



BURUNDI



United Nations
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for Africa



2025 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF GENDER STATISTICS, MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEMS IN BURUNDI

Assessment of gender Statistics and Gender
Monitoring and Reporting Systems

JANUARY 2025

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The project aims to contribute to improved gender responsive programming by beneficiary countries, therefore contributing to inclusive development. It will contribute to addressing inequality and fostering inclusive growth by providing data on the “invisible” and most vulnerable, which are often drivers on fragility. It is expected that the project will enrich policy dialogue with selected transition states and contribute to inclusive national development plans, which will in turn impact on service delivery by governments. The capacity development on gender statistics will provide a platform to measure gender inclusiveness of national development and provide evidence in required reforms. This is in recognition that gender inequality is both a driver and a result of fragility.

The development and completion of this situational analysis of gender statistics, monitoring, and reporting systems in Burundi have been made possible through the collaborative efforts and unwavering support of numerous individuals and organizations. We extend our deepest gratitude to all those who have contributed their time, expertise, and resources to this important endeavor.

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perspectives, enriching our understanding of the challenges and opportunities in promoting gender equality in Burundi.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFRABU	: Association of Repatriated Women of Burundi
EAC	: East African Community,
COMESA	: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
ICGLR	: International Conference on the Great Lakes Region,
CNIS	: National Council for Statistics Information
PRSP I	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (1st generation)
CSLP II	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2nd generation)
INSB	: Burundi National Institute of Statistics
PND	: National Development Plan
PNG	: National Gender Policy
MDG	: Millennium Development Goals
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goals
ONUFEMMES	: United Nations Agency for Women's Development
SNS	: National Statistical System
GBV	: Gender-Based Violence
GBSV	: Gender-Based Sexual Violence
FEMCOM	: Federation of National Associations of Businesswomen,
SSNL	: National Statistical System

0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1. Background and objective of analysis

Great progress has been made over the past 30 years in reducing gender inequalities in Burundi.¹

The Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Burundi, signed in 2000, guarantees a minimum of 30% for women in decision-making positions, an article that has been reiterated each time in the Constitution of the Republic. At institutional level, Burundi introduced gender equality in the 2005 Constitution, which was amended and improved in 2018 by a revision that reaffirmed the 30% quota for women in public office, including in parliament, the senate and the government. Since 2010, the country has made significant progress in the representation of women in decision-making positions. Burundi has also drawn up a national gender policy for 2012-2025, which is currently being implemented. Furthermore, in 2016, the National Assembly passed "Law No. 1/13 of September 22, 2016 on the prevention, protection of victims and repression of gender-based violence", which is a valuable instrument offered to legal actors to eradicate this scourge. This law has been accompanied by the establishment of special jurisdictions, sections and chambers at the level of the country's high courts and courts of appeal to rapidly judge cases of GBV. Other strategies have been adopted at sectoral level, notably the development of gender mainstreaming guides, sectoral gender units and gender focal points in the public sectors, as well as the national guide to gender mainstreaming in the PCDC.

Despite this, compared with men, women's participation overall is still at a low level, as evidenced by the statistical data from the last general elections in 2020.

At grassroots level, women's representation is particularly low.

The general observation notes persistent inequalities between men and women in terms of access to basic social services (education, health, social action), justice, resources (employment, finance, land, capacity building) and decision-making bodies. Women predominate in the agricultural sector, which is more arduous and low-paying, and are less present in the modern sector, where they account for just 35.6%², generally occupying low-skilled jobs or working in the informal sector.

¹ UNDP, Project on gender equality 2015-2018

² Idem

The evolution of this situation remains highly dependent on capacity, which in turn is strongly linked to the illiteracy rate, which is particularly high for women. Violence against women and girls continues to give cause for concern, despite the government's determination to put an end to it, notably by setting up special bodies to judge the perpetrators of GBV and holistic care centers for victims.

Other socio-cultural constraints marginalize women and girls. Patriarchy reinforces women's dependence, and the sexual division of labor means that women take on unpaid and unvalued household tasks. Low financial inclusion, due to lack of access to credit without collateral or mortgages, reinforces women's economic dependence and impoverishment.

These inequalities remain a brake on sustainable development and slow progress in terms of social justice, respect for human rights and good governance.

The aim of the Burundi situational analysis is to investigate the scope and effectiveness of statistical data collection and reporting mechanisms, as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanisms linked to progress on gender equality. Such an analytical report will enable institutions and their development partners to re-launch appropriate strategies and planning to meet the challenges of gender concerns.

Furthermore, there exists a framework of indicators, MSGIA, to evaluate the progress in gender equality in Burundi. This framework includes various indicators covering key areas such as population, economy, health, education, and women's rights. Specific indicators are used to track advancements in gender equality, including demographic indicators, economic measures, health statistics, educational data, and indicators related to women's rights and representation.

0.2. Methodology of analysis

The situational analysis work involved personal interviews, sub-group interviews at sector level and document analysis, in addition to visits to the institutions that supply statistics in Burundi. The websites of the various programs were a valuable opportunity to gather updated data in order to achieve the above-mentioned objective.

0.3. Findings on the Status of the Gender Statistics System

The gender analysis framework in Burundi is gradually being integrated into the activities of the ministries through the gender units and the sectoral

statistics service. However, there remains a challenge of coordination between sectors on gender-related statistical issues, even though the Ministry in charge of gender is supposed to ensure this coordination.

The current state of gender statistics systems in Burundi shows significant advances, but challenges remain in producing reliable and updated gender data. Access to administrative data is often limited due to confidentiality and security restrictions, affecting the ability of researchers and policymakers to obtain valuable information. The lack of disaggregation in data limits the analysis of disparities and specific needs across different population groups. Addressing these gaps is critical for improving the quality and availability of gender statistics in the country.

In addition, Burundi's National Institute of Statistics (INSBU) remains a technical coordinating entity of the National Statistical System (SSN), but does not specifically address gender issues and remains less connected to the planning and implementation of ministries following a preconceived model. Gender-sensitive indicators will only be of public use if users are aware of their role and are integrated into statistical mechanisms in line with good collaborative practice.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The “gender” concept refers to the construction and distribution of social roles attributed to each sex, in a given society and at a given time. These roles vary from one country to another, depending on age, culture, social class and so on. They are institutionalized, forming an integral part of mentalities and cultures, and are conveyed by institutions, the family and education. They can change and evolve under the influence of technology, education, war, political or economic measures, and are the subject of legal norms (family codes).³

Gender describes socially constructed, assimilated and culturally inculcated roles, and concerns both men and women. These social constructs are a source of inequality between men and women, often to the detriment of the latter. Even if women's rights have progressed, there are still disparities in rights and status between women and men in many countries. Women have less access than men to decent work and pay, to positions of responsibility or political office. They are particularly affected by poverty.

It should be noted that the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) set up by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is composed of the same variables as the Human Development Index (HDI), and also takes into account inequalities between women and men.⁴

At international level, the Beijing Conference (1995) took into account the distribution of roles and activities between women and men in each context and in each society, with the aim of achieving a balance of power between the sexes. Twelve objectives were defined for gender equality. In 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) included the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women as one of their key objectives (goal N°3).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, are a global call to action to eradicate poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all human beings live in peace and prosperity. Goal 5 of the SDGs, for

³ Rimoto.org/ Gender and development

⁴ Idem

example, is dedicated to gender equality, and is accompanied by the slogan "Empower women and girls and promote their equal rights"⁵.

At regional level, the African Union (AU) has adopted a gender policy (2008). The main purpose of the gender policy is to create a clear vision and make commitments to guide the process of gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in order to influence policies, procedures and practices that will accelerate the achievement of gender equality, gender justice, non-discrimination and fundamental human rights in Africa.

At sub-regional level, the COMESA Treaty calls for full participation of women in agriculture, industry and trade, elimination of discrimination against women, adoption of technologies to empower women, and support to institutions promoting gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE). In 2016 the COMESA Gender Policy the policy calls on stakeholders to support women to ensure, equal access to and control of resources and opportunities

As Burundi is also one of the members of EAC Treaty, the Article 121 mentions the Gender Equality and Development Bill, (2016) as well as the EAC conference on Women and Socio Economic Development

On a national level, the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi (2018) recognizes, in Article 13, equal rights between men and women. The right to protection under the law is fundamental, and exclusion from political, economic and social life on the grounds of race, religion, ethnic origin or gender is prohibited.

More specifically, Burundi has adopted treaties and conventions on the protection of human rights, including gender-based protection and gender equality. Similarly, institutional structures for the promotion of gender have been put in place, especially with the establishment of the Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender. In addition, each ministerial department has a gender unit.

The Burundi has ratified or signed several international and regional treaties related to gender equality, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol), and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. These treaties significantly influence national legislation and policies by promoting the incorporation of gender equality principles into domestic laws.

Specific laws on gender equality and protection against gender-based violence (GBV) have been enacted. The existing legal universe also contains specific provisions and principles (labor law, individual and family code, etc.) which

⁵ <https://www.undp.org/fr/sustainable-development-goals>

are essential tools for the promotion and equality of rights between men and women. These tools are available to human rights protectors and defenders.

A National Gender Policy (PNG) was adopted and published in 2012 for a 13-year period up to 2025, unanimously recognizing that poverty eradication and sustainable development cannot be achieved without the eradication of gender-based inequalities. Indeed, a country's growth and development cannot be envisaged without guaranteeing that all sections of its population fully enjoy their rights and duties, and have access to quality social services, means of production, employment and investment opportunities, and effective participation in country management and membership of decision-making bodies.

The updated NGP, 2012-2025 has been built taking into account the results and lessons learned from the 2003 NGP, as well as data from the 2008 General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH 2008). The results of the evaluation of the implementation of the 2003 National Gender Policy (PNG) showed significant gains for Burundian women and men in several areas. However, the same evaluation also showed that the vast majority of women continue to suffer disproportionately from poverty, illiteracy and culture. Women are still victims of serious violations of their human and reproductive health rights. They are the first victims of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and too many of them are still at risk of dying in childbirth. Despite their demographic importance and their dynamism in the production of tangible and intangible goods, women continue to face numerous difficulties. With this in mind, the Government of Burundi decided to reinforce its commitment to eliminating gender-based inequalities by updating the 2003 National Gender Policy. The measures proposed are not simply adjustments designed specifically to benefit women, but lasting structural changes capable of establishing equity and equality between men and women at all levels of economic, political and social life.

Thus conceived, *the NGP 2012-2025* update presents itself as a means of promoting equity and equality between women and men, and beyond that, as a guarantee of success in achieving sustainable development in Burundi. To this end, it serves as a guiding framework for all development players. It sets out a timeframe (2012 - 2025) for gradually bringing about the behavioral and structural changes needed to make gender equity and equality a reality in Burundi. The 13-year timetable is in line with that of the "Burundi 2025" Vision and complies with the 2012 - 2015 Second Generation Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (CSLP II) and the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Burundi is also committed to achieving the SDGs by integrating gender considerations into its policies, programs and initiatives. The elaboration of Burundi's National Development Plan (NDP), (2018-2027) and Priority Action Programs (PAP), (2018-2027) took this concern into account. Indeed, during the drafting of the PND, stakeholders took into account that a number of challenges remained recurrent after the 2003 update of the PNG, such: (i) gender parity in decision-making bodies and (ii) the integration of gender and stereotypes in sectoral programs and social relations. The NDP's strategic focus on human capital development, by strengthening the education system and improving training provision in line with international quality standards, is a mitigating measure.

To ensure the successful implementation of national, regional and international commitments to gender equality, Burundi needs to invest heavily in gender statistics. Robust indicators and high-quality data are essential for developing evidence-based policies, assessing the impact of policies, and holding policy-makers and governments accountable for meeting these commitments. To this end, it is essential to prioritize the development of national statistical system (NSS) capacities in various aspects of gender statistics, including data collection, production, analysis, dissemination and use. Strengthening NSS capacities in the short and medium term will produce reliable data that will inform policy formulation and monitor progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment goals at national, regional and international levels.

In addition to investing in gender statistics and capacity building for SNS, it is crucial to establish effective gender monitoring and reporting systems to track the implementation of national, regional and international commitments to gender equality. These monitoring mechanisms enable progress to be assessed and reported regularly, providing valuable information on the effectiveness of policies and interventions. By using such systems, policymakers and stakeholders can make informed decisions, identify gaps and take targeted action to ensure the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, in line with set objectives. Addressing the challenges of gender statistics is of utmost importance to foster policy dialogues and develop strategies that effectively tackle gender inequalities and promote inclusive national development planning. To support this effort, the UNECA Capacity Building in Gender Statistics and Monitoring Systems (CB-Gen SMS) project is being implemented in Burundi, among three other African countries, according to their level of fragility as measured by the African Development Bank⁶.

⁶ The other countries are Mozambique, South Sudan and Zimbabwe

The main objective of this project is to facilitate more gender-sensitive programming, thus contributing to more inclusive development. A key aspect of the project is to integrate gender considerations into the ongoing statistical process, thereby improving development planning through the provision of sex-disaggregated data to policymakers.

In addition, the project aims to assess the state of gender monitoring and reporting mechanisms in various sectors of the country, gender units in ministries and National Institute of Statistics, departments responsible for producing official statistics, as well as other relevant stakeholders involved in the country's NSS. By actively adopting these principles and pursuing gender mainstreaming, Burundi aims to create a society in which men and women enjoy equal rights and opportunities in all spheres of life.

The report presents the results of the assessment and is structured around 5 chapters:

Chapter 1: presents the context, objective and scope of the evaluation of gender statistics, reporting and monitoring systems, as well as the methodological approach used to gather the information.

Chapter 2: summarizes Burundi's socio-economic context, as well as the current status of gender equality and women's empowerment in Burundi.

Chapter 3: examines the country's legal, institutional and political frameworks.

Chapter 4: presents an analysis of Burundi's gender statistics system.

Chapter 5: presents an assessment of the state of the gender monitoring and reporting system.

At the end, this document presents the conclusions of the study, as well as recommendations for strengthening gender statistics, reporting and the monitoring system in Burundi.

1.2. Objective and scope of the assessment

The main objective of the assessment is to identify gaps in gender statistics within Burundi's NSS. The assessment will focus on several aspects, including gender statistics capacity, enabling environment, statistical production, monitoring and coordination mechanisms and use of gender statistics.

This assessment aims to specifically evaluate the state of gender monitoring and reporting mechanisms in Burundi at national, regional and global levels. These mechanisms play a crucial role in enabling the country, stakeholders and beneficiaries to monitor the progress of national programs towards achieving gender equality. They also help to identify areas where

implementation needs to be improved. Challenges and lessons learned from current monitoring and reporting systems will be addressed. In addition, the assessment will examine in depth various factors, such as the presence and effectiveness of coordinating bodies, budgeting practices and other relevant aspects that contribute to strengthening the overall gender monitoring and reporting system in the country. In doing so, it aims to provide valuable information on the current state of gender statistics and pave the way for increased efforts to promote gender equality in Burundi, as the following key concepts are defined below

Box A1.1: Selected Gender Concepts **Sex:** *Sex describes the physical and biological characteristics that distinguish males and females” (UN Women, 2017a). Considering that characteristics “sex” reported during censuses, surveys or in administrative records may in fact refer to “gender”, some countries in their data collection distinguish also “sex at birth”.*

Gender: *“Gender refers to socially constructed differences in attributes and opportunities associated with being female or male and to the social interactions and relations between women and men. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies, there are differences and inequalities between women and men in roles and responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken and access to and control over resources, as well as in decision-making opportunities. These differences and inequalities between the sexes are shaped by the history of social relations and change over time and across cultures” (UN, 2016b). Certain countries legally recognize non-binary or third-gender classifications (UNECE, 2019).*

Gender statistics: *Are defined by the sum of the following characteristics: a) data are collected and presented by sex as a primary and overall classification; b) data reflect gender issues; c) data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives; and d) data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender bias in the data (UN, 2016b).*

Sex-disaggregated data: *Are data on individuals differentiated by sex. They are collected and tabulated separately for women and men. They allow for the measurement of differences between women and men on various social and economic dimensions and are one of the requirements in obtaining gender statistics. Sexdisaggregated data have the capacity to reveal differences in the lives of women and men that result from gender roles and expectations (UN, 2016b).*

Gender indicators: *Serve to measure and compare the situation of women and men over time. Gender indicators can refer to quantitative indicators (mainly*

but not exclusively based on statistics differentiated by sex) or to qualitative indicators (based on women's and men's experiences, attitudes, opinions, and feelings) (EIGE, 2015).

Gender mainstreaming: In a national statistical system includes activities that aim to apply a gender perspective holistically at all stages of data production, statistical coordination, communication, and statistics use.

The National Statistical System: Is the ensemble of statistical organizations and units within a country that jointly collect, process and disseminate official statistics" on behalf of national government" (OECD et al., 2002). Official statistics compiled by national statistical system exist to provide information to the general public, governments, business and research communities in the economic, demographic, social and environmental fields. This information is essential for evidence-based decision making, for mutual knowledge of the States and peoples of the world (UN, 2015).

Data ecosystem: A data ecosystem includes the national statistical system along with the complex organizations of dynamic social relationships, which move and transform data/information (data infrastructure, tools, media, producers, consumers, curators and sharers) (PARIS21, 2018b).

National Statistical Office (NSO): "The national statistical office is the leading statistical agency within a national statistical system" (OECD et al., 2002).

A National Strategy for the Development of Statistics is a country's plan for developing statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system (NSS). Such a strategy sets out a vision of where the NSS should be over a five-to ten-year timeline and a roadmap for achieving this goal. It also presents a comprehensive and unified framework for the continuous assessment of users' evolving needs and sets the priorities necessary to build capacity to meet these needs in a coordinated, synergistic, and efficient manner. Furthermore, it provides both a framework for mobilizing, harnessing, and leveraging national and international resources as well as a basis for an effective and results-oriented strategic management of the National Statistical System.

Source: Paris21 and UN Women, 2020; Assessing Data and Statistical Capacity Gaps for Better Gender Statistics: Framework and Implementation Guidelines. Glossary Page 5.

