IEG CASCR Review
Independent Evaluation Group

1. CAS Data

Country: Burundi	
CAS Year: FY09 CAS and FY2011 CASPR	**CAS Period**: FY09 – FY12
CASCR Review Period: FY09 – FY12	**Date of this review:** October 15, 2012

2. Executive Summary

i. This review examines the implementation of the Burundi Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) of FY09 and the CAS Progress Report (CASPR) of FY11, and assesses the CAS Completion Report (CASCR). The strategy was jointly implemented by IDA and IFC, and this review covers the joint program of the two institutions.

ii. The CAS aimed to support Burundi's transition from a post-conflict economy to a developing economy by selectively assisting the government to implement its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The WBG pursued objectives under three pillars. Under Pillar 1, promoting sustainable and broad-based economic growth, strategic objectives included increasing the productivity of food and high-value export crops, improving the business environment, and improving infrastructural services with enhanced regional integration. Under Pillar 2, improving access to social services and consolidating social stability, the Bank supported improving reintegration of ex-combatants and vulnerable groups, increasing the efficiency and transparency of public financial management, and improving access and quality of basic social services and decreasing vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Under the Cross-Cutting Pillar, strengthening governance, the Bank aimed to minimize fiduciary and governance risks inherent in Bank operations, improve governance in sectors where the Bank is involved, strengthen core governance institutions and public financial management, and increase the demand for good governance. These objectives were to be achieved through the implementation of WBG procedures, systems, and projects under the first two pillars, and other analytical and advisory activities. The CAS results matrix did not define outcome indicators for the governance pillar.

iii. The CASCR rates the overall outcome of the CAS program as *moderately satisfactory*. IEG is able to concur with the CASCR rating, although in its view the rating is borderline as the evidence of acceptable progress toward some outcomes under Pillar 1 is weak. Under Pillar 1, while IDA achieved some productivity improvements in selected crops and areas, there is no indication whether the program is on track to achieve the objective of increasing food production and agricultural exports. Overall agricultural productivity and coffee production continued to be on a downward trend. There are signs that the basic institutions supporting business environment (laws, procedures, courts, agencies, associations, etc.) are being set up or improved, but their impact on Burundi's business environment will take time to show, while the relevant IDA and IFC projects have shown less-than-satisfactory results in achieving project-level development objectives. Bank support helped improve access to telecommunication services and some progress in overall access to energy and water, but progress on roads is poorly documented, with the focus on regional integration yet to come. Under Pillar 2, ex-combatants and displaced people received support (e.g. training and short-term employment opportunities) to reintegrate into the civilian population and host communities, although data are inconclusive as of whether the CAS targets have been met. Public financial and budget management improved in some areas (e.g. the procurement code), but delays in budget processing remain. Significant progress has been achieved in the health and education sectors, both in terms of access to and quality of the services. Under the Cross-Cutting Pillar, portfolio performance has improved and there were no major governance and anti-corruption (GAC) issues. There was progress in public

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financial management, which was mainstreamed under Pillar 2. An updated GAC strategy was adopted, albeit with a three-year delay. Some local committees were formed for promoting good governance. However, there is little information on what institutions, systems and procedures would be strengthened at the sector level among the many sectors in which the Bank intervened, and no information on what has been achieved. Instead of being mainstreamed into the first two pillars, most of the governance objectives were left out of the results framework, with no indicators to monitor progress.

iv. IEG concurs with the lessons outlined in the CASCR and underscores four additional points. First, in post-conflict countries with low capacity, particular caution is called for when setting broad objectives (e.g. governance) that require a broad-based set of actions to achieve them. Second, the results framework is intended to be a management tool. It needs to capture all of the major aspects of the CAS program and the links between WBG actions and CAS outcomes and strategic objectives. Third, the CASPR provides an opportunity for the country team to adjust the CAS program, including outcome targets, based on new information acquired during the initial phase of CAS implementation. Finally, IFC's experience suggests that when client capacity is low, IFC field presence is very important in order to ensure successful preparation and implementation of its program.

3. Assessment of WBG Strategy

Overview of CAS Relevance:

Country Context:

1. Burundi was the fourth poorest country in the world in 2011. The internal conflict during the 1990s led to a 28 percent reduction in its per-capita GDP. The decline ceased after the Arusha peace agreement in 2000, but growth fluctuated till 2006, when a cease-fire accord was reached with the last hold-out rebel movement. Positive growth resumed in 2007 and real GDP grew at an average rate of 4.1 percent per annum between 2008 and 2011. Nevertheless, poverty remains high. More than two-thirds of the population lived below the national poverty line in 2006 (the latest data available), and Burundi is not likely to achieve many of the Millennium Development Goals. Although the government has followed generally prudent macroeconomic policies, the undiversified economy and structural imbalances render the country extremely vulnerable to internal and external shocks, while aid and official transfers continue to be relied upon to finance the fiscal and trade deficits. As crime remains pervasive and politically motivated violence ignites from time to time, peace and security challenges make progress in other areas difficult. Population growth, at 3.4 percent per year, puts significant pressure on scarce land and water resources.

2. In 2006, Burundi articulated its first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) under four "axes": (i) improving governance and security; (ii) promoting sustainable growth; (iii) developing human capital; and (iv) preventing HIV/AIDS. In 2010, the Parliament approved "Vision Burundi 2025", a long-term vision that sought to achieve high GDP growth (10 percent annually), low population growth (2 percent annually), and poverty reduction (to 50 percent by 2025). This new vision included most aspects of the previous strategy and added regional integration, territorial development and population concerns. This translated into a second PRSP, officially launched in 2012, that presented a medium-term focus on governance, jobs, basic services, and environmental management.

Objectives of the WBG Strategy:

3. The broad objective of the CAS was to support Burundi's transition from a post-conflict economy to a developing economy by selectively assisting the government to implement the PRSP. The CAS objectives were organized under three pillars: (i) Promoting Sustainable and Broad-based Economic Growth; (ii) Improving Access to Social Services and Consolidating Social Stability; and (iii) Strengthening Governance, which was cross-cutting and to be achieved through the implementation of WBG procedures, systems, and projects under the first two pillars, and other analytical and advisory activities (AAA). The CASPR proposed no major changes to the CAS program.

Relevance of the WBG Strategy:

4. ***Congruence with Country Context and Country Program***: The CAS was congruent with key challenges facing the country and aligned with the 2006 PRSP (which was based on comprehensive consultations in Burundi, adopted by the Government, approved by Parliament, and endorsed by the WBG and the IMF). The CAS focused on areas where the WBG had experience and could add value. Some of the PRSP challenges not covered by the WBG were to be addressed by other development partners as presented in the CAS and CASPR Donor Complementarities tables.

5. ***Relevance of Design****:* The CAS envisaged a mix of policy-based loans, investments and AAAs to achieve the desired outcomes. Overall, except on governance, the IDA interventions were capable of contributing to the CAS outcomes. The design of the governance pillar suffered from weak identification of the sector governance issues that IDA was to address and of instruments that would be needed to address them. The IFC program was designed to complement the IDA program with direct investments and advisory services (AS) to support agricultural productivity and investment climate improvements. However, the design of some IFC interventions had only modest relevance. For example, the focus of IFC's Access to Finance AS on assisting the $40,000-80,000 average loan size borrowers seemed less than optimal for Burundi given its per capita income of less than US$150.

