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## **BURUNDI POLICY REFORM PROJECT**

**Year 4 Annual Report**  
**October 2010 – September 2011**

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# **BURUNDI POLICY REFORM PROJECT**

## **Year 4 Annual Report October 2010 – September 2011**

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**Cover Photo: Project Land and Water Advisor presents land code materials to the U.S. Ambassador to Burundi, Pamela Slutz, and the Minister of Water, Environment, Land Management, and Urban Planning. Photographer: Valerie Power**

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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## I. OVERVIEW

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This annual report presents the results of the Burundi Policy Reform Program's work during Year 4. As in previous years, the work was accomplished through efforts of the project team, several national and international consultants, as well as a range of civil society organizations, media organizations, and ministries, including the Ministry of Good Governance, the project's ministry of reference. Following this overview, this report covers:

- Activities from the Year 4 scope of work and a few activities carried over from the Year 3 scope of work
- Table of indicators and targets
- The monitoring and evaluation report (in the annex)

### A. Background

Year 4's timeline includes some noteworthy points regarding the scope of work:

- In the beginning of Year 4, the project continued working on selected activities from the Year 3 scope of work pending receipt of the Year 4 scope of work.
- Grants and good governance project activities completed from July-September 2011 are included in this report and there will not be a separate report for the fourth quarter.
- The project submitted its Year 4 work plan on October 15, 2010 and the work plan was approved on November 10<sup>th</sup> 2010.
- On April 26, 2011 the Parliament adopted the new land code and the Senate subsequently adopted the code on June 30, 2011. The President of the Republic signed the new land code on August 9, 2011 thus the project did not have enough time to complete land code implementation activities within the contract period. USAID was kept informed of the status of these activities.

### B. Main Accomplishments

During this fourth and final year, the project continued to help the government, civil society, and the media promote policy reform in a participatory manner. The project produced many remarkable results this year, the most significant being the promulgation of the new land code. Here are six noteworthy accomplishments of the year:

#### Policy

##### *The promulgation of the new land code*

This year the project witnessed the long awaited and exciting promulgation of the new land code. The project's efforts to support a new land code in Burundi began in the first year of the project but the process of adopting the code took time due to the political climate and the results of the 2010 national elections. Following the National Assembly's adoption of the code, the President of the National Assembly expressed his gratitude to the partners who supported the government in developing this law, especially to the U.S. Government.

This year the project organized activities to ensure the code's promulgation, targeting both decision makers and the public to ensure the new code and its importance was understood and endorsed. In this vein the project trained the newly elected parliamentarians, national officials, religious and civil society leaders, and regional and provincial representatives of the

ministry of land management, on the content of the new land code. A media campaign was also implemented to increase awareness of the imminent promulgation of the new land code, working with radio and print media during the critical months leading to the passing of the code. Three media grantees were also supported during this period to advocate for the adoption of the land code. The project was pleased that these activities contributed to a 100% positive vote in favor of the land code in both the National Assembly and Senate. Only minimal changes were required.

Additionally the project completed other land activities to ensure a quick implementation of the new code post-promulgation, including; drafting and validating a decree to establish the National Land Authority, creating and validating an easy-to-grasp illustrated mini-guide on the land code, developing and printing 500 posters on the land registration process, and producing and validating a training manual on the land code to be used by trainers for the training of elected officials and community leaders. After the official promulgation by the President of the Republic, the project reproduced 4,000 copies of the new code for distribution. These activities are discussed further in section II.

### *Getting women's inheritance rights back on the government's agenda*

At the beginning of the year the project organized a meeting with the organizations active in lobbying for women's inheritance rights, including organizations from a workshop on the topic organized by the project in year 1. The project then trained interested organizations on the legal texts relating to inheritance rights, overall status of women in inheritance, and advocacy strategies and techniques to be used to forward the promulgation of the inheritance law. This intensive training was eye-opening with several participants admitting that they had been advocating for the promulgation of the draft law without sufficient information. The organizations committed to revising their comprehensive advocacy plan following the training and agreed to advocacy pillars, including initiating actions in synergy, preparing one united message to be used nation-wide, and involving the media.

From these organizations, three received grants to implement an advocacy initiative to support the promulgation of the draft law. Each of the three grants had a different targeted audience in order to construct relevant advocacy initiatives per audience and avoid duplication of efforts; one targeted decision-makers, one targeted community leaders, and one worked with a media outlet to target the general public. During this time, partly in response to the lobbying efforts, the Minister of National Solidarity put together a commission tasked with developing and implementing a strategy to advance women's inheritance legislation. The ministry also organized a campaign to promote the sensitization of the women's inheritance law. Although it is unclear if the political will exists for the promulgation of the draft law, the Ministry's initiatives prove that advocacy efforts are impacting the dialogue around the issue.

### **Good Governance**

*Ministries work together to create a media campaign on anti-corruption and accountability.*

Thanks to the project's multi-session international-level training of 23 government spokespersons, participants developed and implemented a large-scale government media campaign on accountability and anti-corruption. Participants represented various government institutions including 18 Ministries, the President of the Republic's Office, the Parliament,

and the two Vice-Presidents' Offices. Each spokesperson used the knowledge and techniques acquired during the training to prepare a message from their respective institution. Each message was then shared, analyzed, and improved by participants so that the end result was the first cohesive high-level government media campaign in Burundi. The campaign was aired on seven major radio stations for ten weeks and was appreciated by government institutions and the public in general as a push for an improvement in government services. The campaign also served to improve the visibility and image of government institutions. Other results from the training included; increased confidence of spokespersons, improved relationships across the government institutions, and the creation of a spokesperson working group to allow spokespersons to continue to share ideas and solve problems on common themes. This training and campaign is detailed further in section III.

#### *Training 237 communal officials through partnership with l'Ecole National d'Administration*

The project was pleased to have the opportunity to work with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ecole National d'Administration (ENA), a professional national public institution responsible for the training of public officials along with some semi-public and private employees. The project's good governance advisor worked with the ENA to build their capacity. Through project support, ENA provided a series of training composed of five-day training sessions for communal administrators and their economic advisors focusing on building capacity, promoting accountability, and improving communal administrators' performance.

The project appreciated the professionalism of ENA along with the high quality of the trainers, facilitators, and module content. More than 96.5% of the participants expressed that the content of the formation responded to their needs and that the value added to their competencies will allow them to improve in their respective roles. The project was satisfied by the quality of the hands-on aspect of the training which allowed participants to familiarize themselves with the communal law and the reporting template created by the Ministry of the Interior. The administrators and their financial advisors will be better prepared to report to the public and the President as a result of the training.

#### **Civil Society and the Media**

##### *Supporting a participatory approach to policy reform through civil society and media grants*

The project provided 24 deliverable-based grants this year to civil society and media organizations under five project activities to raise awareness about anti-corruption and/or advocate for issues of public interest; including women's inheritance rights, misuse of public resources, human rights, the need for the new land code, and the reintegration of refugees. These grant activities covered the country and targeted all levels of the population, from the general public to the highest-level decision makers. To promote greater understanding and future collaboration between the media and civil society, most grants contained elements involving cooperation between the two groups. For example, anti-corruption campaigns targeting the general public were implemented by civil society organizations but each campaign had a media component where the civil society organization engaged a media outlet to broaden the campaign to a larger audience. The grant activities are woven throughout this report according to the technical sector of the grant.

The project held a retreat to strengthen grantee capacity in the management of grant activities since grantees appeared to be facing similar challenges. Each grantee sent a representative to the retreat where participants gained information and exchanged ideas on anti-corruption work, participative advocacy, and the utilization of the media, with a focus on the implementation of their current grant activities. Overall the retreat was well received by the participants and the project witnessed improved working relationships between the project team and the grantees, particularly in regards to communicating regularly and respecting deadlines.

*Strengthening the capacity of civil society and media*

The project procured and handed over equipment to civil society and media organizations through 14 in-kind grants to strengthen institutional capacity. Five civil society organizations received equipment to support their human rights activities and day to day operations. Equipment included desktop computers, power point projectors, and financial software. The project also purchased and installed radio transmitters to increase the listenership of eight radio stations, including both public and private radio outlets. Further, the project equipped the Maison de la Presse, a neutral resource center for journalists, with an internet center to promote professional journalism and provide a neutral meeting ground. These needs-based procurements will continue to improve civil society and media involvement in promoting good governance for years to come.

**C. Participation of the Government of Burundi**

Several parts of the government were involved in activities during Year 4, as shown in the table below.

**Table 1. Participation of the Government of Burundi**

Component	Government personnel involved	Nature of participation
<b>Good governance and anti-corruption</b>	19 representatives responsible for website management from various ministries and government institutions	Trained by the project in website development, organized with the Ministry of Communications
	23 government spokespersons from various ministries, the Presidency, the office of the two Vice Presidents, and the Parliament	Trained by the project in external communications and media campaigns, organized with the Ministry of Communications
	237 communal administrators nation-wide	Trained by the project in basic communication and reporting skills, local funding and management of communal assets, local planning and public administration, and ethics and accountability
	118 civil servants from the Ministry of Education	Trained by the project on the progress of current administrative reforms in support of the Ministry of Public Service
	Representatives from the Anti-Corruption Brigade (including the Commissioner), the State General Inspectorate, the Ministry of Good Governance and Privatization, and the National Audit Office	Trained by the project in monitoring public resources
	16 parliamentarians	Trained by the project on the anti-corruption law
	3 advisors from the Ministry of Good Governance, a representative from the Ministry of Justice, and a representative from the Ministry of Finance	Participated in project roundtable on the anti-corruption law and proposed modifications
	Minister of Good Governance, close advisors to the Minister, representatives from the State General Inspectorate and Anti-corruption	Conducted missions to the interior with project support to implement the Ministry of Good Governance's communications

Component	Government personnel involved	Nature of participation
	Brigade	strategy
	The Cabinet Director and 12 other representatives from the Ministry of Good Governance	Participated in the evaluation of the Ministry's communications strategy and project support to determine the progress to date
<b>Civil Society</b>	The Ministry of National Solidarity and Gender and the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture	Worked with the project to organize International Days for Women, African Child, and Victims of Torture
	Representatives from the 1st and 2nd Vice Presidents' offices, senators, members of the national assembly, and members of the National Human Rights Commission	Participated in a dinner-debate organized through a project grant implemented by Reseau Femme et Paix (RFP).
<b>Media</b>	Cabinet Leader for the 1st Vice President, President of the National Communication Commission (CNC)	Participated in the opening of the Maison de la Presse's internet center, financed by the project
<b>Water</b>	50 members of the national assembly	Trained by the project on the content of the water code
<b>Land</b>	5 members of the permanent commissions in charge of analyzing the draft land code	Trained by the project on the content of the land code
	118 parliamentarians	Trained by the project on the content of the land code
	28 officials from the Ministry of Environment	Trained by the project on the content of the land code

#### D. Challenges

A few challenges were encountered during the year. The primary challenge was the uncertainty of timing for the adoption and promulgation of the land code. With the National Assembly's adoption on April 26<sup>th</sup> the project had hoped that a special session of the Senate would be called in May for the Senate's rapid adoption but no special session was held and the Senate's adoption only came on June 30<sup>th</sup>. The President subsequently signed the code on August 9<sup>th</sup>. This delay affected project activities related to the land code and two critical activities, the land code public awareness campaign and the land code workshops for local elected officials, community leaders and judges could not be implemented in the time remaining in the contract period. However, the project worked in advance to develop, validate and print sufficient materials such as a training manual for trainers, the mini guide and posters needed for these workshops. Project partners have committed to implementing these activities following the close of the project.

