and evaluation

14. Key indicators to assess progress on results are detailed in the summary results matrix. The 2008 integrated monitoring and evaluation plan will be consistent with the United Nations Integrated Peace Consolidation Support Strategy 2007-2008 (UNIPCSS). The fourth MICS will be conducted in 2008 and will both measure progress and serve as a baseline for the next country programme. The one-year programme for 2008 will align some of its benchmarks with those of BINUB, evaluating the achievement level and successes of peace consolidation and enabling a complete transition to socio-economic development activities.

Programme management

15. In the framework of United Nations reform and coherence, the United Nations, acting as a single body through BINUB, will implement the harmonized approach to cash transfer. A team of programme officers has been established to monitor the implementation of UNIPCSS. Heads of United Nations agencies and the BINUB integrated sections will meet regularly under the leadership of the ERSG to provide strategic guidance for the work of the United Nations in Burundi and jointly work on all critical aspects of peace consolidation in Burundi.

16. The year will provide UNICEF Burundi an opportunity to review its human and technical capacities and staffing structure and to secure core funding for key technical positions.

Summary results matrix: Government of Burundi — UNICEF country programme, 2008

UNICEF MTSP priority area	Key results expected in this priority area	Key progress indicators	Means of verification	Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programmes	The expected key results in this priority area will contribute to
1. Young Child Survival and Development	<p>1.1.U5MR and IMR reduced respectively from 176/1,000 to 140/1,000 and 120/1,000 to 100/1,000 by end 2008</p> <p>1.2..90% immunization coverage for measles and DPT3 by end 2008</p> <p>1.3. 90% of children (6-59 months) have received vitamin A supplementation twice</p> <p>1.4 60% of infants exclusively breastfed (<6 months)</p> <p>1.5. Population with improved access to safe drinking water increased from 64% to 72% between 2005 and 2008</p> <p>1.6. In 100% of declared emergencies a rapid assessment of the child health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene situation has been conducted within the first 30 days</p>	<p>1.1.1.Under-five mortality rate and Infant mortality rate</p> <p>1.2.1. Immunization coverage for measles and DPT3</p> <p>1.3.1 Percent of children aged 6-59 months who have received Vitamin A supplementation</p> <p>1.4..1 Exclusive breastfeeding rate (<6 months)</p> <p>1.4.1 Proportion of population who have access to an improved water source urban / rural</p> <p>1.5.1 Per cent of declared emergencies that have had a rapid assessment conducted within the first 30 days</p>	<p>MICS</p> <p>Other relevant national surveys</p> <p>KAP study on ITNs and Ministry. of Health Annual Report</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Communal Development</p> <p>Faith-based organizations</p> <p>WHO</p>	<p>UNDAF expected outcome 6</p> <p>WFFC goal:</p> <p>Promoting healthy lives</p> <p>MDGs:</p> <p>Reduce child mortality</p> <p>Improve maternal health</p> <p>Ensure environmental sustainability</p>
2. Basic education and gender equality	<p>2.1. Primary school net enrolment rate increased from 72% to 80% by 2008</p> <p>2.2. Gender gap in net enrolment rate decreased from 2% to 0%</p> <p>2..3.100% of children affected by emergency, have access to safe learning/play spaces</p>	<p>2.1.1. Net enrolment rate in primary education by sex</p> <p>2.2.1. Gender parity index for primary school</p> <p>2..3.1. % of children affected by emergency, who have access to safe learning/play spaces</p>	<p>Annual school statistics report</p> <p>MICS</p>	<p>Ministry of Education / Faith-based organizations</p> <p>French cooperation / Belgian cooperation /Japanese cooperation / UNESCO</p>	<p>UNDAF expected outcome 6</p> <p>WFFC goal 5</p> <p>MDG 1, 2</p>