6. The CAS results framework is clear, but the outcome indicators are in some cases very partial proxies of the outcomes sought. For example, the business environment indicators (on government arrears and delays in commercial court case adjudications) are inadequate measures of the overall business climate. Similarly, the number of coffee washing stations sold to private investors is a poor indicator of the productivity of export crops. In addition, some targets were overoptimistic. For example, agricultural productivity increases of 60 - 80 percent in four years might have been too much to expect for a post-conflict country with low capacity. IFC's contribution was only partially captured in the results framework, while the governance objective was completely missing from it, with no outcome indicators to measure the achievement of WBG interventions.

7. ***Risk Identification and Mitigation****:* The CAS identified the most relevant risks, including increased insecurity or renewed conflict, political instability, weak governance and capacity, a downside macroeconomic outlook, and vulnerability to rising food and fuel prices, weather, and events in neighboring countries. International support was to be relied on to mitigate the risks associated with conflict and insecurity (e.g. resources for demobilization and reintegration) and with exogenous shocks (e.g. timely additional support). IDA would address the fiduciary and safeguards risks stemming from weak governance through adequate project design and close supervision; mitigate the food price shocks through recourse to the Global Food Crisis Response Program Trust Fund and by supporting investments that improve agricultural production, productivity, and diversification; and strengthen the country office and undertake a capacity development program to deal with the capacity risks. No particular measure was envisioned to mitigate the macroeconomic risks. The CASPR confirmed the validity of these risks and noted that some risks had materialized in varying degrees. It further highlighted the risks associated with macroeconomic instability due to fiscal pressures, a weak governance environment, and fragile political and security situation. As the food price risk materialized in 2008, IDA responded accordingly, although the effectiveness of the Food Crisis Response Grant and the response of agricultural productivity were mixed. IDA did not identify energy shortages as a risk even though this was foreseeable with the return of refugees and attendant rise in the demand for energy and investments in the capital area. In parallel, the supply was hampered by dilapidated electricity transmission and distribution network following 13 years of civil war. Nevertheless, IDA responded quickly with an emergency energy project as this risk materialized.

Overview of CAS Implementation:

Lending and Investments:

8. IDA approved 14 new grants amounting to US$319.4 million during the CAS period, including all 13 planned operations plus an Emergency Energy Grant (US$15 million). As planned, the volume of IDA grants declined steadily from US$115 million in FY09 to US$ 50 million in FY12. A series of single-tranche development policy lending grants in support of public financial management and investment

climate reforms—one each fiscal year—totaled US$115 million over the four-year CAS period and accounted for 36 percent of the new grants. Other grants were investment operations: US$55 million for rebuilding infrastructure and creating jobs; US$43 million for improving agricultural productivity; US$27 million to complement the DPLs on improving the investment climate; US$25 million to develop results-based financing for a package of basic health services; US$19 million on rehabilitating the road network; US$15.0 million on demobilization of ex-combatants; and US$15 million accorded to Burundi by the regional Lake Victoria environmental project to improve trans-boundary natural resources and reduce pollution and degradation to improve livelihoods. Trust funds totaling US$185 million co-financed some of the IDA operations and provided self-standing support for the 2008 food crisis response, the Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks capacity-building, mining code reform, and statistical capacity building. A preexisting portfolio of US$510.5 million, including grants and credits for 19 projects, supported the same sectors as the new grants, as well as trade facilitation, HIV/AIDS, education, and community development. Seven of them were still active by the end of the CAS period.

9. IDA's portfolio performance improved during the CAS period, with only 5 percent of the commitments at risk in 2012, down from 30 percent in 2009 and lower than the average for the African Region (18 percent) and the world (15 percent). IEG reviewed the completion reports of five projects that exited during the CAS period, and concluded that the projects had achieved a satisfactory outcome in one case, a moderately satisfactory outcome in three cases, and a moderately unsatisfactory outcome in one case. Two of the five projects (food crisis response and demobilization & reintegration) were considered to face significant or high risks in sustaining their development outcomes.

10. No IFC investment project was in operation at the start of the CAS period. During the review period, IFC committed US$39.6 million for 5 projects, including a US$ 25 million loan in telecommunications, an US$ 1.5 million equity in commercial banking, and loans varying between US$3.5 and 5.5 million in trade finance, tourism, and commercial real estate. Since IFC's portfolio is relatively new, there are no IEG evaluations for the projects. Based on other data, including that produced by IFC supervision teams, the banks where the IFC investments in trade and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) financing were made are enjoying business success with limited development effectiveness. The other three projects (all Greenfield) have not disbursed with IFC expecting disbursements in FY13 in all three projects.

Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

11. IDA delivered six economic and sector work (ESW) and 11 technical assistance (TA) pieces during the CAS period, including two unplanned reports and nine TA tasks. They focused on economic growth, poverty, fiscal and debt management, Central Bank IT, the financial sector, governance, petroleum pricing, and transportation strategy. Additional AAA outputs on trade, distance learning, anti-money laundering/ combating the financing of terrorism, and three joint WB/IFC investment climate reform programs have also been delivered.

12. During the CAS period, IFC started three Advisory Services (AS) projects, two in Access to Finance (A2F), and one in Investment Climate (IC), with total funds of US$2.86 million. One of the A2F projects closed in FY12 and IFC rated its development effectiveness as "Mostly Unsuccessful" because, among other things, the 27 loans facilitated fell short of the target by 89 percent. The other A2F project has been on hold until recently as the client bank was upgrading its IT system, while the IC project has recently downgraded its development results to indicate that it is falling short of expectations.

Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

13. Burundi receives assistance from the IMF, AfDB, UN, European Union and several bilateral donors. Aid coordination was anchored in Burundi's two PRSPs (which involved extensive consultations with development partners). Donors agreed on an allocation of sector leads for aid, with IDA taking the lead on agriculture, HIV/AIDS, and macroeconomics and finance (demobilization, disarmament and reintegration were added in the CASPR). The Bank chaired Burundi's 2009 Consultative Group meeting, which reviewed progress on the PRSP I, and co-chaired the Strategic

Forum for Donor Coordination, which fosters coordination of programs with the PRSP II. Co-financing has been extensive, with several IDA Grants complemented by development partners through trust funds and the Bank administering other non-IDA trust fund operations.

Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues

14. There are no cases of violation brought to the inspection panel. In the period FY09-FY12, INT received various allegations of possible fraud and corruption, and investigated and substantiated one case.

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

Pillar 1: Promoting Sustainable and Broad-based Economic Growth

15. Objectives under this pillar included increasing the productivity of food and high-value export crops, improving the business environment, and improving infrastructural services with enhanced regional integration.

16. **Increasing the productivity of food and high-value export crops.** The CASCR reports that the productivity of rice, cassava, milk and palm oil has shown some improvement in IDA project areas, although the CAS targets for two of the four crops were not met. The CASCR does not discuss, or provide an assessment of, the extent to which these selected project-level outcomes contribute to achieving the objective of increased productivity of food and export crops. The overall agricultural productivity had not improved by 2010, the most recent year for which data is available, and agricultural value added per worker declined from $86.9 to $84.1 during 2007-2010 in constant 2000 US dollars. Although 41 out of 117 coffee washing stations have been privatized, production of coffee, Burundi's main export, declined by 18.2 percent from 2007 to 2011. There is no indication that the productivity of export crops has increased.

17. In 2008, a Bank study that was conducted at the request of the Government recommended investments in human and physical capital as one of the key elements to redress agricultural growth. Along these lines, the Bank continued to support agricultural sub-projects (e.g. irrigation, roads) through additional financing for the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Sustainable Land Management Project (FY04 and FY08) and the Agro-Pastoral Productivity and Markets Development Project (FY10). A Road Sector Development project (FY04 and FY11) may have contributed to agricultural productivity by helping restore road networks in some areas. IDA also delivered TA on coffee sector strategy environmental assessment.