1.3. Methodology of the assessment

The information gathering process to achieve the objectives defined to generate the evaluation report on gender statistics, reporting and monitoring systems followed a specific methodology described below:

- i. An in-depth desk review of relevant documentation was carried out to verify the current status of systems for producing and disseminating gender statistics and monitoring. Internally, the documents reviewed included, but were not limited to, a wide range of sources:
 - Politique Nationale Genre du Burundi, 2012-2025 ;
 - Gender Equality Profile, 2023 edition;
 - Law no. 1/22 of June 30, 2023 setting the 2023-2024 budget;
 - Evaluation report on social norms relating to violence against women in the provinces of Bujumbura, Kayanza, Kirundo, Gitega and Rumonge;
 - Stratégie nationale visant à promouvoir la participation effective des femmes et des filles aux organes décisionnels 2023 - 2030 ;
 - USAID/Burundi, National Gender Analysis, 2022;
 - The Constitution of the Republic of Burundi promulgated on June 07, 2018
 - National Gender Indicators, Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender, December 2018;
 - National Strategy aiming at promoting effective women and girls' participation in decision-making bodies 2023-2030;
 - Report on the 2018 general population census;
 - Ministry statistical yearbooks;
 - Demographic and Health Survey 2016-2017

Internationally, the following documents were also analyzed:

- CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1977);
- Global Framework of Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals and Targets to 2030
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Progress Report (2023); and
- Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MSGIA): Monitoring and reporting framework based on the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa

- ii. Interviews with key informants within gender mechanisms using prototype questionnaires as follows:
 - Questionnaire A (Appendix 1) -for statistics officers in ministries. This type of questionnaire was also administered to officials at the Burundian Institute of Statistics, who work directly with those responsible for statistics in the ministries;
 - Questionnaire B (Appendix 2) - for focal points and officials responsible for gender issues or planning in the ministries (Annex 2);
 - Questionnaire C (Appendix 3) - Monitoring and Reporting Framework based on the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MSGIA).

The questionnaire information gathered during the interviews was used to compile sections of this report and to draw conclusions and recommendations for strengthening gender statistics, reporting and monitoring systems in Burundi.

- iii. Meetings and discussions with INSBU Director and Gender Ministry

1.4. Limitations of this Situational Analysis

Improving the quality of statistics requires a two-pronged approach, addressing both supply and demand aspects. The assessments presented in this report focus primarily on the supply side, that is the National Statistics Office.

The situational analysis shows that there is a lack of dual involvement which could help to foster a robust statistical ecosystem that effectively supports evidence-based policies and actions, leading to progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment.

The questionnaires sent out to focal points and heads of statistical units in the Ministries were not completed to the detail of the sub-questions. Focus groups and individual semi-directive interviews would have provided a solution to this challenge. Furthermore, no specific questionnaire was sent to Burundi's National Institute of Statistics. This practice would have facilitated more detailed, concise and varied data collection to complement that of the statistical units in the Ministries.

The second limitation is that the analysis almost exclusively focuses on the supply side of gender statistics, where only the views of producers of statistics were considered. It would have been useful to also assess the demand side by considering the views and opinions of users of gender statistics other than just the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender. For example, the views of academia, research and training institutions, NGOs and development partners could also have been considered.

2. CONTEXT ANALYSIS

2.1. Introduction

Gender statistics, monitoring and reporting systems are essential to the promotion of gender equality, as they provide benchmarks for measuring progress, evidence for policymaking and accountability for stakeholders. By continually monitoring progress, identifying gaps and enabling evidence-based decision-making, these systems help to create a more inclusive and transparent society where everyone can flourish. Similarly, a thorough evaluation of gender statistics, monitoring and reporting systems must include an understanding of the country's development and gender priorities, as these factors are essential for a comprehensive assessment.

2.2. Overview of demographics in Burundi⁷

Table 1 : Evolution of the population of Burundi from 2010 -2020

Année	T	H	F
2010	9 461 117	4 667 414	4 793 703
2011	9 770 966	4 821 919	4 949 047
2012	10 072 586	4 972 342	5 100 244
2013	10 367 166	5 119 076	5 248 090
2014	10 654 129	5 261 796	5 392 333
2015	10 933 352	5 400 269	5 533 083
2016	11 215 024	5 539 815	5 675 209
2017	11 495 438	5 678 569	5 816 869
2018	11 772 322	5 815 408	5 956 914
2019	12 044 164	5 949 575	6 094 589
2020	12 309 600	6 080 390	6 229 210

⁷ World Bank Data (2023), Population growth in Burundi, [https:// www. Données mondiales .com. Afrique. Burundi](https://www.Données mondiales .com. Afrique. Burundi)

Table 2 : Distribution of the population on Burundi bu age group according to sex in 2010

	Total	Hommes	%H	Femmes	%H
0-4	1.722.486	863,24	0,009124023	859,246	0,00908181
5--9	1.316.646	653,443	0,006906572	663,203	0,00700973
10--14	1.122.285	553,024	0,005845192	569,261	0,00601681
15-19	1.056.456	515,08	0,005444143	541,376	0,00572208
20-24	958,953	462,311	0,0048864	496,642	0,00524926
25-29	769,355	376,849	0,003983109	392,506	0,0041486
30-34	562,415	282,266	0,002983413	280,149	0,00296104
35-39	410,701	203,298	0,00214876	207,403	0,00219215
40-44	362,472	178,591	0,001887619	183,881	0,00194353
45-49	315,547	158,468	0,001674929	157,079	0,00166025
50-54	278,869	139,868	0,001478336	139,001	0,00146917
55-59	210,354	105,408	0,001114111	104,946	0,00110923
60-64	129,923	63,639	0,000672633	66,284	0,00070059
65-69	95,922	45,233	0,000478091	50,689	0,00053576
70-74	68,425	31,384	0,000331713	37,041	0,00039151
75-79	45,142	20,45	0,000216146	24,692	0,00026098
80+	35,166	14,862	0,000157084	20,304	0,0002146
Total	9461177	4667414	49,33227652	4793703	50,6670893

Table 3: Distribution (number and %) of the total population by province and place of residence according to sex in of Burundi 2020

PROVINCE	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Effectif	%	Effectif	%	Effectif	Poids
Bubanza	247692	47,9	268964	52,1	516656	4,2
Bujumbura Rural	345664	48,7	364794	51,4	710458	5,8
Bururi	222298	46,5	256267	53,6	478565	3,9
Cankuzo	162074	46,3	187750	53,7	349824	2,8
Cibitoke	339396	48,2	364362	51,8	703758	5,7
Gitega	497191	44,9	611286	55,2	1108477	9,0
Karusi	314195	47,1	352893	52,9	667088	5,4
Kayanza	416040	46,5	478741	53,5	894781	7,3
Kirundo	463001	48,2	497266	51,8	960267	7,8
Makamba	321465	48,8	337149	51,2	658614	5,4
Muramvya	207342	46,4	239870	53,6	447212	3,6
Muyinga	463605	48,0	503010	52,0	966615	7,9
Mwaro	187836	45,0	229653	55,0	417489	3,4

Ngozi	470085	46,6	539797	53,5	1009882	8,2
Rutana	238393	46,8	271365	53,2	509758	4,1
Ruyigi	276399	45,2	335797	54,9	612196	5,0
Bujumbura mairie	375242	49,4	384658	50,6	759900	6,2
Rumonge	250523	46,6	287536	53,4	538059	4,4
Total	5798441	47,1	6511158	52,9	12309599	100,0
Milieu de résidence						
Urbain	661068	48,8	693183	51,2	1354251	11,0
Rural	5137373	46,9	5817975	53,112	10955348	89,0
Total	5798441	47,1	6511158	52,9	12309599	100,0

With an area of 27.834 square kilometers and a population of 12.26 million in 2021, Burundi is one of the countries with a galloping demography and a population density of 463 inhabitants per km². Between 1960 and 2022, the population of Burundi rose from 2.8 million to 12.89 million, an increase of 360.7% in 62 years. Burundi saw a sharp increase in 2015 with 8.7%. The lowest increase was in 1973 with 0.99%. Over the same period, the total population of all countries in the world increased by 162.2%. In addition, 51% of the population is made up of women, giving a ratio of 103 women for every 100 men. Burundi has a young population with 65% of it not yet reached the age of 25 years ⁸ and only 3% of the population being aged over 65 years. The fertility index⁹ for women aged 12 to 49 is high, at 54.1%. Burundi is one of the world's most densely populated countries, with 14% of the population living in large cities. This growing urbanization trend is increasing by 5.2% per year. The female population in all provinces except Bujumbura is predominantly rural. This means that women play a special role in the development potential of communities.

2.3. Overview of Socio-economic Context in Burundi

Ranked among the world's poorest countries, Burundi has a low-income economy, with over 80% of population being farmers. On a socio-economic level, Burundi is facing a number of recovery needs following several years of crisis (between 1993 and 2002), to which have been added the risks of vulnerability due to climate change. Prevention and response measures have already been defined in various working tools such as emergency plans. It is

⁸ Source <https://www.unicef.org/burundi/sites/unicef.org.burundi/files/2020-05/AIC-report-2020.pdf>

⁹ A fertility index is a measure of the number of children a group of women would have if they followed a specific fertility schedule

also within this framework that the various national planning documents, such as the National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2027, as well as the different sectoral policies, including the National Agricultural Investment Plan, adopted on June 24, 2011, has been proposed in response to a situation that has a proven impact on poverty, with the greatest involvement of women and girls.

To promote a recovery in most socio-economic indicators, the country has adopted in 2021, and for four years the "*Programme National de Consolidation de la Paix, de la Stabilité Sociale et de Promotion de la Croissance Economique (PNCP-SS-PCE)*". In the short term, this program focuses on the following key areas:

- i. Stimulating socio-economic development based on agriculture and industrialization, and creating jobs for young people and women;
 - ii. Fighting corruption;
 - iii. Developing the private sector;
 - iv. Developing infrastructure, social housing and energy;
 - v. Protecting the environment; and
- Protecting citizens throughout the country, in particular by reforming the judicial system and public administration.

2.4. Overview of gender equality and women empowerment in Burundi

Substantial progress has been made over the past 30 years in reducing gender inequality in Burundi. The latest Human Development Index (HDI) report for Burundi dated in 2022, which was 0.42, places Burundi in the category of low human development and the **Gender Inequality Index** was 0.5 (2022). The Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Burundi, signed in 2000, guarantees a minimum of 30% women in decision-making positions, an article that has been reiterated each time in the Republic's Constitution. At institutional level, Burundi introduced gender equality in the 2005 Constitution, which was amended and improved in 2018 with a revision that reaffirmed the 30% quota for women in public office, including Parliament, the Senate and the government. Since 2010, the country has made significant progress in terms of women's representation in decision-making positions, including a minimum of 30%. Burundi has also drawn up a National Gender Policy (NGP) for 2012-2025, which is currently being implemented. Furthermore, in 2016, the National Assembly adopted Law n°1/13 of September 22, 2016 on the prevention, protection of victims and repression

of gender-based violence (GBV), which constitutes a valuable tool for judicial actors to eradicate this scourge. This law has been accompanied by the establishment of special courts, sections and chambers in the country's high courts and courts of appeal, to rapidly adjudicate cases involving GBV.

Other strategies have been adopted at sectoral level, notably the development of gender mainstreaming guides, gender sectoral units and gender focal points in the public sectors, as well as the national guide to gender mainstreaming within the Community Development Plans (PCDC).

The general observation is that there are persistent inequalities between men and women in terms of access to basic social services (education, health, social action), justice, resources (employment, finance, land, capacity building) and decision-making. Women predominate in the more arduous and less well-paid agricultural sector, and are less present in the modern sector, where they account for only 35.6%, generally occupying low-skilled jobs or working in the informal sector. The evolution of this situation remains highly dependent on capacity, which in turn is strongly linked to the illiteracy rate, particularly high among women. Violence against women and girls continues to be a cause for concern, despite the government's determination to put an end to it, notably by creating special bodies to judge the perpetrators of GBV and holistic care centers for victims.

Other socio-cultural burdens marginalize women and girls. Patriarchy reinforces women's dependence, and the sexual division of labor means that women take on unpaid domestic tasks. There is a problem of access to and control over resources and other factors of production, including land. In all provinces in Burundi the communal land certificates registered in the name of women remain minimal, i.e 5.3%. When it comes to the number of women with land titles, out of 80.2% of property owners, 17% are women, 62.5% are men¹⁰. The low level of financial inclusion due to the problem of access to credit, without guarantees or mortgages, reinforces the economic dependence and impoverishment of women.

These inequalities remain a brake on sustainable development and hinder progress towards social justice, respect for human rights and good governance.

2.4.1. Economic Empowerment

Women working as informal cross-border traders face corruption and the potential GBV from border officials. Burundi is one of the most corrupt

¹⁰ Republic of Burundi, Country Gender Equality Profile, 2023 edition, Bujumbura p.40

countries in the world, ranked 162th out of 180 countries in Transparency International's latest index (2023).

Reports on the experiences of women cross-border traders provide important insights into the otherwise under-reported gender ramifications of corruption. Secondary and primary data indicate that women traders operating on the borders with Rwanda, Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) experience sexual harassment, verbal abuse, physical violence and requests for sexual favors from customs and tax officials on both sides of the border. For example, stakeholders have reported cases of women traders paying border agents an unspecified sum of money or paying "with their bodies" to be able to cross the border and continue their trade without paying official taxes, which constitutes a form of sextortion. Several stakeholders cited this phenomenon as being well known to border traders and customs officers.¹¹

A recent initiative in December 2021, funded by Trademark East Africa and implemented by the *Association des femmes rapatriées du Burundi (AFRABU)* and Partner Africa, aims to raise awareness of the issues facing GBV women traders along the border in order to create a safer working environment for women.

2.4.2. Governance, politics and decision-making

In public administration, at decision-making level, the representation of women has reached 30%. The number of women ministers has remained relatively constant since 2005, as a result of the quota clause. Women ministers currently account for 33.33% of government ministers.

In the parastatal sector (directors general and directors appointed by decree in the personalized administrations linked to the various ministries), the overall representation of women is 24.83% (August 2021), the lowest being in the personalized administrations of two ministries where representation is zero: Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Infrastructure, Public Works and Social Housing.

In the public sector at decentralized level, the overall representation of women is 12.94%, with 16.66% of provincial governors and only 11% of governors' chiefs of staff. There are 4 women in the *Direction Provinciale de l'Enseignement* DPE out of 18 (22.22%), 4.7% health district directors and

¹¹ selfhelpafrica.org, Combatting Gender Violence for Border Traders in December 2021

11% provincial health directors. As for the Provincial Environment, Agriculture and Livestock Offices (BPEAE), 5% of the former two are women.

With regard to the participation of women and girls in decision-making bodies for elective positions, evidence show a positive trend, with the exception of the local authority (Hill), where progress is still very slow, Table 2.1.

Table 4: Notable development in parliament

Institutions	year	Total	H	F	%F
National assembly	2001	186	149	37	19,9%
	2005	118	81	37	31,36%
	2010	106	73	33	31,13%
	2015	121	77	44	36,4%
	2020	123	75	48	39,02%
senate	2001	53	43	10	18,1%
	2005	49	32	17	34,6%
	2010	41	22	19	46,34%
	2015	43	26	17	39,5%
	2020	39	23	16	41,03%

Following the 2020 elections, the number of women members of the Senate was 41.03% (16 women out of 23 men), 39.02% in the National Assembly (48 women out of 75 men), 33.3% in communal councils, (1,164 women out of 2,331 men). For communal administrators 39.2% (48 women out of 71 men) were women. In 2010, the percentage of women was; 46.34% in the Senate, 31.13% in the National Assembly, 33.9% in local councils and 31.13% in local authorities. Women's representation in the Senate has been declining since 2010.

At hill/neighborhood level (*Conseils Collinaires*), which is still not legally covered by the quota, the percentage of women increased by less than 2% between 2010 and 2020 for both hill chiefs and hill councilors, rising from 6.39% to 7.9% and from 17.1% to 19%, respectively. It is important to note that even though women are under-represented at hill level, the positive trend is constant, albeit limited. The only observable change here is the introduction of hill notables, elected in 2022. Although the percentage of women at this level (24%) is far from 30%, the level of female representation is better than that of hill chiefs and hill councilors. At hill level, despite the absence of a legal text setting this quota, progress has been made.

The justice sector is a special one, and it is difficult to classify most organizations at central or decentralized level. This sector has been covered by the quota of at least 30% women since 2018, but there is still a long way

to go. Of the 39 positions in the higher courts, 13 are held by women (33%). These 13 include 5 of the 20 presidents of high courts (25%). Of the 32 positions in all the public prosecutor's offices, only 4 (13%) are held by women; 20 of these 32 positions are held by the 20 public prosecutors in the 18 provinces, of whom only 2 are women (10%). All the presidents of the courts of residence in the 18 provinces have an average of 30% women, but only 7 provinces (38.88%) have an average of 30%. Bujumbura City Council stands out with 5 women presiding over 6 courts of residence (83%). Five provinces have less than 20% representation of women in this position, the lowest being Ruyigi with 14%.

Women's representation in the Burundi National Police (BNP) is still in its infancy. Data on policemen, non-commissioned officers and officers show female representation of between 0.5% and 4%.