UNICEF MTSP priority area	Key results expected in this priority area	Key progress indicators	Means of verification	Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programmes	The expected key results in this priority area will contribute to
3. HIV/AIDS and children	<p>3.1. Increased knowledge about HIV/AIDS and its modes of transmission among 90% of young people 15-24 years old</p> <p>3.2 Improved awareness and protective environment among raped and HIV positive women by 2007</p> <p>3.3. Number of new paediatric infections reduced by at least 10%</p> <p>3.4. Ensure at least 30% of women who are known to need ARTs, receive a reliable and consistent supply</p>	<p>3.1.1.% of population aged 15-24 yrs who know at least three correct ways that HIV is transmitted</p> <p>3.2.1. Percent of sexually abused women who report decreased stigma and discrimination cannot be measured</p> <p>3.3.1. Proportion of HIV infected children receiving ARV therapy</p> <p>3.4.1. Proportion of HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT</p> <p>3.4.2. HIV infected women receiving ARV therapy for their own infection</p>	<p>Sero-prevalence report from antenatal care sentinel sites</p> <p>MICS</p> <p>KAP studies among youth in and out of schools</p> <p>Antenatal care sentinel surveillance reports from the health centres</p> <p>Baseline KAP study on raped women and sexual violence in 2005</p>	<p>Ministry of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Community-based associations</p> <p>Youth associations</p> <p>UNAIDS</p>	<p>UNDAF expected outcome 6</p> <p>WFFC goal: Combating HIV/AIDS</p> <p>MDGs: Reduce child mortality / Combat HIV/AIDS / malaria and other diseases</p>
4. Child protection : Preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse	<p>4.1. 3,013 reintegrated former child soldiers followed up to assess their status and those who are in need of further assistance receive it</p> <p>4.2. 700 victims of sexual and gender -based violence in seven priority provinces to be assisted by 2008</p> <p>4.3. Decrease in percent of children 5-14 years working more than 4 hours per day from 19% to 15% by 2008</p> <p>4.4. Number of minors imprisoned in adult facilities decreased from 164 to 50 by 2008</p> <p>4.5. 50% of children living in residential care moved to a home care environment</p>	<p>4.1.1. Number of former child soldiers reintegrated with families</p> <p>4.2.1. Number of children, victims of sexual and gender -based violence assisted</p> <p>4.3.1. Percentage of children aged 5-14 years working more than 4 hours per day</p> <p>4.4.1 Number of minors in adult prisons and police stations</p> <p>4.5.1. Number of children per 100,000 living in residential care</p>	<p>Periodic report on CRC implementation published by the Ministry of Human Rights, Institutional reform and relations with National Assembly</p> <p>MICS</p> <p>Personal Case file conducted a daily basis by field supervisors</p> <p>UNICEF-Government Programme of Cooperation Project monitoring reports</p>	<p>Ministry of Social Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Human Rights</p> <p>OHCHR</p>	<p>UNDAF expected outcome 3</p> <p>WFFC goal: Protecting children against abuse, exploitation and violence</p> <p>MDGs: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases Develop a global partnership for development</p>

UNICEF MTSP priority area	Key results expected in this priority area	Key progress indicators	Means of verification	Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programmes	The expected key results in this priority area will contribute to
5. Policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights	5.1. Up-to-date data, information and knowledge on children and women, reflecting existing situation and disparities, with a focus on marginalized populations, produced and disseminated 5.2. Opinions and views of girls and boys to be taken into account in all policies and programmes that affect their lives	5.1.1. Number of key decision makers who have read UNICEF published studies and report that the information influenced their decisions in favour of children 5.2.1. Number of opportunities per year for children to voice their opinion during policy and programme formulation and decision-making	Evaluative poll on impact of UNICEF-sponsored studies UNICEF monitoring reports and annual reports	BINUB French cooperation / Belgian cooperation / Japan cooperation / UNESCO	UNDAF expected outcome: see UNDAF M&E component WFFC goal 9 MDG 1, 8

Note:

UNDAF expected outcome 6: Vulnerable populations, particularly children, at-risk youth and women have more equitable access to quality basic services

UNDAF expected outcome 3: National and local institutions, civil society and communities engaged in protecting human rights, particularly for vulnerable groups; assure an effective, equitable and transparent justice system; given the post-conflict reconciliation in process, take credible action in tackling HR violations

WFFC goal 5: Educate every child

WFFC goal 9: Listen to children and ensure their participation

MDGs goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

MDGs goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development