18. **Improving the business environment.** Despite having one of the worst business environments in the world, Burundi's efforts at implementing regulatory reforms have been recognized by the Doing Business report. Its overall Ease of Doing Business ranking improved from the 177th to 169th (out of 183 economies) between 2010 and 2012. The CASCR reports a reduction in the time needed for Commercial Court judgments, the establishment of a "one stop shop" for business registration, the development of a simpler tax regime for SMEs, the streamlining of the procedures for obtaining construction permits, and the harmonization of Burundi's regulatory regime with those of the East Africa Community (EAC). Business support organizations have also been set up, including the Export and Investment Promotion Agency, the Chamber of Commerce, and employer associations. There are some indications that these institutions are beginning to play a role in pushing forward the reforms. However, these institutional reforms have yet to produce appreciable improvement in Burundi's business environment - the Global Competitiveness Index for Burundi declined marginally from 2.84 to 2.78 amid deteriorations of macroeconomic performance and institutions, and private investment increased slightly from 9.0 to 10.2 percent of GDP between 2007 and 2011. Moreover, both IDA's budget support and IFC's AS project on investment climate show less-than-satisfactory results.

19. An investment climate assessment of FY08 indentified access to electricity, access to financing, and political instability as major constraints to businesses. Accordingly, the Bank's efforts on

demobilization and infrastructure were possibly the most relevant for improving the investment climate. IDA supported the investment climate through the third, fourth, and fifth Economic Reform Support Grant (ERSG) Programs (FY10, FY11 and FY12), focusing on institutional and financial sector development. It was accompanied by the Financial and Private Sector Development Project (FY10 and FY11). Some of these activities were aided by the IFC AS project on IC. In addition, two of the IFC investments had made disbursements: a trade finance project, which could have led to some broad-based economic growth; and a project financing MSMEs, which had led to 30 loans, compared to 150 as originally envisaged. Disbursement has not started with the other three IFC investments (telecom, hotel, commercial real estate).

20. **Improving infrastructural services with enhanced regional integration.** The Global Competitiveness Report's index on infrastructure for Burundi improved from 1.9 to 2.2 (out of 7) during 2007 – 2010, before dropping back to 1.9 in 2012. The initial improvement may reflect efforts at rehabilitation of the road network following years of deterioration, but data on the extent of progress is lacking. The CASPR and CASCR report continued increase from 21 to 78 percent of the paved roads being classified as "fair to good" between 2008 and 2012. However, the improvement in roads has not addressed high international trade costs, an issue that the CASCR notes without a discussion of what has been done. Some progress has been achieved in energy and water services, although the apparent electricity consumption (generation + imports - exports) declined from 0.16 to 0.13 billion KwH in 2007-2011, with no clear change in unplanned power interruptions - the frequency of power interruptions in Bujumbura declined (ISR, Emergency Energy Project), but the minutes of interruption per quarter remained unchanged or not measured (ISR, Multi-sectoral Water and Electricity Infrastructure Project). New energy pricing policies were introduced in 2011 to allow better cost recovery and to promote greater energy generation. New hydropower projects are at the preparation stage. Access to an improved water source remained unchanged at 72 percent of the population, although the CASCR reports an improvement in the capital area. Cellular phone use expanded sharply from 3.0 phones per 100 people in 2007 to 9.3 in 2009. Burundi has initiated steps to deepen regional integration with the EAC through institutional and regulatory reforms. However, other than on telecommunications, there is no evidence of progress in regional integration for improved infrastructural services.

21. IDA supported this objective with a number of grants: the Road Sector Development project (FY04 and FY11) helped rehabilitate 162 km of paved road network; the Community and Social Development Project (FY07) and the Multi-sectoral Water and Electricity Infrastructure Project (FY08) led to improved water and energy supply, a six-time increase in electricity meter installation, and lower electricity losses, and improved water access in some areas; and the Regional Communications Infrastructure Project (FY07) helped increase access to telephone services and the internet. IDA also delivered a Domestic Petroleum Sector Study (FY09) and a Review of Poverty Reduction and Transport Strategies (FY10).

22. IEG rates the outcome of the WBG strategy under Pillar 1 of the CAS as *moderately satisfactory*, although marginally. While IDA achieved some productivity improvements in selected crops and areas, there is no indication whether the program is on track to achieve the objective of increasing food production and agricultural exports. Overall agricultural productivity and coffee production continued to be on a downward trend. There are signs that the basic institutions supporting business environment (laws, procedures, courts, agencies, associations, etc.) are being set up or improved, but their impact on Burundi's business environment will take time to show, while the relevant IDA and IFC projects have shown less-than-satisfactory results in achieving project-level development objectives. Bank support helped improve access to telecommunication services and some progress in overall access to energy and water, but progress on roads is poorly documented, with the focus on regional integration yet to come.

Pillar 2: Improving Access to Social Services and Consolidating Social Stability

23. Under this pillar, the CAS aimed to support improving reintegration of ex-combatants and vulnerable groups, increasing the efficiency and transparency of public financial management, and improving access and quality of basic social services and decreasing vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.

24. **Improving reintegration of ex-combatants and vulnerable groups.** The prevalence and intensity of armed violence in Burundi appeared to be declining, but armed violence remains high by international standards and the current security situation is marked by revenge and a high level of impunity. Contestation of communal elections has fueled political conflict and politically motivated violence in recent years. Such a context underscores the importance of economic and social re-integration of ex-combatants and other vulnerable groups. Little data is available on the status of their reintegration except under IDA projects. The CASCR reports that the outcome targets have been met for reintegrating ex-combatants and displaced people into their communities, and that for creation of short-term, public works employment has been exceeded four times over (although there is no information on how many of the beneficiaries are ex-combatants or from the vulnerable groups). IDA project supervision documents, however, indicate slower progress toward ex-combatants' and returnees' reintegration than what the CASCR suggests.

25. IDA supported this objective through a series of operations, including the Emergency Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration project (FY04) that closed in 2009 and was followed up by the Emergency Demobilization and Transitional Reintegration project (FY09). Its Public Works and Urban Management project (FY-09 and FY12) provided for short-term, labor-intensive employment opportunities, which could benefit ex-combatants and other vulnerable people.

26. **Increasing the efficiency and transparency of public financial management.** The CASCR reports solid progress in improving public financial management. The procurement code has been modernized, the wage bill has been included in the financial management system, arrears have been reduced, and a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) has started to be implemented. Nevertheless, despite the enactment of the 2009 Budget Law, delays continued in submitting draft budgets to the legislature. Although the CPIA rating for the quality of budgetary and financial management remained unchanged at 3.0 during the CAS period, the IMF's recent Public Financial Accountability Performance report suggests that progress was made in reinforcing the credibility of the budget.

27. IDA supported all the initiatives above through the Economic Reform Support Grant (ERSG) series (FY09-FY12), and IEG validated the satisfactory outcomes of the financial management components of the second and third ERSG. The Community and Social Development Project (FY07) helped improve financial management capacity at the local level. In addition, IDA provided several pieces of analysis and TA to support this objective: the Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Review (FY09), the Public Expenditure Review (FY11), the Health Financing Study (FY08) and the TA activities to assist the government in developing its MTEF and in building capacity for the use of sectoral MTEF.