According to the same report by the *Association des Femmes Rapatriés du Burundi AFRABU*, insurance and banking have female representation of 21.34% and 32.32% respectively, public universities (*Université du Burundi and Ecole Normale Supérieure*) have an overall female representation of 19.8%, private universities (the 7 analyzed have an average female representation of 29%),

In political arena, the governing bodies of political parties at national level, where a 30% quota is required by law, the overall representation of women is 36.13%, although 6 of the 31 political parties have a low representation of women (between 20% and 29%). It should be noted that the general level of representation of women in decision-making positions and bodies in 2022, remains weak as summarized in **Table 2. 1..**

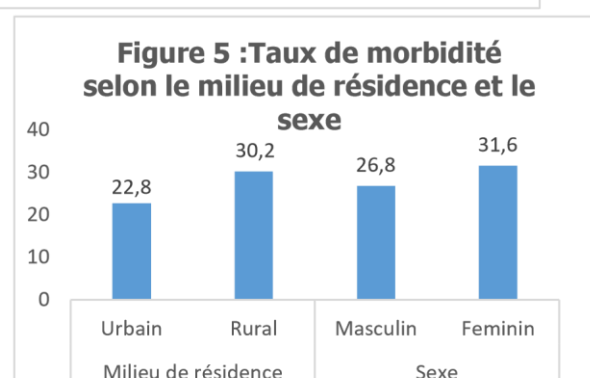
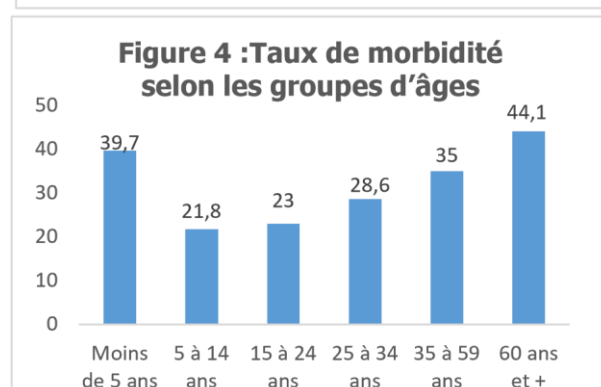
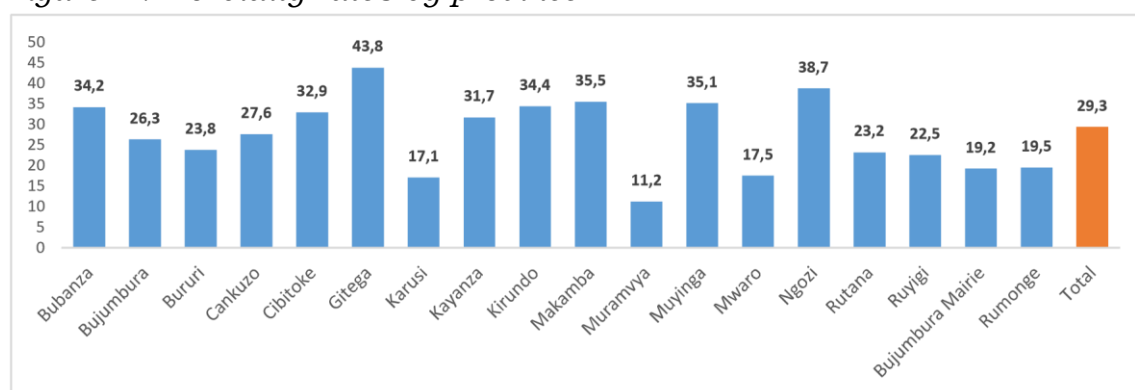
Table 5: Representation of Women in Decision-Making Positions and Bodies, Burundi 2022(% Women)

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vice President	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prime Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ministers	30	30	29	30	33	33	33
Permanent Secretaries	10	10	14	19	7	7	7
Deputy Ministers	50	40	29	29	33	13,3	13,3
Directors General	16	18	22	31	29	29	29
Governors	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Justice	7	23	23	17	23	23	23
Health Provincial Directions	4	7	7	2	7	11	11
Health Districts Directions	4	4	4	2	4,7	4,7	4,7
Key positions in the Ministry of Defense	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Key Security positions				6	7.3	8	8
Provincial Directors of agriculture	6	6	6	11	5	5	5
Deputy Governors	-	-	-	-	11	11	11
Provincial Directors of Education	6	6	6	17	17	22,22	22,22

Source: National strategy of the promotion of women and girl's effective participation in decision-making bodies, 2023-2030, p.10

2.4.3. Gender and Health

Figure 1 : Morbidity rates by province



The 2021 Burundi health profile states that the country aims to achieve the target of SDG 3 specifically to enable all people to enjoy a life of good health and promote well-being for all at all ages by 2030. One of the target is to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to below 70 per 100.000 live births.

According to the 2016 - 2017 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), almost all (99%) of women aged 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last five years made at least one antenatal visit to a qualified provider (doctor, nurse or midwife). The number and timing of visits are also important. Almost half of women (49%) have made at least four visits, and for 47% the first visit took place before four months of pregnancy. The effectiveness of prenatal care depends on the quality of the services provided during consultations. For 84% of mothers, the last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus. Among women who received prenatal care for their most recent birth, 48% had their blood pressure checked and 27% had a urine sample taken.

The vast majority of births took place in a healthcare facility (84%), most of them in the public sector. However, 12% of births took place at home. Overall, 85% of births were attended by a skilled birth attendant, the majority by a nurse. The proportion of births attended by a skilled provider increases with

the mother's level of education and the household's level of economic well-being.

Postnatal care helps prevent complications after childbirth. Half of all mothers (51%) received postnatal care within two days of delivery, but 48% of mothers received no postnatal care at all. Similarly, 49% of newborns received postnatal care within two consecutive days of birth, but 50% did not.

The results of the EDSB -III 2016-2017 Demographic and Health Survey show an improvement in maternal health. The proportion of women who received at least four antenatal visits, the proportion of births that took place in a health facility and the proportion of births attended by skilled personnel have all increased since 2010.

In Burundi, the maternal mortality rate is estimated at 334 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births over the last seven years. (IC : 259-409).¹²

Intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women: Malaria during pregnancy can result in low-birth-weight babies. It can also put children at greater risk of death. It is therefore recommended that women receive at least three doses of SP/Fansidar as intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (IPTp). Thirty percent of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the last two years received at least one dose of SP/Fansidar, 21% received at least 2 doses and only 13% received at least the recommended 3 doses. The proportion of women having received at least the 3 recommended doses was lowest in Bujumbura Mairie (1%) and highest in Gitega province (30%).

Concerning HIV prevalence during EDSB-III, over 8,700 women and 6,800 men were eligible for HIV testing. Of these, 97% of women aged 15-49 and 95% of men aged 15-49 provided blood drops that were analyzed. Overall, 0.9% of women and men aged 15-49 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence is slightly higher among women (1.2%) than among men (0.6%).

The impacts of COVID-19 in Burundi are essentially of two kinds: economic and psychological. ¹³. In the health sector, more female staff in front-line contact with COVID-19 suffered from the stress and anxiety of potential contamination. This also made their families vulnerable to the disease. At the economic level, women involved in cross-border trade bore the full brunt of COVID-19's impact, with a loss of economic power and an upsurge in economic and psychological violence that was difficult to manage within their households.

¹² The maternal mortality rate includes deaths of women during pregnancy, childbirth or the 42 days following childbirth, excluding deaths due to accidents or acts of violence.

¹³ Study on the impact of Covid on gender and SGBV in Burundi by the Collectif des Associations Féminines de la Région des Grands Lacs COCAFEM / GL, December 2020)

2.4.4. Gender and Education

Table 6: Distribution (%) of persons aged 3 years and over by sex and age group according to level of education attained

		Aucun niveau	Préscolaire	Primaire / F1, F2 et F3	F4 / secondaire 1er cycle	Post fondamentale / secondaire 2nd cycle	Supérieur
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Sexe	Masculin	33,7	2,6	42,9	13,7	5,2	2,0
	Féminin	40,4	2,1	38,3	13,1	4,9	1,1
Groupes d'âge	Moins de 15 ans	37,6	4,1	46,6	11,7	0,0	0,0
	15-24 ans	11,5	1,4	36,8	35,1	13,6	1,5
	25-34 ans	33,5	1,1	40,8	7,7	11,7	5,1
	35-59 ans	54,4	1,0	36,0	2,8	3,4	2,4
	60 ans et +	73,7	0,5	21,2	2,1	1,5	0,6
	Total	37,3	2,3	40,4	13,4	5,0	1,5

The education delivery system in Burundi has undergone significant changes over the years, shaped by the nation's historical context, socio-economic challenges, and efforts toward reform. Following a tumultuous period marked by civil unrest and conflict, the Burundian government has prioritized education as a fundamental pillar for national development and stability.

With a structure comprising primary, secondary, and higher education, the system aims to provide foundational knowledge and skills to its youth. However, despite the commitment to free and compulsory primary education, the country faces substantial challenges, including low enrollment and completion rates, particularly among vulnerable populations such as girls and those in rural areas. Recent reforms initiated in response to these challenges aim to enhance educational outcomes and equity, moving towards a more inclusive and effective system.

Measures to ensure free school fees for all primary school children have helped to achieve parity between girls and boys in primary education. The

gap between girls and boys, which was detrimental to girls is now closing. Evidence show that at pre-school level, girls represent 50.2% and boys 49.8%¹⁴. In public basic education, girls accounted for 50.8% and boys 49.2% compared with 50.1% for girls and 49.9% for boys in private basic education. For all basic education, 50.8% were girls and 49.2% boys¹⁵. Thus, despite appreciable progress in terms of parity in primary education, education attainment remains inequitable, in favour of boys, at both secondary and tertiary levels. At the secondary schooling level, the culture of systematic data disaggregation has yet to be acquired. At tertiary level, the University of Burundi and other private institutes show greater disparities to the detriment of girls. At the bachelor's level at the University of Burundi, female students represent 28%, while at the master's level, they are at 16.4%

In view of these figures, the situation of the education system reveals that, despite the positive results recorded, particularly at primary level, there are gender disparities affecting access and retention rates for girls in particular.

In terms of literacy, the 2008 General Census of Population and Housing revealed that 3 out of 5 women are illiterate (61.7%), compared to 57.0% for men. This high illiteracy rate can be explained by the status of Burundian women, whose socio-economic status is characterized by excessive household burdens, with the result that they have little time to participate in literacy programs.

2.4.5. Sexual harassment

The phenomenon of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is a historical manifestation of the inequality of power between men and women. In Burundi, this inequality is rooted in social and ideological perceptions unfavorable to social change, the failure to take gender sufficiently into account when developing programs, and a certain cultural resistance at community level. Such realities undermine women's power and are sometimes the direct or indirect cause of the persistence of violence: sexual, physical, economic and psychological. The consequences of GBV are dramatic, and women are the main victims.

Even if the total number of victims of gender-based sexual violence (GBV) is on the decline between 2015 and 2022 (17,503 in 2015 and 17,379 in 2022), the rate of violence remains high over 8 years, Table 2.2.

¹⁴ Ministry of Education in 2021

¹⁵ *This data is showing the gender distribution of students in public and private basic education in Burundi. At first glance, it may seem like this data simply reflects the natural population proportions of boys and girls. However, the significance of this data lies in its implications for education equity and access*

Table 7: Gender Based Violence by Sex , Burundi, 2015-2022.

Sex	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	3 540	4 709	4 257	3 270	1 743	2 639	2 372	2 898
Female	13 963	17 782	17 072	16 508	11 390	12 650	12 554	14 481
Total	17 503	22 491	21 329	19 778	13 133	15 286	14 926	17 379

Source: Republic of Burundi, Response of Burundi to the list of issues concerning its periodic report, November 4, 2022 in *Burundi Gender Profile, Final Report PEG_2023*, p.34

The total number of female victims of SGBV is significantly higher than the number of male victims from 2015 to 2022. In general, however, efforts to reduce the rates of SGBV among women and men were unsuccessful between 2015 and 2022, despite campaigns, legislation, community alert mechanisms and administrative involvement. In some cases, violence has been kept secret, and no action has been taken to call on the authorities¹⁶.

The innovations introduced by the special law to combat GBV proved ineffective in a number of areas, given its contradictions¹⁷ with the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, This disagreement is at the root of the current revision of the law on gender-based violence. One criticism is that the legislation on GBV should be fully integrated into the Penal Code.

Burundi has put in place mechanisms to combat and prevent GBV, including the National Action Plan for the implementation of the Kampala Declaration

¹⁶ A substantial legal arsenal has been put in place. In addition to the international instruments ratified by Burundi, national legislation to combat SGBV has been enacted. At international level, the following instruments have been ratified by Burundi: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Socio-Economic and Cultural Rights. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, etc. At national level, laws to combat SGBV include: The Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, Law n°1/13/ of September 22, 2016 on the prevention, protection of victims and repression of gender-based violence. There is also Law n°1/28 of October 29, 2014 on the prevention and repression of human trafficking and the protection of victims of trafficking, the law on the protection of victims, witnesses and other persons at risk in its articles, persons and Family Code, etc. The shortcomings of the specific law on SGBV led the public authorities to initiate a revision of this law in the 2020s.

¹⁷These contradictions(Definitions of violence,Scope of application,Penalties,Complaintprocedures,Victim protection) can lead to difficulties for GBV victims seeking justice, as laws and procedures can be confusing and inconsistent. It is therefore important to revise and harmonize the laws against GBV and the Penal Code to ensure better protection for GBV victims and a more effective fight against such violence.

on GBV (2022-2027), the National Gender Policy 2012-2025 and its Action Plan, the *Stratégie Nationale de lutte contre les VSBG* and its Action Plan 2018-2022, the *Stratégie Sectorielle de lutte contre les VSBG de la Police Nationale du Burundi 2019-2022*, the *Stratégie d'équité entre les sexes dans l'éducation (2012-2020)*, the *Plan stratégique pour l'autonomisation et le développement des jeunes (2016-2020)*, etc.

A number of institutional and administrative mechanisms have been put in place to implement the strategic orientations. At institutional level, the government's determination to promote gender issues in general as a means of combating SGBV is reflected in the creation of a ministerial department in charge of this issue (2016), with a General Directorate for the Promotion of Women and Gender Equality.

Other measures that have been taken by various ministerial departments to reinforce the fight against SGBV include the following:

- The creation of specialized chambers and sections by the Ministry of Justice at the High Courts, Courts of Appeal and the respective public prosecutor's offices in charge of handling SGBV-related cases;
- Appointment of gender focal points in all police stations;
- Organization of special hearings on SGBV cases and sensitization of magistrates;
- Creation of a victim and witness protection unit at the Ministry of Justice;
- Implementation of software for processing SGBV cases at the Ministry of Justice; Development of training modules for trainers on SGBV, with 50 military personnel trained within the National Defense Force;
- Organization of "Zero Pregnancy" campaigns in schools, and provision of equipment and tools to sensitize young people to the fight against pregnancy, sexual vagrancy, setting up parent/teacher committees for a favorable and equitable school environment;
- Introduce an early warning system in the fight against SGBV through the use and sending of warning messages by telephone, set up, by decree n°225. 01/36 of January 25, 2019 of the center of excellence for the fight against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Burundi;
- Organization each year of large-scale campaigns to combat violence against women during the 16 Days of Activism; and
- Creation of integrated centers to combat SGBV namely Cibitoke, Muyinga, Makamba, Rumonge, HUMURA, SERUKA.

Despite the existing legal and institutional framework, a number of challenges remain in terms of changing the way GBV is managed as follows: ¹⁸

- Burundian culture, which keeps women and girls in a position of inferiority, still weighs heavily on them and prevents them from lodging complaints;
- Some men live under the influence of a patriarchal culture and trivialize violence against women;
- The inconsistency of laws aimed at eradicating GBV (laws that contradict the specific law against GBV, such as the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure), and the need to harmonize these laws;
- Some laws have not been translated into the national language (Kirundi);
- The absence of a reparation fund for victims/survivors of GBV;
- Some victims and witnesses do not appear in court due to low levels of cooperation;
- Low level of dissemination of laws and regulations relating to the fight against GBV;
- Out-of-court settlements in cases of GBV;
- Victims' fear of filing complaints with the judicial authorities;
- Non-application by magistrates and judicial police officers of the specific law on ex officio referrals;
- The Ministry of Justice's existing database is not regularly updated;
- Staff mobility and transfers within specialized chambers and sections hamper service performance;
- Corruption persists within certain judicial structures ;
- There are still few holistic care centers for survivors (only six in the country);
- Legal and judicial assistance associations are few in number and have limited resources.

Recommendations to improve the situation include a clear commitment from the government and development partners; a sufficiently operational legal and institutional framework; and

¹⁸ Burundi GENDER PROFIL, Final Report PEG_2023, p.36

- availability of jurisprudence enshrining equality in land disputes to the various stakeholders involved in GBV issues.

2.4.6. Gender, environment and climate change

The interest shown in the role and place of women in agricultural policies and projects in developing countries is always highly indicative of their recognition as players in rural development. The Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) position is a highly symbolic and political illustration of this. In its 2011, FAO recognized that women are key players in increasing agricultural productivity.¹⁹

Against this backdrop, this FAO report condemns the persistence of gender inequalities and demonstrates that reducing them would generate significant social, economic and environmental gains. In fact, women in sub-Saharan Africa account for 70-75% of the agricultural workforce; they perform around 90% of the work involved in processing food raw materials and collecting water and firewood used by households, 80% of the work involved in storing and transporting food products from the farm to the village, 90% of the work involved in weeding, and 60% of the harvesting and marketing tasks.

Growth-oriented development neglects the work and time spent restoring destroyed ecosystems. Yet women spend a considerable amount of time restoring their environment and coping with environmental damage.

Since 51% of Burundi's population is made up of women, their active participation in all socio-economic development initiatives, as well as in environmental protection and climate change resilience strategies, is a prerequisite for sustainable development. Faced with this situation, the *Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement (OBPE)* focuses its actions on promoting gender equality, empowering women and addressing their specific needs, to enable them to play a greater part in sustainable development efforts.

In all its actions, in line with national strategic orientations and national policies in force, the OBPE Agency considers gender equality and the promotion of women as a fundamental approach to its actions, and is committed to integrating the gender dimension into its projects and programs. Burundi has also ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.²⁰ The country has thus demonstrated its determination to contribute to achieving

¹⁹ ROCHELEAU et al., 1996; VERSCHUUR, 2007

²⁰ Burundi signed the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016, and ratified it on January 17, 2018

the ultimate objective of the Convention. Its National Development Plan (NDP) includes the strategic objective of promoting development that is resilient to the adverse effects of climate change. Achieving this objective requires the implementation of projects and programs to adapt to and mitigate climate change. In June 2022, the first updated biennial report refers to a comprehensive document that was created to assess and provide an overview of the progress made in addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Burundi over a two-year period. The principle of equality between men and women is a human rights principle. It has been consistently proclaimed in various international conventions and conferences since the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Gender equality is increasingly recognized as a cross-cutting issue in major multilateral agreements on the environment and climate change. Principle 20 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development recognizes the "vital role of women in environmental management and development".

The regulatory framework takes this principle into account. This principle acknowledges the critical role women play in environmental management and development, emphasizing that their full participation is indispensable for achieving sustainable development. This recognition was a significant milestone, as it explicitly highlighted the importance of women's involvement in environmental and developmental processes, marking a crucial step towards integrating gender perspectives into international environmental law and policy.

Axis 8 of the 2013 National Climate Change Policy states that gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation programs is a determining factor; that women's limited access to resources and decision-making processes increases their vulnerability to climate change. The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRRC) for the period 2018-2025 with its action plan 2018-2021 is aligned with the Sendai Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. It is the Government of Burundi's response to the issue of risk prevention and disaster management, to enable it to strengthen institutional and community resilience to disaster risks.

Large-scale projects with a clear gender dimension have not neglected women in their implementation, as cited in the following projects:

- i. *Projet de Restauration et de Résilience des Paysages du Burundi (PRRPB)*: According to the project forecasts, at least 80,820 small-scale producer households will benefit directly from project interventions (51% of them women).
- ii. Adaptation to climate change for the protection of water and soil resources, Project (Projet ACCES): Committed to gender mainstreaming, the project

promotes sustainable water and soil management that respects gender equality and enables household food security.