Additionally, the ambitious Year 4 scope of work was implemented in nine months since the work plan's approval came on November 11<sup>th</sup> and project activities were completed in early August to allow time for close-out before the September 12<sup>th</sup> contract end date. The project kept a quick pace all year to ensure activities were complete in the timeframe available.

## II. RULE OF LAW

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### A. Overview of Activities and Results

The Year 4 scope of work set out the following requirements for this component:

Task	Expected Result
<b>Task 1.</b> Ensure that the newly elected parliament is sensitized regarding the Land Code to facilitate and expedite the review and promulgation.	<b>ER 1.</b> Local and national elected officials understand the basic content of the Land Code and why passage is important to Burundi, making them more likely to advocate for and support passage of the code in parliament.
<b>Task 2.</b> Organize a sensitization campaign to ensure the public is aware of the content of the Land Code.	<b>ER 2:</b> The public is aware of the content and changes made to the Land Code through an awareness campaign and printed materials.
<b>Task 3:</b> Provide technical support to the inter-ministerial committee to draft the decree that will put in place the new National Land Commission.	<b>ER 3:</b> One implementation decree is drafted and validated.
<b>Task 4:</b> Enhance the capacity of newly elected officials and community leaders to resolve land tenure issues.	<b>ER 4:</b> Elected officials and community leaders are aware of the content of the Land Code and how to prevent land tenure disputes.
<b>Task 5:</b> Distribute copies of the Land Code to all communes in Burundi.	<b>ER 5:</b> At least 500 copies of the Land Code are reproduced.
<b>Task 6:</b> To support initiatives of three local CSOs who advocate and put pressure on the GOB to consider women's inheritance right to land.	<b>ER 6:</b> Three local CSOs receive financial and technical assistance to allow them to advocate for women's inheritance rights.
<b>Task 7:</b> Provide institutional and material support to further human rights advocacy work of different leading local human activists CSOs and youth groups/associations in their area of intervention (women's rights, prevention of rape and GBV), for example: Ligue Iteka, Izere, children's rights LIBEJEUN, APRODH, ADDF, and Nturengaho.	<b>ER 7:</b> Local human rights CSOs and youth groups/associations are supported institutionally and materially.

Activities completed include: parliamentarians were sensitized on the land code and facilitated its adoption; the decree to establish the National Land Commission was drafted, validated and given to the Minister; 4,000 copies of the promulgated land code were reproduced; three women's inheritance rights advocacy initiatives were supported; and human rights advocacy work was strengthened through training and material assistance. These activities are discussed in more detail below. All expected results were achieved except for the land activities related to the sensitization / training of elected officials which could only be done after the official promulgation. The project would have needed 60 additional days to complete those activities, due to the late promulgation by the President.

### B. New Land Code

The project played a major role in ensuring that the new land code was included on the National Assembly's agenda following the 2010 elections. This year the project continued to work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Land to organize activities to support the code's promulgation and eventual implementation. The project is pleased to report that the President of the Republic signed the new land code on August 9, 2011 following adoptions by the National Assembly and Senate.

The project completed the preliminary planning and logistics for activities related to the implementation of the land code, such as the elaboration of the training manual, the creation and printing of the layman's mini guide and land registration posters, the recruitment of a theater group and the arrangement of the initial agenda for the training of trainers. However due to the late promulgation of the code, the project was not able to complete planned post-promulgation activities; including a nation-wide public-awareness campaign and workshops for local elected officials, community leaders and judges on the important changes in the new code. The project provided validated copies of all training tools to the Ministry of Land to be used in collaboration with other partners for these and future activities. The project also arranged for the distribution of 150 copies of the land code to all communes in Burundi. The project is thrilled for this important milestone in Burundi's history and hopes that it will contribute to security and peace in Burundi.

*Increasing awareness in Parliament on the draft land code.* Since elections were held in 2010 and given the fact that a new parliament was elected since prior sensitization efforts, we felt it necessary to include a sensitization on the draft land code in our Year 4 work plan. The project conducted a workshop in October for the members of the parliamentary committee charged with reviewing the draft code prior to the parliamentary workshop. The project then held a two-day workshop to sensitize members of the new parliament on the content of the draft land code and give them the opportunity to thoroughly analyze the code. The project provided a copy of the draft land code to each Member of Parliament during the workshop.

The parliamentarians were very engaged in discussions during the training. Topics included management of state-owned land, refugee land rights, the legal status and management of swamps, the thirty-year prescription, and the link between the land certificate and the land title. Parliamentarians and Senators commended the consultant presentations, noting that they enabled them to understand the land issues the country faces and the need for a new land code. The participants demonstrated this understanding with the 100% favorable adoption of the new land code in both the National Assembly and the Senate on April 26<sup>th</sup> and June 30<sup>th</sup>, respectively.

*Increasing awareness among newly elected local and national officials on the land code.* Since local officials are required to listen and respond to the needs of the population, and given that land conflicts are an obstacle to development, the project, in collaboration with the Association of Locally Elected Representatives (ABELO), organized a workshop in November to educate elected officials and civil society on issues of land, particularly the content and need for the new land code.

The participants discovered provisions related to the management of state-owned land and the power of authorities to allocate state-owned land. They then discussed specific cases of illegal allocation of state-owned land, especially at the communal level, and proposed concrete recommendations to the Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Management, and Urban Planning. Following the training the participants were enthusiastic about the promulgation and implementation of the new code and promised to use their influence with their elected members of Parliament.

*Conducting a workshop on the new land code for senior management officials in the Ministry in charge of land management.* The project received an unexpected personal request from the Ministry in charge of land management to help train its ministry on the content of the land code and its significant innovations in relation to current legislation. The project responded

favourably to equip the government with the knowledge necessary to implement the land code following promulgation. The workshop included discussions and group work on key themes of the code such as: the status of public lands, property rights, land marshes, land worked by farmers, and the purpose of the National Land Commission. The senior officials were pleased with the workshop and remarked that they felt better equipped to explain the land code to the public following the training.

*Creating and validating a layman's mini-guide on the new land code using a participatory approach.* Given the fact that 85% of the population in the interior of the country are illiterate, the project chose to create a layman's mini guide to facilitate the dissemination of the land code to the average Burundian. The tool can be used by local officials to explain the main points to the population and/or the illustrated guide can be handed out to individuals in sensitization rallies. The project hired a national consultant to develop a practical mini-guide containing the main provisions of the land code that most likely apply to the majority of the population. The four major innovations were included; land registration, management of public lands, creation of a national land commission, and management of land worked by farmers. The project also hired an artist to complete the illustrations of the guide to visually explain the role of the land code for illiterate persons.

In order to assess if the mini-guide was written in a language comprehensible to less-educated persons, the project, in coordination with the Confederation of Agricultural Producers Associations (CAPAD), organized a focus group for 20 participants, including direct land users. Participants appreciated the opportunity to contribute to the revision of the mini-guide and learn about the new land code in the process. The mini-guide was amended and improved based on feedback from the focus group and from our partners after the validation session. Responding to a recommendation from the focus group, the project also produced a poster that illustrates the land registration process to be posted in each commune. 500 reproduced posters were also handed over to the Ministry for distribution. The guide and poster will be useful tools in the planned nation-wide land code sensitization campaign, which our partners plan to undertake.

*Implementing a media campaign to advocate for the adoption of the land code.* The project supported the production and broadcasting of radio spots to increase the understanding of the code by the public and encourage parliamentarians to adopt it since the code had been on the Parliament's agenda for five months without adoption. Radio was used to conduct the media campaign since it is the only medium that penetrates the entire country. The spots explained that once promulgated, the land code would be a tool for peace, by allowing land owners to obtain a clear title to their land and thus reducing land conflict and increasing security. Three media grantees were also supported during this period to advocate for the adoption of the land code, discussed in detail in section VI. As a result of this campaign and other related activities, the land code was successfully promulgated on August 9<sup>th</sup>, 2011.

*Drafting the decree to put in place the new National Land Commission.* One of the significant innovations of the new land code is the establishment of a National Land Commission; an institution that will serve as a regulating body for the implementation of the national land policy, particularly the management of state-owned land. In preparation for the land code's promulgation, in February a project consultant drafted the decree that will create, organize, and define the mission and operations of the National Land Commission. The decree was validated through a validation workshop in July and handed over to the ministry responsible for land that is tasked with establishing the commission.

*Developing and validating a training manual for future land tenure awareness workshops.*

As mentioned above, the project had planned on organizing awareness workshops to help elected officials, community leaders, civil society, and judges to understand the content of the new land code and their roles in managing or facilitating land registration. As mentioned above, the project did not have time in the contract period to organize these workshops but they will be implemented throughout the country by the project's land code partners. To ensure the consistency of these workshops in both quality and content, the two national project consultants drafted the workshop training manual in March and the manual was subsequently validated through a validation workshop in July. The project printed 50 copies of the manual and handed them over to the ministry responsible for land.

*Reproducing 4,000 copies of the promulgated land code.* Local administration must have copies of the land code to manage this resource and understand the roles of various parties in the process of land titling. In August the project reproduced 4,000 copies of the full land code, 150 of which were sent by mail to all communes in Burundi. Local administration will use these copies of the land code to manage land in their communes and understand the roles of various parties in the process of land titling. 3,500 copies were also sent to the Ministry responsible for land, 100 were provided to attendees of the project's close-out event, and the rest were distributed to universities, civil society, and media.

### **C. Women's Inheritance Rights**

Burundi is the only country in the region that does not have a law providing inheritance rights for women. A draft law on marital property, inheritance (including women's inheritance), and gifts/bequests was submitted to the Council of Ministers in 2003 and the outcome of its promulgation process is still pending. This law would provide not only inheritance rights to women but also procedures for marital property, inheritance, and gifts/bequests to be claimed since properties and possessions are currently acquired according to culture and tradition. This delay is due to many factors including ignorance of the law's content and a lack of political will.

The project organized a workshop in 2008 during its first year which produced an advocacy plan aimed at adopting the draft law. Due to scope of work changes there was a break in the project's support of this topic but this year the project met with the organizations from the workshop in Year 1 to follow-up on the advocacy action plan. Interested organizations were then trained in the current status and laws regarding women's inheritance rights and advocacy skills and from these organizations three received grants to implement an advocacy initiative to support the promulgation of the draft law.

*Promoting a coordinated advocacy effort to promote women's inheritance rights.* In November the project organized a meeting with 17 CSOs, many of whom participated in the workshop held by the project in Year 1, to discuss their activities related to the advocacy plan and identify what needs to be supported. All participants received a copy of the advocacy plan created in 2008. After reviewing the plan together, participants noted that in short the advocacy that has been planned in 2008 had not been carried out. Participants reiterated their commitment to carry on the advocacy outlined in the plan and committed to working in synergy to maximize use of resources and advocacy efforts. Some organizations met in January to modify and revise the revised advocacy plan. Additionally, all organizations were invited to and attended the inheritance rights training held by the project, detailed below.