28. **Improving access and quality of basic social services and decreasing vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.** Burundi's health and education outcomes improved, as demonstrated by the nine outcome indicators under this objective. The prevalence of AIDS declined from 2.97 percent of the population aged 15-49 in 2007 to 1.4 percent in 2010. Increased prevention of mother-to-child transmission (e.g. anti-retroviral (AVR) treatment) contributed to this result. Modeled estimates suggest that maternal mortality declined from 910 (per 100,000 births) in 2005 to 800 in 2010. Infant mortality also declined, from 176 (per 1000 live births) in 2005 to 96 in 2010, while immunization of children (DPT and measles) improved. These achievements reflect improved prenatal and birth care. On primary education, increased enrollment raised completion rates from 41.9 percent of the primary age group population in 2007 to 56.5 percent in 2010, albeit falling short of the CAS target of 65 percent. The decline in the student-teacher ratio, from 52:1 in 2007 to 49:1 in 2012, on the other hand, surpassed expectations (50:1).

29. IDA support focused on HIV/AIDS, a free package of health services, and primary education. On health, the HIV/AIDS project (FY08) helped increase the use of preventive services by groups highly vulnerable to, or affected by HIV/AIDS, while the Health Sector Development Support project (FY09), which was underpinned by a 2008 Health Financing Study, helped increase health services to pregnant women and children under the age of five. On education, following an education sector diagnostic report (FY06), the Bank implemented the Education Sector Reconstruction project (FY07) which focused on school construction, teacher training, provision of textbooks and capacity building.

Budget support from IDA and other donors helped maintain public expenditures on health and education at an average of 18.1 percent of GDP during 2006-2011; up from an average of 8.5 percent during 1998-2001.

30. IEG rates the outcome of the CAS strategy under Pillar 2 as *moderately satisfactory.* Ex-combatants and displaced people received support (e.g. training and short-term employment opportunities) to reintegrate to the civilian population and host communities, although data are inconclusive as to whether the CAS targets have been met. Public financial and budget management improved in a number of areas (e.g. the procurement code), but delays in budget processing remain. Significant progress has been achieved in the health and education sectors, both in terms of access to and quality of the services.

Cross-Cutting Pillar: Strengthening Governance

31. The CAS articulated the governance objectives discussed below, but did not define the extent to which these were expected to be achieved.

32. **Minimizing fiduciary and governance risks inherent in Bank operations.** The number of projects at risk declined from two in 2009 to one in 2012. Commitments at risk (5 percent of total) are lower than the average for Africa (18 percent) or the Bank (15 percent). Regular supervision, portfolio performance reviews, continuity of Bank staff, and the additional governance focus may have contributed to the good portfolio performance and the result of no major GAC issues in the IDA portfolio. The CASCR notes the need to strengthen audit capacity at the technical ministries and procurement in Project Implementation Units (PIU), but provides no concrete indication of progress in these areas.

33. **Improving governance in sectors where the Bank is involved.** IDA was involved in many sectors: agriculture, health, education, water, energy, roads, telecommunication, security, public finance, and private and financial sector development. The CAS did not identify in which sectors it would work to strengthen the institutions, systems, procedures and transparency, or how it would measure progress. Strengthening REGIDESO in the water and energy sectors was given as an example, but the CASCR does not report on what has been achieved. In transport sector, the CASCR reports a reduction in the number of informal payments on roads and at ports and better training of police and border control officers. However, in the absence of a results framework to guide actions and track performance, it is difficult to assess the extent to which these ad hoc improvements have contributed to the (undefined) sector level governance objectives. The CASCR repeats the CASPR observation that a more comprehensive governance framework is still to be developed.

34. **Strengthening core governance institutions and public financial management.** Progress in budget and public financial management was discussed under Pillar 2. This represents an example of mainstreaming governance objectives into a CAS pillar. The Government adopted an updated GAC strategy in FY12 (intended for FY09) with Bank TA support. However, despite some results in prosecutions of unscrupulous officials, there are few signs that the overall governance picture has improved. The CPIA transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector index remained unchanged and the Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index deteriorated during the CAS period. Corruption remained the top business concern indicated in the Burundi survey for the 2011 Global Competiveness Report, and a source of inequity and injustice for a majority of the population as the CASCR notes.

35. **Increasing the demand for good governance.** The Bank also aimed to increase the demand for good governance through its partnerships with civil society, academia, think tanks, and the media. The CASCR reports the formation of local committees to promote good governance at commune levels and arrests of (unscrupulous, hopefully) officials in public enterprises, but provides no indication of the impact of these partnerships on the demand for governance.

36. IEG rates the CAS outcome under the Cross-Cutting Pillar as *moderately unsatisfactory*. Despite the intentions, the CAS program did not adequately mainstream the ambitious governance objectives into the first two pillars. At the project level, there was clear progress in portfolio performance

and no major GAC issues; at the sector level, there is little information on what institutions, systems and procedures would be strengthened among the many sectors in which the Bank intervened, and no information on what has been achieved; at the macro level, there was progress in public financial management, which was mainstreamed under Pillar 2, and an updated GAC strategy was adopted, albeit with a three-year delay; there is limited evidence on demand for good governance. Instead of being mainstreamed into the first two pillars, most of the governance objectives were left out of the results framework, with no indicators to monitor progress.

Objectives	CASCR Rating	IEG Rating
Pillar I: Promoting sustainable and Broad-based Economic Growth	NA	*Moderately Satisfactory*
Pillar II: Improving Access to Social Services and Consolidating Social Stability	NA	*Moderately Satisfactory*
Cross-Cutting Pillar: Strengthening Governance	NA	*Moderately Unsatisfactory*

4. Overall IEG Assessment

	CASCR Rating	IEG Rating
Overall Outcome:	*Moderately Satisfactory*	*Moderately Satisfactory*
IDA Performance:	*Satisfactory*	*Moderately Satisfactory*
IFC Performance:	*Satisfactory*	*Moderately Unsatisfactory*
MIGA Performance:	*NA*	*NA*

Overall outcome:

37. The CASCR rates the overall outcome of the CAS program as *moderately satisfactory*. IEG is able to concur with the CASCR rating, although in its view the rating is borderline as the evidence of acceptable progress toward some outcomes under Pillar 1 is weak.

38. Under Pillar 1, while IDA achieved some productivity improvements in selected crops and areas, there is no indication whether the program is on track to achieve the objective of increasing food production and agricultural exports. Overall agricultural productivity and coffee production continued to be on a downward trend. There are signs that the basic institutions supporting business environment (laws, procedures, courts, agencies, associations, etc.) are being set up or improved, but their impact on Burundi's business environment will take time to show, while the relevant IDA and IFC projects have shown less-than-satisfactory results in achieving project-level development objectives. Bank support helped improve access to telecommunication services and some progress in overall access to energy and water, but progress on roads is poorly documented, with the focus on regional integration yet to come. Under Pillar 2, ex-combatants and displaced people received support (e.g. training and short-term employment opportunities) to reintegrate into the civilian population and host communities, although data are inconclusive as of whether the CAS targets have been met. Public financial and budget management improved in some areas (e.g. the procurement code), but delays in budget processing remain. Significant progress has been achieved in the health and education sectors, both in terms of access to and quality of the services. Under the Cross-Cutting Pillar, portfolio performance has improved and there were no major GAC issues. There was progress in public financial management, which was mainstreamed under Pillar 2. An updated GAC strategy was adopted, albeit with a three-year delay. Some local committees were formed for promoting good governance. However, there is little information on what institutions, systems and procedures would be strengthened at the sector level among the many sectors in which the Bank intervened, and no information on what has been achieved. Instead of being mainstreamed into the first two pillars, most of the governance objectives were left out of the results framework, with no indicators to monitor progress.