- iii. The Guide for integrating gender-sensitive adaptation to climate change into the communal planning process (part of the ACCES project): This part of the ACCES project aims at local development planning that takes into account (or integrates) "gender-sensitive adaptation to climate change"..
- iv. The "Cooking energy/improved stoves" project: The "Cooking energy/improved stoves" project (a GIZ-funded CC mitigation project) aims to promote improved stoves across the country. The project is based on the following observation: (i) In a household, social reproduction functions, which include food preparation, are the main role of women. The introduction of improved stoves will therefore make a major contribution to reducing women's back-breaking work (one of the factors hampering women's opportunities for self-fulfillment, empowerment and development, as it deprives them of the time they need to attend to economic activities).
- v. *Projet d'Appui à la Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes Naturelles et à la Résilience des Communautés au Burundi*: The project aims to strengthen the resilience of communities, particularly women, youth and children, by reinforcing disaster monitoring, preparedness and response mechanisms (including post-disaster recovery).
- vi. The involvement of gender in the implementation of the Climate Change Adaptation in the Lake Victoria Basin project in Burundi (2019-2021): In the formulation of the project, the "gender" factor has been taken into account in the process since the community consultation. At that time, even the administrators of the intervention areas were women.

When addressing the intersection of gender, environment, and climate change, it is essential to consider how climate change disproportionately affects different genders and the unique roles each gender plays in environmental management. So then there is a need to collect and analyze gender-disaggregated data to inform climate policies and programs, ensuring that the specific impacts on different genders are understood and addressed.

2.4.7. Gender and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

At a time when information and communication technologies (ICTs) are playing an increasingly important role in daily and professional life, gender

inequalities are becoming a feature of the use, appropriation and mastery of these strategic tools.²¹

Far from suffering from any kind of technological handicap, women and girls, in their daily lives or at school, are just as knowledgeable users as their male counterparts. The gaps that existed at the start of the spread of these tools are narrowing considerably as ICTs become commonplace in everyday life. Digital disparity seems to have other explanatory factors far more decisive than gender, such as income or level of education²². In the professional world, women are also confirmed users in most of the activities in which they are present.

The real problem seems to lie in the ICT professions themselves. With a few exceptions, throughout Europe and North America, the proportion of women employed in these professions is low, and consequently the proportion of women in school programs training for these professions. Women are therefore largely absent from the places where ICT issues are conceived and mastered (design, governance, etc.). Lack of interest or insidious exclusion, various factors combine to explain these differences.²³

In Burundi, there is little analysis of ICTs and the evolution of gender mainstreaming in this field. However, the contribution of ICTs is now undeniable in all sectors of socio-economic life. The advent of the Internet and mobile telephony are some of the most significant advances in digital transformation recorded by the world in general and Burundi in particular.

The government is continuing to invest in providing the country with the infrastructure it needs to enhance economic growth through the use of ICTs, including the digitization of public services and access to communication terminals (Internet, telephony, etc.). Young, innovative entrepreneurs are also seizing the opportunity. They are innovating with 100% connected start-ups. Examples include online media, connected cabs, online sales, bank-to-bank network transactions, cell phone money transfers, etc. Unfortunately, few women hold a large share of these companies, compared with their male counterparts who enjoy a virtual monopoly. In some companies, women are omnipresent, but overall they remain under-represented in the ICT sector. There's still a long way to go to achieve inclusive digitalization²⁴, and the absence of a gender-sensitive regulatory framework leads to the lack of disaggregated data.

²¹<https://journals.openedition.org/tic> and societies, Vol 2 N°2/210

²²<https://journals.openedition.org/tic>; Idem

²³WWW.adequations.Org, SPIP Article 30

²⁴ ECO Weekly Newspaper, Burundi, March 08 Day, Women and ICT, Edition 2023

To reduce the gap between the sexes, we need to encourage girls to take up scientific and/or technical subjects. They need to break taboos and prejudices in order to demonstrate their know-how and assert themselves on the job market.

The International Women's Day of March 08, 2023 was celebrated under the theme²⁵; "Committed leadership for innovative digitalization in favor of gender equality". The place of young girls in the ICT sector and the presentation of the report on gender equality in digital policies in Burundi featured prominently in the speeches and presentations.

In fact, the new information and communication technologies are currently enjoying a remarkable boom, and the need to own, use and control them is becoming more acute in both the administrative and business sectors. However, in Burundi, ICT penetration is still very low, and access to these tools is still limited to a small fraction of the high-income population living mainly in urban areas.

- As of January 2024, Burundi's internet penetration rate stood at 11.3% of the total population, with only 1.51 million internet users out of the total population.
- This low penetration rate is consistent with earlier data; by 2022, the internet penetration rate was also around 11.3%(**World Bank, 2024**). Illiteracy, lack of computer skills, language barriers and, above all, poverty are among the factors limiting access to ICT use, and these problems are felt most acutely by women and girls.²⁶

It was emphasized on the 2023 International Women's Day was that gender will be taken into account in the development of various national policies and strategies, and particular attention will be paid to bridging the digital divide, ensuring that Burundi's rural communities, women and girls, as well as vulnerable groups, who currently face greater barriers to accessing ICT, are connected.

²⁵ International Women Day

²⁶²⁶ <https://lerenouveau.digital/journee-internationale-de-la-jeune-fille-dans-le-secteur-des-tic-edition-2023>

Conclusion

The analysis of demographics and socio-economic indicators in Burundi highlights significant challenges and opportunities related to gender equality. With a population where women comprise over 51%, the demographic trends indicate a youthful society, yet persistent inequalities remain prevalent in various sectors. The socio-economic landscape, characterized by a low-income economy heavily reliant on agriculture, demonstrates the urgent need for recovery and development initiatives that prioritize gender inclusion.

Key socio-economic indicators reveal high poverty rates, limited access to basic services, and a notable disparity between men and women in education, healthcare, and economic participation. The government's commitment to gender equality is evident in legal frameworks such as the Constitution and the National Gender Policy, yet the effective implementation of these laws remains a challenge, hindered by cultural norms and institutional weaknesses.

Economic empowerment initiatives, including microfinance programs and training workshops, are making strides in enhancing women's autonomy. However, the impacts of corruption and gender-based violence continue to undermine these efforts, particularly for women engaged in informal cross-border trade.

In terms of governance, while women's representation in decision-making roles has reached 30%, there is still a significant gap in leadership positions across various sectors, including health and justice. The ongoing efforts to combat gender-based violence and enhance women's rights must be reinforced through comprehensive strategies that address both legal and socio-cultural barriers.

Overall, while progress has been made in promoting gender equality in Burundi, continuous efforts are required to ensure that policies translate into tangible improvements in the lives of women and girls. Future initiatives must focus on overcoming existing disparities, fostering women's full participation in all spheres of life, and creating an enabling environment that supports sustainable development for all citizens.

3. LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1. Introduction

Since its independence, the Republic of Burundi adhered voluntarily and independently to a large number of international conventions (including continental and regional) aiming at promoting human rights including women rights and national legal and political framework to promote gender equality. The challenge is financial scarcity to implement the actions from political strategies and commitments.

At political, organizational and institutional level, mechanisms and structures established contribute to the improvement of women participation in advocacy and/or decision-making bodies.

The legal, institutional, and policy framework for gender equality in Burundi demonstrates a commitment to advancing women's rights and promoting gender equality. Key laws, such as the Constitution of 2005, the Law on the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights (2016), and the Law on Gender-Based Violence (2016), establish a robust legal foundation aimed at eliminating discrimination and promoting parity in decision-making.

Despite these advancements, the effective implementation of these laws remains a challenge. Institutions tasked with promoting gender equality, such as the Ministry of Gender and Family and various gender focal points, face significant obstacles, including inadequate funding, cultural resistance, and a lack of training and resources. These challenges hinder their ability to enforce policies and protect women's rights fully.

Reporting mechanisms to international bodies, including CEDAW, reflect Burundi's efforts to align with global standards on gender equality. However, the reporting process reveals systemic issues, such as insufficient financial resources and prevailing social norms that undermine women's empowerment.

Culturally, entrenched patriarchal norms and harmful traditional practices continue to impede progress, affecting women's access to education, health services, and economic opportunities.

Overall, while Burundi has made notable strides in establishing a legal framework for gender equality, significant gaps remain in the implementation and societal acceptance of these laws. To achieve meaningful progress,

ongoing efforts are required to address cultural barriers, enhance institutional capacities, and ensure that gender considerations are integrated into all national development strategies.

3.2. International and regional legal framework²⁷

3.2.1. The United Nations Charter

Since its creation in 1945, the UN has made equality between men and women one of the fundamental guarantees of human rights. Article 1 of the Charter states that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to promote respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, "without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion".

3.2.2 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Burundi as an independent country since 1962, is a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is based on the principle of "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family". This Declaration is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. Subsequently, the Republic of Burundi adopted the Organization of African Unity's African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in 1989, which reaffirms the equality of men and women in the enjoyment of their rights.

3.2.3. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Ratified on April 4, 1991 by the Republic of Burundi, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is seen as an opportunity to improve the legal conditions of women. Without being exhaustive, the provisions of articles 2 and 7 clearly express that States parties, including Burundi, undertake to take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women (article 2). In article 7, "States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country, and in particular shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, this right".

²⁷<https://journals.openedition.org/tic> et société, Vol 2 N°2/210

3.2.4. 1995 Beijing Platform for Action

The Beijing Platform for Action is a platform for action that identifies 12 priority areas for action: 1) poverty, 2) education and training, 3) the environment, 4) the girl child, 5) health, 6) violence, 7) human rights, 8) the media, 9) armed conflict, 10) the economy, 11) decision-making and 12) institutional mechanisms. These areas require special attention and action on the part of the international community, governments and civil society. Each of these 12 areas of action contains clearly formulated recommendations and objectives. By adopting this vast program of action, the Republic of Burundi, alongside the other signatory states, has committed itself to taking concrete action to improve the situation of women. Reports are periodically drafted according to this instrument.

3.2.5. United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security

Adopted on October 31, 2000, this resolution has the legal force of international law by virtue of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, which stipulates that the members of the Organization agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with that Charter. This resolution was the first formal, legal document to emanate from the Security Council requiring the various parties to a conflict to respect women's rights and support their participation in peace negotiations and post-conflict reconstruction.

Subsequently, the UN Security Council adopted another resolution, 1889, which, among other things, committed member states, including the Republic of Burundi, "to take additional measures to strengthen the participation of women in all stages of peace processes, including conflict". In particular, it calls on member states, including the Republic of Burundi, to "take additional measures to strengthen the participation of women in all stages of peace processes, including conflict resolution, planning and post-conflict peacebuilding, by encouraging women to participate in political and economic decision-making from the outset of recovery processes, notably by assigning them positions of responsibility and facilitating their participation in aid planning and management. In the field of peace and security, States commit to support women's organizations and combat prejudices about women's ability to participate on an equal footing in society.

With regard to peace and security, the international community, through the United Nations Security Council, has reiterated that peace and equality between men and women are inextricably linked and that, consequently, any

initiative aimed at maintaining and promoting peace and security requires not only specific protection for women, but also their equal participation in conflict resolution and peacekeeping. To this end, Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security was adopted in October 2000. It reinforces the UN Security Council's commitment to adopting a gender-sensitive approach to peacekeeping operations and commits States to strengthening the protection of women's rights in conflict zones, and to taking appropriate measures to ensure women's full contribution to decision-making on conflict prevention and resolution.

3.2.6. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals are another normative framework that the Republic of Burundi is committed to. They are a call to action for all poor, rich and middle-income countries to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that poverty eradication must go hand in hand with strategies that develop economic growth and address a range of social needs, including education, health, social protection and employment, while combating climate change and protecting the environment. Of particular note is the fifth goal on gender equality, which commits member states, among other things, to ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls worldwide and eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private life, including trafficking and sexual exploitation and other forms, but also, more pertinently, to adopting and strengthening appropriate policies and applicable laws for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

3.2.7. The Paris Declaration.

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, adopted in March 2005, sets out the general commitments to be made by donors and recipient countries to make aid more effective, emphasizing the need to take gender issues into account in each of the five core principles: ownership, mutual accountability, alignment, harmonization and managing for results.

3.2.8. UN Women

The decision to support the effectiveness of all instruments adopted for the advancement of women and gender equality led to the creation in 2010 of the United Nations Organization for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNIFEM). The existence of such a body reinforces the international community's commitment to advancing gender issues in favor of women's full enjoyment of their rights, including the right to participate equitably and

effectively in the development process. The Republic of Burundi is party to all these commitments and has ratified the various instruments. The existence of a UN Women agency in Burundi reinforces this postulate.

3.3. Regional/ sub-regional treaties and protocols ²⁸

At continental and regional level, the Republic of Burundi has adopted a series of legal instruments to which it is legally bound.

3.3.1. African Union Charter

The Charter of the African Union, of which Burundi is a member, clearly stipulates that it is the responsibility of the State to "ensure the elimination of all discrimination against women and the protection of the rights of women and children as set out in international conventions. Declarations and conventions".

3.3.2. Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women

Burundi also adopted the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women at the Maputo Summit in July 2003. This Protocol recognizes and guarantees women the same rights as men.

3.3.3. Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa.

Among the corrective measures set out in this declaration, the Heads of State and Government agreed, inter alia, to promote and extend the principle of parity between men and women, to implement the content of Resolution 1325, and to submit annual reports on measures taken to implement the principle of gender equality and gender mainstreaming.

3.3.4. African Union Agenda 2063

The African Union's Agenda 2063 provides a favorable framework for promoting gender equity and equality. Africa aims to be a continent where all forms of GBV discrimination (social, economic and political) against women and girls are eliminated.

At sub-regional level, Burundi has joined sub-regional organizations such as the Common Economic Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the East

²⁸ Site Web de l'Union Africaine : Union Africaine, traités, conventions, protocoles et charte de l'OUA/UA

African Community (EAC), all of which have already drawn up gender strategies to guide them in taking gender into account in their actions.

3.3.5. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

COMESA recognizes that sustainable economic and social development in the region requires the full and equitable participation of men, women and young people. It also recognizes the role of women in business, with particular emphasis on the need for their participation in agriculture, industry and commerce. These commitments are shown in the article 154 which calls for full participation of women in agriculture, industry and trade, elimination of discrimination against women, adoption of technologies to empower women, and support to institutions promoting gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE), and the article 155 which calls for awareness on women in business issues, creation of enabling environment for women to participate effectively in trade, special programmes for women & youth SMEs, skills training, access to finance.

As a result, a Federation of National Associations of Businesswomen, FEMCOM, was created, in accordance with the provisions of article 28 of FEMCOM's statutes. FEMCOM is a forum for the exchange of ideas and experiences between women entrepreneurs in the sub-region, as well as an instrument to encourage and facilitate the creation of new businesses by women or the expansion of existing ones. To give concrete expression to its commitment to advancing gender issues in the region, COMESA has adopted a gender policy, the overall aim of which is to promote gender equality and equity at all levels of regional integration and cooperation, in order to achieve sustainable socio-economic conditions. This policy commits the region's governments to meeting their gender obligations under the various regional and international instruments to which they have subscribed.

3.3.6. International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

In the 2004 Dar-Es Salaam Declaration, the Heads of State and Government of the Great Lakes region decided to seal a Pact on Security, Stability and Development, embodying their determination "to make the Great Lakes region a zone of lasting peace and security for States and peoples, of political and social stability, of shared growth and development, a space for cooperation based on strategies and policies of convergence within the framework of a common destiny". The Conference's action program includes among its

objectives the promotion of political participation and the empowerment of women, young people, civil society and other vulnerable groups. In accordance with the "Protocol on the Prevention and Punishment of Sexual Violence against Women and Children", member states undertake to combat this scourge through preventive and punitive measures, both in peacetime and in wartime, in compliance with national laws and international penal rules.

3.3.7. The East African Community (EAC)

The East African Community (EAC), to which Burundi belongs, started as an economic solidarity organization. Over time, its areas of interest have broadened to include other fields with a proven link to development and the fight against poverty, with gender mainstreaming.

In summary, the international, regional and sub-regional contexts offer Burundi real opportunities to achieve its development, equality and peace objectives. The commitments of the international community and the region's leaders to poverty reduction, gender equality and development undoubtedly constitute an essential asset for mobilizing the financial, human and technical resources needed to succeed in the challenge of growth and sustainable development.

3.4. National Policies and Legal Frameworks

The desire to promote women's equality rights dates back to the 1980s, with the creation of the two (2) Ministries of Women's Affairs and Social Affairs, with the mission of promoting and defending women's rights. However, the most decisive expression of gender equality is enshrined in the Fundamental Law of the Republic of Burundi of 2005, Article 13 of which enshrines the equality of all Burundians before the law and the enjoyment of the same rights, equal in rights, merit and dignity. This constitution expressly includes in its provisions a reference to CEDAW and to the provisions relating to quotas for female representation agreed during the inclusive peace negotiations in Arusha in 2000. The implementation of the international and regional normative commitments to which Burundi has subscribed is reflected in the political commitments made by the State with regard to gender equality and the promotion of the status of women in Burundi.

Laws against gender-based sexual violence were enacted between 2014 and 2016. The National Development Plan(2018) and the National Gender Policy(adopted in 2011), together with their action plans and processes for monitoring and evaluating their implementation, are political commitments that provide sufficient evidence of the country's commitment to gender

equality. Furthermore, the existence of a national committee on Resolution 1325, which is multi-sectoral, and the existence of a 3rd National Action Plan on this Resolution, with a monitoring mechanism and associated indicators, are actions consistent with normative legal frameworks.

In terms of political commitments, it is also worth mentioning the laws, such as the Code of Persons and the Family (enacted in 2016), that have been adopted by Burundi to promote gender equality, as well as the presence of institutional mechanisms, notably the Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender and the gender sectoral units of Burundian government ministries. The level of knowledge of laws promoting and protecting gender equality in Burundi is divided between 51% for women and 49% for men, according to the results of a survey carried out during the preparation of the Burundi Gender Profile report of 2023. At institutional level, Burundi is helping to disseminate laws protecting rights in general and women's rights in particular.

The current political context is marked by a number of factors favorable to the promotion of gender equality, as follows:

- The adoption in 2018 of a new Constitution that enshrines the principle of equality between men and women in terms of human, social, economic, cultural, civic and political rights. The new Constitution incorporates the international human rights conventions and instruments ratified by Burundi;
- The government's determination to consolidate peace with the establishment, in 2005 and 2010, 2015 and 2020, of democratically elected institutions giving women a more prominent place in decision-making bodies;
- Strengthening strategic and programmatic planning capacities, with the existence of a forward-looking planning reference framework, the "Burundi 2025" vision and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (published in **2006**);
- The strengthening of the decentralization process to ensure the inclusive participation of all categories of stakeholders (men, women, youth and the elderly) in the development process, with the adoption by the government in 2008 of a national decentralization policy framework document and a three-year plan for its implementation;
- The commitment of civil society, in particular organizations and networks for the advancement of women, human rights associations, religious denominations, trade unions and the media, to the consolidation of peace, human security and the establishment of a culture of equity and equality;
- The mobilization of partners from the international community alongside the Government to support the promotion of human rights, gender equality,

socio-economic recovery, the strengthening of decentralization and the promotion of good governance.

