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# BURUNDI GENDER ASSESSMENT

## FINAL REPORT

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Agricultural Program Knowledge Support

### **DISCLAIMER**

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

# CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	1
<b>ACRONYMS</b> .....	2
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	4
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	5
<b>Assessment Objectives</b> .....	6
<b>Understanding Gender in USAID Context</b> .....	6
<b>Overview of current USAID/Burundi Gender Activities</b> .....	7
<b>BACKGROUND</b> .....	8
<b>Current Demographic Changes and the Challenge to Address Socio-Economic Development</b> .....	8
<b>Political Context</b> .....	10
National Good Governance Program (2000-2010) .....	10
National Agricultural Investment Plan (2008-2015) .....	10
Privatization of the Coffee Sector .....	11
National Program on Food Security (2009-2015) .....	13
<b>Overview of Gender Roles and Responsibilities in Burundian Society</b> .....	14
Women in Society .....	14
Women in Economic Development.....	15
Violence Against Women .....	15
Women in Politics .....	16
<b>Country Strategies and Approaches for Gender Inclusion</b> .....	16
<b>Policy Application</b> .....	17
<b>Civil Society Organizations in Burundi</b> .....	18
General Overview of Civil Society Organizations in Burundi .....	19
<b>Donor Support</b> .....	19
<b>GENDER ROLES IN THE COFFEE VALUE CHAIN</b> .....	20
<b>Women’s Access to Land</b> .....	22
<b>Women’s Position in the Decision-Making Processes</b> .....	22
<b>Women’s Access to Agricultural Inputs</b> .....	23
<b>Women’s Access to Finances: Constraints and Prospects</b> .....	23
<b>LEGUME/BEAN VALUE CHAIN AND PRODUCTION TRENDS</b> .....	24
<b>Bean Varieties and Production trends</b> .....	24
<b>Trends in Bean Consumption</b> .....	27
<b>Structure and Organization of the Sector</b> .....	27
<b>Future Growth Potential, Opportunities and Linkages</b> .....	28
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	29
<b>ANNEXES</b> .....	34
<b>Annex 1: List of Interviewees</b> .....	34
<b>Annex 2: Bibliography</b> .....	37

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## ACRONYMS

ADS	Automated Directives System
AFAB	Burundi Association of Women Entrepreneurs
ARFIC	Agence Régulateur de la Filière Café
BAP	Burundi Agribusiness Program
BBIN	Burundi Business Incubator
BNDE	National Bank for Economic Development
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAPAD	Confederation of Agricultural Producer Associations for Development
CCDC	Communal Community Development Committees
CECM	Caisse d'Épargne et Crédit Mutuelle
CEDAW	International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEDEF	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discriminations against Women
CNAC	National Confederation of Coffee Growers
CNCA	National Aid Coordination Committee
CNTA	Centre National de Transformation des Aliments
CNTB	National Commission for Land and Other Possessions
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
DPAE	Direction Préfectorale de l'Agriculture et Elevage
EAC	East African Community
COMESA	East and South African States Common Market
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central Africa States
CEPGL	Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes
DCA	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FBU	Francs Burundais
FENACOBUR	Fédération Nationale des Coopératives du Burundi
FonsDev	Fonds de Solidarité pour le Développement
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GOB	Government of Burundi
HDC	Hillside Development Committees German Cooperation (GIZ)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
InterCafé	Burundi Coffee Inter-Professional Association
INADES	Institut Africain du Développement Economique et Sociale
ISABU	Institut de Recherche Agronomique du Burundi
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MINAGRIE	Ministère de l'Agriculture
NGP	National Gender Policy

NPFS	National Program on Food Security
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCIBU	Office du Café de Burundi (Coffee Board)
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PEFPAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PEG	Promoting Economic Growth
PNIA	Plan National d'Investissement Agricole - National Agricultural Investment Plan
CSLP	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan
SODECO	Société de Déparchage du Café
SOGESTAL	Société de Gestion des Stations de Lavage
SOW	Scope of Work
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Funds for Women
UNFPA	United Nations Funds for Population Activities
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	US Government
VC	Value Chain
WISE	Women's Initiative for Self-Empowerment
WB	World Bank

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This gender assessment was carried out in response to a request from USAID/Burundi. The purpose of the Gender Assessment was to identify key gender issues and gender constraints that need to be addressed in future USAID/Burundi coffee value chain programs and the new legume/bean value chain program; and to make recommendations on how USAID can achieve greater gender integration and equality outcomes on other future programs.

Through a review of key technical documents and interviews with USAID staff, implementing partners, Burundi Agribusiness Program (BAP) staff, technical experts from the Burundi government, donors, nongovernmental organizations, private enterprises, and civil society organizations, the assessment analyzes gender relations and gender-based constraints that exist in Burundi and how the gender relationships may affect or may be affected by USAID in programming future programs.

USAID is committed to strengthening women's rights and strives to increase the contributions women make to economic, political, and social development. By addressing gender inequities and constraints grounded in entrenched gender roles and power dynamics that impact both men and women, USAID will strengthen the effectiveness of its development programming. It is not only the right thing to do; it is “smart development.” (ADS 201-203).

It should be noted that USAID/Burundi has integrated gender into its different programs at activity analysis and planning stages. For the most part, USAID funded programs have gender as a cross-cutting theme. Under BAP, activities focused on women by providing women with leadership development training. With congressional earmark money (\$300,000), women's leadership training started during the second year of program. The expected outcome – “At least 300 women have participated in women's leadership trainings” – seems relatively low when considering the number of women who are active and key players in the coffee sector. Program Year 5 results show that of the more than 380 coffee associations assisted by program, only 21 were women's associations. Throughout the program, women represented only 27.83 percent of the members in BAP partner coffee associations. Given women's active involvement in coffee production and processing, there is still room for improvement, especially at the implementation phase.

This assessment is structured into four main sections. Section I provides background information on Burundi and country indicators on social, economic and political situations. This section also describes the differences between the roles played by women and men in social, economic and political advancement of Burundi in general and in the development of agriculture in particular. It also examines the different levels of power held by women and men, their differing needs, their constraints and opportunities, and the impact of these differences on their lives. It also covers the different policies and approaches developed by the government to integrate gender.

Section II and III describe gender roles and responsibilities in the development of the two agriculture value chains (coffee and beans). The report highlights opportunities for USAID/Burundi in integrating

gender into upcoming programs, and spotlights successes under ongoing program activities through a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis.

Section IV gives a list of key recommendations for promoting gender equality with some illustrative activities for USAID/Burundi in designing their legume/bean value chain program and the follow-on program of BAP.

Although there is a constitutional act that states that all men are equal without any distinction of sex, origin, opinion race or religion, this assessment reveals that gender inequalities are widespread in Burundi. Women occupy a lower status and their access to resources is limited to the right of usufruct and by law they have no right to inherit in Burundi. Politically, however, with the adoption of a 30 percent quota in 2005, more women now occupy positions in the government, the National Assembly, and the Senate. But in rural areas their participation in decision-making is still low.

Gender-based violence is pervasive Burundi, regardless of the country's policies. There are even some provisions in Burundian laws that are discriminative and unequal. Further, the laws in place are often not enforced. Moreover, there are no laws to address sexual violence and traditional ways of addressing it are not enough. USAID/Burundi cannot, therefore, ignore the issue and should address gender-based violence at all levels of its program design and implementation of the coffee and legume/bean value chain programs. USAID/Burundi should address gender-based violence through specific program components that will reinforce gender integration by providing education and training on specific issues related to gender-based violence. As stated by Vice President Joe Biden, in the *United States Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally*, "Violence robs women and girls of their full potential and causes untold human suffering. Violence against women impedes economic development, threatens peace and prosperity and prohibits full participation in civic life. Women's empowerment is a critical factor to building stable, democratic societies, supporting open and accountable governance, promoting international peace and security, fostering economic growth, and addressing pressing health and education challenges." This is as true in Burundi as anywhere else.