*Increasing CSO knowledge of current status and laws regarding women's inheritance rights and advocacy skills.* The project provided two trainings in December to educate CSOs on the legal texts relating to inheritance rights, overall status of women in inheritance, and advocacy strategies and techniques to be used to forward the promulgation of the inheritance law. The training was eye-opening with several participants admitting that they had been advocating for the promulgation of the draft law without sufficient information. The organizations committed to revising their comprehensive advocacy plan following the training and agreed to advocacy pillars, including initiating actions in synergy, preparing one united message to be used nation-wide, and involving the media.

*Supporting civil society's women's inheritance rights' advocacy efforts.* The trained organizations were then invited to submit proposals to advocate for the promulgation of the law on marital property, inheritance, and gifts/bequests, and three CSOs were selected for grants. Each grant had a different targeted audience in order to construct relevant advocacy initiatives per audience and avoid duplication of efforts; one targeted decision-makers, one targeted community leaders, and one worked with a media outlet to target the general public. These efforts contributed to the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights, and Gender's initiative in July to put a commission in place to advocate for the law's advancement and organize a campaign to promote the sensitization of the women's inheritance law.

At the close of the project it is unclear if the political will currently exists within the ruling party for the advancement of the law but the Ministry's efforts show that the issue is being raised and discussed at all levels which is significant progress.

Reseau Femmes et Paix (RFP) completed their advocacy campaign targeting government decision makers to adopt the marital property, inheritance, and gifts/bequests law. Since one of the biggest hurdles to the law's adoption is the lack of awareness of the law's content, RFP conducted a study to develop a concise document outlining arguments in favor of the law's promulgation that was used to meet with key decision makers. Following the study, the grantee, along with other CSOs specializing in women's rights, met with the decision makers to educate them on the draft law's content and answer questions on the draft law. A dinner-debate was held where decision-makers were invited to discuss the proposed law given the information learned during the individual meetings. Participants, including representation from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice Presidents' offices, senators, parliamentarians, Bashingantage, and members of the National Human Rights Commission, among others, committed to advocating for the law's adoption and discussed concrete next steps.

A press conference was then held to discuss the recommendations and conclusions from the dinner-debate and the individual meetings to explain the next steps needed to advocate for the law's promulgation and how the media can get involved in the effort. Grantee RFP expressed appreciation for this activity since it helped the organization and its civil society partners concretely understand the constraints facing the law's promulgation and better plan their advocacy strategy accordingly.

Urisanze's women's inheritance rights campaign targeted community-based leaders and older populations. Urisanze worked in partnership with the National Bashingantahe Council who already had an extensive community-based network with experience educating leaders on the draft inheritance law. Workshops were held in Ngozi and Bururi where religious leaders, Urisanze regional members, civil society actors, and Bashingantahe members from

surrounding communes gathered to educate leaders on the content of the draft law and how to advocate for its promulgation. The grantee committed to managing advocacy efforts in targeted communes following the sessions.

Innovative grants were provided to Association des Femmes Juristes du Burundi (AFJB) and radio station REMA FM to work collaboratively to educate the general population on the marital property, inheritance, and gifts/bequests law to promote its promulgation. AFJB and REMA FM conducted interviews in Rutana and Cankuzo which were used for spots and debates in favor of the draft law. AFJB provided suggestions and listened to the spots prepared by REMA FM to provide technical and legal guidance. The two grantees organized collaborative programming with four other radio stations with the theme: “The problem of inheritance in Burundi: when will there finally be a law on this issue?” This focused on women’s inheritance rights and the importance of the draft inheritance law. The collaborative programming was a success with interviews and debates being aired from the general public along with representatives from civil society and the government.

#### **D. Human Rights Support**

This year the project continued to provide institutional and material support to further human rights advocacy work of different leading local human activists CSOs and ministries charged with human rights and youth initiatives. Support took the forms of institutional capacity building, equipment donation, and material support for selected International Days.

*Strengthening the institutional capacity of Burundian human activist CSOs to improve human rights work.* At the beginning of the year the project conducted a survey to assess and prioritize the training needs of leading women’s, youth, and human rights organizations. The project used the results of the survey to design the scope of work for a training to improve the technical and organizational capacity of 30 key and permanent members representing the 15 organizations who participated in the survey. Optimize Your Human Resources (OPTY), partnered with Success Valuable Partner (SVP), was selected to implement the six-day training that covered the following modules: organizational management, fundraising, strategic planning, human resource management, and financial management. Two main points participants gained from the training included the importance of organizational planning when an organization relies entirely on outside funds, and the value of effective communication and leadership. The training evaluation forms completed by participants were overwhelmingly positive. Participants were eager to learn the ideas proposed to improve the organization and effectiveness of their work, including how to foster collaboration.

*Providing equipment to help selected trained CSOs operate more effectively.* Organizations that participated in the institutional capacity training were given the opportunity to submit applications for material assistance that would help them implement the knowledge and skills gained during the training into their daily work. Five organizations were preselected based on selection criteria and site-visits took place to determine capacity, need, and availability of trained staff to use the equipment. The table below presents the organizations and the equipment they received:

**Table 2. Equipment for Human Activists CSOs**

Organization	Equipment received
<b>Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture (ACAT)</b>	Accounting software (including comprehensive training for two staff members)
<b>Association Burundaise pour la Protection des Droits Humains et des Personnes Détenues (APRODH)</b>	3 desktop computers with APC and operating software, 1 printer
<b>Association Femmes Juristes Burundi (AFJB)</b>	4 desktop computers with operating software and APC, 3 toner cartridges
<b>Ligue Izere</b>	1 desktop computer with operating software and APC, 1 printer/scanner/photocopier, and accounting software (including comprehensive training for two staff members)
<b>Nturengaho</b>	2 desktop computers with operating software and APC, 1 projector and screen, 1 printer, 1 camera, 1 safe

*Supporting International Days related to human rights.* Working with relevant ministries and donors, the project provided organizational and material support for three international days:

March 8: International Women's Day

June 16: International Day of the African Child

June 26: International Day in Support of Victims of Torture

The project participated in coordination meetings held by the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights, and Gender. The project's support for each event generally consisted of t-shirts, hats, and/or banners. The project also attended the International Women's Day event in Kayanza and the International Day of the African Child in Cankuzo.

The commemoration of the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture was postponed and eventually canceled as the Human Rights Minister had to attend to other obligations. In coordination with the Ministry, the project distributed the t-shirts and hats to government, media, and civil society partners (particularly those working against torture) for further distribution nation-wide.

### III. GOOD GOVERNANCE (EXECUTIVE BRANCH)

#### A. Overview of Activities and Results

The Year 4 work plan set out the following activities for this component:

Task	Expected Result (ER)
<b>Task 8:</b> Provide training and technical assistance to the executive branch, comprised of civil servants at the national and local level, in public administration on topics such as procurement, decentralization, tax reforms, ethics, strategic planning, and budgeting.	<b>ER 8:</b> Civil servants at the national and local level of the executive branch receive training that results in an improved capacity to deliver services.
<b>Task 9:</b> In preparation of the promulgation of the new water code, conduct sensitization training for members of parliament and the general public. Once promulgated, copies of the code disseminated to the public, implementers, and enforcers of the code.	<p><b>ER 9a:</b> The water code is translated into Kirundi.</p> <p><b>ER 9b:</b> Parliamentarians are sensitized.</p> <p><b>ER 9c:</b> Public is sensitized on the water code.</p> <p><b>ER 9d:</b> Communal administrators and judges, provincial judges, and governors receive a copy of the water code.</p>
<b>Task 10:</b> Implementation decrees are drafted once the code is promulgated to establish the implementation of the code.	<b>ER 10:</b> At least one implementation decree is drafted and validated related to the water code.
<b>Task 11:</b> Assist various Ministries in communication planning, building communication skills, and improving communication technologies, as well as provide technical and material assistance to communicate on topics related to anti-corruption and accountability.	<b>ER 11:</b> Ministry officials trained in communication strategy planning, skills, and technologies. Technical and material support given to those ministries to be able to provide messages on anti-corruption and accountability policies.
<b>Task 12:</b> To respond to specific Government of Burundi requests for help with communication matters and with improving collaboration between ministries.	<b>ER 12:</b> Other ministries also helped with communication matters and are having improved collaboration between ministries.

The project worked in collaboration with the Ministry of Good Governance; the Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Management, and Urban Planning; the Ministry of Public Service, as well as the Ministry of Telecommunications, Information, Communication and Parliamentary Relations to accomplish numerous activities under this component. All results under this component were attained except for those requiring the promulgation of the water code which was on the parliament's agenda in the June-August session and will be re-introduced in the October session.

#### B. Ethics and Accountability Training

*Providing theoretical and practical training for communal administrators and economic advisors in public administration and reforms, report writing, and presentation techniques.*

As mentioned in the project's Year 4 work plan, activities 8b (training in public administration and reforms to 258 communal administrators and economic advisors) and 13a (training workshops for communal administrators and advisors on report writing and presentation skills, an activity under Good Governance, Anti-Corruption) were conducted together since the activities fit well conceptually and combining them created efficiencies for both participants and the project.

Despite legislative requirements, several communal administrators and advisors were unable to report to the public on how communes are run. With this in mind, the project worked with

the Ministry of the Interior to organize and finance a series of training programs on building capacity, promoting accountability, and improving their performance through the National Administration School (ENA) for administrators and advisors.

Four of the main issues addressed through the training included: basic communication and reporting skills, local funding and management of communal assets, local planning and public administration, and ethics and accountability. In an evaluation done after the training, the participants were able to outline a communal development plan, formulate the communal development goals, the performance indicators and evaluate the Communal Plan for Community Development (PCDC). Over 95% of the 237 participants said that the training met their expectations and that the added value to their knowledge will help improve their services.

### **C. New Water Code**

In Year 3 the project supported the Ministry in charge of water in developing a new draft water code since existing texts had become outdated. The project has since been working with the governmental working group tasked with water sector reform working under the Programme Sectoriel Eau (PROSECEAU), funded by the German Cooperation to advance the code towards promulgation.

*Translating the draft water code into Kirundi and English.* In accordance with the constitutional requirement to have all laws translated into Kirundi, the project held a retreat in February for the National Legislation Service (SNL) to translate the draft water code into Kirundi and held a subsequent validation workshop. The project then submitted 35 copies of the draft code to the Ministry in charge of water. The Ministry sent the copies to the Council of Ministers who then analyzed the draft code and formulated recommendations on revisions to the code. PROSECEAU hired a consultant who integrated the revisions into the code to support the code's inclusion on the next parliamentary session. These efforts led to the water code's inclusion on the parliamentary session's June-August 2011 agenda. Prior to being placed on the agenda, legislation can be stalled indefinitely so this achievement for the water code is significant, demonstrating the government's commitment to water sector reform. The water sectoral group will ensure the code is included on the October agenda since the code was not passed by the close of the June-August session.

The Minister responsible for water sent an official letter to the project, asking for assistance for the translation of the water code into English. Some of the waters regulated by the draft water code are trans-boundary with other countries of the East African Community (EAC) and other regional initiatives where English is used as the working language. Thus translating the text into English promotes regional cooperation regarding water resource management.