-The National Gender Policy 2012-2025 has been drawn up in a context of significant political change, marked by the restoration of peace and security, and in a socio-economic context favorable to the promotion of women in political governance.

3.5. Cultural Norms and Beliefs

Burundian cultural norms and beliefs are rooted in the country's strong patriarchal system, which shapes and defines the socio-cultural expectations of women and men. Umukenyenzi²⁹ is the word in Burundian society used to describe the ideal woman²⁹, it means "*the one who ties her loincloth over thorns and walks without flinching and without the outside world noticing her pain*". It serves as a metaphor for what Burundian men expect from a wife: a woman who carries the burdens of marriage, with her head held high and her mouth closed. The ideal man is described as umushingantahe - "*one who embodies power, respect and value*".

Normative expectations shape the role of Burundian women in overseeing household responsibilities and childcare, limiting women's opportunities to participate in activities outside the home. This is further reinforced by the belief inkinyi irembo: "*she is responsible for everything at home*". A married woman is expected to be submissive to her husband, to respond favorably to his sexual desires and to be a good mother. Such normative expectations shape the way women perceive their role in society and the way an ideal woman should behave, often relegating them to the domestic sphere and to unpaid or poorly paid activities.

3.6. Institutional framework

In response to recommendations of Mexico World Conference in 1975³⁰, the Burundi established the ministry in charge gender in 1982. Nine years later, the Ministry was expanded to manage two portfolios. In 1991, it became the Ministry for Social Action and the Promotion of Women. Since that year, the mechanism has lost its specificity. Today, it is called the Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender. Law n°100/084 of

²⁹ Gender and Development in Africa: Evidence from the World Bank" by M. A. E. M. O. D. R. K. (specific chapters on Burundi may discuss cultural perceptions of gender roles

³⁰The first World Conference on the Status of Women was held in Mexico City in 1975, coinciding with International Women's Year, celebrated to remind the international community that the problem of discrimination against women persisted almost everywhere in the world. At this conference, three objectives were identified in terms of equality, peace and development for the Decade: full equality of the sexes and elimination of gender-based discrimination, the integration and full participation of women in development, and a greater contribution by women to strengthening peace in the world.

October 12, 2020 sets out the missions, organization and operation of this ministry. National policies are drawn up, implemented, monitored and evaluated by a staff of 201 at central level and around 155 at decentralized level.

The NGP indicates that a National Gender Council, a steering committee and a technical implementation committee are planned, but have yet to be set up. Structures have been set up in all the country's provinces and communes. At provincial level, there is a provincial director of family and social development and two advisors, one in charge of national solidarity and social affairs and the other of human rights and gender. At commune level, there is an assistant. There are also sectoral gender units within ministries and focal points within government superstructures, who are responsible for integrating the gender approach into the work of their ministries.

As the National Gender Policy document rightly points out, the fulfillment of the Ministry's missions will depend on "the effectiveness of the institutional framework put in place. This in turn depends on the commitment of all the players involved in its implementation". Analysis of these descriptive elements of the situation confirms this hypothesis. The Ministry's effectiveness is hampered by the following situations:

- i. The complexity and broad scope of the sectors covered by the same framework;
- ii. Insufficient resources to be effective and meet the expectations of the population in general and women in particular;
- iii. Devolved responsibility for coordinating government action entrusted to a structure that does not have the status of coordinator of government action;
- iv. Key strategic structures are absent from the gender mechanism: the national gender commission, a steering body; the steering committee, a monitoring and evaluation body and a technical implementation committee;
- v. Decentralized structures in general, and those working at communal level in particular, feel that the resources made available to them are not sufficient to respond adequately to the expectations and demands of the population. They feel powerless in the face of the demands of the population in general and the need to protect themselves and respond to GBV;
- vi. Inadequacy between ambitions and human resources dedicated to achieving these ambitions;
- vii. Gender units that lack the means of action and are not very effective, with the exception of the Ministry of the Interior, Community Development and Public Safety and the Ministry of National Defense

and Veterans Affairs. This lack of efficiency has had a number of impacts, including results below expectations because interventions and resources are too dispersed, a concentration of energies and resources on sectors on alert requiring rapid humanitarian responses to emerging problems, and a delay in achieving objectives.

In view of the situation outlined above, it is essential to return to the main principles of the 1975 Mexico Conference: the establishment of a specific gender mechanism for greater equity. Gender focal points in government ministries and superstructures met at a workshop on June 7, 2023 for their self-assessment and to present their views on the current status of gender equality indicators. They proposed a Ministry of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion.

4. ANALYSIS OF GENDER STATISTICS SYSTEM IN BURUNDI

4.1. Analysis of Burundi National Statistics System:

Management and coordination.

Burundi's National Statistical System (SNS) comprises all the public and semi-public services and organizations that produce and disseminate official statistics on behalf of the government and are responsible for training statisticians. It also includes:

- The Conseil National de l'Information Statistique (CNIS), an advisory body;
- The Institut National de la Statistique du Burundi (INSBU), formerly known as the Institut des Statistiques et Etudes Economiques du Burundi (ISTEEBU);
- Units responsible for compiling statistical data within ministerial departments and public and semi-public bodies
- The National training schools and institutions in statistics and demography.

Coordinating the work of SNS members is essential to improving and maintaining the quality of official statistics produced by the various statistical bodies. It is entrusted to the management of the National Statistical Authority, which is the technical coordinating body for the activities of the National Statistical System. In addition, there are a number of units responsible for compiling statistical data, located within ministerial departments and public and semi-public bodies. Their responsibilities and operations are defined by specific regulations. The ministerial statistics departments cover demographic and social statistics, judicial and police administration statistics, economic, financial, monetary, commercial, industrial and infrastructure statistics, and rural and environmental development statistics within their remit.

Principles govern the operation of statistical services to guarantee data quality. The principles³¹ are 22 broken down into aspects of Coordination Management (6 principles), User Relationship Management (4 principles), Statistical Standards Management (1), Institutional Environment Management (7 principles) and Statistical Process Management (4 principles). As part of user relations management, statistical agencies must establish and maintain a regular framework for exchange and communication with users, public and private data providers, funding bodies, senior government officials,

³¹The titles of the 22 statistical principles are given in Appendix 4.

community organizations and the media. These relationships are essential, on the one hand, to ensure the relevance of the data produced and to examine its use, and, on the other, to ensure better collaboration between the various partners in the collection of information and, consequently, to improve the quality of the information received.

In addition, statistics are based on standardized norms. Standards help to maximize the efficiency of statistical products and the production process in terms of accounting and consistency over time and space. Standards management therefore involves the following tasks:

- Regular updating of a manual of concepts, definitions, nomenclature and methodologies used in the production of official statistics in Burundi;
- Drafting manuals and protocols for statistical operations;
- Develop, update, validate and apply data production and dissemination mechanisms;
- Collaborate in the dissemination of new standards and the improvement of existing ones.

Furthermore, good management of the institutional environment influences the effectiveness and credibility of a statistical authority that develops, produces and disseminates official statistics. In this way, international standards, guidelines and best practices are fully applied in the procedures followed by the statistical authority to organize, collect, process and disseminate the country's statistics.

4.2. Status of the gender statistics system in Burundi

This section contains analyses compiled from some qualitative data collected from those responsible for statistics in the ministries (Category A questionnaire) and within the ministries' gender units (Category B questionnaire).

4.2.1. Institutional Framework

Each ministry has its own statistics unit. This unit also reports on gender-related statistical data. In addition, gender focal points in various ministries/government agencies support statistical operations to collect and disseminate gender-related statistical data. The head of the statistical unit reports to the director or director-general in the hierarchy.

Sectoral gender units in the various ministries provide gender data to the Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender via their gender units.

Development partners and women's associations also contribute to the production of gender reports. For example, certain centers such Centre HUMURA, Centre SERUKA which take care of victims of sexual violence, produce these reports. However, the Ministry in charge of gender reported that there are no monitoring and production mechanisms at national level, when it comes to gender statistics.

4.2.2. Enabling environment

Gender units at ministerial level are supposed to coordinate the collection of statistical data. However, it is the unit in charge of gender statistics at INSBU who collaborates with the various ministerial departments on the following tasks or objectives:

- Gender mainstreaming in the national statistical system, including awareness-raising and training;
- Gender mainstreaming in statistical training;
- Monitoring the implementation of gender equality policies;
- Introduce statistics in gender training and awareness-raising workshops;
- Respond to requests for gender statistics from national and international bodies;
- Compile gender statistics;
- Integrate gender statistics databases;
- Analyze data from a gender perspective;
- Organize national training courses on gender statistics;
- Carry out methodological work (develop methods for collecting gender statistics); and
- Publish gender statistics.

In turn, the Ministry in charge of gender organizes activities with the sectoral gender units, either to draw up action plans, or to carry out annual evaluations of these action plans, which are aligned with the National Gender Action Plan. Officials from Burundi's National Institute of Statistics are sometimes invited. Gender Unit members take part in gender-related workshops and meetings organized by gender theme groups, such as the women's economic empowerment and gender-based sexual violence groups. On their return from the workshops, the members of the gender units who took part report back to the respective ministries.

The Institut National des Statistiques du Burundi coordinates the National Statistical System SSN. In reality, however, it is the gender unit within the ministry that is responsible for coordination (according to the information gathered in support of the category B questionnaire). However, INSBU remains an organization involved in coordination as regards data compilation, the provision of advice, the production of key statistical results and the organization of consultations between producers and users. Each departmental statistics manager contributes to setting data production priorities, in addition to the delegated tasks of coordinating data compilation, analysis, validation and dissemination.

4.3. Gaps and challenges in an enabling environment

INSBU does not meet the following necessary objectives:

- Produce a gender statistics publication
- Coordinate work on gender statistics publications.

There is no mechanism for collaboration and dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics. Forms of collaboration would be regular meetings, seminars and workshops. Statistical producers do not have the necessary skills to produce gender statistics.

4.4. Gender Statistics Production in Burundi

Through policy documents, Action plans and strategic planning, different stakeholders in Burundi are producing statistics that can be a critical component of the country's efforts to promote gender equality and empower women. Accurate and comprehensive gender data is essential for informing policies, monitoring progress, and addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by different genders in society.

4.4.1. Basis for the production of gender statistics

The production of gender statistics in Burundi is based on its constitutional commitment to gender equality and its commitment to numerous international and regional agreements. The constitution strongly supports the principles of gender equality and women's empowerment, making gender statistics essential for monitoring national and sectoral plans and meeting international reporting obligations. Burundi is required to report on its progress under agreements such as CEDAW, the Beijing Declaration, the SDGs and the African Union's Maputo Protocol, among others. Gender statistics are essential for monitoring progress, guiding policy formulation and facilitating evidence-based decision-making to advance gender equality and women's rights. At national level, gender statistics are essential for monitoring

the PNG National Gender Policy Action Plan. However, there are significant data gaps, particularly in areas such as unpaid care and domestic work, gender and poverty, physical and sexual harassment, women's access to assets, and gender and the environment. These gaps hinder the achievement of gender-related commitments, including the SDGs and the construction of Burundi's gender equality index.

National strategies are available and contain requirements for gender mainstreaming in development programs. For example, in the Ministry in charge of gender, these include the following documents: the national gender policy and its action plan.

In the Ministry of Commerce, Transport, Industry and Tourism, national policy and strategy documents have been drawn up, as follows: the national strategy for implementing the trade policy (August 2020); the strategy for implementing the industrialization policy and the national strategy for planning and managing the transport sector and its action plan (2018-2027); as well as the strategy for implementing the national crafts policy.

The Ministry in charge of communication refers to the following documents : Politique Nationale de développement des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication du Burundi (2010 - 2025), Stratégie Nationale de communication pour le développement en appui au plan National de développement du Burundi 2018 - 2027.

4.4.2. Producers of gender-specific statistics

In Burundi, the main institution responsible for official statistics is *the Institut National des Statistiques du Burundi*, which conducts national population censuses and collaborates with partners to conduct household surveys, thus providing fundamental data for gender statistics. In every sector, governmental departments are normally involved in collecting sex-disaggregated data, thus contributing to the production of gender statistics in various sectors. Although this diversified participation increases the scope of gender data collection, the establishment of clearer legal provisions and coordination mechanisms would improve the coherence and comprehensiveness of the production and communication of gender statistics, both nationally and internationally. The producers of these statistics are located within ministries. The production of statistics is also decentralized, with offices in the provinces reporting regularly to INSBU, while a gender advisor within the provincial coordination of the family development service provides essential data to the Ministry responsible for gender.

4.4.3. Data quality

Gender statistics derived from censuses and surveys comply with international standards of excellence, in particular the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS). INSBU has trained and experienced staff, and their supervisors are responsible for data quality assurance.

4.4.4. Gender mainstreaming into processes of statistics production

Gender is integrated into the production of gender-specific statistics at both sectoral and INSBU level. Those involved in data collection and processing work in mixed teams of men and women. Similarly, in the field, interviewers respect an equitable gender distribution when identifying samples. The same applies to the teams of interviewers who go out into the field: men and women are recruited on an equitable basis.

4.5. Key sources of statistical data on gender

The main sources of data for gender statistics are administrative reports and studies carried out by civil society organizations, NGOs or ministries. These reports are validated in line with the methodology, sampling, data collection tools and the databases normally provided by the National Office of Statistics. The Population and Housing census is also a main source, but is rarely conducted every 10 years. In principle, administrative data are collected quarterly and included in the statistical yearbook. In this way, every year, each sector is able to provide statistical information on gender dynamics, including gender-based violence. In addition to these main sources, the *Commission Electorale Nationale Indépendante* du Burundi (CENI) and the United Nations Gender and Human Rights Cluster share information and data through their meetings. Ideally, gender data should be produced regularly by the gender units of all ministries and consolidated by the ministry responsible for gender, with the support of INSBU. Unfortunately, the tools used for data collection are incompatible, capacities for defining gender indicators are limited, and resources for collecting and producing gender-sensitive reports are limited.

Table 8: Main Census, survey and administrative data sources of gender data in Burundi

Name of Source	Frequency	Date of Last Collection
Population and Housing Census	Every 10 years	2024
Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	Every 5years	2016-217
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	Punctually	2005
National survey on the nutritional situation and food security in Burundi	Annually	2023
Malaria indicators Survey	Punctually	2012
Integrated Household living conditions Survey	Every 5 years	2019-2020
Agriculture and Livestock Surveys	Annually	2023-2024
Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry in Charge of Gender	Annually	2023

Source: Authors

4.6. Use, access and dissemination of gender-specific data and statistics

The data is published either in departmental directories or on the Platform. On the Platform and for external users, special authorization is required to access statistical data. Generally speaking, users' needs can be met by consulting statistical yearbooks or interim (quarterly) reports. As the country lacks a consolidated data bank and a culture of data dissemination, it seems difficult to access complete and up-to-date data in Burundi. Sometimes, data may be available but not published. It is also recommended by the law governing the conduct of studies in Burundi that all databases of studies conducted in the country should be shared with INSBU for reference and dissemination, but unfortunately the law is limited only to the attribution of ethics and statistical visa to researchers. For this reason, gender-specific data and statistics are not easily accessible to users. At present, reference is only made to data from the 2008 general population and housing census, which is 15 years old, and to data from the 2016-2017 Demographic Health Survey, which is no longer up to date, and these are the so-called reliable and official data, despite being old.

5. ASSESSMENT OF THE STATUS OF THE GENDER MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEM

5.1. Introduction

In Burundi, gender mainstreaming in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of development programs and projects is part of a broader movement. The disparities observed between men and women at all levels of development are the main reason for this gender-sensitive approach. Burundi, through the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights, and Gender (MSNDPHG), has established a mechanism for collaboration and dialogue among gender focal points in various institutions. These mechanisms, though not exhaustive, are complemented by sectorial and regional meetings aimed at addressing public policy issues. These meetings facilitate progress in tackling sensitive challenges such as gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), as well as reducing disparities between men and women in all areas of development. Recently, the Ministry in charge of gender issues developed a guide for gender integration in sectorial policies, particularly in health, communication, and agriculture. The hope is that this guide will serve as a foundation for incorporating gender considerations into sectorial policy development. Despite significant progress in gender integration and mainstreaming in development policies, challenges remain. These include weaknesses in gender-sensitive planning and reporting, limited capacity to understand and address gender issues, and insufficient integration of gender-sensitive planning, budgeting, and reporting. Efforts in gender research often face challenges due to weak coordination, which hinders the capitalization of achievements.

5.2. Coordination mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on gender equality.

The Ministry in charge of gender issues is the main coordinating body responsible for implementing and monitoring policies related to gender equality. The National Gender Commission (NGC) in Burundi, as outlined in the 2012-2025 National Gender Policy, was intended to bring together all

stakeholders involved in promoting gender equality to ensure effective intersectoral coordination. However, this body has not been established.

Currently, the Ministry in charge of gender issues collaborates with gender focal points from all ministries to assess action plans aligned with the National Gender Action Plan (PANG), but there is no regular reporting system in place. Officials from the National Institute of Statistics, which has a department responsible for gender statistics, are not always involved. Moreover, the Gender Directorate, which is responsible for coordination, lacks the capacity to effectively support gender units in data collection, consolidation, and analysis for reporting purposes.

Other challenges include insufficient interoperability between data-producing institutions. Additionally, the Ministry responsible for gender, through its statistical service, often focuses on gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in its statistical yearbooks, neglecting other crucial aspects of gender integration, such as transformative actions and comprehensive reporting on gender indicators.

5.3. Reporting mechanisms on gender equality

5.3.1. Sustainable Development Goals

The overall objective of gender mainstreaming in the country's development program is defined broadly by sector, but all sectors converge on the fact that women's development is a driving force for integrated development at all levels.