## INTRODUCTION

USAID/Burundi requested a gender assessment to help them develop a Project Appraisal Document (PAD) in alignment with the Mission's Agribusiness Project "Promoting Economic Growth (PEG)" focused on the coffee and legume/bean value chains. The gender assessment was carried out by Kadidia Dienta from August 13, 2012 to September 21, 2012 while participating in an evaluation of USAID-BAP.

The assessment was based on gender analysis conducted to better understand and identify gender relations and gender-based issues ahead of USAID's new program. Gender needs to be reflected at different stages of the PAD development: elaborating the strategy statement, analyzing the legume/bean sector of intervention, developing an operational plan and designing and identifying project activities.

The following approaches were adopted as a methodology for the gender assessment:



- Review of documents including the Burundi government’s Strategic Development Plan, Poverty Alleviation Strategy; USAID/Burundi’s Country Strategic Plan, Gender Integration Policy; BAP/PEG annual reports, and assessment reports; and evaluation studies conducted by other donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- Discussions and interviews were conducted with USAID, implementing partner DAI, Burundi government officials and technicians, and farmers, as well as people representing the donor community, formal and non-formal financial institutions, civil society organizations (CSO), the private sector, and community based organizations (CBO).
- Site visits were made to BAP/PEG program implementation zones where individuals and groups were interviewed.

## Assessment Objectives

USAID’s gender integration approach requires that gender analysis be applied to the range of technical issues that are considered in the development of strategic plans, including the development of objectives, and expected results. The main objectives of this assessment are in alignment with USAID’s overall development goals. “Gender issues are central to the achievement of strategic plans and Assistance Objectives (AO), and USAID strives to promote gender equality, in which both men and women have equal opportunity to benefit from and contribute to economic, social, cultural and political development; enjoy socially valued resources and rewards; and realize their human rights.” (ADS 201.3.9.3)

The assessment first examines the differences in the roles of women and men in social, economic and political advancement of Burundi in general and in the development of agriculture in particular. Second, it identifies the different levels of power held by women and men, their differing needs, the constraints and opportunities they face, and the impact of these differences on their lives. Third, it not only highlights opportunities for USAID/Burundi to integrate gender into upcoming programs (coffee and legume/bean value chain), but it also spotlights successes accomplished under ongoing program activities through a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis. Finally, the assessment makes recommendations and suggestions to USAID/Burundi in designing their legume/bean value chain and the BAP follow-on program.

## Understanding Gender in USAID Context

USAID defines gender as a social construct that refers to relations between and among the sexes, based on their relative roles. It encompasses the economic, political, and socio-cultural attributes, constraints, and opportunities associated with being male or female. As a social construct, gender varies across cultures, is dynamic, and is open to change over time. Because of the variation in gender across cultures and over time, gender roles should not be assumed but investigated.

Gender integration into USAID programming entails identifying and addressing gender differences and inequalities at all different phases from design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Although, women play key development roles, most often, in many societies they remain marginalized and occupy a subordinate position within their communities. They have traditionally held lower status than men in most

countries around the world. Therefore, talking about gender integration in development is generally focused on women. USAID is committed to strengthening women's rights and strives to increase the contributions women make to economic, political, and social development. By addressing gender inequities and constraints grounded in entrenched gender roles and power dynamics that impact both men and women, USAID will strengthen the effectiveness of its development programming.

USAID has developed and executed equalizing strategies that promote increased access to resources and opportunities for women. To ensure sustainable changes, however, it is essential to engage both men and women to transform harmful attitudes and behaviors within societies. This is to admit that depending on a given society, men can also be disadvantaged and their related gender roles. In societies where there is a certain pressure for men to be aggressive and dominant, such male gender norms may negatively impact women, families, and communities by encouraging violence against women. Addressing gender issues in such male dominant societies will require integrating men in program activities to educate them in adapting new attitudes and behaviors. A program that promotes women's economic empowerment should consider whether there are societal expectations for men to be the sole provider in their families; if so, men may feel disempowered by such a program, and domestic violence could be an unintended consequence.

As it is clearly stated in USAID's 2011-2015 Policy Framework, the overarching goal to promoting gender equality and female empowerment centered on the following principles:

- Ensure that USAID programs explicitly and deliberately seek to eliminate gaps between the status of men and women
- Make sure that the different roles, responsibilities, and expertise of women and men are reflected in project design, implementation, and evaluation
- Ensure that women and men are full and equal partners in project planning, design, implementation, and evaluation, and;
- Leveraging the expertise and leadership skills of women and girls.

## **Overview of current USAID/Burundi Gender Activities**

Although Burundi is a limited presence country, USAID is committed to contribute to Burundi government efforts to promote development and improve the livelihoods of its population through various development programs. USAID is significantly engaged with the Burundi government and civil society organizations to accelerate social service delivery, consolidate peace and security, advance the democratization process, and rebuild the country's economy.

USAID assistance to Burundi is focused on promoting rapid, sustained economic growth, and alleviating Burundi's extreme poverty. Through its development programs, USAID works with the Burundi government to increase economic opportunity for Burundians (women and men) by developing their capacity to expand trade and investment, and improve financial services, agriculture, private sector competitiveness and environment management.

In the health sector, USAID partners with Burundian health specialists to improve health care in general, maternal and child health and nutrition in particular, and to prevent and treat malaria and HIV/AIDS. In 2010, USAID advanced a multi-year child nutrition food assistance program and launched a new malaria program. From August 21 to September 3, 2012 USAID/Burundi has also asked Engender Health for Better Life to conduct a sexual violence assessment to guide the mission in preventing and responding to the issue in its current and future sexual violence programming.

To support Burundi's democracy and good governance process, USAID initiated programs to strengthen the rule of law, promote equal administration of justice and advance civil and individual rights, promote good governance practices (transparency and accountability), and support the media and civil society organizations to increase civil participation.

In the economic sector USAID supported Burundi's government in promoting its economic growth through an agribusiness development program (BAP). The five-year program set out to diversify rural economic opportunities by targeting value chains with the highest potential for increased incomes, value addition and increased trade. The focus was on working with private organizations, micro, small and medium enterprises, and producer organizations to actively engage in domestic, regional and international markets. USAID also initiated a commendable program toward promoting private sector entrepreneurship. Since 2009, USAID, in collaboration with the Netherlands has been supporting a business incubator. Under this program more focus was placed on promoting gender empowerment and local capacity building.

Currently, in addition to all the other public health issues with which the country is confronted (infections and early childhood diseases, malaria, diarrhea) HIV/AIDS is also a health threat that needs more attention. The prevalence ratio is 13 percent for women and 6.8 percent for men in urban areas and 13.7 percent for women and 6.8 percent for men in the urban-rural fringe and 2.9 percent for women and 2.1 percent in rural areas. Through a USAID-PEPFAR program (\$18.5 million), more women are targeted with a focus on improving service delivery and HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention through education, counseling and testing.

## **BACKGROUND**

### **Current Demographic Changes and the Challenge to Address Socio-Economic Development**

A former Belgian colony, the Republic of Burundi is a small landlocked country (2,834 square kilometers) in Central Africa. The country acquired national sovereignty in 1962 and shares a border with Rwanda in the North, Tanzania in the South East, and the Republic of Congo in the West. It has 17 provinces, 129 communes, 575 zones and 2,908 hills or neighborhoods. The country has experienced a series of civil wars (1965, 1972, 1988, and 1993) that have hampered its social, cultural, political and economic development.

In fact, following the Arusha agreement in Tanzania (2000) and the signature of the cease-fire negotiation between the Burundi government and the opposition parties (2003), Burundians entered a new era of their

nation's history – a transition to a democratic system of governance. They were confronted, however, with multiple development challenges. There were no adequate infrastructures, no reliable production systems in place, limited trade and economic opportunities, and high illiteracy rates particularly among women.