After discussing with USAID, the project recruited an international consultant to undertake the translation in collaboration with translators from the SNL. The text was prepared and validated in June 2011. It is interesting to note that the water code is the first law to be translated into English in Burundi. Since Burundi is a member of the EAC, East African Community, the project believes that this initiative was an excellent learning experience for the SNL, because eventually all laws will require translation and will be available in English.

*Sensitizing members of the National Assembly on the content of the water code and its significance.* To support prompt passage of the water code, the project supported the water

ministry in organizing a sensitization workshop for members of the National Assembly. The project hoped to sensitize members of the National Assembly and the Senate but the Senators were not available for the workshop on the dates proposed. The workshop for the members of the National Assembly took place in July and was facilitated by two national consultants, an environmentalist and a lawyer.

The workshop helped members of parliament understand the urgent need to adopt the water code, a legal document that would establish water regulation procedures, particularly against dumping waste in water channels. To illustrate the gravity of the situation the project organized a field visit to see cases of construction on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, a huge threat to the biodiversity of the lake that would be regulated with the passage of the code. Moved by these cases, the members of parliament summoned the Minister in charge of water to pose questions on urbanization standards. They also asked the new Director General of Water and Sanitization to explain how he is ensuring the regulation of water resource in the absence of a water code. He acknowledged that there are challenges in the water sector, especially since there are many stakeholders with different agendas and priorities, and stressed the need to promulgate the water code to ensure effective regulation. Following the training the State Inspector General and the Minister responsible for water each set up commissions to investigate illegal allocations of land on Lake Tanganyika in selected zones.

*Supporting a media campaign around International Water Day to advocate for the promulgation of the water code.* In order to sensitize the decision makers on the need for a legal instrument that would guarantee the sustainable management of water, the project supported the Ministry in charge of water to organize a media campaign intended to encourage the government and parliamentary institutions to adopt and promulgate the water code. The campaign, “Water and the Cities,” coincided with the celebration of International Water Day on March 22<sup>nd</sup>. In partnership with the Ministry, the project supported the creation of a documentary focusing on the issues of pollution caused by household and industrial wastes. The documentary encouraged urban populations to undertake the appropriate management of waste so as to reduce the negative impacts on Lake Tanganyika’s water quality. The project financed the airing of the documentary from March 21<sup>st</sup>-25<sup>th</sup>, though the documentary was designed in such a way, that it can and will be used in the future as a lobbying tool to promote the promulgation of the water code. Since then it has already been shown during the sensitization of members from the National Assembly and also during Lake Tanganyika Day.

The project provided further support to International Water Day by assisting in the organization of and participating in community work on March 26<sup>th</sup>. Project staff participated in waste collection and the cleaning out of a gutter along with the U.S. Ambassador and the representatives from the U.S. Embassy. That day the project also rented dump trucks and supported environmental clubs in cleaning the beaches on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. These activities were strongly appreciated by the population and by the communal administrators. The National Television station provided coverage of these community work initiatives and the project received an official thank you letter from the Minister for its support.

*Drafting the decree to establish the national water regulatory authority.* The water code stipulates that there is to be a national water regulatory authority created under the ministry dealing with water management. To facilitate quick implementation of the code following its eventual promulgation the project drafted the decree that would create this agency. The

decree was handed over to the Ministry responsible for water that will follow-up with validating the decree and securing its promulgation by the president.

#### **D. Government Accountability Campaign and Communications Training**

*Supporting government-led accountability in public administration initiatives.* The accountability in public administration campaign headed by the Ministry of Good Governance will include a series of sensitization workshops accompanied by a media campaign. The project supported the campaign's official launch under the President of the Republic in December 2010 in Makamba where the objectives for the campaign were presented and discussed. The project also provided a consultant to provide close technical support to the Ministry's advisors in the campaign's preparation plan which was used to seek donor funding to implement the campaign. The project then provided logistics support for the half-day donor conference where the plan was presented in February 2011. Two donors expressed interest in funding certain aspects of the campaign but requested revisions to the campaign, including a more realistic timeline, a detailed budget by activity, and contribution from the government. The Ministry is continuing to follow-up with interested donors and make revisions accordingly in order to secure funding for the campaign. However, they are encountering challenges as donors are interested in financing the initiative if USAID takes the lead in organizing and managing the funds. USAID was not available to finance or provide further support to the campaign this year, thus at this time the campaign has not been launched and the resolution remains to be seen.

*Training spokespersons in effective communications and understanding their role.* The project organized a training session in January for spokespersons from various government institutions to build their capacity in understanding their role, implementing effective communications, using advocacy techniques, and maintaining strong relationships with the media. The 16 participants represented various Ministries, the presidency, the office of the Two Vice Presidents, and the Parliament. A highlight of the training was a practical exercise on the preparation and facilitation of a press conference where participants were filmed responding to questions from the media. The group then praised and critiqued each other's performances.

*Providing an international-level training series to government spokespersons.* During the month of March the project organized a series of international-level trainings: "The importance of effective external communications and the skills needed to envision and organize an effective media campaign" in collaboration with the Ministry of Communications. Government spokespersons from the Presidency, the two vice presidencies, the Parliament, and the 18 Ministries participated in the training. The consultants, one international consultant and one national consultant, covered four topics during the series: the importance of effective external communications; the importance of the image of government institutions; the organization of a successful media campaign; and budgeting for a campaign and securing financial assistance. The question posed and discussed by the participants was: "what image does the government of Burundi want to create?" The consultants also presented the keys to planning a successful communications strategy.

The 23 participants worked in groups and individually on messages applicable to their institutions related to good governance and accountability. The result was a common media campaign that reflected everyone present, described below. In the final training sessions, 20 messages were validated by participants, some in French and others in Kirundi, all related to

the common theme. An important result of this campaign is that participants gained a concrete understanding of their roles and responsibilities as spokespersons which had not been defined for them previously.

*Supporting a government media campaign on good governance and accountability.* The project financed the media campaign that was born through the training of government spokespersons. The participants chose to have 20 radio spots aired with the main themes of good governance, ethics, and accountability.

The nationwide radio campaign came at an opportune time to address the issues affecting the public's access to government services. The messages ran for ten weeks and were directed at civil servants and the public on various issues affecting all ministries and the presidency. Each spot ran a different message, while keeping the main slogan or theme: The public service is obligated to provide better service to the public. The commercials were aired before the morning and evening news when radios have the highest listenership on seven leading radio stations.

*Training government officials on website development and management.* Also in collaboration with the Ministry of Communications, the project held a training on the technical aspects of updating a government website. There were 29 participants representing various ministries. The workshop was held at a computer lab in order to allow each participant to work at a workstation, thus providing hands-on practical training. Through timely and quality website management the government will be able to educate more efficiently citizens on government activities. Participants learned how to create a website, publish it on the server, include their own page, insert a photograph or a video, and create a pdf document and integrate it into their webpage.

Acting upon the participants' suggestion to create a chat-room to allow for continuous discussions on ways to better manage the website, the project immediately facilitated the creation of a private chat-room and list serve. At the end of the training, in addition to their training report, the consultants created a user manual to help participants retain the information they learned and to provide them with written instruction to refer to while updating their government website. The project carried out a monitoring and evaluation activity on how government websites were updated from November 2010 to April 2011 to compare updates pre and post-training. Some ministries showed progress in terms of updated content of their website, with the Ministry of Communications taking the lead.

#### **E. Sensitization of Public Servants on Government Administrative Reforms**

As an innovative approach, the project had requested that a limited number of activities in its Year 4 work plan be illustrative in order to allow the project autonomy and flexibility to respond positively to government Ministries seeking pertinent assistance with communication matters and with improving collaboration between ministries. It is thanks to this flexibility that the project was able to collaborate with the Ministry of Public Service.

*Promoting awareness on government administrative reforms.* The project supported the Ministry of Public Service in their sensitization of public servants regarding the progress of current administrative reforms which are underway but often unknown to public servants. To do this, the project financed workshops for 197 human resource managers from the education sector. Topics included policy reforms, accountability, responsibilities, ethics, and

methodology. Participants were pleased with the workshops as the presentations led to rich debates on problems with teacher recruitment, current performance evaluation systems, as well as the management of disciplinary measures. The project published and distributed 40,000 copies of the general statutes of civil servants to the vast majority of high and low ranking officials in the education sector. Each human resource manager attending the workshop signed the civil servants' Oath of Office. The project also supported the Ministry's initiative to reenact the requirement of signing the Engagement Certification which commits each public servant to follow the Ethics and Professionalism Code. The project printed 40,000 copies of the Engagement Certification for the education sector, an important first step for reenacting this requirement across the government.

## IV. GOOD GOVERNANCE (ANTI-CORRUPTION)

### A. Overview of Activities and Results

The Year 4 work plan defined the good governance (anti-corruption) component as follows:

Task	Expected Result (ER)
<b>Task 13:</b> The new communal law clearly states that administrators must provide bi-annual accounts to their constituencies. The project will work to create a culture of accountability and responsibility among communal administrators and increase their capacity in report writing and public presentation.	<b>ER 13:</b> At least 200 communal officials have improved understanding of their responsibilities under the communal law and enhanced capacity to draft and present bi-annual communal reports.
<b>Task 14:</b> Building capacity of anti-corruption government institutions, such as the Anti-corruption Special Brigade, the State General Inspection Office, and Anti-corruption court, in topics such as the proper use of public resources and how to report the misuse of those public resources.	<b>ER 14:</b> Workshops organized for the government anti-corruption institutions on topics such as the proper use of public resources and on how to report the misuse of those public resources.
<b>Task 15:</b> Continue to support the network of CSOs working in the oversight of public resources, created by the project in Year 3, technically and materially so that they may continue investigating corruption and reporting on the misuses of public resources.	<b>ER 15:</b> CSO members of the network are supported to continue advocacy initiatives related to the oversight of public resources and ensure network sustainability.
<b>Task 16:</b> Support civic education campaigns on the anti-corruption law and practices. This will raise awareness of the Government of Burundi's accountability obligations and citizens' rights through broadcasts on national media outlets.	<b>ER 16:</b> At least 5 CSOs are supported to increase civic awareness of anti-corruption laws and practices.
<b>Task 17:</b> Help the Ministry of Good Governance implement its anti-corruption activities and communication strategy – this will include communication on new anti-corruption and accountability policies and mechanisms established by the Government of Burundi and giving regular update on governance and corruption issues.	<b>ER 17a:</b> Government and public are sensitized on the anti-corruption law. <b>ER 17b:</b> Anti-corruption law is translated into Kirundi. <b>ER 17c:</b> The Ministry of Good Governance receives technical and material assistance in communications.

The project worked with government, civil society, and media partners this year to promote awareness on the anti-corruption and fight against anti-corruption. All of the expected results under this component were achieved along with additional activities including the sensitization of parliament members on the anti-corruption law and funding Burundi's inclusion in the EAC Bribery Index.

### B. Training on Public Resources Management

*Training anti-corruption government institutions on public resources.* In Year 3 the project realized through working with partners that many civil servants did not understand the definition of a public resource. Many thought public resources referred to budgets and budget management exclusively. The project therefore organized a workshop in February for senior officials from government institutions on the definition of a public resource.

