



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

BURUNDI

NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY	2
Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)	2
TerrAfrica	2
REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE	3
Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)	3
Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)	3
Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL).....	4
INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION.....	5
African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)	5
Bio-Innovate.....	5
Biosciences eastern and central Africa Network (BecANet)	6
SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH.....	6
Capacity Development.....	6
Gender	6

1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

Burundi signed the CAADP Compact on 24 – 25 August 2009. Upon receipt of technical support in the formulation of its National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), a technical review of its NAIP was conducted 22 – 31 August 2011. Burundi also received technical support in preparation of its Agriculture Public Expenditure Review and integration of the Review findings into Agriculture Joint Sector Review processes.

The CAADP Business Meeting was held 14 - 15 March 2012. Furthermore, the country received funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme to a tune of USD 30 million.

TerrAfrica

Technical support was provided to undertake cost-benefit analyses, and as well in the formulation of the Country Strategic Investment Framework (CSIF) on SLWM. Subsequently, SLWM priorities have been integrated into national environmental and agricultural frameworks. In addition, the CSIF serves as a key national policy document that strengthens alignment and guides technical and financial implementation support of in-country and external development actors in the environment sector. The support was possible through the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund (TLF).

Additional support was provided to its coffee project. The TerrAfrica Activities in Support of the Sustainable Coffee Landscape Project were meant to help prepare and plan the SLM communication and participatory activities to feed into the design of the project. The activities supported include analytical work on SLM communications and preparatory activities for the GEF Sustainable Coffee Landscape Project. This will enable scaling up of investments in sustainable land and water management (SLWM) practices in coffee areas and conservation of biodiversity in protected areas, and will contribute to the establishment of management corridors between sustainable shade-grown coffee plantations and protected areas. In Burundi, the upper watersheds main land use is coffee production, while the lower watersheds include some of the most significant wetlands of Burundi. Total TLF support was \$307,523.

Capacities of country-communicators were enhanced in techniques of communicating sustainable land management practices.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

Construction of Navigational Line between Lake Victoria and the Mediterranean Sea: This project has various components focusing on water management and intermodal transport.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

Ruzizi III is a hydroelectric plant with a capacity of 145 MW to share power among Rwanda, Burundi and DRC promoted by CEPGL. NEPAD provided technical support in formulating the ESIA Plan. Furthermore, efforts are ongoing to mobilize resources, and a term sheet model developed – with draft agreements in place.

Rusumo Falls is a hydropower production plant purposed to serve 61 MW to Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania

Northern Multimodal Corridor: This programme is designed to modernize the highest priority multimodal ARTIN corridor on modern standards (climbing lanes and urban bypasses) in East Africa. This programme aims to facilitate travel by people and goods across the borders between Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DRC with a spur to South Sudan

Central Corridor is a programme that seeks to modernize the third priority ARTIN corridor in East Africa and facilitate travel for people and goods across the borders between Tanzania, Uganda,

Rwanda, Burundi and DRC. A donors roundtable was held geared at seeking financing to accelerate the implementation of 18 of the 23 projects that were identified by the regional task force of the CCTFA member States. The 18 projects were presented using the newly adopted Quality at Entry Criteria (QaE) for validation of NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Fund (IPPF).

Lamu Gateway Development: This programme aims at responding to the Eastern Africa challenge in developing sufficient port capacity to handle future demand from both domestic sources and landlocked countries. The priority action will be to develop the Lamu gateway

Central African Inter-Capital Connectivity: This project is specially designed for Central Africa, where one of the key issues for regional integration is the missing links in several inter-capital connectors

Central Africa Hub Port and Rail Project: The aim of this project is to address the future capacity problems in Central African ports. This project has two components: (a) a regional hub port and rail linkage master plan and (b) port expansion

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 out of the 42 African countries had completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus. To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services. In Burundi, the SE4All Action Agenda is currently under development.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

Implementation of **harmonised medical product regulatory standards** in the EAC came into effect in January 2015. These standards are purposed at facilitating the marketing authorisation of products in the five partner States of the region – including Burundi.

The standards have enabled national drug regulatory authorities (NMRAs) in the EAC region, including Kenya, to **authorise 5 medical products**. In addition, harmonisation of guidelines and standards for inspection of pharmaceutical manufacturing sites has resulted in **inspection of 9 manufacturing sites** in the East African Community region as well as Egypt and India with subsequent approval of 5 facilities. All these effort are geared toward facilitating faster approval of medicines that meet internationally acceptable standards of quality, safety and efficacy.

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Burundi.

After the successful establishment of the East African Countries (EAC) Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme in 2012, **Burundi participated in the development and subsequent adoption of harmonized technical guidelines by the EAC Council in 2014 and publication of a compendium for EAC member states**. Two pilot projects: the World Health Organization Medicines Prequalification Program (WHO-PQP) and the EAC Joint Assessments and Inspections ensured that **Burundi participated in the approval of 5 and 7 products in 2011 and 2013 respectively**. Phase two of the EAC-MRH programme has expanded to include drug safety (pharmacovigilance) strengthening; clinical trials oversight; regulation and quality assurance of medical devices including diagnostics; and harmonization of regulation of vaccines.

In 2015, the EAC-MRH programme conducted a Joint Dossier Assessment of 8 medicinal products in Entebbe, Uganda. Currently, the Burundi Department of Pharmacy and Medical Laboratories (DPML) is awaiting to receive dossiers.

Bio-Innovate

Burundi is making efforts to address food insecurity, and chronic undernourishment by developing drought and disease resistant bean varieties targeting smallholder farmers. The canning industry in the region has had one variety - the Mexican 142 that it has used for 60 years. This variety has

succumbed to diseases like rust, angular leaf spot, bacterial blight and susceptible to drought conditions over time. In addition, there is no organised production of certified seed for the bean farmers servicing the canning industry.

Burundi has received and evaluated 40 canning bean lines that exhibit drought and disease resistant characteristics from the bean consortium and have selected and will release promising as a prerequisite to commercialisation.

The country received USD 109,841(BIF 168,605,935) allocated to Burundi institutions for the implementation of the project over 3 years. The partners are Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi, Concern – Burundi, Pan African Bean Research Alliance, Biosciences for Eastern and Central Africa (BecA-ILRI hub), International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid tropics, and the International Potato Center for Sub-Saharan Africa.

Biosciences eastern and central Africa Network (BecANet)

The BecA-ILRI Hub is empowering African scientists and institutions to exploit the opportunities presented by advances in technology for sustainable agricultural development in on the continent.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

To ensure effective implementation of the Capacity Development Strategic Framework, an assessment of the country's capacity was conducted.

Advocacy support and strengthening of Negotiation Capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Gender

Burundi was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade

development improved.

Moreover, the NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project also strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.