Even with a high population density that averages 300 people per square kilometer, Burundi continues to have a high population growth rate of 2.7 percent, which is greater than current agricultural growth (2.6 percent). Life expectancy at birth is 49 years. Today, Burundi's population is about 8.8 million, with 93 percent in rural areas. The majority of the population is young. Forty-six percent are younger than 15 years old and 20 percent are younger than 20. Only 5 percent are older than 60. Women make up 52 percent of the population. Women in childbearing years (15-49 years) are 22.6 percent of the total population (with an average of six children per woman) and approximately 94 percent of them live in rural areas.

According to UNDP Human Development Index (2011), Burundi ranks 185 out of 187 countries. The country's social indicators remain very low. The national budget allocated to health is relatively low. Only 56 percent of births are assisted. Burundi has a high maternal mortality rate that totals around 815 per 100,000 live births. The mortality rate for infants under five years old is 168 per 1,000. The estimated rate of contraceptive prevalence is 13 percent. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is about 3 percent at the national level and 4.5 percent in urban areas and 2.8 percent in rural areas. Women affected by the pandemic are stigmatized and very often victims of exclusion.

Regarding education, since 2007 there have been some signs of improvement and the gross enrollment rate has increased slightly, but the system reveals significant gender disparities. The country still faces critical challenges in the sector. The number of children in classrooms is above standard norms, affecting the quality of education at all levels (from the primary up to secondary and university levels).

The gross per capita income is \$368, with only \$110 per capita as a gross domestic product (GDP). The country derives most of its locally generated national income from agricultural activities. Although most Burundians live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for survival, agriculture represents only 50 percent of the GDP and 95 percent of the country's exports. Livestock remains a rural activity and represents less than 5 percent of the country's GDP. Trade accounts for about 35 percent of the GDP. The main export commodities are coffee and tea. Despite the cyclical nature of coffee production, it represents alone 60-80 percent of export earnings, while tea represents only 10 percent.



Additional sources of incomes for the country include mining resources such as gold, tungsten, colombo-tantalite, bastnaesite and cassiterite. Based on recent research, it has been revealed that there are some reserves of petroleum in Lake Tanganyika and in the Ruzizi Valley; and also some deposits of phosphate, nickel, copper, platinum, and cobalt.

## **Political Context**

Following the signature of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in August 2000 in Arusha, Tanzania, and the completion of the second round of democratic elections, Burundi started its transition toward stable social, economic and political development. The government, however, is facing multiple challenges to consolidate its young democracy and address its pressing and crucial socio-economic development needs. After enduring four long years of regional economic embargos, which deeply affected the economy, Burundi joined the East African Community (EAC), the East and South African States Common Market (COMESA), the Economic Community of Central Africa States (ECCAS) and the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL). On August 2009, the Burundi government signed the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in recognition of its engagement to foster economic growth and reduce poverty by developing the agriculture sector and increasing food security.

The 2006 Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan (PRSP) sets up a road map for their national development in alignment of their “Vision 2025.” The main goal of the poverty reduction strategy is to promote sustainable and equitable economic development focusing on promoting social capital, increasing agriculture productivity, and fighting HIV/AIDS. Among the national strategies are the:

### **National Good Governance Program (2000-2010)**

In order to address the many development challenges the country is facing (decreased agricultural productivity resulting in increased rural poverty), the Burundi government developed a ten-year development program. Through this program the government aimed to tackle the underpinning causes of Burundi’s social and economic development. The program’s main focus was on developing the agriculture sector. This was to be achieved through modernizing agriculture, privatizing the coffee sector, building agro-industrial infrastructure to increase productivity, and promoting the development of other rural sectors such as livestock, beekeeping and forestry.

### **National Agricultural Investment Plan (2008-2015)**

Since March 2006, the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRIE) has embarked on an ambitious agricultural reform policy. Addressing some of the shortfalls of the National Governance Program (2000-2010), MINAGRIE initiated a Plan National d’Investissement Agricole-National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA) to better coordinate activities in the sector. This new agriculture development initiative is supported by both bilateral and multilateral development partners.

The Burundi government, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, aims to promote the sector by ensuring an increase in the quantity and quality of agriculture. In 2011 the Burundi government adopted a \$1.18 billion agriculture sector plan to operationalize CAADP with a focus on four programmatic areas: 1) Promote sustainable growth of agriculture and food security; 2) Capacity building

and training of farmers; 3) Promote the development of value chains and agribusinesses; and 4) Reinforce the institutional capacity of the public sector.

The implementation of the strategy is through technical and regulatory services such as the Institut de Recherche Agronomique du Burundi (ISABU), which is in charge of agricultural research, the Centre National de Transformation des Aliments (CNTA), which is in charge of promoting the technical innovations in the agriculture sector, and the Autorité de Régulation de la Filière Café du Burundi (ARFIC), which is in charge of administering the state policies in the coffee sector.

Also, with decentralization, communal community development committees (CCDC) in each of the 129 communes and hillside development committees (HDC) have been created to decide, plan, and coordinate implementation of local development initiatives. The big challenge, however, is that the budget allocated to the agriculture and livestock sector by the Burundi government is only 6.2 percent, which still did not reach the 10 percent budget allocation according to the Maputo agreements. Fifty percent of the agriculture department budget is to cover operational expenses and wages.

### **Privatization of the Coffee Sector**

Burundi, according to the World Bank “Doing Business” report, is among the countries that are listed as not favorable to private investment. According to the report, there is a lack of infrastructure, the regulatory and fiscal framework is weak, and local banks are unwilling to invest in agriculture.

Privatization of the coffee sector is still ongoing, though it is four years after the government announced that it should have been completed by October 30, 2008. Though the process has been slower than planned, a series of reforms were initiated, including the decree to deregulate prices for coffee cherries and washed parchment, the enlargement of the Consultative Committee on the Commercialization of Coffee to include producers and all stakeholders in coffee production, the relaxation of restrictions on building new washing stations, and the liberalization of direct export sales. The governing policy and regulatory environment is vital to the effective functioning and to the ongoing process of liberalization and privatization of the coffee sector.

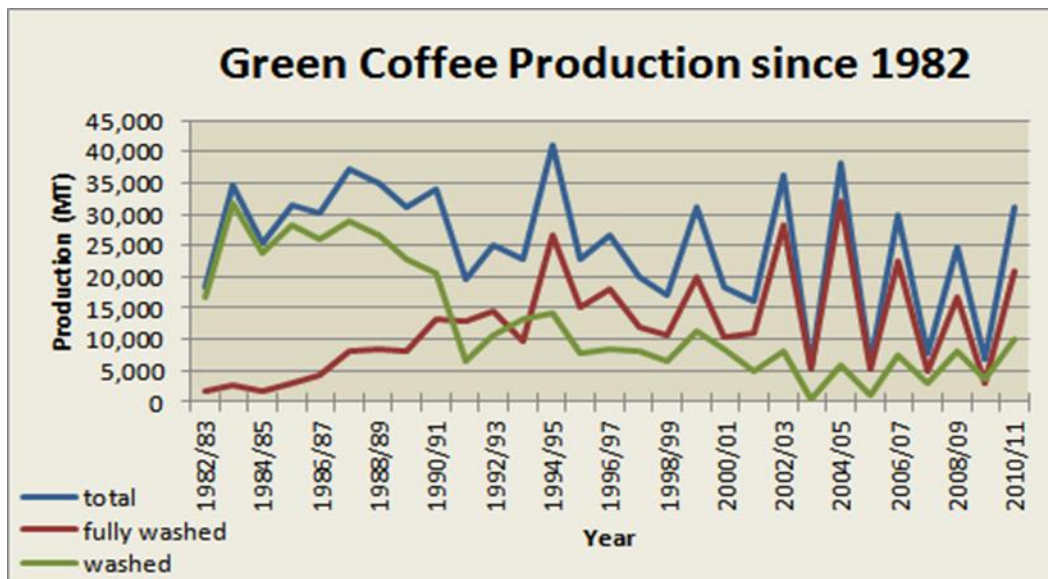
On December 2009, the Burundi government established ARFIC (Autorité de Régulation de la Filière Café), a regulatory agency for the coffee sector to replace OCIBU. ARFIC is the government’s regulatory and policy institution charged with guiding policy, monitoring production, maintaining official coffee statistics, certifying coffee quality and providing licenses to coffee exporters. As of today, the supporting institutions in the private sector such as InterCafé, Confederation Nationale des Associations de Caféiculteurs (CNAC), etc. are already in place and functioning. However, these new organizations are not yet well structured or ready to address all the issues related to the promotion of the coffee sector.