- i. Promote gender equality in all policies, strategies, and actions implemented by the ministry aimed at ensuring equal participation of women and men in governance, public security, and community development, while combating gender-based discrimination and inequality (Ministry of the Interior, Community Development, and Public Security);
- ii. Promote gender equality in the defense sector and ensure equal participation of women and men in military and administrative roles to enhance operational effectiveness, social cohesion, and respect for human rights within the armed forces and veterans' services (Ministry of National Defense and Veterans);
- iii. Promote gender equality in access to justice, human rights protection, and law enforcement, in order to eliminate discrimination and ensure fair justice for all, especially for women and vulnerable groups (Ministry of Justice);
- iv. Promote gender equality in international relations and cooperation programs, ensuring that the policies and actions of the ministry take

into account the needs and perspectives of both women and men (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation);

- v. Promote gender-sensitive economic and budgetary management, ensuring that national policies, plans, and budgets consider the specific needs and priorities of women and men (Ministry of Finance, Budget, and Economic Planning);
- vi. Ensure equal access to education for girls and boys, while promoting inclusive and gender-sensitive educational environments. This includes eliminating gender stereotypes in school curricula and encouraging girls' participation in scientific and technical fields (Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research);
- vii. Promote gender equality in access to natural resources and agricultural technologies, by integrating the specific needs of women into environmental, agriculture, and livestock management policies. This includes recognizing and supporting the often invisible agricultural work of women (Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock);
- viii. Promote gender equality in access to public and private employment, ensuring non-discriminatory working conditions, promoting equal pay, and increasing the representation of women in leadership positions within the public service (Ministry of Public Service, Labor, and Employment);
- ix. Ensure equal access to infrastructure and housing services, taking into account the specific needs of women and vulnerable groups in infrastructure, transport, and social housing projects (Ministry of Infrastructure, Equipment, and Social Housing);
- x. Promote equal participation of women and men in sports, cultural, and community activities, while integrating development initiatives aimed at eliminating gender inequalities in youth, sports, and culture (Ministry of East African Community Affairs, Youth, Sports, and Culture);
- xi. Ensure equal access to water, energy, and mining opportunities, by integrating the gender dimension into water, energy, and mining resource management policies, and supporting female entrepreneurship in these sectors (Ministry of Hydraulics, Energy, and Mines);
- xii. Promote gender equality in the sectors of trade, transport, industry, and tourism, by facilitating women's access to economic opportunities, training, and combating gender discrimination in commercial and industrial practices (Ministry of Trade, Transport, Industry, and Tourism);
- xiii. Ensure equal access to quality healthcare for women and men, particularly in sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention, and the fight against gender-based violence (Ministry of Public Health and the Fight against HIV/AIDS);

- xiv. Promote balanced gender representation in the media and information technology sectors, fighting against gender stereotypes, supporting women in tech and media professions, and ensuring equitable access to technology for all (Ministry of Communication, Information Technology, and Media).

Promoting a society where women and men are equal before the law, have equal access to opportunities and participate together in the country's development would be a crossroads objective integrated into the development of the society.

This objective has been partially achieved, thanks to the following points:

- i. Understanding the living conditions and specific needs of women and men from the planning phase onwards, and taking this into account when implementing projects;
- ii. Girls' education;
- iii. Participation of women and girls in political parties;
- iv. Women's economic empowerment;
- v. Effective integration of women in decision-making positions;
- vi. The fight against gender-based violence, particularly in the workplace; and
- vii. Existence of documents on gender, political will and development partners.

However, it is important to take note of the following challenges when it comes to the effective achievement of the above objective:

- i. Very weak economic empowerment of women;
- ii. Inefficient integration of women in decision-making positions; and
- iii. Persistence of gender-based violence, particularly in the workplace.

5.3.2 Global Human Development and Gender Statistical Frameworks

Burundi has adopted global gender statistical frameworks since the establishment of the Human Development Index (HDI) in 1990 and the integration of indices such as the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Equality Index (GEI) into the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) reporting system³²³³. The country has since regularly subscribed to

³² Burundi Ministry of Planning. (2007). **Human Development Report of Burundi**

³³ UNDP. (2009). **The Human Development Report: Overcoming Barriers to Gender Equality**

human development reports, committing to collect and use sex-disaggregated data to better understand disparities between men and women.

Efforts to integrate gender statistics at the national level began to formalize in the following years, with human development reports specifically addressing gender inequalities in areas such as education, health, and access to economic resources.

Human Development Index

Burundi falls within the low human development category with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.422 in 2022, ranking 187th out of 191 countries globally. Men have a higher HDI compared to women. This is reflected in the sex-specific Human Development Index, which is 0.434 for the same period. Switzerland, Norway, and Iceland fall in the very high human development category with the highest HDIs of 0.962, 0.961, and 0.959, respectively. South Sudan (HDR rank 191), Chad (HDR rank 90), and Niger (HDR rank 189) fall in the low human development category with the lowest HDIs of 0.385, 0.394, and 0.400, respectively. Since 2015, the HDI has evolved almost consistently, increasing from 0.384 in 2015 to 0.422 in 2022, as shown in Figure 5.1.

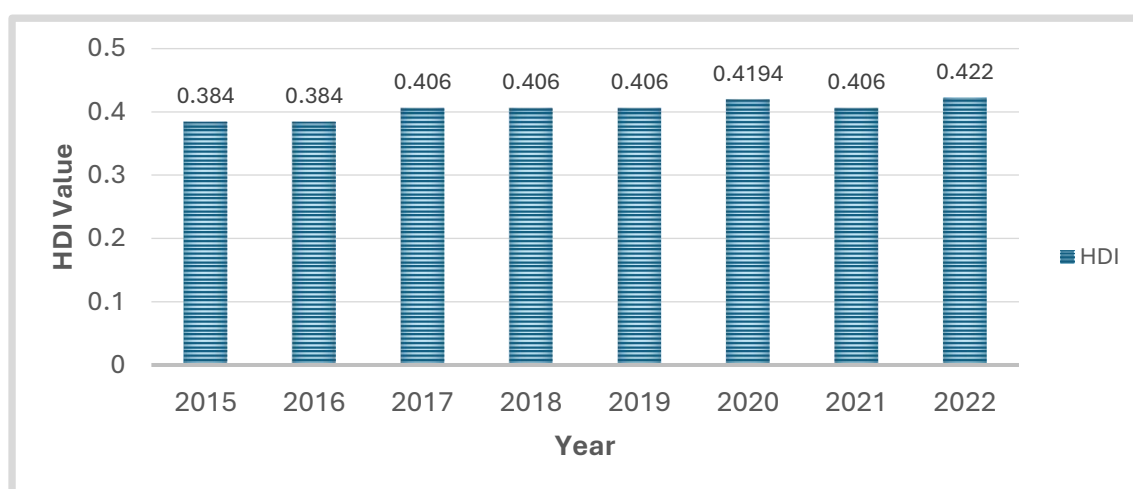


Figure 2: Human Development Index Trend Burundi 2015 to 2022

Source: Website of National Institute of Statistics of Burundi

Gender Development Index (GDI)

The Gender Development Index- (GDI) of 0.935 puts Burundi in Group 3³⁴. Women have a lower HDI than men, largely due to the fact that in 2021, the estimated gross national income per capita (in PPP 2021) for women is 1,025.3

³⁴Human development REPORT 2021/2022

USD PPP, compared to 1,309.5 USD PPP for men³⁵. This income disparity reflects the gender-based economic challenges that persist in Burundi. This is largely due to the fact that women generally dominate lower-paying sectors and occupations, such as services, life science professionals, agriculture, education, social sciences, as well as secretarial jobs, in line with their educational training and social reproductive roles. In contrast, men dominate sectors and professions in the exact sciences and high-paying jobs, such as machine operators, engineers and technicians, mining and construction, transport, and mechanics

Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Burundi had a Gender Inequality Index (GII)³⁶ of 0.505 in 2021 ranking 127 out of the 170 countries with data³⁷. A GII of 0.505 shows that the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market is high.

According to Demographic and Health Survey 2016-2017, Burundi had a Maternal Mortality Ratio of 334 deaths per 100,000 live births and 28.8 percent of adolescent girls aged 15-19 have already begun their reproductive life.

The share of women seats in Parliament was 38.2 per cent. Men (15 per cent) fared better than women (14 per cent) with regards to the percentage of the population with at least some secondary education and the employment-to-population ratio in Burundi (males 76 per cent; women 80 per cent).

³⁵ **Burundi National Statistical Yearbook, 2022**

³⁶ The GII reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions— reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market. It shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, where women and men fare equally, to 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

³⁷ Human development REPORT 2021/2022

CONCLUSION

Burundi has signed various conventions on the promotion and protection of human rights, and is required to report on their implementation. A permanent inter-ministerial committee has been set up to draft initial and periodic reports. To this end, gender reports are produced at national level.

Over the last five years, monitoring and reporting on equality between women and men has changed at national level. The participation rate of women in political decision-making bodies is gradually increasing. In addition, women are gradually becoming aware of their situation of gender inequality in the various areas of life and are participating in the search for solutions. Gender disparities have been reduced or even limited in schools. Equality between men and women is widely accepted as a political objective by the Government and political opinion, as there is a Ministry with gender in its remit, a General Directorate for the Promotion of Women and Gender Equality, a Gender Equality Directorate and a National Gender Policy and Action Plan.

With this situational analysis of gender statistics, monitoring, and reporting systems in Burundi, some significant progress, have been raised and helped to see opportunities for strengthening gender equality initiatives. Over the past years, Burundi has made commendable efforts to institutionalize gender-sensitive data collection and reporting, driven by international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and regional frameworks. However, gaps remain in the availability, quality, and use of gender-disaggregated data to inform policy and decision-making.

One of the major achievements has been the establishment of frameworks and mechanisms aimed at mainstreaming gender into national statistical systems. Government institutions, in collaboration with international partners and civil society organizations, have advanced efforts to collect data disaggregated by sex in areas like education, health, and economic participation. These efforts have improved visibility on issues such as gender-based violence, maternal health, and women's labor force participation. Despite this progress, inconsistencies in data collection methodologies, limited technical capacity, and insufficient financial resources continue to undermine the effectiveness of these systems.

The analysis also reveals that monitoring and reporting systems for gender equality are often fragmented and lack coordination among key stakeholders. While some institutions have adopted gender-sensitive reporting tools, others still face challenges in integrating gender indicators into their core activities. This inconsistency limits the ability of policymakers to assess progress comprehensively and to address gender disparities effectively. Furthermore,

cultural and societal norms that undervalue the importance of gender equality often hinder the prioritization of investments in gender statistics.

Looking forward, strengthening Burundi's gender statistics and reporting systems requires a multipronged approach. Key recommendations include increased funding for gender data collection and capacity building for relevant institutions, standardizing methodologies across sectors, and fostering collaboration between government, civil society, and international partners. Advocacy and awareness initiatives are critical to ensuring that gender equality remains central to national development planning. Additionally, innovative technologies and digital tools should be leveraged to improve data collection, analysis, and dissemination processes.

In conclusion, robust and reliable gender statistics are indispensable for monitoring progress toward gender equality and ensuring accountability. Burundi's commitment to enhancing its gender data systems will not only contribute to closing the gender gap but also to fostering inclusive and sustainable development for all. Addressing the existing challenges with a unified and sustained effort will position the country as a regional leader in gender-responsive policy and development.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Policy on gender statistics

1. Ministers and top leadership of ministerial departments need to be sensitized on the importance of gendered strategies and sectoral policies with indicators that have to be enshrined within their framework
2. The importance of setting up a national Steering Committee in charge of gender statistics whose composition should be, Ministry of Gender (Chair), National Office of Statistics (Vice-Chair), Forum National des Femmes (Secretary) and some other departments as members with technical partners, as members (15 members)
3. Implement training program for staff involved in data collection and analysis to ensure appropriate understanding of gender issues and to ensure gender-sensitive data collection.
4. Establish mechanisms to evaluate the impact of policies and programs on gender issues, focusing on outcomes and changes in the lives of women and men.
5. Implement awareness-raising initiatives to inform the public about gender issues, the objectives of monitoring, and the results achieved.
6. Launch awareness campaigns to educate the public on gender equality issues and the importance of women's empowerment as crucial for national development.

7. Conduct a thorough review of existing laws and policies to identify gaps and ensure they adequately promote gender equality and women's rights.
8. Develop and implement standardized methodologies for collecting gender statistics across all sectors to ensure consistency and comparability.
9. Encourage the development and implementation of policies that specifically address the socio-economic barriers faced by women, particularly in access to education, health, and economic opportunities.
10. Establish a centralized platform for storing and disseminating gender statistics, making them easily accessible to policymakers, researchers, and the public.

II. Data collection

11. Institutionalization of Gender Disaggregated Data: Ensures that all data collected and reported is disaggregated by gender to allow for more in-depth analysis and an accurate understanding of gender disparities.
12. Adopt indicators that reflect the multidimensional nature of gender issues, covering aspects such as education, health, employment, political representation, etc.
13. Incorporate qualitative data collection methods to complement quantitative data, providing a more comprehensive context for gender challenges.
14. Provide training for data collectors and analysts on gender-sensitive statistics to improve the quality and reliability of data.

III. Reporting and monitoring

15. Actively involve civil society organizations, women's groups and other stakeholders in the monitoring and reporting process. This can help ensure a holistic perspective and identify specific areas that require attention.
16. Enhance existing reporting mechanisms to ensure regular and systematic reporting on gender equality indicators.
17. Foster accountability by establishing clear timelines and responsibilities for reporting on gender-related outcomes at all governance levels.
18. Encourage collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, and international organizations to develop a cohesive approach to monitoring and reporting gender equality efforts.

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Appendices

Appendices 1: Pop & Econ Brief

Date Completed : January 8th, 2025				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation/ Désagrégation	Latest Value / Dernier valeur	Year/ annee
Population and Economy				
1	Total Land Area (Square Kilometres)		834 27	2021
2	Population (number)	T	12 309 599	2020
		F	6 511 158	2020
		M	5 798 411	2020
		%F	52,89	2020
3	Population by age group (number)			
	a) 0-4 years	T	1 722 486	2010
		F	859 261	2010
		M	863 240	2010
		%F	49,9	
	b) 15-19 Years	T	1 056 456,0	2010
		F	541 376	2010
		M	515 080	2010
		%F	51,2	2010
	c) Children under 18 years	T	NA	
		F		
		M		
		%F		
	d) 15-24 Years (UN Youth Definition)	T	2 015 409	2010
		F	1 038 018	2010

		M	391 977	2010
		%F	51,5	
e) Youth as defined by MS policy (15-19)		T	1 056 456,0	2010
		F	541 376	2010
		M	515 080	2010
		%F	51,2	
f) Adolescents (10-19 years)		T	2 178 781	2010
		F	1 110 637	2010
		M	1 068 104	2010
		%F	50,98	
g) 15-49 years		T	4 435 899	2010
		F	2 259 036	2010
		M	2 176 863	2010
		%F	50,9	
h) 15-64 years		T	5 055 045	2010
		F	2 569 267	2010
		M	2 485 778	2010
		%F	50,8	
i) 65 years and above		T	244 655	2010
		F	132 726	2010
		M	111 929	2010
		%F	54,3	
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (at current prices .US\$ millions GDP per Capita , US\$		222 US\$	2010

Appendices 2: Domain 1 - Econ Part & Acce

(2)

Minimum Set of Indicators for Africa - Domain 1: Economic Structures , Participation in Productive Activities and Access to Resources

8th, 2025

	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)
Indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline Current Value	Baseline Year	Source	Target , expected value	Target , Year	Any plan to collect this indicator 1. Yes (year / / /) 2. No

Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources

Proportion of population living below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)		53.1 (<i>Non monétaire</i>)	2019-2020	EICVMB	targets are not expressed in value. In Burundi's ODD indicators report, the targets are presented as objectives but not quantified	2030	Yes	
	T	51.4 (<i>Monétaire</i>)	2019-2020	EICVMB		2030	Yes	
	F	NA					Yes	
	M						Yes	
	Rural	56,7	2019-2020	EICVMB		2030	Yes	
	Urban	22,5	2019-2020	EICVMB		2030	Yes	
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age		53.1 (<i>Non monétaire</i>)	2019-2020	EICVMB		2030	Yes	
	T	51.4 (<i>Monétaire</i>)	2019-2020	EICVMB		2030	Yes	
	F	NA					Yes	
	M						Yes	
Proportion of population living in social protection schemes, by sex, age, including children, persons, older persons with disabilities, women, newborns, workers and the poor and vulnerable	T	0,6	2020	SDG Indicators Report		2030	Yes	
	F	1,7				2030	Yes	
	M	0,5				2030	Yes	
Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights and, with (a) legally recognized documentation	T	3,35	2026-2017	EDS		2030	Yes	
	F	3,7	2026-2017	EDS		2030	Yes	
	M	2,6	2026-2017	EDS		2030	Yes	
Proportion of population that perceive their rights to land, by sex and by type of tenure	T	2,38	2026-2017	EDS		2030	Yes	
	F	3,4	2026-2017	EDS		2030	Yes	
	M	0,2	2026-2017	EDS		2030	Yes	

Proportion of total population with secure rights over land, by sex	T	90,7	2019-2020	EICVMB			Yes
	F	93,6	2019-2020	EICVMB			Yes
	M	87,2	2019-2020	EICVMB			Yes
Proportion of women among rights-bearers of land by type of tenure	% Women	NA					Yes
Existence of countries with legal framework (customary law) for women's equal rights of ownership and/or control	Yes /No	No					Yes
Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sex	T	90,7	2019-2020	EICVMB			Yes
	F	75,2	2019-2020	EICVMB			Yes
	M	87,2	2019-2020	EICVMB			Yes
Ratio of wages of employees, by sector, age and disabilities	Women's Pay as a % of men's	NA					Yes
Participation rate for (a) 15-24 and (b) rural/urban							Yes
Participation rate for 15-24 years	T	52,3	2019-2020	EICVMB			Yes
	F	NA					Yes
	M	NA					Yes
Participation rate for 15+ years	T	76,4	2019-2020	EICVMB			Yes
	F	75,7	2019-2020	EICVMB			Yes
	M	77,2	2019-2020	EICVMB			Yes
Age distribution of population by sector, (sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	Agric -T	90	2019-2020	EICVMB			Yes
	M	NA					Yes
	F						Yes
	Ind -T						Yes
	M						Yes
	F						Yes
	Services-T						Yes
	M						Yes
	F						Yes
Proportion of employed who are by sex	T	NA					Yes
	F						Yes
	M						Yes
Employment rate, by sex, persons with disabilities	T	2,8	2019-2020	EICVMB			Yes
	F	NA					Yes

	M						Yes
Proportion of individuals who use a mobile telephone, by sex	T	30,35	2026-2017	EDS			Yes
	F	23,6	2026-2017	EDS			Yes
	M	45,8	2026-2017	EDS			Yes
Proportion of adults (15 and over) with an account at a financial institution (Commercial bank, credit union, etc.), by sex	T	4,3	2026-2017	EDS			Yes
	F	5,4	2026-2017	EDS			Yes
	M	11,4	2026-2017	EDS			Yes
Proportion of population aged 15+ who have borrowed from a financial institution (Commercial bank, credit union, etc.), disaggregated, by sex	T	NA					Yes
	F						Yes
	M						Yes
Proportion of the population 15 and over engaged in self-employment or work for own final use, by sex, urban/rural	T	NA					Yes
	F						Yes
	M						Yes
Proportion of time spent on household work, by sex, urban/rural		NA					Yes
							Yes
							Yes
Proportion of time spent on household work, by sex, urban/rural	T						Yes
	F						Yes
	M						Yes
Proportion of time spent on household work, by sex, urban/rural	T						Yes
	F						Yes
	M						Yes
Proportion of time spent on household work, by sex, urban/rural	T						Yes
	F						Yes
	M						Yes
Proportion of time spent on household work, by sex, urban/rural	T						Yes
	F						Yes
	M						Yes