IDA Performance:

39. IEG rates IDA performance as *moderately satisfactory*. This is lower than the CASCR rating of *satisfactory* because in IEG's judgment, the design of the CAS program did not adequately take into account what can be delivered over a four-year period in a post-conflict situation. Consequently, the program was overly ambitious. The cross-cutting governance objectives were mainstreamed to a limited extent into the first two pillars and there were no outcome indicators defined ex-ante to measure progress toward achievement of these objectives.

40. IDA intervened in areas that were congruent with key country challenges covering security, institutions, infrastructure, education and health care. Its program was aligned with the country's priorities. IDA used fast-disbursing grants to support policy improvements, investment grants to address needed financing in key areas, and AAA to build the knowledge and capacity of the government. It demonstrated flexibility as it responded to demobilization needs, the food crisis, and the energy crisis. Good project supervision was reflected in a healthy portfolio which improved further during the CAS period and attention to procurement and financial management issues, albeit with more work needed to build capacity at the PIU level. Coordination with development partners improved through the PRSP framework and the allocation of sector lead responsibilities among the different donors. Nevertheless, in addition to shortcomings in the design of the governance pillar, which resulted in limited traction for most governance outcomes, the results framework suffered from weak indicators, and some overly optimistic targets that could have been adjusted at CASPR stage in view of the slow progress experienced up until that point.

IFC Performance:

41. IEG rates IFC performance as *moderately unsatisfactory*, which is below the CASCR rating of *satisfactory.* Although the IFC program was mostly relevant, little of it actually got implemented. In the post-conflict context of the country, the IFC program was overly ambitious. The real sector investment commitments trickled in during the last quarter of FY11 and FY12, and have yet to disburse. IFC was completely absent from the critically important agribusiness sub-sector, where it provided neither investment nor advisory support even though the CAS had indicated several channels through which the corporation could assist the coffee industry. Even for the flagship Investment Climate AS operation, the lack of field presence is only being addressed now, with IFC "planning" to have one short-term consultant stationed in the country in FY13, the project's third year of implementation. While its supervision risk ratings are being indicated as of "modest" likelihood, the development results have been downgraded. The one completed AS operation was rated *mostly unsuccessful*.

5. Assessment of CAS Completion Report

42. The CASCR presents a clear and succinct summary of the country team's assessment of its achievement under the CAS. It follows closely the CAS results framework, and discusses the extent to which the outcome indicators have been met. However, it provides a limited assessment of the extent to which Bank interventions contributed to CAS outcomes. For example, the discussion on agricultural productivity or the business climate point to outcomes and issues, but the references to the role that WBG operations played in helping to bring about the outcomes are weak. Sources for the results indicators could have been better documented, as more than a few were not found. Similarly, the report could have discussed safeguard and fiduciary issues at greater length, particularly to develop lessons as to how good portfolio performance can be achieved in a country with weak governance conditions. The report could also have given more consideration to the relevance and adequacy of the CAS indicators before using them to assess achievement of CAS objectives. IFC's contribution to the CASCR appears inadequate, and the document does not reflect IFC's poor performance. There is little detail regarding the program that was implemented. Instead, possible future operations and their expected results (e.g. energy generation projects, "energy marketplace") are discussed.

6. Findings and Lessons

43. IEG concurs with the lessons outlined in the CASCR and underscores four additional points. First, it is particularly important to focus on specific development constraints in post-conflict countries with low capacity. This call for caution when setting broad objectives (e.g. governance) that require a broad-based set of actions to achieve them. Second, the results framework is intended to be a management tool. It needs to capture all of the major aspects of the CAS program and the links between WBG actions and CAS outcomes and strategic objectives. Third, the CASPR provides an opportunity for the country team to adjust the CAS program, including outcome targets, based on new information acquired during the initial phase of CAS implementation. Finally, IFC's experience suggests that when client capacity is low, IFC field presence is very important in order to ensure successful preparation and implementation of its program.

Annex Table 1. Summary of Achievements of the CAS Objectives

CAS 09-12: Pillar 1 Promote sustainable and broad –based economic growth		Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
Major Outcome Measures	**1. Increased productivity of food and high-value export crops**		
	Irrigated rice: from 4.0 tons/ha (2008) to > 5.0 tons/ha by 2012.	4.5 tons/ha as of 6/26/2011 in the project area.	Source: ISR P110940 Agriculture Rehabilitation & Sustainable Land Management Supplement Project.
	Cassava: from 10 tons/ha (2008) to at least 18 tons/ha by 2012.	10 tons/ha as of 2010 in the project area.	Source: ICR P064558 Agriculture Rehabilitation & Sustainable Land Management Project.
	Milk: from 5 l/cow/day (2008) 8l/cow/day by 2012.	6 l/cow/day as of 6/26/2011 in the project area.	Source: ISR P110940 Agriculture Rehabilitation & Sustainable Land Management Supplement Project.
	Palm oil: from 2.2 tons/ha (2008) to 3.0 tons/ha of oil by 2012.	3.0 tons/ha as of 2010 in the project area.	Source: ICR P064558 Agriculture Rehabilitation & Sustainable Land Management Project.
	At least 30 (of 117) coffee washing stations are sold to private investors by 2012.	41 washing stations have been sold to private investors as of 2012.	Source: CASCR
	2. Improved business environment		
	At least 70% of Government arrears to the private sector have been cleared by 2012.	All arrears to the private sector have been settled (by May 2011).	Source: CASCR
	Commercial court cases where the delays in rendering judgment is over 60 days reduced from 40% in 2008 to below 25% in 2012.	Reduction in delays of court cases to 10% of cases beyond the 60 day deadline (by July 2009).	Source: CASCR
	3. Improved infrastructural services with enhanced regional integration		
	51% of paved road network in good and fair condition by 2012 (from 21% in 2008).	The percentage of paved roads in good and fair condition in the Bank project classified roads reached 60% as May 2012.	Source: P064876 Burundi Road Sector Development
	363,200 people served with access to improved water in Bujumbura (with surroundings) in 2012, compared to 185,000 in 2008.	234,884 as of 2011.	Source: CASCR and P097974 ISR Multisectoral Water and Electricity Infrastructure Project Number of people in urban areas in Bujumbura provided with access to improved water sources under the project increased from 19 250 in April 2008 to 45 518 in May 2012.
	Unplanned power interruptions reduced from 3,100 minutes of unplanned MV interruptions/quarter in 2007 to 2,000 in 2012.	Unplanned power interruptions (measured as minutes of unplanned MV interruptions per quarter) equal to 3,100 as of May 2012.	Source: P097974 ISR Multisectoral Water and Electricity Infrastructure Project.
	Annual volume of international Internet traffic from 250 (Mbit/s simplex) in 2007 to 500 in 2011.	Data not available.	Source: CASCR