InterCafé is a national association of coffee sector stakeholders created June 1, 2009. The association comprises producers, processors, wet millers and exporters. Among its primary goals are to promote the quality of Burundi coffee through branding and marketing, and to unify the members of the industry to promote and set standards for growing, processing and exporting Burundi coffee. InterCafé is officially responsible for providing farmers with inputs and technical assistance but is not so far able to effectively play this role. The number of extension agents is not sufficient and the existing ones are not adequately trained to respond to the technical and training needs of the coffee farmers.

CNAC, the Burundi coffee grower confederation, is a nonprofit organization founded in 2004 and registered under the name Rundi: Urunani Mpuzamashi rahamwe y’Abarimyi b’Ikawa ku Rwego rw’Igihugu “CNAC-MURIMA W’ISANGI.” It comprises associations at the hillside level, unions of associations, cooperatives, and federations at the national level. CNAC has 127,999 members including 32,000 women (25 percent), 3226 Associations, 143 unions, 102 cooperatives, and five federations.

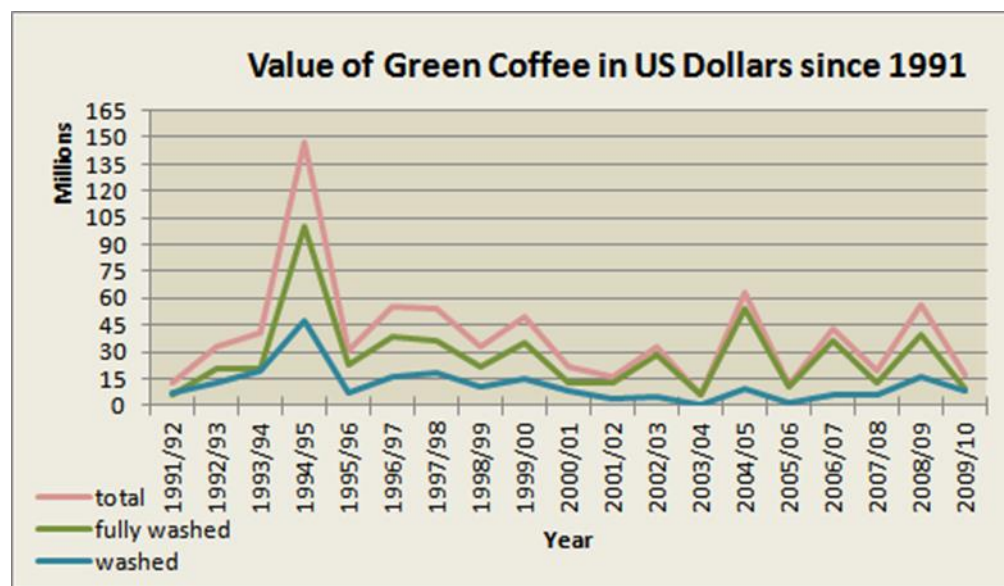
Many farmers do not have sufficient fertilizer because InterCafé orders only 1,000 tons of fertilizer per year for all its members. During field visits many of the coffee producer cooperatives mentioned that the quantity of chemical fertilizers they received from InterCafé through CNAC is not enough. If that situation persists it could impede the development of the coffee sector and the growth of cooperatives. In addition, the negative way the privatization of the coffee sector is perceived by some of the key players in the chain, such as the farmer associations, can impede the progressive growth of the Burundi coffee value chain. The following table illustrates the trends in the production and prices of coffee.

**Figure 1: Production of Washed and Fully Washed Burundi Green Coffee, 1982-2011**



Source: <http://www.cafeduburundi.com/production/production-data/>

**Figure 2: Value of Green Coffee in US Dollars, 1991-2010**



Source: <http://www.cafeduburundi.com/production/production-data/>

### **National Program on Food Security (2009-2015)**

Currently, in Burundi the overall deficit in terms of production of food staples (expressed in cereal equivalent) reaches about 470,000 tons per year. Agricultural productivity has also dropped tremendously due to acidic soils, lack of proper cultivation practices and other factors resulting in an increase in the price of food staples. The problem is that although the country derives most of its national income from agriculture, the sector remains underdeveloped. Of cultivated land, 90 percent is reserved for food crops and 80 percent of production is for national consumption. Much of the rural population, however, is not having its nutritional needs met. Food shortages increased dramatically in recent years affecting 75 percent of the population.

In Burundi, access to land remains the root cause of many conflicts among people living in the hillsides. Consequently, there is a pervasive level of poverty and chronic malnutrition that particularly affects women and children under the age of five. To address this chronic food shortage that vulnerable poor people are experiencing, the Burundi government put in place a National Program on Food Security (NPFS) supported by other subsector policies such as the strategic policy on livestock (DSP-Livestock), and the national strategy for fisheries. The government, however, invests no more than 5 percent of the total national budget in the sector while non-productive services take 60 percent to 70 percent.

The NPFS aims to overcome the current persistent food deficit. The plan is based on three main objectives: 1) improve the nutritional ratio for the population and reduce household vulnerability; 2) promote sound exploitation and management of natural resources; and 3) provide capacity building training (technical and organizational) to farmers.



## Overview of Gender Roles and Responsibilities in Burundian Society

*“The hen never sings in front of the rooster.”*

### Women in Society

Understanding gender roles in Burundian society requires an understanding of social, cultural, economic, and power relations that exist between women and men. In Burundi, as in any society, social groups have specific status and therefore the society has certain expectations of them. For the most part, Burundian society is patriarchal. A man has the privilege of being the chief of the family, the main decision maker. They would say *“urugo ni umugabo”* – *the family belongs to the husband*. In the traditional setting, women cannot participate in the management process of conflicts and/or violations of social norms. This role is solely assigned to men through a traditional mediation mechanism known as *“Bashingantahe.”* The *Bashingantahe* is a well-respected public forum during which only men are allowed to speak and make public decisions. Boys are prepared for this forum at an early age.

Women occupy a lower social status. In Burundi, a man has to pay two to three cows to the family of the girl she intend to marry as a dowry to get the parents’ consent. Therefore, after marriage the husband and the family of the husband consider the bride as their property. In the rural areas they continue to suffer more injustices. As goes the popular motto *“the hen never sings in front of the rooster.”* This saying stresses the fact that a woman should not speak out in public in the presence of men and should not speak before a man speaks. In traditional settings, giving birth to a girl is perceived differently by the society. Some proverbs such as *“umukobwa nta mwana umukobwa ni akarago k’abaraye”* literally meaning *“a girl is not a child but a mat for visitors”* as she will get married and leave her family one day. Women who give birth to only girls are looked down upon in traditional societies.



Burundians believe that the only way to preserve traditions and customs is through educating the children during their early years. Child education is the responsibility of the whole community and the philosophy behind it is commonly shared. The motto *“Igitikigoro rwaki kirigito”* literally means *“One has to straighten the tree before it grows big.”* In reality for girls, however, the mother is mainly responsible for their mental and physical development. As a young girl she will help her mother do household activities and work side by side with her in the family field. She is taught by her mother to be submissive and tolerant. The norms are transmitted from mothers to daughters. The society’s expectation is that she be *“Ura baama karantube urubeya”* (*be the charcoal and not the flame*). The majority of girls are kept home to do household work and are not sent to school.

