

## TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Burundi is a unitary republic with a single-tier subnational structure. The national territory is divided into 119 municipalities with elected councils: 116 rural municipalities and the 3 urban municipalities of Bujumbura, the economic capital.<sup>1</sup>



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).<sup>2</sup>

## 1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The SDGs are integrated in the **National Development Plan for Burundi (PND 2018-2027)**.<sup>3</sup> In total, this plan includes 16 intervention areas. Each strategic orientation corresponds to one or more SDGs and each axis of intervention corresponds to at least one SDG.

### 1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The coordination of SDG implementation is led by the **National Commission for the SDGs**, co-chaired by the second vice-president of the government and the Ministry of Planning.

### 1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The 2020 VNR was prepared by a **Multi-sectoral Technical Committee** composed of representatives of the various sectoral ministries, United Nations agencies, civil society, NGOs, and local elected officials. The draft report resulting from the first technical workshops was submitted for review to the various stakeholders in the provinces grouped into four regions. The objective was to ensure the enrichment of the VNR by the provincial actors and to take into account the provincial dimension.<sup>4</sup>

### 1.3 MONITORING

Burundi has prioritized and adopted 16 SDGs, 49 targets and 101 indicators. It was decided to add to the 101 monitoring indicators already selected, 50 implementation indicators as well as 25 other indicators related to the global partnership (SDG 17) to define a new national package of 17 SDGs, 111 targets and 176 indicators.

## 2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

LRGs participated in regional workshops of local elected officials and in the Multi-sectoral Technical Committee in charge of drafting the 2020 VNR. SDGs are localized through their integration in the **Communal Development Plans (PCDC)**. The government has indeed organized technical workshops to support four pilot municipalities in integrating the SDGs into their plans.

1. See: [https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI\\_2019\\_report\\_country\\_profiles\\_DEC2019\\_UPDATES.pdf](https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf)

2. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26316RAPPORTDELAMISEENOEUVREDESODDsAUBURUNDI.pdf> (2020)

3. The elaboration process of the Burundi NDP 2018-2027 followed a participatory and inclusive approach and therefore left no one out as recommended in the 2030 Agenda. The government organized technical workshops to support four pilot communes in integrating SDGs into the Communal Community Development Plans (PCDC and PAI).

4. At this level, the actors were the representatives of the municipalities: (i) provincial governors or their representatives, (ii) provincial planning offices, (iii) municipal representatives of various categories, namely, elected municipal officials, (iv) representatives of women, religious denominations, youth, (v) members of Civil Society Organizations, (vi) representatives of NGOs, (vii) persons with disabilities, (viii) persons with disabilities, (ix) persons with disabilities, (x) persons with disabilities, and (xi) persons with disabilities and specific needs, (viii) defense and security forces, (ix) private sector forces, and (x) decentralized ministry structures.

## 2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

### ► In the VNR process



### ► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: LRGs are only mentioned in relation to the multisectorial committee to prioritize the SDGs.

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNR and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

## 2.2 VNR REFERENCES

The 2020 VNR mentions SDG localization efforts at the local level, from the national government. There is no specific reference to locally-led initiatives.

## 2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

No reference.

## 2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

## 2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

It is briefly mentioned that one of the major challenges for boosting the mobilization of internal and external financial resources for SDG implementation will be to improve good governance at all levels and promote the rule of law.

# 3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

**General comments:** The 2020 VNR emphasizes, as one of its main conclusions and challenges, the governability of the reporting process, including the quality of coordination, the quality of spending and the quality of monitoring-evaluation, SDG-sensitive budgeting, transparency of the public financial management system and accountability.

## 3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Women's access to the public and political sphere appear as key objectives for the national government in its strategy for implementing the SDGs. The Constitution of Burundi established a **quota of at least 30%** to promote women's access to decision-making spaces within government bodies. The proportion of women in the position of governor is 17%, the rate of women communal administrators reaches 34%. The rate of representation of women in hill councils is 17%.<sup>5</sup> Regarding the development of the VNR itself, representatives of women, religious denominations and youth were among the different representatives from the provinces who participated in the regional workshops to review the report. Also, training of political party leaders and women leaders is organized at the national and provincial levels on gender.

5. The original French word here is collines. Here, we are making reference to the *conseils collinaires*.

## 3.2 COVID 19

The 2020 VNR briefly summarizes the measures taken at the national level concerning the health sector but also, more generally, other socio-economic sectors and in particular the measures addressed to the most vulnerable social groups (see the VNR, 2020, p. 133). It doesn't mention initiatives led by local governments in response to the pandemic.

## 4. SDG INDICATORS<sup>6</sup>

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		33.3 (2020)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		47.7 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		-
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		36.8 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		10.1 (2018)

6. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/bdi>