The representatives learned about all forms of public resources during the course of the training. Participants analyzed their public resource management approaches and techniques to supervise and prevent tax fraud. Participants drew conclusions on the control systems required to manage public resources not accounted for in their budgets and committed to

monitoring these resources. For example, following the training the Commissioner General of the Anti-Corruption Brigade traveled to Ngozi to see the government-owned forest that had been destroyed in order to sell wood. Thanks to the training he understood that this misuse of public resources led to a loss of revenue by the government. The Bujumbura Regional Commissioner for the Anti-Corruption Brigade also subsequently visited plots illegally allocated and through the training conducted by the project realized that these acts were forms of corruption.

### **C. Grants to Strengthen Advocacy Skills and Monitor Use of Public Resources**

In its third year, the project helped establish a network of seven civil society organizations to monitor the use of public resources. Members of the network then benefited from capacity building provided by the project in participatory advocacy techniques. This year the network worked together to implement three grants in support of the network's advocacy plan. The grant activities investigated corruption, reported on the misuse of public resources, and advocated for a better use of public resources.

Forum pour la Conscience et le Développement (FOCODE) completed a grant, working in collaboration with Réseau Burundaise des Personnes Vivant avec le VIH SIDA (RBDP+) to advocate for the inclusion of the main concerns of vulnerable populations in the June revision of the 2011 budget. Two workshops were held, one to present the findings of the study of the 2011 budget and another to enable civil society actors to improve their ability to monitor the state budget. A result of the survey and workshops was increased awareness among civil society actors and the public at large that those in higher positions within the administration, including the army, the judiciary and the parliament do not pay taxes whereas they earn higher pay than most people in the country. This awareness resulted in an ongoing campaign for the compliance with provisions of the Constitution ruling that all citizens are equal before the laws regulating tax payment.

Association Burundaise des Consommateurs (ABUCO) successfully completed their grant with partner Initiative des Juristes Chrétiens contre l'Injustice (IJCI). Through this grant ABUCO and IJCI analyzed the impact of the cost and management of government-rented buildings and advocated for the better use of public resources in this area. The study on the cost and management of government-rented buildings, including comparing the costs of other options available to the government, was validated through a workshop in April with participants from the government, civil society and media. Although ABUCO and IJCI encountered challenges accessing information from certain administrators, the study was successfully completed and concrete recommendations were formulated for the implicated Ministries, Parliament, and development partners, primarily regarding the need to reduce renting buildings and constructing government-owned buildings for the better utilization of public resources. A press conference subsequently took place to further spread awareness of the results and recommendations of the study.

Parole et Action pour le Réveil des Consciences et de l'Evolution des mentalités (PARCEM) also completed a grant, working in partnership with Réseau des Citoyens Probes (RCP). Through this grant, PARCEM and RCP conducted an investigation on the management of public resources in four communes, using PARCEM and RCP members based in each commune. These members were trained on investigation techniques and then participated in the investigation of public resource management in health, administration, police and justice, education, and taxes. Following the investigation, media spots were aired and a public

conference took place in May to inform the public, including government officials, on the results and recommendations of the investigation.

*Working with the network to assess the establishment of a permanent headquarters.* This year the project supported efforts to establish a permanent headquarters for the advocacy network. The network took steps towards receiving registration but their application for approval was still pending with the government at the close of the project. The project looked into the option of housing the network headquarters in one of the member associations while waiting for the network's registration but unfortunately the network was not able to propose a cohesive proposal in the timeframe required. The network will look into supporting a headquarters once their registration is received but the project was not able to support this initiative. In August 2011 the project supported the network's annual meeting to re-elect the executive committee and go over priorities and next steps to follow-up on registration and continue implementing advocacy initiatives.

#### **D. Anti-Corruption Law**

This year the project worked to increase the awareness of the anti-corruption law (no. 1/2 du 12 avril 2006), focusing on infractions, including how to report infractions. To do this, the project provided material and organizational support to the Ministry of Good Governance's anti-corruption awareness initiatives that included civil society public awareness campaigns on the law. The project trained the government and the public on the content and interpretation of the law, translated the law into Kirundi, as well as reproduced and distributed copies of the law. Additionally, to strengthen the law the project held a workshop to analyze and propose consistent revisions or amendments to the law.

*Supporting Ministry efforts to increase awareness during anti-corruption week.* In December the project provided technical and material assistance to the Ministry of Good Governance to support their efforts to educate the public on corruption and the related offenses during anti-corruption week. The project supported the daily conferences organized by the Ministry during anti-corruption week along with a media series to condemn inappropriate and corrupt behavior and to warn wrongdoers about the legal sanctions they could face, referencing the anti-corruption law.

*Supporting civic education campaigns on the anti-corruption law and practices.* Five civic education anti-corruption campaigns took place through project grantees this year. All provinces were reached with at least one campaign to raise awareness of the Government of Burundi's accountability obligations and citizens' rights. Media was utilized for these campaigns accompanied by sensitization workshops, games, contests, and/or short plays.

Association des Femmes Economistes pour le Développement Intégré (AFEDI) completed their grant to increase awareness of the anti-corruption law and practices in nine secondary schools in Bujumbura. The grantee conducted participatory trainings on the anti-corruption law and practices in each selected school. AFEDI invited students to prepare poems on corruption in order to evaluate the trainings and expand the reach of the campaign. Each school evaluated and selected a winning poem for the competition across the nine schools. The competition: "Together, fighting against corruption," took place in May where each student presented their school's selected poem and AFEDI chose the winning poems. Families and the media attended the competition along with around 350 students who listened to the poems and anti-corruption songs put on by two musical groups, along with question

and answer games to engage all of the students in the material presented during the campaign. The information the students had learned through the campaign, particularly the gravity of corruption in Burundi's society and the responsibility everyone has to fight corruption was clear in the presentation of their poems.

Observatoire de Lutte contre la Corruption et les Malversations Economiques (OLUCOME) conducted a public awareness anti-corruption campaign in Bururi, Bubanza, Bujumbura, Makamba, and Mwaro. Following an anti-corruption sensitization workshop, the campaign was implemented through skits, pamphlets, media radio spots, and posters in the selected provinces. Despite some obstacles in the implementation of their grant, including the likelihood that a group of local authorities encouraged the public to take down anti-corruption posters put up under the grant, OLUCOME was still able to produce results through their campaign.

Réseau des Citoyens Probes (RCP) completed their grant to raise awareness in the Mwaro, Gitega, Cankuzo, Ruyigi, and Rutana provinces on the anti-corruption law and citizens' rights to basic services for more transparent management of public resources. Following sensitization and dialogue workshops, community sessions on the anti-corruption law and basic citizen services took place throughout the provinces. Participation in the community sessions was lively, for example around 40 community members volunteered to respond to questions on anti-corruption during the question and answer games portion of the sensitization and dialogue workshop in Bukemba.

Ligue Burundaise des Droits de l'Homme ITEKA (LIGUE ITEKA) also implemented a grant to raise awareness on anti-corruption best practices in six provinces, using sensitization sessions and media. As a result of the campaign, local agricultural extension agents in a commune in Karusi acknowledged that they were not aware of their corrupt practices before the campaign and committed themselves to change their behavior. After the campaign in another commune the population denounced mismanagement of the health center's medicine and an investigation by the anti-corruption police resulted in arrest of the corrupt health officer. Following the campaign in a commune in Muramvya the population set up committees of volunteers to monitor tax collection at the local market place, and amounts collected each day have since increased significantly.

Association pour la Lumière et l'Action contre la Pauvreté (ALUPA) also implemented and completed their anti-corruption campaign grant. ALUPA raised awareness in the Cibitoke, Bubanza, Bujumbura-Rural, and Bujumbura Mairie provinces on forms of corruption and related offenses, mechanisms to fight against corruption, and citizens' right to basic services. The campaign took place on market days in eight communes (two per province) with theater skits, posted messages, and question and answer games. ALUPA effectively engaged local authorities and community leaders through initial site visits to explain the purpose of their campaign and invited them to participate, which they did by successfully mobilizing the population in their areas and promising to disseminate information following the campaign as well.

*Sensitizing parliamentarians on the anti-corruption law.* The project organized a sensitization workshop for parliamentarians to increase awareness and build their capacity in good governance and fight against corruption. This workshop came following a request from the members of the Standing Committee of Good Governance in the National Assembly.

Parliamentarians admitted that both large-scale and petty corruption is harming the country and there is a need to educate the population to prevent this plague. Talks revolved around the need to synergize actions between civil society and the Parliament in the fight against corruption. Parliamentarians committed to a process of reconciliation between society and state institutions in order to win the fight against corruption. The choice of topics, methodology and quality of the exchanges were highly appreciated by participants. Participants remarked that the testimony of the Commissioner General of the Special Anti-Corruption Brigade also provided them with a lot of information and hope.

*Translating the anti-corruption law into Kirundi.* The project funded and organized a five-day retreat for the SNL experts to focus on the translation of the anti-corruption law into Kirundi. The experts successfully completed the translation and submitted a report detailing how the work was accomplished. The translated law was first released to senior state officials at the launch of the accountability for public administration campaign in Makamba. The project reproduced and distributed over 1,500 copies of the law that were distributed to civil society representatives and government administrators including parliamentarians and communal administrators during the civil society trainings provided by the project. 500 copies were given to the Ministry of Good Governance.

*Strengthening awareness around the anti-corruption law within the government and the public.* To facilitate inclusive dialogue to strengthen the anti-corruption law, the project organized a roundtable to bring together judicial implementers of the law, the public sector, the private sector, and civil society organizations active in fighting corruption. Participants agreed on numerous recommendations, including the abolition of jurisdiction privilege and the revision of the confiscation of stolen assets principle. The recommendations were passed onto the Anti-Corruption Brigade who is responsible for moving the revision through to promulgation.

## **E. Ministry's Communications Strategy**

*Assisting the Ministry of Good Governance's communication strategy.* This year the project continued to assist the Ministry of Good Governance in implementing some aspects of its communication strategy. Specific project support of the Ministry's communication strategy this year included:

- The equipment promised in Year 3 was officially presented to the Ministry's Chief of Staff on November 18<sup>th</sup>. Training was held for the three senior advisors on the proper use of the digital cameras. Training on Microsoft outlook was also completed during Year 4.
- 2,000 copies of the Code of Ethics posters were produced and the Ministry will begin distributing them to all ministries in January 2011 as part of their campaign to make civil servants more accountable. The last of the posters were distributed during the visit to the interior in July 2011.
- Paid for a maintenance contract for the office equipment and computers through July 2011.
- Paid for maintenance contract for their generator through July 2011.
- The project organized a roundtable to evaluate project support of the Ministry's communication strategy where participants reviewed the goals, objectives, and activities of the communications strategy to determine the progress to date and identified challenges encountered and upcoming priorities.

- Provided support in printing the national anti corruption strategy in each phase of its development.
- Provided business cards for all ministry advisors.
- Paid for reproduction of 500 copies of the anti-corruption law.