Despite some recent progress, the country is still confronted with many issues of gender-based inequality. Many women in urban and rural areas continue to face gender-based violence in the form of wife beatings

and rape. Field interviews revealed that GBV is sometimes so common that it is not perceived of as a problem by women themselves; it is just the way things are. There was an even higher level of GBV during the civil war when many women were raped.

## **Women in Economic Development**

Generally, women's access to land is very limited. Land is closely tied to wealth in Burundian society but legally women do not have the privilege of owning land. A woman's access to resources is limited to the right of usufruct and by law she has no right to inherit. A Burundian woman may not dispose of or mortgage any property without the permission of her husband. The beliefs are that economic autonomy of women will erode the regular power structure, in which men are the main decision makers and are superior to women, and that men hold full control over a household's economic resources.

Despite these obstacles, women play an important role in Burundi's economic development but still remain the poorest among the majority of poor Burundians. Eighty-five percent of Burundian women are farmers. They form 77 percent of the active population in the sector. Without access to equipment and tools, agriculture techniques and practices are still archaic for poor rural women farmers. They do not have much access to agricultural inputs such as machinery, fertilizers or pesticides compared to their male counterparts. Therefore, their productivity is less than it could be.

Studies conducted in 2004 show that rural women play a very important role in the Burundi family economy. Twenty one percent (21 percent) of households are headed by women and 60 percent of the disasters of war were women. In rural areas, they are the main actors in the production of coffee as well as in legume/bean production. However, as already mentioned, women have little or no control over productive assets and in many cases have no decision making power over the use of the family income. Therefore, their lower productivity is adversely affecting overall agricultural production. On the other hand, coffee production can be a contributing factor to gender-based violence mainly during harvest time when cash becomes more available and men use violence to extract money from women and then put it to less than productive use, such as purchasing alcohol or spending on a mistress.

## **Violence Against Women**

*"It is time for all of us to assume our responsibility to go beyond condemning this behavior, to taking concrete steps to end it, to make it socially unacceptable, to recognize it not cultural; it is criminal."*  
(Secretary of State Hillary Clinton in a speech in 2009).

In Burundi, women are suffering from different types of gender-based violence. Throughout the 13 long years of civil war in Burundi, women and young girls were victims of many acts of violence. The most common practices were sexual abuse and rape. In Burundian society to openly talk about sex is a taboo. Very often, victims remain silent and do not report rape or abuse to their families because they are afraid of being rejected not only by the family but also by the whole community. An unmarried girl reporting sexual abuse could cost her the opportunity of finding a husband. And for a woman who is already married, reporting rape would be tantamount to signing off on her own divorce.

In Burundi, gender-based violence is particularly common among Muslim women. Thirteen percent of Burundi's population is Muslim. Economically, they are relatively better off; however, many of these women are facing gender-based discrimination related to their health. Although the Burundi government

is committed to improving the health of mothers and children by establishing a free health care policy for pregnant women, Muslim women are not benefiting from the new national policy, because their husbands are not letting them go to be seen by male doctors on the grounds of their faith.

## **Women in Politics**

Politically, women are behind-the-scenes actors. Remember the popular saying mentioned before, “*the hen never sings in front of the rooster.*” Women’s participation in public decision-making is limited, though women have played key roles in the peace building process at different times. Following the Arusha agreement in 2000, women actively participated in peace building and national reconciliation efforts at all levels. They have organized sensitization debates nationwide around topics such as the role of women in the consolidation of peace, the social reinsertion of the repatriated and displaced in the aftermath of war, the role of women in the disarmament of civilians, the fight against violence based on gender, and the reform of the security sector to give women a proper place in the restoration of peace.

There is a constitutional act that stipulates that all men are equal without any distinction of sex, origin, opinion race or religion. The 2005 constitution establishes a 30 percent quota for women’s representation in decision making structures. That includes government, parliament and senate. Following the presidential election in 2005 more women have been elected in decision-making positions. In parliament, 36 women were elected out 118 (34.6 percent) and a woman led parliament. In the senate, 34.6 percent of the senators were women, with women serving as both vice presidents. A woman was also appointed as vice president of socio-economic issues and seven women were appointed ministers out of 20 (35 percent). At the provincial level, four women became governors of provinces (23 percent). At the commune level, 13 women were elected head of commune, with 7 as presidents and 38 as vice presidents of commune councils.

As of today, women are in high level decision-making positions in Burundi, including 32 percent of the national assembly, 46 percent of the senate, and 38 percent of the cabinet. Regarding peace building committees, 30 percent are women; and at the province level, 40 percent of the members of the development committees are women. This is a significant accomplishment for women in Burundi and the new trend should be reinforced and maintained to further increase women’s participation in the management of public life.

## **Country Strategies and Approaches for Gender Inclusion**

Globalization and the adaption of democracy in Burundi make for a unique opportunity for women to effectively participate in decision-making processes regarding the country’s social, economic and political development. The Burundi government has ratified many international conventions regarding gender issues. The current political environment facilitates an increasing amount of civil society organizations at national and local levels, women-owned microfinance institutions, and development of the private sector.

The March 18, 2005 Constitution of Burundi integrates various international texts already ratified by the government related to human rights. Important laws and legal texts have been developed and promulgated for improving the status of women. These include the Universal Declaration of human rights of December 10, 1948; International Covenants related to human rights of Dec. 16, 1966; the African Charter of

Human and People's rights of June 18, 1981; the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discriminations against Women (CEDEF) was ratified by the decree number 1/006 on April 04, 1991. Officers from the national army, the police, and teachers received training on gender-based violence. Gender focal points have developed within the national police.

On Sept. 30, 2003 the Republic of Burundi, adopted a National Gender Policy (NGP-PNG) to provide the government and its partners a gender integration framework in all sectors of national development. The policy aims to eliminate discrimination between men and women and promote fundamental human rights. The policy was designed to serve as a gender equality and integration reference and guide for both the government and all its development partners. The underlying principle of the PNG is that men and women are given the opportunities to fully enjoy their rights, play their roles and responsibilities, develop their abilities and contribute as equal partners to the building of a just and prosperous society for all, as well as to the economic, social, cultural and political development of Burundi. Among the priorities set in the PNG are: agricultural development and fighting poverty, maintaining peace and security, fighting violence against women, fighting HIV/AIDS, and promoting access to information and communication.

To ensure the effective application of the gender policy, the Burundi government put responsibility on different institutional mechanisms: a national gender committee that includes the government through its sectorial ministries and the ministry in charge of the promotion of gender equality, the local administrative bodies (provincial and communal), the parliament, the committees and national councils, a National Gender Council and its Executive Secretariat. The role of the National Gender Council is to coordinate different stakeholder actions.

## **Policy Application**

The Burundi government, through its National Gender Policy (NGP), aims to: ensure that women, men, boys and girls have equal and fair access to economic opportunities such as employment and credit control; promote initiatives to reduce poverty among women heads of household as well as widows to strengthen their economic power and social status; protect the environment through better management practices of natural resources; and end the discrimination of women in the housing policy.

The implementation of the national gender policy requires mobilization, communication, collaboration and coordination among all actors involved in the promotion of gender issues. To support the NGP the Burundi government put in place some mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of the policy. Among them are: the National Gender Council, the Gender Technical Committee, and the Permanent Executive Secretariat for the National Gender Council. Although there is now a gender focal point within each Ministerial department, the lack of expertise and gender integration skills inhibits their effectiveness.

Constitutionally, there are three fundamental reforms to increase women's participation in politics: a minimum quota of representation of women in parliament and the government is set at 30 percent; women's inclusion in the armed and defense corps, and more women nominated as judges. On the legislative level, the statutes of the defense and security corps now require fair consideration in the recruitment, appointment and promotion of judges.