Indicators	17	
of the 10 data sets,		
5 are incomplete		
data sets	10	
Availability	58,82	29,41

Abbreviations

	In english
Enquête intégrée sur s de vie des ménages	Integrated survey of household living conditions in Burundi
Enquête démographique de	Health demographic survey
	Not available

Appendices 3: Domain 2-Health

Appendix 3.1 - Minimum Set of Indicators for Africa - Domain 2 Health and related services

January 8th, 2025							
	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)
Indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline Current Value	Baseline Year	Source	Target , expected value	Target , Year	Any plan to collect this indicator 1. Yes (year / / / /) 2. No
Maternal mortality ratio		20,9	2016-2017	EDS			
Proportion of births attended by health personnel	T	85	2016-2017	EDS			
Under-five mortality rate by sex	T	4,7	2016-2017	EDS			
	F	4,5	2016-2017	EDS			
	M	4,9	2016-2017	EDS			
Number of new HIV infections 100 uninfected population, by age and key populations	T	NA					
	F	11	2016-2017	EDS			
	M	6	2016-2017	EDS			
Prevalence of stunting (height <-2 standard deviations from mean of the WHO child growth standard among children under 5	T	-2,2	2016-2017	EDS			
	F	-2,1	2016-2017	EDS			
	M	-2,3	2016-2017	EDS			

Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median WHO Child Growth Standards) in children under 5 years of age, by sex (wasting and overweight)	T	-0,3	2016-2017	EDS			
	F	-0,3	2016-2017	EDS			
	M	-0,3	2016-2017	EDS			
Prevalence of overweight	T	1,4	2016-2017	EDS			
	F	1,2	2016-2017	EDS			
	M	1,5	2016-2017	EDS			
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Moderate	34,9	2019-2020	EICVMB			
	Severe	9,5	2019-2020	EICVMB			
Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who are satisfied with modern contraceptive methods		49	2016-2017	EDS			
Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–19; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.	10-14 years	NA					
	15-19 years	8	2026	PDN			

ry

of Indicators

with data

9

9 of the 9 data sets, 1 is incomplete data sets

Availability

100,00

88,89

g of abbreviations

French	In english
Enquête intégrée sur les conditions de Vie des Ménages au Burundi (EIVM)	Integrated survey of household living conditions in Burundi
Enquête Démographique de Santé (EDS)	Health demographic survey

	Not available
Projection Démographique	National Population Projection

Appendices 4: Domain 3 - Education

- Minimum Set of Indicators for Africa - Domain 3: Education

ary 8th, 2025

	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)
	Disaggregation	Baseline Current Value	Baseline Year	Source	Target , expected value	Target , Year	Any plan to collect this indicator (year / / No
	T	2,3	2019-2020	EICVMB			
percentage of children in pre-school attending pre-school by sex	F	2,6	2019-2020	EICVMB			
	M	2,1	2019-2020	EICVMB			
	T	80,7	2016-2017	EDS			
net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	F	80,6	2016-2017	EDS			
	M	80,9	2016-2017	EDS			
	T	87,5	2019-2020	EICVMB			
eracy rate of persons (15-24 years),	F	NA					
	M						
	T	69,4	2019-2020	EICVMB			
lth (all -define age range for literacy adult literacy rate , by sex	F	63,9	2019-2020	EICVMB			
	M	76,4	2019-2020	EICVMB			
	T	NA					
ult literacy rate (15 + years) , by	F	52	2016-2017	EDS			
	M	48,3	2016-2017	EDS			
	T	86,9	2019-2020	EICVMB			
rolment ratio in secondary (antial) education, by sex , Parity	F	89,1	2019-2020	EICVMB			

	M	84,8	2019-2020	EICVMB			
Enrolment ratio in tertiary education, Parity Ratios		NA					
Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary (Post- secondary) education, by sex	T	22,2	2022	ASS			
	F	24	2022	ASS			
	M	20,2	2022	ASS			
Completion rate (primary education, secondary education, upper secondary education)	T	NA					
	F	51,16	2022	ASS			
	M	48,84	2022	ASS			
Primary education completion rate by sex	T	2,96	2022	ASS			
	F	1,49	2022	ASS			
	M	1,47	2022	ASS			
Secondary education completion	T	87,41	2022	ASS			
	F	43,05	2022	ASS			
	M	44,35	2022	ASS			
Secondary education completion	T	9,63	2022	ASS			
	F	4,3	2022	ASS			
	M	5,34	2022	ASS			
Transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes),	T	92,7	2022	ASS			
	F	93,62	2022	ASS			
	M	6,38	2022	ASS			
Functional attainment of the population aged 15 years and older, by sex	T	69,4	2019-2020	EICVMB			
	F	63,9	2019-2020	EICVMB			
	M	76,4	2019-2020	EICVMB			
Proportion of schools with access to:							
Electricity;	Primary	12,29	2022	ASS			
	Secondary						
Internet for pedagogical purposes;	Primary	NA					
	Secondary						
Computers for pedagogical purposes;	Primary	NA					
	Secondary						
Adapted infrastructure and materials for children with disabilities;	NA						
Potable drinking water;		43,46	2022	ASS			

sex basic sanitation facilities; and		49,12	2022	ASS			
handwashing facilities (as per the indicator definitions)		NA					
portion of youth aged 15-24 not in school, education or training (NEET),	T	NA					
	F						
	M						
ity indices (female/ male, urban, bottom/ top wealth quintile, persons such as disability status and conflict-affected, as far as available) for all education levels on this list that can be categorized		NA					

Number of Indicators	11
Number of data sets with data	9 of the 9 data sets, 3 are incomplete data sets
Availability	81,82 54,55

of abbreviations

	In english
EN (Enquête intégrée sur les conditions de Vie des Ménages au Burundi)	Integrated survey of household living conditions in Burundi
EN (Enquête Démographique de Santé)	Health demographic survey
	Not available
EN (Projection Démographique Nationale)	National Population Projection
EN (Annuaire Statistique Scolaire)	

Appendices 5: Domain 4-Human Rights

..... - Minimum Set of Indicators for Africa - Domain 4: Human rights of women and the girl child

by 8th, 2025

	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
--	-----	-----	-----	--	-----	-----

Indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline Current Value	Baseline Year	Source	Target , expected value	Target , Year
of women and the girl child						
Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	yes			The law of September 22, 2016 on the prevention, protection of victims and repression of gender-based violence		
Proportion of ever-partnered men and women aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.	Physical	39,7	2016-2027	EDS		
	Sexual	25,4	2016-2027	EDS		
	Psychological	25,6	2016-2027	EDS		
	Any /All	11,9	2016-2027	EDS		
Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence		57%	2026-2027	EDS		
Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 years	<15 years	NA				
	<18 years					
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age		NA				
Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	T	NA				
	F					
	M					

Summary

Number of Indicators	6
Number with data	3

Data Availability 50,00

ing of abbreviations

ench	In english
Enquête Démographique de	Health demographic survey
	Not available

Appendices 6: Domain 5- Public Life Decision

di..... - Minimum Set of Indicators for Africa - Domain 5: Public life and decision making

ary 8th, 2025

	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)
	Disaggregation	Baseline Current Value	Baseline Year	Source	Target , expected value	Target , Year	Any plan to collect this indicator 1. Yes (year / / /) 2. No

nd decision making

Proportion of seats held by national parliaments and (b) rnments	(a)	41	2022	SNPPF			
	(b)	17	2022	SNPPF			
Share of government ministerial	(a)	33	2022	SNPPF			
	(b)	NA					
Proportion of women in managerial		33	2022	PGB			
Women among judges		23	2022	PGB			
Women among police officers		NA					
of a gender quota for t (reserved seats and legal quotas)	Single/Lower	NA					
	Upper						
	Sub-national						
	Voluntary						

f Indicators

6

with data

4

of the 4data sets, 2 are incomplete data sets

availability

66,67

of abbreviations

	In english
	Not available
ection Démographique	National Population Projection

strategie National de Promotion
icipation effective de la femme
le dans les instances de prise
n

National strategy to promote the effective participation of women
and girls in decision-making bodies

Appendices 7: Domain 6- Env Climate Change

undi..... - Minimum Set of Indicators for Africa - Domain 6: Environment and climate change

January 8th, 2025

(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)
	Disaggregation	Baseline Current Value	Baseline Year	Source	Target , expected value	Target , Year	Any plan to collect this indicator 1. Yes (year / / /) 2. No
6.1.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services, by sex, type of household	T-Pop	87	2019-2020	EICVMB			
	F-Pop	NA					
	M-Pop						
	F-headed						
	M-Headed						
6.2.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, by type of household							
(a) using safely managed sanitation services	T-Pop	94,2	2019-2020	EICVMB			
	F-Pop	NA					
	M-Pop						
	F-headed						
	M-Headed						
(b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	T-Pop	NA					
	F-Pop						
	M-Pop						
	F-headed						
	M-Headed						
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population by sex	T	NA					
	F						
	M						
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology		NA					

Summary							
Number of Indicators							
Number with data							
% Data Availability							

Appendices 8: MSGIA Qualitative Gender Indicators

Annex 8: Minimum Set of Indicators for Africa - Qualitative Indicators

January 8th, 2025

Appendix 8: Qualitative Indicators related to national norms

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Indicator	References to the strategic objective in the Beijing Platform for Action	Situation - 1- Ratified: 2-Yes : 3-No	Custodian Agencies
1	Extent of country commitment to gender equality in employment	F.1 ; F.5	Yes	ILO
1a	Whether or not ratified ILO convention 100 on equal remuneration for women and men	F.1	yes	ILO
1b	Whether or not ratified ILO convention 111 on discrimination in employment and occupation	F.1 ; F.5	yes	ILO
2	Extent of country commitment to support reconciliation of work and family life	F.1 ; F.5; F.6	No	
2a	Whether or not ratified ILO convention 156 on workers with family responsibilities	F.6	No	
2b	Whether or not ratified ILO convention 175 on part-time work	F.5	No	
2c	Whether or not ratified ILO convention 177 on home work	F.5	No	

2d	Whether or not ratified ILO convention 183 on maternity protection	F.1 ; F.6	No	
3	Length of maternity leave	F.1 ; F.6	Yes	ILO
4	Percentage of wages paid during maternity leave	F.1 ; F.6	Yes	ILO
5	Presence of a gender quota for parliament (reserved seats and legal candidate quotas)	G.1	Yes	IPU
6	Presence of a gender quota for parliament (voluntary party quotas)	G.1	Yes	IPU
7	Existence of law on gender statistics		No	
8	Whether or not reservation to article 16 of CEDAW	I.1	No	
9	Existence of laws on domestic violence	D.1	Yes	UNW
10	Whether or not inheritance rights discriminate against women and girls	F.1:L.1	No	
11	Legal minimum age at marriage, by sex	L.1	Yes	OECD/WB
12	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex		Yes	UNSD

Appendices 9: Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

The national indicators proposed at a ministerial workshop can serve as a basis for work on gender statistics.

Axis 1: Improving the social and cultural status of women in the family and society

Key indicators are:

- ❖ Percentage of men and women who have changed their attitudes and adopted behaviors, perceptions and practices conducive to gender equity and equality;
- ❖ Number of cases of SGBV recorded in the last 12 months;
- ❖ Number of SGBV cases receiving holistic care in the last 12 months;
- ❖ Number of cases of SGBV victims brought to court and judged (as a proportion of reported cases).

Axis 2: Strengthen equitable access to basic social services for women, men and adolescents.

Key indicators are:

- ❖ Girls' completion rate at all levels of education;
- ❖ Drop-out rate for girls in the education system;
- ❖ Rate of access to sexual and reproductive health services for men and women;
- ❖ Number of cases of unwanted pregnancy;
- ❖ Number of men and women with access to social protection services;

Axis 3: Equitable promotion of the potential and position of women and men in the economy.

Key indicators are:

- ❖ Percentage of women with access to factors of production;
- ❖ Percentage of women who control production within households;

- ❖ Number of women who have developed managerial skills;
- ❖ Rate of women's participation in the professions

Axis 4: Promotion of the equitable exercise of rights and duties by women and men

Key indicators are:

- ❖ Number of texts revised and harmonized with instruments ratified by Burundi, in favor of gender equity and equality.

Axis 5: Equitable promotion of women's and men's participation in decision-making spheres and peace and security-building mechanisms.

The key indicators are:

- ❖ Percentage of women in senior decision-making positions;
- ❖ Percentage of women in decision-making positions within ministerial sectors;
- ❖ Percentage of women's participation in national commissions and councils;
- ❖ Percentage of women in political party governing bodies;
- ❖ Percentage of women participating in peacekeeping, peacebuilding and security missions.

Axis 6: Strengthening the intervention capacities of institutional mechanisms for implementing PNG.

Key indicators are:

- ❖ Nature and level of support for the national gender mechanism;
- ❖ Degree of sensitivity of ministries to gender equality in their planning.

Sub-indicators have also been defined, as well as the data source, collection tools to be used, frequency, data enumerators and level of data collection for the National Gender Database.

Appendices 10: QUESTIONNAIRES/DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

QUESTIONNAIRE A

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE GENDER STATISTICS SYSTEM IN

(BURUNDI)

This questionnaire aims to identify gaps in gender statistics within the national statistical system. It focuses on assessing statistical capacity, the enabling environment, statistical production, monitoring and coordinating mechanisms, as well as the utilisation of gender statistics.

This survey tool is intended to be completed by the gender statistics expert in close collaboration with the focal person from the gender statistics entity (INSBU, Burundi), as well as other relevant departments or ministries within the country's national statistical system. During the assessment process, it may be necessary to consult other entities, including mechanisms for the advancement of women or gender equality, line ministries, and other relevant offices or agencies involved in the development of gender statistics at the national and international level, to ensure comprehensive answers.

Please complete electronically and tick or circle applicable responses.

Country: Name

.....

a. Please provide your contact information:

Institution, department, or

unit:.....

Name:

.....

Functional title:

.....

Email (Work and Personal): (W).....

(P).....

Telephone: (Office)..... (Personal)

.....

- b. Please provide a list of individuals consulted during the completion of this survey, including their respective institution/department/unit and email contact information.**

Name	Title	Institution/Department/Unit	Contact (Email, office Phone No.)

A.

B. INSTITUTIONAL SITUATIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS (GENDER STATISTICS ENTITIES)

- 1. Is there a gender statistics unit within the National Statistics Office or any of the institutions of the National Statistical System? Please indicate, how many people work on gender statistics in each type of entity.**

List of gender statistics entities	Gender statistics entity	No. of staff
a. Gender statistics focal point/desk within INSBU	Yes / No	
b. Gender statistics focal point/officer in different (sections/departments/divisions/units) within the INSBU if apply	Yes / No	
c. Gender focal points in different government ministries/agencies	Yes / No	
d. Gender statistics-dedicated office (section/department/division/unit) within the INSBUINSBU	Yes / No	
e. Gender statistics section/department/division/unit in different government ministries/agencies, If yes, list the name of the ministry.....	Yes / No	

<p>f. Gender statistics working groups, advisory groups or another standing group.</p> <p>If yes, list the name of the group.....</p>	<p>Yes / No</p>	
<p>g. Any other (specify)</p>	<p>Yes / No</p>	
<p>h. Total staff who work on gender statistics in the government institutions in Burundi</p>		<p>-----</p>

2. To Whom does the gender statistics unit within the organizational structure report?

- a) ☐ The Director General of the National Statistics Bureau/INSBU
- b) ☐ The Director General of Gender in the Ministry in charge of Gender?
- c ☐ Another Department/Unit head, please specify.....

1.1. Please indicate the main tasks covered by the gender statistics unit within INSBU (check all that apply):

- ☒ Mainstreaming gender perspective in National Statistical System including sensitization and training
- ☐ Integrating gender perspectives in statistics training
- ☐ Developing gender related policies
- ☐ Following the implementation of gender policies
- ☐ Introducing statistics in gender training and sensitization training workshops
- ☐ Answering requests for gender statistics from national and international users
- ☐ Compiling gender statistics data
- ☐ Maintaining gender statistics databases
- ☐ Analysing data from a gender perspective
- ☐ Producing gender statistics publications
- ☐ Organizing gender statistics-related national training.
- ☐ Coordinating work in gender statistics publications
- ☐ Conducting methodological work (development of gender statistics data collecting methods)
- ☐ Disseminating gender statistics
- ☐ Others, specify_____

3. Is there a dedicated budget for gender statistics within the overall national budget for statistics?

☐ Yes

☐ No

3.1 If yes, what percentage of the overall national budget for statistics is allocated specifically for gender statistics?

_____ %

3.2 If not, are funds available for gender statistics activities on an ad-hoc basis or when required?

☐ Yes

☐ No

4. Do the following line ministries generate gender statistics? (Please provide actual names of the Ministry, if not stated correctly)

☐ Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, Livestock

☐ Ministry of Defence and Ancient Combatants

☐ Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning

☐ Ministry of Hydraulics, Energy and Minerals

☐ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation for Development

☐ Ministry of Health and Against HIV/AIDS

☐ Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research

☐ Ministry of Home Affairs, Local Development and Public Security

☐ Ministry of Commerce, Transport, Industry and Tourism

☐ Ministry of Communication, Information and Broadcasting Technologies

☐ Ministry of Justice

- ☐ Ministry of Infrastructures, Equipments and Social Housing
- ☐ Ministry of Public function, Labour and Employment
- ☐ Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender
- ☐ Ministry of East African Community Affairs, Youth, Sports and Culture
- ☐ Office of the President and Cabinet
- ☐ Other, specify _____

Inter-ministerial mechanism for coordinating gender statistics at the national level

5. Is there any coordinating body for gender statistics at the national level?

- ☐ Yes (go to Q. 6)
- ☐ No (Skip to Q. 7)

6. What is the name of the body? _____

7. If there is no coordinating body, is there another formal or informal mechanism to coordinate gender statistics?

- ☐ Yes, please specify _____
- ☐ No

8. Which institutions or organizations are involved in the coordination of gender statistics and what are their roles in the coordination? (Select all that apply):

Institution/organization	If involved in coordination	Functions in the coordination of gender statistics				
		Compiles inputs from other agencies	Provides guidance/Training	Produces main statistical outputs	Organizes consultations among producers and with users	Other, specify
National Statistics Office						
National Coordination Body for Statistics						
National Mechanism for the Advancement of Women or gender equality						
Other agencies of the government, specify: -----						

9. Please indicate whether the National Statistics Office works jointly with the specified ministry on the following activities for gender statistics (tick on all that apply):

Ministry	Setting priorities for data production	Data compilation	Data analysis	Data Validation	Data dissemination	No collaboration	Other, please specify
Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, Climate and Rural Development							
Defence and War Veterans Affairs							
Finance and Economic Development							
Energy and Power Development							
Foreign Affairs and International Trade							
Health and Child Care							
Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development							
Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage							
Industry and Commerce							
Information Communication Technology and Courier Services							

Information, Publicity and Broadcasting Services							
Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs							
Local Government, Public Works, and National Housing							
Mines and Mining Development							
Primary and Secondary Education							
National Housing and Social Amenities							
Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare							
Transport and Infrastructural Development							
Tourism and Hospitality							
Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development							
Youth, Sport, Arts and Recreation							
Office of the President and Cabinet							

Other, specify _____					
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Production (including data collection) of gender statistics.