Additionally, the project supported three visits to the interior by the Minister and his advisors; the first to Kayanza, Ngozi, and Muyinga, the second to Ruyigi, Gitega, and Makamba, and a third to Mwaro and Bururi. The visits to the interior gave the Ministry officials, including the Minister, the opportunity to visit the local administrators to see first-hand the work on the ground. These visits allowed the Ministry to improve their support based on the feedback received. The site visits also allowed the Ministry to meet with the people in the interior, including representatives from the private sector, civil society, and religious groups to explain the purpose of the Ministry and their institutions, receive suggestions for improvement, and inform the groups on the anti-corruption law. During these visits the French/Kirundi anti-corruption law was distributed.

#### **F. East African Community (EAC) 2011 Bribery Index**

*Supporting the survey in Burundi for the East African Community (EAC) 2011 Bribery Index.* L' Association Burundaise des Consommateurs (ABUCO) requested funding to continue their partnership with Transparency International (TI) Kenya in the completion of the EAC 2011 Bribery Index since funding sources from the previous year were no longer available. In coordination with USAID, the project responded positively and funded a grant not included in the project's Year 4 work plan in order to take advantage of an opportunity to ensure Burundi was included in this important index. The grantee trained surveyors and supervisors on collecting information on the payment of bribes in all the provinces, with support from a TI Kenya representative. The study took place in Burundi in May and the initial data showed corruption is still rampant although there were a few institutions that showed improvement from the study in 2010. The final index will be printed in late September 2011.

## V. CIVIL SOCIETY (CIVIC PARTICIPATION)

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### A. Overview of Activities and Results

Our Year 4 work plan identified the following task and expected results under this component:

Task	Expected Result (ER)
<b>Task 18:</b> CSOs will receive grants to reinforce their institutions' capacities and support their advocacy initiatives.	<b>ER 18:</b> At least five civil society organizations receive grants to reinforce their capacities and support their advocacy initiatives.

The project achieved more than expected under this component by providing six civil society organizations grants under this activity. Additionally, due to the project's integrated approach, many project-supported civil society activities are discussed in other sections of this report. For example, grants to civil society organizations to advocate for women's inheritance rights legislation is discussed in the rule of law section and support to the civil society network dedicated to monitoring the use of public resources is discussed in the good governance, anti-corruption section of this report.

### B. Grants to Support Advocacy Initiatives

*Continuing Year 3 to civil society organizations to support advocacy initiatives.* During the first few months of Year 4 the project continued and finished grants begun in Year 3 to civil society organizations. Three organizations from the network for the oversight of public resources received grants to implement participatory advocacy activities. Forum pour la Conscience et le Développement (FOCODE) received a grant to advocate for the consideration of pro-poor factors in the 2011 national budget process; Réseau des Citoyens Probes (RCP), completed a grant to raise awareness of the legal obligation by public officials to declare personal wealth at the beginning and end of their mandates; and Association des Femmes Economistes pour le Développement Intégré (AFEDI) implemented a grant to increase awareness of the public and authorities on the topic of anti-corruption in Kayanza, which was completed in early December. All three grants were implemented successfully, only encountering minor delays.

*Promoting human rights advocacy initiatives through grants.* Beginning in April 2011 the project provided support to human rights advocacy initiatives, including orphan's inheritance rights, rights for victims of torture, women and children's rights pertaining to birth and marriage registration, reporting on violence against women, and universal rights to education. These initiatives were supported through grants with organizations previously trained by the project in participatory advocacy.

Ligue Burundaise pour l'Enfance et la Jeunesse (Libejeun) implemented a grant to support the protection of property belonging to orphans. According to UNICEF estimates from 2006, there are approximately half a million orphans in Burundi, approximately half are orphans because of the war and half due to HIV/AIDS. Libejeun noted that previously orphans were supported by strong social structures but due to the war that broke up families and increased poverty, these structures were less able to support orphans. Thus, orphans became more vulnerable to inheritance theft. After identifying legal and non-legal frameworks that protect property belonging to orphans in Bujumbura, Gitega, and Ngozi, Libejeun conducted orphans' property workshops in those three provinces. The workshops targeted judges,

guardians, journalists, lawyers, communal administrators, the Bashingantaha, and non-profits. Libejeun prepared and distributed orphan property registration documents after integrating the recommendations and findings from the workshops. During the workshops Libejeun secured a commitment from the participants to conduct an awareness campaign to register property belonging to orphans. An evaluation committee was established to monitor the registration of property following the grant.

In April, La Famille pour Vaincre le Sida/Association Burundaise des Amis de l'Enfance (FVS-AMADE) carried out a grant to improve the registration of births and marriages to protect the rights of women and children. Children are not eligible for government services including health care and education without proper birth registration and women are often vulnerable and poorly treated in unregistered marriages because they have no legal ownership of children or other property belonging to the informal union. FVS-AMADE, working with its interior satellite offices, advocated for better administrative registration processes, working with communal and provincial administrators. The grantee conducted a study of unregistered births and marriages in Makamba and Gitega that showed trends on why citizens had not registered marriages and births, including public ignorance, absence or denial of paternity from the father, absence of registration documentation available from the communal administration, and poverty inhibiting families from paying the registration fees. The grantee then held subsequent workshops with administrators in each province, outlining the results of the study and recommendations to improve registration processes. A public awareness initiative took place to inform the public on the improved registration processes and the importance of registering births and marriages.

Association Burundaise des Femmes Journalistes (AFJO) conducted an advocacy initiative towards the media to improve reporting on gender-based violence. AFJO carried out two four-day training and hands-on mentoring sessions in May and June for journalists on gender-based violence reporting, including the use of statistical data. Two women rural associations were also trained by AFJO to listen and monitor radio reporting of gender-based violence and send feedback to be analyzed by the grantee and presented to the media organizations. The information collected by the listening groups, including statistical data, was used to create a database that tracks the situation of gender-based violence in Burundi to promote current and future advocacy efforts.

An advocacy initiative to eradicate obstacles to children accessing their basic right to education was conducted by grantee Syndicat des Travailleurs de l'Enseignement du Burundi (STEB). STEB, in coordination with its satellite offices, first conducted a study in Rutana, Ngozi, Cibitoke, and Kirundo to determine the existing obstacles to education and propose solutions to each obstacle. STEB then developed an advocacy document that contained information from the study, advocacy strategies for change, and the concept of Education for All. Relevant actors, including government authorities and civil society, were then sensitized in each province on how to remove education barriers and promote children's rights to education in their province. STEB also supported the establishment of local networks who will advocate for the right to education and monitor local education activities.

Association Burundaise pour la Défense des Droits des Prisonniers, la Dignité et la Réinsertion Sociale (ABDP-DRS) completed a grant to advocate for the use of alternative sentencing to imprisonment in accordance with articles 30 and 53 of law n°1/015 of 22 April 2009. ABDP-DRS investigated the current prison conditions, including cases of torture in prisons and cases of detainees being held outside of their own province. These investigations

took place in the following communes throughout the month of June: Bujumbura-Mairie, Gitega, Ngozi, Cibitoke and Ruyigi. The grantee then met individually with decision makers, including prison authorities, police, and judges to present the data from the survey and provide information on alternative sentencing to imprisonment. ABDP-DRS also organized prison visits with judges and police officials for them to witness the current prison conditions. A sensitization workshop is scheduled to take place on July 12<sup>th</sup> for judges, prison officers, and police on alternative sentencing to imprisonment.

Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture (ACAT) also received a grant in the victims of torture domain to conduct an advocacy initiative towards both decision makers and judiciary actors. The grantee visited detention centers in 11 provinces to evaluate the torture cases, living conditions for detainees, and the application of the penal code regarding torture. The information found during these site visits was then used to organize three sensitization sessions for judges, judiciary police, and prison officers. The grantee conducted lobbying visits to decision makers to educate them on the status of torture in detention centers, using the penal code and site visits for reference. A round table was held on June 24<sup>th</sup> for the decision makers on the need to adequately ratify the international convention against torture and related protocol. Radio and television spots were aired to support the ratification of the convention.

## VI. CIVIL SOCIETY (MASS MEDIA/FREEDOM OF INFORMATION)

### A. Overview of Activities and Results

The following activities were planned for this component in the project's Year 4 work plan:

Task	Expected Result (ER)
<b>Task 19:</b> Procure and install a radio transmitter that will increase the coverage of at least five media outlets.	<b>ER 19:</b> At least five media outlets have increased coverage as a result of the installation of a new radio transmitter.
<b>Task 20:</b> Support Burundian media by improving access to reliable internet connectivity.	<b>ER 20:</b> Media outlets have reliable access to internet connection.
<b>Task 21:</b> To provide grants to at least five local media outlets to improve their managerial skills, procure equipment, expand their coverage, and develop thematic groups on issues of interest to the public, including land tenure reform, women's inheritance rights, and reintegration of Burundian refugees into communities of origin.	<b>ER 21:</b> At least five local media outlets have enhanced capacity to increase civic awareness and participation on issues of public interest including land tenure reform, women's inheritance rights, and reintegration of Burundian refugees into communities of origin.

All expected results were achieved or exceeded by the project this year under this component. The project equipped the Maison de la Presse with an internet center to increase reliable internet access for journalists; supported eight radio outlets with radio transmitters; and six media outlets implemented grants to increase civic awareness and participation on issues of public interest.

### B. Radio Transmitters for Media Outlets

In January 2010, the project conducted an assessment of existing local media outlets' operational capacity. A finding of the assessment was that radio stations were interested and would benefit from expanding their coverage using transmitters. The project answered this recommendation by providing and installing radio transmitters to eight Burundian radio stations to increase their listenership.

Grantee	Transmitter
Radio Culture	1 transmitter FM (500 W), antenna system, Cable RF (50 m)
Radio CCIB FM+	1 transmitter FM (500 W), antenna system, Cable RF (50 m)
Radio Bonesha FM	1 transmitter FM (500 W)
Radio Isanganiro	1 transmitter FM (500 W)
Radio Nationale	1 transmitter FM (500 W)
Radio REMA FM	1 transmitter FM (500 W), antenna system, Cable RF (50 m)
Radio Renaissance FM	1 transmitter FM (1 KW), antenna system, Cable RF (50 m)
Radio Publique Africaine	1 mobile transmitter FM (300 W), antenna system, Cable RF (20m)

### C. Maison de la Presse Internet Center

The Maison de la Presse is a neutral resource center for journalists that offers a studio, print room and space for conferences and workshops. The resource center offers a meeting place to exchange information not only among journalists but between journalists and their partners. The project equipped the Maison de la Presse with the internet center to promote professional

journalism by improving access to reliable connectivity in a neutral space where journalists could meet and collaborate. The equipment was officially handed over to the Maison de la Presse from the U.S. Embassy on World Press Freedom Day in May 2011. The center now provides journalists access to new information and communication technologies offered by the internet. One month after the inauguration of the center the Director of the Maison de la Presse noticed an increase in journalists using the Maison de la Presse as a resource thanks to the internet center.

#### **D. Grants to Media Organizations on Issues of Public Interest**

*Promoting media coverage on issues of public interest while reinforcing the capacity of media outlets.* Six grants were given to improve media outlet managerial skills, expand their coverage, and develop thematic groups on issues of interest to the public, including land tenure reform, women's inheritance rights and reintegration of Burundian refugees into communities of origin.