Regarding violence against women, the Burundi government reformed the criminal code to reinforce the protection of women against gender-based violence. Under the new code rape was identified as a serious crime. There exists a “Unité de Protection des Mineurs et des Mœurs” that the Burundian National Police Force uses to address gender issues. Thirty percent of the members of the peace building and stabilization committee are women. At the national level there is an action plan regarding the implementation of the United Nations Council 1325 Resolution on the Elimination of all forms of gender-based violence.

Regarding maternal health there have been improvements following the decision of the government to subsidize child birth. The rate of assisted births increased from 22.9 percent in 2005 to 56.3 percent in 2008.

Fighting HIV/AIDS and limiting transmission of HIV from the mother to the child (PTME) remains a priority for the Government. Other donors like USAID support the Burundi government in the provision of anti-retroviral drugs to people infected with the virus.

In leveling the disparity between girls and boys education in working toward making public schools free so families do not have to choose which of their children attend. Only 24 percent of girls attend college.

The economic rehabilitation of Burundian women, particularly those living in rural areas, remains a priority of the government. So, the Burundi government, in its “Cadre Stratégique de Croissance et de Lutte Contre la Pauvreté – Poverty Reduction Strategy” (CSLP), stresses the importance of women’s participation at all levels of decision making processes to ensure that their needs and concerns are taken into account in developing new programs. Also, to increase women’s access to information and communication, the Burundi government approved in 2008 the creation of a women’s radio program called “*Iiwiry’Umukenyenzi – Women’s Voice.*” It is the first community radio program created by the association “*Dushirehamwe - Let’s Get Together.*” Its main goal is to bring about positive change to social and economic relations between women and men through education, information and communications (IT) technologies.

For the first time in history, the Burundi government authorized women’s participation in the deliberations of the “*Bashingantahe*” institutes. These are institutions in charge of managing conflicts at different social levels. For women, use of the “*Intache*” – a stick symbolizing straightness and integrity that is held during deliberations – was forbidden, but it is now permitted.

Despite all the will of the Government to promote gender equality and integration in all aspects of the national life, the application of policies remains problematic. At present, non-application of policies is due in part to institutional problems. Only 1 percent of the government’s budget is allocated to the ministry in charge of gender. Also, persistent socio-cultural obstacles continue to impede women’s contribution in economic development and active participation in the management of public life.

## **Civil Society Organizations in Burundi**

The 2005 Constitution states that “The rights and duties proclaimed and guaranteed inter alia by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the African Charter of Human and Peoples’ Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child are an integral part of the

Constitution of the Republic of Burundi...” These fundamental rights are not subject to any restriction or derogation, except as warranted by the public interest or the protection of a fundamental right.” (Article 19). In the same spirit, Articles 31 and 32 of the constitution guarantee the freedoms of expression and association.

## **General Overview of Civil Society Organizations in Burundi**

Following general elections in 2005, there was an emergence of civil society organizations in Burundi. The Ministry of Interior oversees and monitors civil society organizations periodically but there is no specific department responsible for supervising or supporting them. Civil society organizations are required by law to provide the Ministry of Interior with an annual report detailing their activities undertaken during the year. The law grants the interior minister the power to require any organization to provide additional information and documents concerning its activities.

There are a variety of organizations classified as non-state actors working for the general interest of civil society such as associations, unions, cooperatives, women’s organizations, youth organizations, professional organizations, specialized women’s organizations, federations, etc. All these organizations operate in different sectors and defend different interests. In agriculture, there is indeed a multitude of organizations based in both rural and urban areas. Most of them are not well structured and have many weaknesses. Members of community-based organizations are often illiterate, organizational structures often lack internal democratic governance, there are no sound or transparent management practices and there is a lack of lobbying and advocacy capacity to defend member interests.

There are some organizations, however, at provincial and national levels that are better structured and operational. Among these are specialized organizations such as: *Dushirehanwe* (Réseau des Associations de Femmes, a network of women associations with 352 members; the Collectif des Associations et Organisations des Femmes du Burundi (CAFOB), a collective of women’s organizations with 52 members; and the Women’s Initiative for Self-Empowerment (WISE), a women-owned microcredit bank created in 2007 by the Association des Femmes d’Affaires du Burundi (AFAB), an association of Burundian business women. The National Federation of Cooperatives in Burundi - Fédération Nationale des Cooperatives du Burundi (FENACOBUR), is a network of microcredit institutions grouping 85 microfinance institutions with more than 100,000 members; it targets small women farmers and vendors to provide them with credits and training. The “Caisse Coopérative d’Epargne et de Crédit Mutuel (CECM) has more than 20,000 members (80 percent women). These organizations seem to be well structured and functional and have received funding from donors such as ONUFEM, International Alert, Dutch, UNESCO, and Care International. They work closely with rural communities, particularly women-focused, and provide them with some capacity building and training in leadership, income generation activities, human rights, gender-based violence, business management, conflict management and peace promotion.

## **Donor Support**

In Burundi, bilateral and multilateral organizations consider gender as the cornerstone of building more sustainable social and economic development. Through an Interagency Committee, they are coordinating

programs and budgets to support the government's gender integration policy. The Burundi government also put in place in December 2005 a National Aid Coordination Committee (CNCA).

USAID, and other donors such as United Nations Funds for Population Activities (UNFPA), United Nations Development Funds for Women (UNIFEM), and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) address gender issues through capacity building, economic empowerment, political participation, actions to eliminate gender-based violence. UNIFEM is working with women parliamentarians to strengthen their capacity to actively participate in policy debates by enhancing their ability to effectively play oversight roles and defend national interests. Regarding gender-based violence a coordination body of women's organizations was established and an action plan to ensure effective implementation of UN Council 1325 Resolution was launched. Regarding health, USAID through PEPFAR (\$18.5 million) is considerably contributing to fight HIV/AIDS and provide health education activities, support orphan and vulnerable children, and provide medicine to affected women.

Many donors are also involved in agriculture development. USAID is implementing the Burundi Agribusiness Program (BAP) that has contributed to Burundi gaining widespread attention in the specialty coffee community. For instance, USAID, in collaboration with the East Africa Fine Coffee Association (EAFCA) and the Alliance for Coffee Excellence (ACE), has trained a pool of Burundians to become professional cuppers to provide the high quality coffees selection process and reinforce the traceability systems of coffee. Following the cupping training many of the cuppers signed contracts with new enterprises that have emerged since the liberalization of the coffee sector. Testament to the success of the USAID efforts, Burundi was selected to be the second East African country to host the coveted Cup of Excellence competition in 2012.

Other donors such as Care International, World Vision, and German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) are working in food security with a focus on dried beans (capacity building to improve productivity, conservation techniques, nutrition training, and building bean storage).

## **GENDER ROLES IN THE COFFEE VALUE CHAIN**

Many women surveyed indicated that they are usually involved in mulching activities, collecting and sorting cherries during harvest time, and transporting coffee on their heads to the washing stations. Many of the women working in the coffee value chain, particularly those by the hillsides, lack adequate tools for production and transportation. They normally walk long distances to washing stations.

Among the women who participated in BAP activities, some have made remarkable achievements. In Ngozi, the association "*Twungubumwe*" – Let's Get Together was assessed. The association was created in 1998 with 30 members, mainly widows. Their main goals are to provide help to orphans in their community address malnutrition.

The president of Twungubumwe and another woman, Mrs. Claudette, were among the women whose plots were selected as BAP demonstration farms. Mrs. Claudette asserted that as a result of BAP assistance in cultivation and fertilization, her coffee trees are now producing up to five kilograms of cherries per coffee tree, compared to one kilogram before program assistance.