CAS 09-12: Pillar 2 Improve access to social services and consolidate social stability		Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
Major Outcome Measures	**1. Improved reintegration of ex-combatants and vulnerable groups**		
	70% of beneficiaries (ex combatants) report being in a similar economic situation to that of their peers in the community.	60.2% as of December 2011.	Source: P081964 Burundi Emergency Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration Program.
	500,000 person-days short-term employment created through labor intensive public works by 2012 (accumulative number).	2,009,575 in 2011.	Source: CASCR and ISR P064876 Burundi Road Sector Development Project. Jobs created by maintenance and rehabilitation works (persons) in the Road Sector Development project: 54322.00 as of Jun 2011 (baseline: 0 in December 2003).
	120,000 returnees and displaced persons have been effectively reinserted into their communities (from zero in 2005) by 2012.	40 000 as of June 2011.	Source: P110940 ISR Agriculture Rehabilitation & Sustainable Land Management Supplement Project.
	2. More efficient and transparent public financial management		
	Draft annual budget prepared on the basis of new Budget law and presented to National Assembly 3 months before beginning of the fiscal year from 2009 onwards.	The last budget 2012 was sent to National assembly on December 02, 2011 and had to be adopted in three weeks (on January 22, 2012).	Source: CASCR
	3. Improved access to and quality of basic social services and decreased vulnerability to HIV/AIDS		
	Increase in the primary completion rate from 40% in 2006/7 to 65% in 2012.	56% in 2010 (latest data available).	Source: World Development Indicators (WDI)
	Increase in primary gross enrollment rate (GER) from 80% in 2005/06 to 100% in 2010.	From 136% in 2008 to 156% in 2010.	Source: WDI
	Improvement in student teacher ratio from 57.1 (2006/07) to 50.0 (2012).	49.1 in 2012 according to the CASCR.	Source: CASCR and Education for all 52 in 2008 (latest data available) for primary education according to Education for All (EFA).
	Textbooks per student in French & Kirundi increase from 3:1 in 2006 to 1:1 in 2012.	2:1 in 2012.	Source: CASCR
	Reach parity in ratio of girls to boys in primary (%).	Primary gross enrollment rate reached 155% for females in 2010 (132% in 2008) and 157% for males (139% in 2008).	Source: WDI
	% of children covered by DTP3/pentavalent 3 vaccine before reaching age one from 63% in 2005 to at least 80% over the CAS period.	87% in 2009 according to the CASCR.	Source: CASCR and WHO DTP3 immunization coverage among 1 year olds (%) increased from 92% in 2008 to 96% in 2010 according to WHO.
	% of assisted births increase from 37% in 2006 to at least 45% by 2012.	64% in 2009 according to the CASCR.	Source: CASCR and WDI Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total) increased from 34% in 2004 to 60% in 2010 according to WDI.
	% of pregnant women with at least three ante-natal care visits increase from 20% to 40% by 2012.	66% in 2010 according to the CASCR.	Source: CASCR and World Development Indicators Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%) increased from 92% in 2005 to 99% in 2010.
	20% of HIV-infected pregnant women receive complete PMTCT services by 2012 (6% in 2008)	36% in 2010.	Source: WHO

CAS 09-12: Cross-Cutting Pillar Strengthening Governance	
Objectives	1. Minimizing fiduciary and governance risks inherent in Bank operations
	2. Improving governance in sectors where the Bank is involved
	3 Strengthening core governance institutions and public financial management
	4. Increasing the demand for good governance

Annex Table 2. Actual and Planned Lending, FY09-12

Project ID	Project	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	Outcome Rating
Programmed projects						
P102508	Economic Support Reform Grant II (DPL)	2009	2009	30	30	IEG: MS*
P101160	Health Sector Support	2009	2009	25	25	LIR: HS
P112998	Public Works and Urban Management Project	2009	2009	45	45	LIR: S
P113506	Emergency Demobilization and Transitional Reintegration Project	2009	2009	10	15	LIR: S
P113235	Economic Reform Support Grant III (DPL)	2010	2010	25	25	LIR: S
P107343	BI - Agro-Pastoral Productivity and Markets Development Project	2010	2010	43	43	LIR: S
P107851	Financial & Private Sector Development	2010	2010	16	19	LIR: S
P118316	Regional: Lake Victoria Environment Management	2010	2011	5	15*	LIR: S
P117510	Economic Reform Support Grant IV (DPL)	2011	2011	25	25	NA
P123119	Additional Financing: Road Sector Development	2011	2011	20	19	LIR: S
P125209	Additional Financing - Financial and Private Sector Development Project	2011	2011	..	8	LIR: S
	Regional: Transport	2011	Slipped to next CAS period	15		
	Regional: Hydropower	2011	Slipped to FY13	10		
P119324	Economic Reform Support Grant V (DPL)	2012	2012	25	35	NA
P127262	Additional Financing: Second Public Works	2012	2012	15	15	LIR: S
	Total programmed projects CAS FY09-12			309	304	
Non-programmed projects						
P122217	Emergency Energy Project		2011		15.4	LIR: S
	Total non-programmed projects				15.4	
	Total projects CAS FY09-12				**319.4**	
Ongoing projects						
Project ID	**Project**		**Approval FY**	**Closed FY**	**Approved Amount**	**Outcome Rating**
P000216	BI-Second Health and Population Project		1995	2009	21.3	LIR: MU
P064510	Second Social Action Project		2000	2009	12	LIR: S
P064961	Public works and employment creation Project		2001	2009	40	LIR: S
P065789	Regional Trade Facilitation Project - Burundi		2001	Active	7.5	LIR: S
P071371	Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Control and Orphans Project		2002	2009	36	IEG: MS
P081511	Supplemental Grant - Second Social Action Project		2003	2009	14.2	LIR: S
P078111	BI-Second Health and Population Project-Supplemental grant		2003	2009	9.5	LIR: MU
P074602	BURUNDI- Economic Rehabilitation Credit		2003	2009	54	LIR: S
P078627	Economic Management Support Project		2004	Active	26	LIR: S
P064876	Burundi Road Sector Development Project		2004	Active	51.4	LIR: S
P081964	Burundi Emergency Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration Program		2004	2009	33	IEG: MU
P064558	BI-Agriculture Rehabilitation & Sustainable Land Management Project		2005	2011	35	LIR: MS
P095024	Public works and employment creation Project-Supplemental		2006	2009	30.6	LIR: S

Project ID	Project	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	Outcome Rating
P064557	Education Sector Reconstruction Project		2007	Active	20	LIR: MS
P095211	Community and Social Development Project		2007	Active	40	LIR: MS
P094103	Regional: Communications Infrastructure Program		2007	Active	13.5**	LIR: MS
P097974	Multisectoral Water and Electricity Infrastructure Project		2008	Active	50	LIR: MS
P110940	BI- Agriculture Rehabilitation & Sustainable Land Management Supplement Project		2008	2011	15	LIR: S
P109964	Second Multisectoral HIV/AIDS		2008	2011	15	IEG: S
	Total ongoing projects				***510.5***	

Source: Burundi CAS and WB Business Warehouse Tables 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 5/3/2012

** LIR: Latest internal rating. MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory. MS: Moderately Satisfactory. S: Satisfactory. HS: Highly Satisfactory.*

*** Amount of the regional project accorded to Burundi*

Annex Table 3. Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY09-12

Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P119324	Burundi Fifth Economic Reform Support Grant	TF 12076	2012	Active	8.79
P117510	Burundi-Fourth Economic Reform Support Grant - ERSG IV	TF 98669	2011	2012	9.50
P120163	Capacity building for the use of sectoral Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks	TF 97438	2011	Active	0.44
P113235	Economic Reform Support Grant III (DPL)	TF 95937	2010	2011	22.23
P113506	Emergency Demobilization and Transitional Reintegration Project	TF 96439	2010	Active	12.51
P102508	BI-ERSG II	TF 93192	2009	2009	34.16
		TF 57786	2007	2009	0.80
P113438	BI - Food Crisis Response Development Policy Grant	TF 92552	2009	2010	10.00
P104676	Reform and Modernization of Burundi Mining Code and Agreements	TF 90687	2008	2011	0.41
P105247	Burundi - Statistical Capacity Building	TF 57590	2007	2010	0.20
P091475	BI - Economic Reform Support Grant (ERSG)	TF 91287	2008	2009	16.81
		TF 57617	2007	2008	23.00
P085981	Agricultural Rehabilitation and Support Project (PRASAB)	TF 53661	2005	2011	5.00
P081964	Burundi Emergency Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration Program	TF 53794	2005	2009	41.80
P117225	Energy Efficiency Project (GEF)	NA	2012	2012	1.82
	Total FY09-12				***187.47***