Radio Bonesha FM completed a grant to raise awareness through radio broadcasts on the importance of the new land code and its promulgation following field interviews, panel discussions, and interactive programs. Radio Television National Burundi (RTNB) also completed a grant to educate the population on land and environment issues in Burundi, particularly the need to adopt the new land code. When the National Assembly adopted the new land code in April, the President of the National Assembly explicitly thanked the role the media played in raising awareness on the importance of the land code which was imperative to its promulgation. Radio Bonesha FM and RTNB were pleased to contribute to this critical milestone in Burundi's legislation.

Radio Culture implemented a grant to increase awareness on refugee reintegration issues in Burundi through radio spots following surveys and field interviews in Rutana and Makamba. Listeners in Mungwa, Gitega, requested the re-airing of spots related to access to health care and education since they were particularly informative to the refugee populations in their commune.

Journal IWACU completed its three-month grant to conduct field investigations and interviews for the production of weekly articles covering the following topics: land tenure and environment, women's inheritance rights, and the reintegration of refugees. Following an investigation and article on issues Tanzanian refugees face in reintegrating into the Burundian educational system, the problem was stressed by multiple media outlets in their weekly news reviews. This awareness produced a six-month intensive training program in French and Kirundi for Tanzanian schoolchildren residing in Makamba refugee camps which will enable them to continue their education in the Burundian system in the next school year.

Radio Publique Africaine (RPA) implemented their grant to conduct a media advocacy campaign for women's inheritance rights, airing spots with interviews discussing inheritance issues and the existing documents and options in an effort to guide all stakeholders to adopt the draft law on matrimonial regimes, inheritance, and successions. RPA committed to continuing this advocacy effort and remains active in increasing decision-makers' awareness of the necessity of this law following their grant.

As discussed in the rule of law section, in an effort to promote collaboration and understanding between the media and civil society, a grant was provided to REMA FM to

work with Association des Femmes Juristes du Burundi (AFJB), a civil society leader in women's inheritance rights, to educate the general population on the marital property, inheritance, and gifts and/bequests law to promote its promulgation. Interviews were conducted in Rutana and Cankuzo and spots and debates were aired in favor of the law on marital property, inheritance, and gifts and/bequests. AFJB and REMA FM organized collaborative programming on women's inheritance rights and the importance of the draft inheritance law on June 25<sup>th</sup> with four other radio stations (Radio Nationale, Radio Isanganiro, RPA, and Bonesha FM).

## VIII. PERFORMANCE ACCORDING TO INDICATORS

Our performance according to the indicators in our monitoring and evaluation plan is shown in the table below. As mentioned in the project's approved Year 4 M&E plan, a few indicators were outside of our control that required the promulgation of the water and land codes in a certain timeframe.

Activity(ies)	Indicator	Target	Total to Date
2c, 2d, 7c, 9c, and 17a	Number of campaigns supported by USG to foster public awareness and respect for rule of law	5	4**
1b	Number of National Legislators and National Legislative Staff Attending USG Sponsored training or educational Events	123	123
3a	Number of Decrees drafted to put in place the National Land Commission	1	1
4d	Number of community leaders trained on the content of the land code	119	0**
5a	Number of communes that receive translated copies of the land code	129	0**
6b, 7a and 7b	Number of domestic human rights NGOs receiving USG support	45	49
6c	Number of public advocacy campaigns on human rights supported by USG	3	3
1b, 1c, 4d, 8b, 11a, and 13a, 11c, 12c	Number of Executive Branch Personnel Trained with USG Assistance	919	772**
8a, 11b, 12a-b, and 17c	Number of Executive Office Operations supported with USG Assistance	3	3
9a	Number of water codes translated into Kirundi	1	1
9b	Number of parliamentarians sensitized on water code	100	50
10a	Number of decrees drafted to put in place a water regulatory authority	1	0***
14a	Number of government officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training	30	51
15a, 16a and 17a	Number of USG anti-corruption measures implemented	10	10
17b	Number of laws translated in Kirundi and reproduced	1	1
18a	Number of USG Assisted Civil Society Organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions	5	6
11a	Number of Government Media Relations Staff Trained with USG Assistance	30	23
19a, 20a, and 21a	Number of Media Civil Society Organizations and/or Support Institutions Assisted by USG	11	15

\* Activities 8b and 13a were organized together through a multi-session course since the target audience was the same. Thus, participants that received training in public administration (Activity 8b) and training in report writing and presentation skills (Activity 13a) through the multi-session course are counted twice.

\*\* Not attained due to the timing of the land code's promulgation. In the case of activity 5a, the project had time to send each commune a copy of the promulgated land code by mail but not receive signatures from each commune as required in the indicator reference sheet.

\*\*\*Not attained since the water code was not promulgated during the contract period. In the case of Activity 10A, the decree was drafted by the project but without promulgation of the code, the decree could not be attained.

## Annex A

**Burundi Policy Reform Program Year 4 Monitoring and Evaluation Report**

Below is a set of tables that provide all Burundi Policy Reform Year 4 indicators, targets, and achievements made towards targets.

Name of indicator	Target N°	Progress towards targets	Activity	Dates	Documentation filed	Documentation	Participants		
							Total	M	F
<b>Rule of Law</b>									
Number of campaigns supported by USG to foster public awareness and respect for Rule of Law	5	4							
		1	Support to organizations and the ministry charged with human rights in the celebration of international day for women	8-Mar	Yes	Report of the activity, letter of taking delivery of materials.			
		1	Support a media campaign to advocate for the promulgation of the water code around the international day on water	22-Mar	Yes	Report of the activity, letter of taking delivery of materials.			
		1	Support to organizations and the ministry charged with human rights and youth in the celebration of international day for the African child	16-Jun	Yes	Signed letter of the reception of the support			
		1	Support to organizations and the ministry charged with human rights in the celebration of international day for victims of torture	N/A	Yes	Signed letter of the reception of the support			
Number of national Legislators and national legislative staff receiving USG-supported land code information training	123	123							
		5	Workshop for permanent parliament commission in charge of analyzing draft of law	25-Oct	Yes	Attendance list and report	5	3	2
		118	Workshop for parliament on the land code	28-29 Oct	Yes	Attendance list and report	118	68	50
Number of the decrees drafted to put in place the national Land Commission	1	1	Draft of decree to put in place a national land commission	25-Jul	Yes	Attendance list and report			
Number of community leaders trained on the content of the land code	119								
Number of the communes that receive translated copies of the land code	129								
<b>Human Rights</b>									
Number of domestic human rights NGOs receiving USG support	45	49							
		29	Reinforce CSOs' knowledge of the current laws regarding women's inheritance rights	Dec	Yes	Attendance list and report and the agenda			
		15	Provide capacity building to civil society organizations in organizational management, financial planning, etc.	March	Yes	Attendance list and report and the agenda			

		5	Provide material assistance that aids the CSOs to execute above skills and function more efficiently	July	Yes	In kind grant agreement			
Number of public Advocacy campaigns on Human Rights supported by USG	3	3	Provide grants to support advocacy initiatives regarding women's inheritance rights to land						
		1	Grant to Réseau Femmes et Paix (RFP) accomplished	July	Yes	Grant agreement and reports			
		1	Grant to Urisanze accomplished	July	Yes	Grant agreement and reports			
		1	Grant to Association des Femmes Juristes du Burundi (AFJB) accomplished	July	Yes	Grant agreement and reports			
<b>Public Sector Executive Function</b>							<b>Total</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
Number of Executive Branch Personnel Trained with USG Assistance	919	772							
		8	Workshop for parliament on the process of adoption of the land code	28-29 Oct	yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	8	6	2
		2	Workshop for permanent parliament commission in charge of analyzing draft law	25th Oct	yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	2	2	0
		42	Workshop to familiarize newly elected local and national officials about the content and importance of the land code	16-17 Nov	yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	42	26	16
		19	Training of Government officials on web site development	2-4 Feb	yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	19	14	5
		16	Training for spokespersons in communication skills	26-28 Jan	yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	16	10	6
		23	Training for officials from the Ministry of Environment on the land code (new)	24-25 May	yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	23	18	5
		474	Training workshops in public administration, reforms, report writing, and presentation skills to communal administrators and economic advisors	Mai	yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	474	194	43
		188	Training for ministry of civil servants from the Ministry of Education through supporting the Ministry of Public Service	04-06 Mai 11-12 Mai	Yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	188	157	31
Number of Executive Office Operations supported with USG Assistance	3	3							
		1	Technical and material assistance to the Ministry of Good Governance to prepare a government-wide ethics campaign.	Dec	Yes	Attendance list and report			
		1	Assist the Ministry of Good Governance with its communications strategy	July	Yes	Reports			
		1	Provide technical and financial assistance for the implementation of selected aspects of the communications campaign	April-May	Yes	Copy of the spots			
Number of water codes translated into Kirundi	1	1	Translate the water code into Kirundi; conduct a retreat for the National Legislative Services (SNL) to translate the code, and support validation of the translation.	Jan	yes	Copy of the translated water code			
Number of parliamentarians sensitized on water code	100	50	Training of parliamentarians on water code	27-Jul	yes	Attendance list and report			

Number of decrees drafted to put in place a water regulatory authority	1	0	Draft of decree to establish a water regulatory authority						
<b>Anti-corruption Reforms</b>							<b>Total</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
Number of government officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training	30	51							
		35	Training of anti-corruption government institutions on public resources and mechanisms for reporting and mitigating the misuse of public resources	16-18 Feb	Yes	Report, agenda and attendance list	35	28	7
		16	Workshop for parliamentarians on the anti-corruption law	8-9 June	Yes	Attendance list and the report	16	8	8
Number of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented	10	10	Grants for CSOs in the public resource advocacy network, anti-corruption grants, increasing awareness of anti-corruption law						
		1	Grant to Parcem-RCP accomplished	June	yes				
		1	Grant to ABUCO-IJCI accomplished	June	yes				
		1	Grant to FOCODE-RBP+ accomplished	June	yes				
		1	Grant to AFEDI accomplished	June	yes				
		1	Grant to RCP accomplished	May	yes				
		1	Grant to OLUCOME accomplished	June	yes				
		1	Grant to Ligue Iteka accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Grant to ALUPA accomplished	June	yes				
		1	Grant to ABUCO/TI accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Round table on the proposition for amendment of the anti-corruption Law	23-24 March	yes				
Number of anti-corruption laws translated in Kirundi and reproduced	1	1	Translation of the anti-corruption law	Nov	Yes	Copy of the translated corruption Law			
<b>Civic Participation</b>							<b>Total</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
Number of USG Assisted Civil Society Organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions	5	6	Provide grants to the CSOs the project has worked with and trained previously on various advocacy topics						
		1	Grant to STEB accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Grant to AFJO accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Grant to Libejeun accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Grant to ABDP-DRS accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Grant to FVS-AMADE accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Grant to ACAT accomplished	July	yes				
<b>Media Freedom and Freedom of Information</b>							<b>Total</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
Number of Government Media Relations Staff Trained with USG Assistance	30	23	Training government officials in communications planning, and assist them in designing a communications campaign	March	Yes	Reports, agenda and attendance list	23	17	6
Number of Media Civil Society Organizations and/or Support Institutions Assisted by USG	11	15							