A SWOT analysis of the coffee value chain in Burundi reveals the following:

**Strengths:** The Burundi government is committed to privatize coffee production after being the primary actor since independence. This could be an opportunity to increase private investment in the sector, and this could represent an opportunity to increase gender equality by investing in emerging women entrepreneurs. As farmers form associations and cooperatives, USAID-BAP activities are helping coffee producers become better organized and they have seen positive improvement in production and processing techniques, and an expansion of more attractive international marketing activities, particularly for high quality coffee. Both small scale and large scale producers are more engaged in producing coffee and in increasing quantity and improving quality. Based on the fact that many financial institutions (formal and non- formal) are reluctant to finance the agriculture sector, USAID’s financial assistance through the DCA loan guarantee program was a good opportunity to increase access to finance for actors in the value chain.

**Weaknesses:** Maintaining a continuous growth of the coffee value chain is a big challenge in Burundi. Coffee production depends on rainfall. With the current ongoing problem of erosion and climate change, coffee production has become increasingly cyclical with a high production year followed by a sharp fall in production the following year. In addition to these natural challenges, producers have only limited control of quality, particularly with respect to “the potato taste,” for which the causes and remedies are not yet fully known. Many coffee producer associations are weak and lack adequate internal democratic governance practices. Many of the coffee producers, mainly women, are illiterate and have limited access to appropriate extension services, land and finances.

**Opportunities:** The Burundi government has adopted a National Agricultural Investment Plan and the privatization of the coffee sector. Today, the privatization of the coffee sector could be a unique opportunity to foster rural economic growth in general and increase women’s access to more revenue in particular. Actually, a limited number of women entrepreneurs are involved in the coffee value chain. One woman though recently bought seven privatized coffee stations and owns a large coffee plantation and hires field workers (men and women). She helped some women get organized and provides them with some technical training in coffee production and in developing income generation activities (livestock promotion, 150 goats for 300 association members). Increasing livestock and growing plants that can be used as fertilizer may minimize the costs of composting as the animals could be a good source for manure. She is also exploring prospects for production of certified organic coffee. There are not many women like her at this level on the value chain but she is a good inspiration for rural women farmers. Many of the women interviewed by the team asserted that they do not own land. They work on family land that is under the control of men in the family. In some cases, however, they do have small plots under their control to plant beans and other vegetables for consumption and for local sale.

Currently, different actors are getting better organized. Currently there is an increasing number of associations, cooperatives and confederations in the hillsides, provinces, and on the national and international level aiming to improve the quality and quantity of production. There are some formal financial institutions, and women-owned micro-finance groups are becoming more interested in agriculture financing. Decentralization of control in the coffee chain and in government institutions could also be seen as an opportunity to promote local development. This can include the involvement of local



elected leaders to support the sector by taking into account issues related to promoting the coffee value chain while developing their communal development plan and budget.

**Threats:** The major threat is the slowdown of the privatization process by the government. Who is in charge of what? The enabling environment with respect to investment and help to the coffee sector continues to hinder development. The newly established institutions (InterCafé, ARFIC, CNAC) are not effective enough to respond to member interests in the coffee value chain and it is not certain that they will become fully effective. For example, InterCafé is in charge of providing agricultural inputs to farmers but it is not capable of meeting their needs. There is also a lack of qualified technical assistance and government extension workers are not effective. Another threat keeping women from integrating into the value chain is gender-based violence.

## **Women's Access to Land**

Traditionally in Burundi, women are not equal to men. According to Burundi culture, a woman has no right to inherit – only the son can inherit from the father. Therefore, Burundian women have no access to land although they are very active in agriculture and in the production of coffee and legumes in particular.

In fact, after the 2005 elections, many donors helped the Burundi government address the issue of land management and ownership. Through technical assistance and financial support the Burundi government drafted a new Land Code and worked on the resolution dispute of the National Commission for Land and Other Possessions (CNTB). The Burundi government also received capacity building assistance on how to register property and how the judiciary and informal institutions can resolve disputes. Further support for the new policy of decentralization of land administration was given at local levels. One objective was to ensure that women have access to land though the issue of land entitlement is still not resolved. A draft bill exists but has not yet been adopted. The majority of the male population fears losing family properties for the male side of the family if women are allowed to inherit land. The process is blocked.

## **Women's Position in the Decision-Making Processes**

In Burundi, coffee remains one the major cash crops in rural communities. Women play essential roles in the coffee value chain. The fact that coffee is the main source of rural incomes is also the root cause of gender-based violence, mainly because, during harvest time when cash becomes more available, disputes arise for how it is spent. During the evaluation, many of the women encountered asserted that based on their social status they have no decision-making power regarding the management of the income derived from coffee. They remain trapped in continuous poverty and live in extremely precarious conditions. Many of them abandoned the family coffee plantation to work on other crops for subsistence. In recent years this has resulted in a decline in coffee quality and productivity.

There are increasing numbers of associations, cooperatives and confederations in hillsides, provinces, national and international levels aiming to improve quality and quantity of production. But because of their low social status, their poor average literate capacity, and weak level of organization, women are not adequately represented in coffee producer cooperatives and confederations at the province and national levels. The president of CNAR affirms that women are afraid of being elected and that in any case, coffee belongs to the head of the family. In such cases, small women farmers and women's associations are likely

to face more capacity constraints, which could hinder the development of the coffee sector and effectiveness the coffee cooperatives and confederations.

## **Women's Access to Agricultural Inputs**

Since 2007 the Burundi government has launched the privatization process of the coffee sector but access to agricultural inputs including fertilizers for the majority of the farmers remains limited. For women, gaining access to inputs is more difficult than it is for men. In Burundi, although women are actively involved in coffee production, decisions regarding agricultural inputs remain the responsibility of the men in the family. Women are also confronted with more constraints such access to cultivable land, limited and limited economic assets.

Association Inter-professionnelle du Café de Burundi (InterCafé) was created following the privatization of the coffee sector. Officially, InterCafé is authorized to provide farmers with fertilizer. They are so far not able to respond to the needs of more than 80 to 90 percent of the farmers. InterCafé orders only 1,000 metric tons per year, needs are about 12,000 metric tons. Many of the women interviewed said that they do not control the purchase of the chemical fertilizers because they say the husband is responsible. Regarding the other crops they grow sometimes, they buy fertilizers at the local market through private vendors. When asked if they use fertilizers for bean production the answer was generally that they do not use any chemical fertilizers on beans because of storage problems. According to them if they use fertilizers the beans cannot be stored for long periods. The reason given by a business man in the sector is that when they used fertilizers one season and not the next it decreases productivity, an opinion perhaps not fully grounded in fact. But for diverse reasons, and despite recommendations to use fertilizers, many women prefer not to use their cash to buy chemical fertilizers.

Another major constraint to women's empowerment in agriculture is limited access to agricultural production resources. They also participate timidly in technical training provided by extension workers. In Burundi, there is lack of sufficient and qualified extension workers in general and the ones working in rural areas mostly work with male farmers. In some cases, women are purposely excluded from training programs.

## **Women's Access to Finances: Constraints and Prospects**

One recurrent problem faced by women farmers is limited access to credit. Many farmers, particularly women, due to lack of collateral, cannot obtain credit with either formal or non-formal financial institutions. The country's financial sector is dominated by formal banks (shareholders of 75 percent of total funds). Currently there are seven commercial banks, one development bank, one bank for housing and more than ten microcredit financial institutions in Burundi.

Many Burundians, particularly among the rural population, do not have a bank account. Only 2 percent have an account with a bank and among them less than 0.5 percent has received credit from a bank. According to the 2008 rural household survey, the limited credit that farmers get often comes from informal arrangements with friends or relatives or other non-formal credit sources. Microcredit institutions are often the only financial entities operating in rural areas and are the main formal provider of credit to women in agriculture. Their market penetration, however, is weak: 7 percent for credit and 26

percent for savings. One positive element of microfinance institutions is that they will require members to save first so they can increase their credit line before they give credit. They often require collateral substitutes such as group guarantees of repayment and they usually apply high interest rates (often twice or more going bank rates) to provide credit, which should enable them to cover the higher cost of small loans.