Source: Burundi CAS, CASPR and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 5/3/2012

Annex Table 4. Planned and Actual Analytical and Advisory Work, FY09-12

Project ID	Economic and Sector Work	Proposed FY	Delivered to Client FY	Output Type
	Planned (CAS FY09-12)			
	Energy Sector Study	2009	Dropped	
	HIPC Completion Point	2009	Dropped	
P115152	Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) (ESW)	2009	2009	Report
	PER Update	2010	Dropped	
P113239	CEM ("The Challenge of Achieving Stable and Shared Growth") (ESW)	2010	2010	Report
P117507	PER (ESW)	2011	2011	
P124432	PER Update (ESW)	2012	Active	Policy Note
P127026	Poverty Assessment (ESW)	2012	Active	Report
	Non-planned			
P116543	Debt Management Performance Assessment (DeMPA) (ESW)		2010	Report
AAA ID	**Technical Assistance**	**Proposed FY**	**Delivered to Client FY**	**Output Type**
	Planned (CAS FY09-12)			
P114109	Domestic Petroleum Sector Study (TA)	2009	2009	"How-To" Guidance
P121795	Extending capacity building efforts for Sector Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks Capacity Building (TA)	2012	Active	Event Proceeding Document
	Non-planned			
P099199	Poverty & PRSP TA BPRP 2 (TA)		2009	"How-To" Guidance
P116990	GAC (Governance) Strategy Development (TA)		2010	"How-To" Guidance
P117940	TA for Poverty Monitoring (TA)		2010	"How-To" Guidance
P116072	Quantitative Macro-Fiscal Framework (TA)		2010	"How-To" Guidance
P105612	Review of Poverty Reduction and Transport Strategies (TA)		2010	Client Document Review
P120231	Coffee Sector Strategic Environmental Assessment (TA)		2011	"How-To" Guidance
P114162	FIRST Burundi: Central Bank Information Management Strengthening (TA)		2011	"How-To" Guidance

Source: Burundi CAS and WB Business Warehouse Tables 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 5/3/2012

Annex Table 5. IEG Project Ratings for Burundi, Exit FY09-FY12

Exit FY	Proj ID		Total Evaluated (US$M)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to Development Outcome*
2009	P071371	BI-MultiSec HIV/AIDS & Orph APL (FY02)	43.0	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderate
2009	P081964	BI-Demobilization & Reint Prj (FY04)	29.3	Moderately Unsatisfactory	High
2009	P102508	BI- ERSG II DPL (FY09)	28.2	Satisfactory	Moderate
2009	P113438	BI - Food Crisis Response DP Grant	0.0	Moderately Satisfactory	Significant
2011	P109964	BI-Second HIV/AIDS MAP (FY08)	14.5	Satisfactory	Moderate

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 4a.6 as of as of 09/27/2012.
** With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.*

Annex Table 6. IEG Project Ratings for Burundi and Comparators, FY09-12

Region	Total Evaluated ($M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat ($)	Outcome % Sat (No)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat ($)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (No)
Burundi	115.1	5	74.5	80.0	74.5	60.0
AFR	7,419.9	147	75.7	65.1	38.1	37.7
World	**44,131.0**	**581**	**84.3**	**70.7**	**68.9**	**54.8**

Source: WB Business Warehouse Tables 4a.5 and 4a.6 as of 09/27/2012.
** With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.*

Annex Table 7. Portfolio Status for Burundi and Comparators, FY09-FY12

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012
Burundi				
# Proj	10	12	11	11
# Proj At Risk	2	2	0	1
% at Risk	20	17	0	9
Net Comm Amt	342	399	372	373
Comm At Risk	101	65	0	20
% Commit at Risk	30	16	0	5
Africa				
# Proj	440	454	470	460
# Proj At Risk	131	137	117	104
% at Risk	30	30	25	23
Net Comm Amt	28,178	34,189	37,466	38,120
Comm At Risk	6,951	9,494	7,950	6,759
% Commit at Risk	25	28	21	18
World				
# Proj	1,552	1,590	1,595	1,541
# Proj At Risk	344	366	337	346
% at Risk	22	23	21	22
Net Comm Amt	131,076	158,287	168,249	166,908
Comm At Risk	19,930	28,186	22,979	24,455
% Commit at Risk	15	18	14	15

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 3a.4 as of 5/4/2012.

Annex Table 8. IDA Net Disbursements and Charges Summary Report for Burundi (in US$ million)

FY	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
2009	67.7	15.0	52.6	0.0	5.1	47.6
2010	88.2	0.0	88.2	0.0	1.1	87.2
2011	109.9	0.3	109.5	0.0	1.2	108.4
2012	86.3	0.7	85.6	0.0	1.3	84.3
Total (FY09-FY12)	**352.1**	**16.1**	**336.0**	**0.0**	**8.6**	**327.4**

Source: WB Loan Kiosk, Net Disbursement and Charges Report as of 05/03/2012

Annex Table 9: IFC Investments and Financing (in US$'000)

Project ID	Cmt. FY	Closure FY	Project Status	IFC Sector Primary	IFC Sector Explntry	Project Size	Net Loans	Net Equity	Total Net Commitment
Investments approved pre-FY09, but active during FY09-12									
Subtotal									**Nil**
Project ID	**Cmt. FY**	**Closure FY**	**Project Status**	**IFC Sector Primary**	**IFC Sector Explntry**	**Project Size**	**Net Loans**	**Net Equity**	**Total Net Commitment**
Investments approved in FY09-12									
25892	2009		Active	Financial Markets	Trade.	4,163	4,163		4,163
27700, 30346	2009,11		Active	Financial Markets	Comm. Bank	1,471		1,471	1,471
30197	2011		Active	IINR	Telecom/Media	59,000	25,000		25,000
30862	2012		Active	MAS	Tourism	5,500	5,500		5,500
31109	2012		Active	MAS	Construct. & Real Estate	7,500	3,500		3,500
Subtotal						**77,634**	**38,163**	**1,471**	**39,634**
Grand Total						**77,634**	**38,163**	**1,471**	**39,634**

Source: IFC, May 2012- The list does not cover the regional projects.
MAS: Manufacturing, Agriculture, and Services; IINR: Industry, Infrastructure, and Natural Resources

Annex Table 10: List of IFC's Advisory Services in Burundi, FY09-12

Project ID	Project Name	Start FY	End FY	Project Status	Primary Business Line	Total Funds, US$
Advisory Services operations approved pre-FY09, but active during FY09-12						
	None					
Subtotal:						**Nil**
Advisory Services operations approved in FY09-12						
569207	GEM Diamond Trust Bank Burundi Advisory Services	2009	2012	Closed	Access to Finance	90,000
574687	Burundi Investment Climate Reform Program	2010	(2015)	Active	Inv. Climate	1,922,379
576488	AMSMETA BoA BCB	2010	(2016)	Active	Access to Finance	850,000
Subtotal:						**2,862,379**
Grand Total						**2,862,379**

Source: Source: IFC, April 2012
SBA: Sustainable Business Advisory

Annex Table 11. Total Net Official Development Assistance, 2008-2010 (US$ million)