		1	Internet center provided to the Maison de la Presse	3-May	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to Radio Isanganiro accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to Radio Culture accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to CCIB FM+ accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to Radio Bonesha FM+ accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to Renaissance accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to Radio Nationale accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to RPA accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to Radio REMA FM Accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Grant to Bonesha accomplished	June	yes	Grant agreement and reports			
		1	Grant to Iwacu accomplished	June	yes	Grant agreement and reports			
		1	Grant to RPA accomplished	June	yes	Grant agreement and reports			
		1	Grant to RTNB accomplished	June	yes	Grant agreement and reports			
		1	Grant to Radio Culture accomplished	June	yes	Grant agreement and reports			
		1	Grant to REMA-FM accomplished	June	yes	Grant agreement and reports			

## **ANNEX B SUCCESS STORIES**

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**ANNEX A**

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Burundi Policy Reform Program Year 4 Monitoring and  
Evaluation Report

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							Total	M	F
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		1	Support a media campaign to advocate for the promulgation of the water code around the international day on water	22-Mar	Yes	Report of the activity, letter of taking delivery of materials.			
		1	Support to organizations and the ministry charged with human rights and youth in the celebration of international day for the African child	16-Jun	Yes	Signed letter of the reception of the support			
		1	Support to organizations and the ministry charged with human rights in the celebration of international day for victims of torture	N/A	Yes	Signed letter of the reception of the support			
Number of national Legislators and national legislative staff receiving USG-supported land code information training	123	123							
		5	Workshop for permanent parliament commission in charge of analyzing draft of law	25-Oct	Yes	Attendance list and report	5	3	2
		118	Workshop for parliament on the land code	28-29 Oct	Yes	Attendance list and report	118	68	50
Number of the decrees drafted to put in place the national Land Commission	1	1	Draft of decree to put in place a national land commission	25-Jul	Yes	Attendance list and report			
Number of community leaders trained on the content of the land code	119								
Number of the communes that receive translated copies of the land code	129								
<b>Human Rights</b>									
Number of domestic human rights NGOs receiving USG support	45	49							
		29	Reinforce CSOs' knowledge of the current laws regarding women's inheritance rights	Dec	Yes	Attendance list and report and the agenda			
		15	Provide capacity building to civil society organizations in organizational management, financial planning, etc.	March	Yes	Attendance list and report and the agenda			

		5	Provide material assistance that aids the CSOs to execute above skills and function more efficiently	July	Yes	In kind grant agreement			
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<b>Public Sector Executive Function</b>							<b>Total</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
Number of Executive Branch Personnel Trained with USG Assistance	919	772							
		8	Workshop for parliament on the process of adoption of the land code	28-29 Oct	yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	8	6	2
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		19	Training of Government officials on web site development	2-4 Feb	yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	19	14	5
		16	Training for spokespersons in communication skills	26-28 Jan	yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	16	10	6
		23	Training for officials from the Ministry of Environment on the land code (new)	24-25 May	yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	23	18	5
		474	Training workshops in public administration, reforms, report writing, and presentation skills to communal administrators and economic advisors	Mai	yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	474	194	43
		188	Training for ministry of civil servants from the Ministry of Education through supporting the Ministry of Public Service	04-06 Mai 11-12 Mai	Yes	Attendance list, report and the agenda	188	157	31
Number of Executive Office Operations supported with USG Assistance	3	3							
		1	Technical and material assistance to the Ministry of Good Governance to prepare a government-wide ethics campaign.	Dec	Yes	Attendance list and report			
		1	Assist the Ministry of Good Governance with its communications strategy	July	Yes	Reports			
		1	Provide technical and financial assistance for the implementation of selected aspects of the communications campaign	April-May	Yes	Copy of the spots			
Number of water codes translated into Kirundi	1	1	Translate the water code into Kirundi; conduct a retreat for the National Legislative Services (SNL) to translate the code, and support validation of the translation.	Jan	yes	Copy of the translated water code			
Number of parliamentarians sensitized on water code	100	50	Training of parliamentarians on water code	27-Jul	yes	Attendance list and report			

Number of decrees drafted to put in place a water regulatory authority	1	0	Draft of decree to establish a water regulatory authority						
<b>Anti-corruption Reforms</b>							<b>Total</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
Number of government officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training	30	51							
		35	Training of anti-corruption government institutions on public resources and mechanisms for reporting and mitigating the misuse of public resources	16-18 Feb	Yes	Report, agenda and attendance list	35	28	7
		16	Workshop for parliamentarians on the anti-corruption law	8-9 June	Yes	Attendance list and the report	16	8	8
Number of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented	10	10	Grants for CSOs in the public resource advocacy network, anti-corruption grants, increasing awareness of anti-corruption law						
		1	Grant to Parcem-RCP accomplished	June	yes				
		1	Grant to ABUCO-IJCI accomplished	June	yes				
		1	Grant to FOCODE-RBP+ accomplished	June	yes				
		1	Grant to AFEDI accomplished	June	yes				
		1	Grant to RCP accomplished	May	yes				
		1	Grant to OLUCOME accomplished	June	yes				
		1	Grant to Ligue Iteka accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Grant to ALUPA accomplished	June	yes				
		1	Grant to ABUCO/TI accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Round table on the proposition for amendment of the anti-corruption Law	23-24 March	yes				
Number of anti-corruption laws translated in Kirundi and reproduced	1	1	Translation of the anti-corruption law	Nov	Yes	Copy of the translated corruption Law			
<b>Civic Participation</b>							<b>Total</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
Number of USG Assisted Civil Society Organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions	5	6	Provide grants to the CSOs the project has worked with and trained previously on various advocacy topics						
		1	Grant to STEB accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Grant to AFJO accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Grant to Libejeun accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Grant to ABDP-DRS accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Grant to FVS-AMADE accomplished	July	yes				
		1	Grant to ACAT accomplished	July	yes				
<b>Media Freedom and Freedom of Information</b>							<b>Total</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
Number of Government Media Relations Staff Trained with USG Assistance	30	23	Training government officials in communications planning, and assist them in designing a communications campaign	March	Yes	Reports, agenda and attendance list	23	17	6
Number of Media Civil Society Organizations and/or Support Institutions Assisted by USG	11	15							

		1	Internet center provided to the Maison de la Presse	3-May	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to Radio Isanganiro accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to Radio Culture accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to CCIB FM+ accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to Radio Bonesha FM+ accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to Renaissance accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to Radio Nationale accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to RPA accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Installation of radio transmitter to Radio REMA FM Accomplished	July	yes	Signed document of reception of the assistance			
		1	Grant to Bonesha accomplished	June	yes	Grant agreement and reports			
		1	Grant to Iwacu accomplished	June	yes	Grant agreement and reports			
		1	Grant to RPA accomplished	June	yes	Grant agreement and reports			
		1	Grant to RTNB accomplished	June	yes	Grant agreement and reports			
		1	Grant to Radio Culture accomplished	June	yes	Grant agreement and reports			
		1	Grant to REMA-FM accomplished	June	yes	Grant agreement and reports			

## **ANNEX B**

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### Success Stories



## SNAPSHOT

# USAID Contributes to the Promulgation of a New Land Code in Burundi



*Illustrated mini-guide produced by the project that will be used to sensitize the population on the new land code, including how to register land*

Defining land tenure is arguably the most sensitive and important issue for impeding further violence in Burundi. Land is a contentious issue since Burundi is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa, with over 90% of the population engaged in agriculture as their primary income-generating source. Due to the country's civil war there have been and will continue to be many refugees returning to Burundi to find their family's land occupied. In the past, with no land registration information, land disputes have often turned violent and litigious. In fact, over 80% of all court claims in Burundi are related to land disputes

USAID has been a leader in supporting the Government of Burundi in the land code's collaborative and participatory revision process seeking to replace the outdated 1986 land code. In 2008, the project, together the inter-ministerial committee on land and the ministry charged with land management, developed a land policy paper which laid out the principle pillars to be incorporated into the new land code. This policy paper was promulgated and became the draft for the new land code. The project strategically worked with partners to raise awareness and ensure the code's inclusion on the parliament's agenda following the 2010 elections.

Through a Burundian-led initiative, focusing on collaboration between partners, the project worked with the government, media, and civil society in a renewed effort to get the land code adopted. The project targeted both decision-makers and the public in order to ensure that the new code and its function were understood. The project twice sensitized members of the national assembly, senators, newly-elected local and national officials, religious and civil society leaders, and regional and provincial representatives of the ministry of land management on the content and importance of the land code. Both the Parliament and the Senate voted 100% in favor of the land code and only minimal changes were needed before the President of the Republic signed the law into effect on August 9, 2011. It is anticipated that the new land code will reduce conflicts and corruption related to land by providing for many important innovations from the 1986 code including the treatment of state-owned land, ownership rights, and procedures for establishing land certificates.

The project also completed activities to support effective implementation of the code following promulgation, including the creation and printing of a layman's mini-guide in Kirundi that explains the law's practical application and ensures that all levels of society will have a clear understanding of their new rights and responsibilities. The project also printed posters explaining the land registration process, developed a training manual to be used by trainers for the nation-wide sensitization of administrators and officials, and printed 4,000 copies of the promulgated land code for distribution.



## SNAPSHOT

# USAID Supports the Water Code

**USAID effectively contributes to the development and advancement of the water code through the Burundi Policy Reform Project**



*Parliamentarians conducting a site visit during sensitization session on the water code*

Among the many actors involved in supporting the water sector in Burundi, including the PROSECEAU project of the German Cooperation, the Burundi Policy Reform project played a leadership role. In 2009 the project conducted two studies on policy for water usage in the agriculture and health sectors in order to raise awareness about opportunities for water sector collaboration. Additionally, the project studied the development of a legal and institutional framework for the water sector.

As a member of the interdepartmental committee charged with developing the national policy of water, the project participated in capitalizing on the recommendations of the two sectoral studies. The findings from the project's study on the development of a legal and institutional framework for the sector were used to develop the draft of the National Water Policy, which encompassed the proposed institutional framework for the water sector.

In addition, the project held consultation workshops to harmonize the existing water legal texts while identifying the shortcomings and challenges of existing tools for the management of water resources. As a result of these workshops stakeholders came to a mutual agreement that harmonization was inadequate and that a new water code was required.

After the adoption of the National Water Policy by the Council of Ministers on December 9, 2009, crafting a new water code became a priority in the water sector. The project took into account the recommendations developed during the various workshops concerning sustainable management of water. These recommendations included the need to avoid duplication of responsibilities assigned to the various Ministries and the necessity to create a regulating authority to manage the water sector. The project contributed to the discussion between the sector partners and senior government officials on the urgency to establish the national regulatory authority. The project and other partners raised awareness on the need to advance the water code through producing and airing a documentary along with a radio campaign. These efforts bore fruit with the water code's inclusion on the parliament's agenda. This was a true Burundian-led initiative, demonstrating the government's commitment to water sector reform. In July, the project sensitized parliamentarians on the content of the water code and their responsibility to ensure its adoption.