10. Please indicate the frequency of producing gender statistics in the following sectors/areas.

Sectors/Areas	Gender Statistics			The area is not part of the regular programme.
	Yes, Gender Statistics are part of a regular programme	Yes, on an irregular basis	Gender statistics, not part	
Labour force participation				
Informal employment				
Unemployment				
Poverty (if possible, specify)				
Unpaid work				
Access to credit				
Satellite accounts				
Entrepreneurship				
Agriculture				

Education and training				
Power and decision-making				
Media				
Information and communication technology				
Access to internet				
Access to mobile phone				
Mortality				
Morbidity				
Disability				
Access to health services				
Sexual and reproductive health				
Early Child marriage				
Adolescent reproductive health				
Violence against women				

Access to clean water				
Access to sanitation				
Other, specify.....				

11. Are there plans to improve or expand the production of gender statistics?

- ☐ Yes, cover some areas not covered regularly.
- ☐ Yes, cover some areas not currently covered.
- ☐ Yes, cover other areas not mentioned.

Please specify areas being considered to expand these interventions

12. If no plans to expand the production of gender statistics?

Please explain or comment/reasons:

13. Please indicate whether the following primary data sources are used in producing gender statistics in your country. Check all that apply.

- ☐ Population Census
- ☐ Agricultural Survey
- ☐ Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- ☐ Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS)
- ☐ Living Standard/Living Conditions Surveys
- ☐ Income and Expenditure Surveys
- ☐ Labour Force Surveys
- ☐ Time Use Surveys.
- ☐ Violence Against Women Surveys

- ☐ Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
- ☐ Health Administrative Records
- ☐ Education Administrative Records
- ☐ Labour Administrative Records
- ☐ Population Register.
- ☐ Judiciary Records
- ☐ Parliamentary Records (Such As IPU)
- ☐ Media Records
- ☐ Police Records
- ☐ Prison Records
- ☐ Shelters Records
- ☐ Other, Please Specify _____

C. ADDRESSING USERS' NEEDS, DATA LITERACY AND COMMUNICATING GENDER STATISTICS

14. Does a mechanism exist for collaboration and dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics?

☐ **Yes**, please mention the

mechanism_____

☐ If **NO**, what other forms of collaboration, regular meetings, seminars and workshops take place?

Please describe:

15. Please indicate the extent to which the dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics has influenced the following:

Areas of influence	Dialogue influenced			
	Often	Seldom	Never	Don't know
Choice of topics related to gender statistics				
Concepts/definitions/measurement				
Data collection programmes				
Type of analysis/statistical outputs				
Dissemination of statistical outputs				

Data Literacy, Knowledge Sharing, Communicating Gender Statistics

16. Are public information campaigns based on gender statistics being conducted?

☐ No. Indicate

why?.....
.....

☐ Yes. Describe all initiatives to disseminate gender-related information in mass media and other means over the past 5 years (NSDS III, 2022-2025):

.....
.....
.....
.....

17. Are any gender experts consulted/involved in the production of gender statistics to benefit from their expertise? Complete the following table.

Yes/No (Tick for Yes)	Experts from?	Form of consultations (e.g. meetings, workshops, formal advisory committees)	Frequency of consultations (e.g. regular, ad-hoc)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ministries		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Parliament		
<input type="checkbox"/>	NGOs, CSOs		
<input type="checkbox"/>	International organizations		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Universities, research centers		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Private sector		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, specify		

17.2 .There are no such consultations. Indicate why:

.....
.....
.....
.....

18. Is there a specific gender statistics program in official statistics training:

☐ No. Indicate

why:.....
.....

☐ Yes, organised by the INSBU. Specify for whom:

.....
.....

☐ Yes, organised by (specify the institution/organisation and the audience):

.....
.....

Advocacy Strategy

19. Are there any efforts made by the INSBU to promote the use of gender statistics?

☐ No. Indicate

why:.....
.....

.....

☐ Yes. Provide

examples:.....
.....

.....

20. Are there any efforts made by the INSBU to monitor the use of gender statistics?

☐ No. Indicate

why:.....
.....

.....

☐ Yes. Provide

examples:.....
.....

.....

C. ASSESSMENT OF MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

21. Indicate the national programme documents that contain requirements for the compilation and production of gender statistics. Check all that apply.

☐ Strategy for the development of statistics

☐ Strategy on mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistics.

☐ Activity plan on gender statistics

☐ Other, specify _____

22. What is the overall objective of the National Statistical System in gender mainstreaming:

.....
.....
.....

23. Select one, the extent to which the above objective has been achieved:

- ☐ Fully achieved.
- ☐ Partially achieved.
- ☐ Not met

24. a List the most principal factors in achieving the above-stated objective:

.....
.....
.....

b What are the significant challenges in achieving the above-stated objective:

.....
.....
.....

c Please list the main reasons why the objective has not been achieved:

.....
.....
.....

25. Please indicate the extent of success in developing gender statistics in the following areas:

Areas of success	Success Level			
	Fully successful	Partially successful	Not successful	Don't know
i. Improving concepts and definitions in existing data collections				
ii. New data collection to fill gaps				
iii. Improving data dissemination				
iv. Use in policymaking				
v. Increasing capacity to present and analyse data in the national statistical system				
vi. Training in gender statistics (within National Statistics Office and other ministries)				

vii. Other, specify.....				
--------------------------	--	--	--	--

26. Are there national priorities related to gender statistics?

☐ **NO**

☐ If **YES**, please indicate top national priorities related to gender statistics in the coming three years:

D. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

27. Are there laws or regulations in your country governing the production and/or dissemination of gender statistics (or indicators)? (Check all that apply)

☐ Statistics policies

☐ Statistical law

☐ Statistics regulation

☐ National statistical action plan

☐ Gender-related law

☐ Gender-related regulations

☐ Gender-related national action plan

☐ Other, specify-----

☐ If no, please comment on why -----

28. Are there provisions governing the production and/or dissemination of gender statistics in other legal frameworks?

☐ **NO**

☐ If **YES**, please explain / comment:

.....
.....

29. Are there any specific legislations requiring the national statistical system to conduct specialized gender-based surveys?

☐ **NO**

☐ **If YES** please specify the types of surveys stipulated or implied:

.....
.....
.....

30. Do you have a national gender equality policy that states the need for evidence-based gender statistics to monitor gender equality as a policy objective or priority?

☐ **NO**

☐ **If YES**, does it have a monitoring and /or reporting framework? Please provide the title of the framework and the web link if available

.....
.....

31. Are there any specific legislations requiring the national statistical system to conduct specialized gender-based surveys?

☐ **NO**

☐ **If YES** please specify types of surveys stipulated or implied:

.....
.....

E. OTHER SPECIFIC AREAS

a.Donor Support

32. Did INSBU receive technical, financial, or other input from donors for the gender statistics production of publications during the NSDS period 2016 -2020?

☐ No

☐ Yes. Specify:

.....
type of support (technical, financial
.....

- Specific Time

.....
.....

- name of data collection/statistics/publication:

.....
.....

b.Infrastructure

33. Does the gender statistics entity have sufficient equipment (including, computers, printers, desks, databases, estimation software, etc.) to perform its tasks?

☐ Yes

☐ No. Indicate existing shortages

.....
.....
.....
.....

c.Human Resources Management

34. Does INSBU have any incentives in place to enhance the retention of gender statistics staff and reduce turnover? Describe the incentives if applicable as well as staff turnover in the gender statistics entity over the last 5 years.

☐ No

☐ Yes.

Incentives:.....
.....
.....
.....

Staff Turnover

.....
.....
.....

35. Is there training for data producers at the National Statistics Office?

☐ NO

☐ **If, YES,** Does the technical training of data producers at the INSBU and Ministry of Women Affairs cover skills and knowledge relevant to gender equality and gender statistics?

☐ No

☐ Yes. Provide examples:

.....
.....
.....

36. If yes, is it considered in personal training/development plans?

☐ No

☐ Yes

d. Innovation

37. What changes or new tools have been introduced in the collection and/or compilation of gender-related data during the NSDS II period?

.....
.....
..... **Describe their impact and the results. For example, adding a list of activities to the labour force survey to cover unpaid work.**

a......
.....
.....

b......
.....
.....

c......
.....
.....
.....

e. Communication and Transparency

38. If the INSBU has a website, is there a dedicated gender statistics section?

☐ No

☐ Yes

a) Provide a link:

.....
.....

b) Specify how often it is updated:

.....

**39. Referring to published gender statistics (websites or publications),
are they accompanied by information on how to interpret them?**

☐ No

☐ Yes.

List examples and provide links where possible:

.....

40. What other ways of sharing gender statistics with the public exist?

.....

.....

.....

.....

**41. Describe all other ways of gender statistics communication and
provide titles of publications and
copies where possible.**

a......

.....

b......

.....

c......

.....

**42. What should be done to improve the availability, accessibility, and
use of gender statistics?**

.....

.....

F. SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE GENDER STATISTICAL SYSTEM

43. What are the strengths of the National Statistical System that contribute to the collection and dissemination of gender statistics?

.....
.....
.....

What are the major weaknesses or challenges faced by the National Statistical System, hindering a comprehensive collection and dissemination of gender statistics?

.....
.....
.....

44. What potential opportunities exist for the National Statistical Systems to enhance gender statistics collection, analysis, and dissemination?

.....
.....
.....

What potential threats or obstacles/challenges could impact the collection and dissemination of gender statistics?

.....
.....
.....

What are the barriers to using gender statistics more effectively?

.....
.....

G. CONCLUSIONS AND OPINIONS

45. In the last five years, do you think that the environment of production gender statistics has changed at the national level?

☐ NO

☐ If YES, can you give examples.....
.....

46. Do you consider that gender equality is widely accepted as a policy objective by the government and the political view?

☐ Yes, please justify
.....
.....

☐ No, please explain
.....
.....

47. Has the production of gender statistics and statistics in general been affected by COVID-19?

☐ NO

☐ **If YES**, please explain how the epidemic affected gender statistics and list the kind of gender statistics affected.
.....
.....

48. Please use the space provided below to make any additional comments or suggestions work on gender statistics at the country or continent level.

.....

.....

THANK YOU!

QUESTIONNAIRE B

SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS OF GENDER MONITORING SYSTEM AND REPORTING MECHANISMS IN

(BURUNDI)

This questionnaire aims to assess the status of gender monitoring and reporting mechanisms in Burundi. These mechanisms play a crucial role in enabling countries, stakeholders, and beneficiaries to gauge the progress of national programs towards achieving gender equality. They also aid in identifying areas where implementation can be improved. This assessment aims to evaluate the presence and effectiveness of gender monitoring and reporting mechanisms in the country. It will examine various factors such as the availability and strength of coordinating bodies, budgeting practices, and other relevant aspects that contribute to strengthening the overall gender monitoring and reporting system. For analysis of the gender monitoring and reporting mechanisms this survey tool should be used together with *QUESTIONNAIRE A: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE GENDER STATISTICS SYSTEM IN BURUNDI*.

This survey tool should be completed by the gender and statistics unit/focal person from the Burundi National Statistics Agency in close consultation with other relevant departments within the National Statistical Office and/or ministries in the country's National Statistical System. These entities may include lines ministries such as the Ministry of Gender, Gender Commission and other entities working on the advancement of women or gender equality and any other relevant offices or agencies involved in the development of gender data and reports at the national and international level to ensure that answers are complete.

Please complete electronically and tick or circle applicable responses

Country: Name

c. Please provide your contact information:

Institution, department, or

unit:.....

Name:

.....

Functional title:

.....

Email (Work and Personal): (W).....

(P).....

Telephone: (Office)..... (Personal)

.....

d. Please provide a list of individuals consulted during the completion of this survey, including their respective institution/department/unit and email contact information.

	Name	Institution/Department/Unit	Contact (Email, office Phone No.)
I.			

**A. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR COORDINATING GENDER
MONITORING AND REPORTING MECHANISMS AT THE NATIONAL
LEVEL.**

49. Does your country have any gender monitoring and reporting mechanism at the national level?

- ☐ Yes (go to Q.4)
- ☐ No (Skip to Q.5)

50. If yes, who are the coordinating government bodies involved? (Check all that applies)

- ☐ Gender Commission
- ☐ National Statistics Office
- ☐ National steering Committee on Gender, who are the members of this committee (please list the name of the institutions)

- ☐ Others specify _____

51. If there is no coordinating body, is there another formal or informal mechanism to coordinate gender monitoring and reporting?

- ☐ Yes, please specify _____
- ☐ No, please briefly explain the reasons _____

52. Which of the following gender related reports that your country has produced? Please check all that apply.

- ☐ African Gender Development Index (analytical report)
- ☐ African Gender Index (analytical report)
- ☐ Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- ☐ The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

- ☐ The Maputo Protocol / The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa,
- ☐ Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- ☐ Voluntary National Review (VNR)
- ☐ SDG Report
- ☐ ICPD Program of Action
- ☐ Others, Specify _____

53. What are the lessons learned from the above-selected reporting mechanisms?

What are the key takeaways from these reporting exercises?

54. What are the major challenges in producing these reports?

Is there any upcoming gender reporting exercise in your country?

- ☐ Yes (go to Q. 11)
- ☐ No (go to Q. 13)

55. If yes, please

specify _____

56. When are you expecting to publish/release the upcoming gender related reports?

- ☐ With the coming 3 months

☐ Last quarter of 2023

☐ 2024

☐ Not Known

57. Which institutions or organizations are involved in the coordination of gender monitoring and reporting and what are their roles in the coordination process? (Select all that apply):

Institution/organization	Provides resource, /training	Provide guidance	Produces relevant gender data	Compiles inputs from other involved agencies	Organize Consultation	Reporting	Other , specify
1. National Statistics Office							
2. Gender Commission							
3. National Steering committee on gender							
4. Other specify:							

58. Is there a dedicated budget for gender monitoring and reporting within the overall national budget?

☐ Yes (go to Q. 15)

☐ No (go to Q. 16)

59. If yes, what percentage of the overall national budget is allocated?
_____ %

60. If no, what other funds are available? Please specify.

B. INSTITUTIONAL SITUATIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS

61. Do the following line ministries have gender focal person? (Please check all that apply)

- ☐ Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Environment and Water
- ☐ Ministry of Defence and Ancient Combatants
- ☐ Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning
- ☐ Ministry of Hydraulics, Energy and Minerals
- ☐ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation for Development
- ☐ Ministry of Health and Against HIV/AIDS
- ☐ Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research
- ☐ Ministry of Home Affairs, Local Development and Public Security
- ☐ Ministry of Commerce, Transport, Industry and Tourism
- ☐ Ministry of Communication, Information and Broadcasting Technologies
- ☐ Ministry of Justice
- ☐ Ministry of Infrastructures, Equipments and Social Housing
- ☐ Ministry of Public function, Labour and Employment
- ☐ Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender
- ☐ Ministry of East African Community Affairs, Youth, Sports and Culture
- ☐ Office of the President and Cabinet
- ☐ Other, specify _____

62. Does the National Statistics INSBU act as a coordinating entity to the gender focal persons in the different institutions?

☐ Yes

☐ No

63. Do the focal persons report to INSBU?

☐ Yes

☐ No

64. Does a mechanism exist for collaboration and dialogue between gender focal persons of the different institutions and INSBU?

☐ Yes, please mention the existing mechanism_____

☐ No

65. If no, what other forms of collaboration such as regular meetings, seminars and workshops take place? Please describe:

C. ASSESSMENT OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

66. List down the national development strategy documents, if available, that contain requirements for gender mainstreaming in development programmes.

23. What is the overall objective of gender mainstreaming in the development program of the country?

24. Select one, the extent to which the above objective has been achieved:

☒ Fully achieved.

☐ Partially achieved.

☐ Not met

a) List the most principal factors in achieving the above stated objective:

b) What are the significant challenges in achieving the above stated objective:

c) Please list the main reasons why the objective has not been achieved:

D.CONCLUSIONS AND OPINIONS

25. In the last five years, do you think that the gender monitoring and reporting has changed at national level?

☐ Yes (go to Q. 26)

☐ No (skip to Q. 27)

26. If yes, can you give examples?

27. **Do you consider that gender equality is widely accepted as a policy objective by the government and the political view?**

☐ Yes, please
justify_____

☐ No, please
explain_____

—

28. **Has the production of gender monitoring and reporting including compilation of gender data in general been affected by COVID 19?**

☐ Yes

☐ No

29. **If yes, please explain how the epidemic affected gender monitoring and reporting**

30. **PLEASE FILL IN THE ATTACHED MONITORING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK DESIGNED BASED ON GENDER-BASED INDICATORS (SEE THE ATTACHED TEMPLATE)**

31. **Please use the space provided below to make any additional comments or suggestions work on gender monitoring and reporting mechanisms at country level.**

THANK YOU!

Burundi

Monitoring and Reporting Framework (Gender disaggregated Indicator)

Categories	No.	INDICATORS (Gender Disaggregated Indicators)	Definition of Indicators	Sources (for definition of Indicators)	Baseline , current value	Target, expected value, (include year)	Data Sources (include year)	How often data measured	Who is responsible (name, address)	Reporting , where ?	Remark
Economic	1	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women	The indicator is defined as the proportion of the population living in households below the international poverty line where the average daily consumption (or	SDG Indicators — SDG Indicators (un.org)							

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Burundi

Monitoring and Reporting Framework (Women Specific Indicators)

No.	INDICATORS (Women Specific Indicators)	Definition of Indicators	Sources (for definition of Indicators)	Baseline , current value	Target, expected value	Data Sources (Include Year)	How often data measured	Who is responsible (name, address)	Reporting , where ?	Remark
1	Maternal mortality ratio	The annual number of maternal deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births, for a specified year	SDG Indicators — SDG Indicators (un.org)			Example, DHS	Example, every 5 years			
2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel									