Development Partners	2008	2009	2010	2008-2010
Bilaterals				
Australia	..	0.16	0.45	0.61
Austria	0.6	0.38	0.44	1.42
Belgium	58.16	52.19	56.88	167.23
Canada	4.23	6.06	4.69	14.98
Denmark	3.8	7.73	3.47	15.00
Finland	0.22	0.46	0.47	1.15
France	17.41	15.96	15.19	48.56
Germany	23.13	27.9	29.46	80.49
Greece	0.2	0.07	0.06	0.33
Ireland	1.49	2.3	1.59	5.38
Italy	4.97	4.4	6.08	15.45
Japan	23.34	20.42	39.06	82.82
Korea	..	..	0.04	0.04
Luxembourg	0.53	0.64	1.15	2.32
Netherlands	32.32	18.31	19.07	69.70
Norway	25.45	25.11	19.45	70.01
Spain	1.88	5.7	1.24	8.82
Sweden	6.95	4.61	8.1	19.66
Switzerland	6	9.58	12.05	27.63
United Kingdom	14.17	14.42	20.14	48.73
United States	30.24	47.55	43.53	121.32
DAC Countries, Total	***255.09***	***263.95***	***282.61***	***801.65***
Israel	0.01	..	0.03	0.04
Poland	0.01	..	..	0.01
Romania	..	..	0.01	0.01
Slovenia	0.08	0.09	0.03	0.20
Thailand	0.01	0.05	0.24	0.30
Turkey	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.19
Non-DAC Countries, Total	***0.18***	***0.19***	***0.38***	***0.75***
Multilaterals				
AfDF	12.28	12.63	17.06	41.97
BADEA	-0.72	-0.86	0.95	-0.63
EU Institutions	84.64	131.05	131.2	346.89
GAVI	5.13	5.37	1.8	12.30
GEF	..	1.23	1.82	3.05
Global Fund	29.93	27.76	23.17	80.86
IDA	68.35	46.79	107.67	222.81
IFAD	5.48	3.84	5.22	14.54
IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	21.8	20.36	20.14	62.30
OFID	4.19	9.39	1.33	14.91
UNAIDS	0.38	0.44	0.64	1.46
UNDP	8.04	11.46	13.02	32.52
UNFPA	2.43	2.38	2.37	7.18
UNHCR	0.57	0.04	3.83	4.44
UNICEF	9.19	9.87	10.01	29.07
UNPBF	13.76	9.47	5.67	28.90
UNTA	0.57	..	..	0.57
WFP	0.95	6.01	1.05	8.01
Multilateral, Total	***266.97***	***297.23***	***346.95***	***911.15***
All Development Partners Total	***522.24***	***561.37***	***629.94***	***1,713.55***

Source: OECD DAC Online database, Table 2a. Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements, as of 05/03/2012.

Annex Table 12. Economic and Social Indicators for Burundi and Comparators, 2008- 2011

Series Name	Burundi				Burundi	Sub-Saharan Africa (all income levels)	World
	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average 2008-2011		
Growth and Inflation							
GDP growth (annual %)	5.0	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	1.5
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.4
GNI per capita, PPP (current international $)	558.6	567.9	581.1	608.0	578.9	2,238.8	10,980.8
GNI, Atlas method (current US mil. $)	1,506.7	1,682.8	1,906.1	2,158.1	1,813.4	993,936.2	61,583,607.0
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	24.1	11.0	6.4	9.7	12.8	..	..
Composition of GDP (%)							
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	35.4	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.2	12.6	2.8
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.6	18.2	30.7	26.2
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	46.8	46.7	46.6	46.3	46.6	56.7	71.0
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	18.7	18.8	18.0	18.4	18.5	214.9	20.1
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	-16.6	-9.3	-12.4	-10.0	-12.1	195.3	20.1
External Accounts							
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	6.5	5.4	6.1	5.5	5.9	32.3	27.6
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	41.8	33.5	36.5	33.8	36.4	35.5	27.9
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-16.0	-9.0	-14.8	..	-13.3	..	..
External debt stocks (% of GNI)	123.5	38.5	33.8	..	65.3	..	..
Total debt service (% of GNI)	1.2	1.1	0.2	..	0.8	1.4	..
Total reserves in months of imports	5.2	7.2	6.4	..	6.3	6.0	13.4
Fiscal Accounts /1							
Revenue (% of GDP)	18.5	18.6	13.7	14.3	16.3	..	..
Total Expenditure (% of GDP)	44.1	39.3	41.0	40.4	41.2	..	..
Overall Balance Including Grants (% of GDP)	-3.7	-5.2	..	..	-4.5	..	..
Public Sector Debt (% of GDP)	..	48.0	37.0	35.9	40.3	..	..
Social Indicators							
Health							
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	49.0	49.4	49.9	..	49.4	53.7	69.4
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	92.0	94.0	96.0	..	94.0	74.5	84.4
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	46.0	46.0	46.0	..	46.0	30.4	62.0
Improved water source (% of population with access)	72.0	72.0	72.0	..	72.0	60.7	87.9
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	89.7	88.5	87.8	..	88.7	78.3	42.0
Population							
Population, total (in million)	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.3	843.9	6,855.3
Population growth (annual %)	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.2
Urban population (% of total)			11.0		11.0	36.9	50.3
Education							
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	..	9.6	8.7	..	9.2	17.3	46.8
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	135.8	147.1	156.3	..	146.4	99.4	106.2
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	18.2	21.4	24.8	..	21.5	37.8	69.3

1/ IMF. Burundi 2010 and 2012 Article IV Consultations.

Source: WB World Development Indicators for all indicators excluding Fiscal Accounts data.

Annex Table 13. Burundi: Millennium Development Goals

	1990	1995	2000	2009
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	*83*	81	78	76
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	*70*	65	61	57
Income share held by lowest 20%	*7.9*	..	*5.1*	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	38.9	..
Poverty gap at $1.25 a day (PPP) (%)	*40*	..	*47*	..
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	*84*	..	*86*	..
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	*44*	*56*	*59*	*62*
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)	..	..	*94*	..
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education				
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	48	..	70	76
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	59	..	77	77
Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	..	..	*58*	*60*
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	41	*53*	26	52
Total enrollment, primary (% net)	*50*	*50*	45	99
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women				
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	..	..	6	31
Ratio of female to male primary enrollment (%)	80	*82*	80	97
Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%)	62	*63*	*79*	72
Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment (%)	42	*36*	35	*54*
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	14.3	..	..	..
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality				
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	74	80	76	91
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	110	106	100	89
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	183	176	164	143
Goal 5: Improve maternal health				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	..	*40*	33	20
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	..	25	*60*
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	..	16	*22*
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	1,200	1,200	1,200	*970*
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	..	..	78	*99*
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases				
Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)	..	..	31	*17*
Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	148	165	178	137
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	2.1
Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	1
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	3.9	5.9	5.2	3.3
Tuberculosis case detection rate (all forms)	55	33	56	65
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability				
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP $ of GDP)	0.2	0.2	0.2	*0.1*
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*0.0*
Forest area (% of land area)	11	..	8	*7*
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	44	45	45	*46*
Improved water source (% of population with access)	70	71	72	*72*
Marine protected areas (% of total surface area)	..	..	..	..
Terrestrial protected areas (% of total surface area)	..	..	..	..
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development				
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports, excluding workers' remittances)	42	27	38	2
Internet users (per 100 people)	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	0	0	0	10
Net ODA received per capita (current US$)	47	47	15	69
Telephone lines (per 100 people)	0	0	0	0
Other				
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	6.5	6.3	5.8	4.5
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$)	210	150	130	150
GNI, Atlas method (current US$) (billions)	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	14.5	6.4	6.1	..
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	46	45	46	49
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	37	..	59	67
Population, total (millions)	5.6	6.1	6.4	8.2
Trade (% of GDP)	35.6	40.2	27.7	..

Source: World Development Indicators database as of 05/3/2012.