Today, different actors are getting better organized. There are some formal financial institutions, and women-owned microfinance institutions are becoming more interested in agricultural financing. Among them are: The National Federation of Cooperatives in Burundi - Fédération Nationale des Cooperatives du Burundi (FENACOBUR), a network of microcredit institutions grouping 85 microfinance institutions with more than 100,000 members, The National Bank for Economic Development - Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique (BNDE), and Women's Initiative for Self-Empowerment (WISE), a woman-owned microcredit bank created in 2007 by the Association of Burundian Business Women-Association des Femmes d'Affaires du Burundi (AFAB). They target women small farmers and vendors to provide them with credit and training. Also, "Caisse Coopérative d'Épargne et de Crédit Mutuel (CECM), which was created in 1995 and has more than 20,000 members (80 percent women), provides credit to small farmers, particularly to women (70 percent), though not in the coffee sector but in other sectors such as rice, vegetables, beans and fruit. They usually provide credit to women through small groups rather than to individual women. In order to access credit women need to open a savings account and be a member of the bank for at least six months. The amount given to women is between 100,000 and 200,000 Burundi francs and the bank applies 8 percent interest. Compared to other banks this is a low rate but it does not give long-term loans (9 months maximum). The bank also provides technical training to beneficiaries in: capacity building, business management, and health related issues.

In Kirundo, one of the provinces visited during the assessment, the coffee farmers' cooperative put in place its own microcredit system to facilitate members' access to finance. The local microcredit institution is "Fonds de Solidarité pour le Développement – FonsDev." FonsDev provides loans to members at a reasonable rate (12 percent per annum compared to 17 - 24 percent per annum imposed by other microcredit and formal banks). According to the cashier, a young woman who attended school up to the 6th grade, FonsDev has helped many farmers access credit to meet urgent family needs.

## **LEGUME/BEAN VALUE CHAIN AND PRODUCTION TRENDS**

### **Bean Varieties and Production trends**

Before the civil war, annual production of beans was estimated at 290,000 tons per year. Beans were grown by more than 90 percent of households living on plots less than 0.5 ha. Most farmers (71 percent) grow beans using an intercropping system compared to the monoculture systems (24 percent). According to an FOA 2010 classification, beans are the third-most produced crop in Burundi after bananas and sweet potatoes. The northern provinces are the biggest bean producers (Kirundi, Ngozi, Gitega, and Muyinga). Women in Burundi are primarily responsible for bean production and postharvest handling. They use long

hoes to cultivate the hillsides, sometimes even with babies on their backs. Because of these archaic methods they have to work harder and for longer hours and their production level is relatively very low.

The Burundi seed regulatory system is weak and there is a lack of distribution and marketing networks. These combined factors limit women farmers' access to improved seeds. Farmers, particularly women, usually use part of the beans harvested from the previous season as seed. The "Institut des Science Agronomique du Burundi" (ISABU) is the only seed research institute and provider of new varieties of seeds. FAO and other NGOs also occasionally provide farmers with seeds.



There are many varieties of beans both ground covering and climbing that are cultivated in Burundi. Beans fix their own nitrogen in the soil and are rich in protein.

Among the bean varieties grown in Burundi, there are red, white, multi-colored, black beans and yellow beans. Yellow beans are very popular and they are mostly grown by eastern Burundians. The semi-arid climate is favorable there. In Burundi, farmers usually intercrop beans with other crops to take advantage of symbiotic properties. For example, for ground covering beans, they usually grow them under bananas because banana plants provide help filter sunlight. Climbing beans are intercropped with maize because the nitrogen released by beans helps maize grow and the beans use the cornstalks as a trellis.

During the last few years bean production has decreased considerably and the country is importing most of its beans from Tanzania, Rwanda and

Uganda. The poor productivity of beans is influenced by factors such as pests and diseases, climate change, soil fertility, and insufficient rain fall. The production process of beans constitutes a series of important social interactions between members of the family and neighbors. Within any rural family involved in agriculture, there will be at least a small plot reserved to grow beans for family consumption. Once ripe, bean pods are collected, usually transported atop the heads of farmers (mainly women) and bundled away for drying. Once dry, the harvest is carried to the family, still to be further dried, as needed, and then processed. To get the beans out of pods, the beans are "beaten," which is normally done by men. Then the women usually sort the beans and store the pods for use as animal fodder during the dry season.



Traditionally, beans were not considered as source of income for many famers, but today beans are the most marketable food commodity in Burundi. Most households, traders and women (90 percent) are involved in bean marketing. Beans are also traded informally across borders. Bean traders, however, are

confronted by a major marketing problem, that is a lack of information regarding market price variations, potential suppliers and buyers, new seeds, and agronomic issues.

During the assessment, women were asked the following questions.

*Who in the household decides on what variety of beans to cultivate?*

Almost all the women stated that they choose the variety because they know better than men. They are the ones who cook the beans for the whole family.

*Who makes the decisions on how much to sell after harvest?*

For the majority, beans are cultivated for household consumption only. For some who may sometimes sell part of their harvest, the women decide on the use of the money earned from the sale and the money is almost always invested in the family again.

According to many informants, climbing beans produce yields two or more times the yields of non-climbing varieties, but some farmers continue to grow low-productive varieties of beans because, in part, they lack staking materials for climbing beans. More important is farmers' limited knowledge on the best staking methods. Another problem, according to a large trader in Bujumbura, is "the weak structure of the sector and the non-involvement of the government." According to him, sometimes because of a lack of storage capacity and a lack of means to process beans (drying equipment) beans can get a fungus. To avoid that and based on seasonal differences in prices between Burundi and Rwanda, they sometimes sell their beans to vendors from Rwanda when the Rwanda government restricts bean sales in July/August and then later buy beans from Rwanda as price differentials change in October/November.

**Table 1: Bean Production Trends from 2005 to 2010 (tons)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Province of Bubanza</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>5,081</b>	<b>4,780</b>	<b>3,846</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>3,726</b>
Mpanda	216					
Musigati	1,935					
Gihanga	121					
<b>Province of Cibitoke</b>	<b>5,344</b>	<b>5,003</b>	<b>4,887</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>3,827</b>
Buganda	897					
Mugina	897					
Bukinanyana	449					
Rugombo	646					
<b>Province of Gitega</b>	<b>28,738</b>	<b>27,901</b>	<b>27,008</b>	<b>22,705</b>	<b>24,724</b>	<b>24,741</b>
Bugendana	8 471					
Mutaho	1 027					
<b>Province of Karuzi</b>	<b>19,532</b>	<b>19,250</b>	<b>18,832</b>	<b>17,198</b>	<b>17,489</b>	<b>17,381</b>
Bugenyuzi	612.5					
Gitaramuka	3,382	2,955	2,883	3,040		
Buhiga	1,487	1,699	1,873			

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mutumba	1,475					
Nyabikere	900					
<b>Province of Kayanza</b>	<b>25 517</b>	<b>25,101</b>	<b>23,812</b>	<b>22,357</b>	<b>23,550</b>	<b>23,248</b>
Muhanga	3,024					
Rango	2,369					
Butaganzwa	1,327					
Gatara	1,312					
Gahombo	2,741					
Kayanza	816					
<b>Province of Muramvya</b>	<b>13 310</b>	<b>13,424</b>	<b>12,150</b>	<b>12,289</b>	<b>13,075</b>	<b>12,911</b>
Bukeye	2,368					
Kiganda	5,559					
Mbuye	2,851					
Rutegama	1,132					
<b>Province of Ngozi</b>	<b>30,440</b>	<b>29,134</b>	<b>29,463</b>	<b>30,040</b>	<b>32,251</b>	<b>31,715</b>
Busiga	4,907					
Mwumba	357					
Gashikanwa	2,279					
Ngozi	4,662					
<b>Total Burundi</b>	<b>214,206</b>	<b>208,951</b>	<b>205,196</b>	<b>189,661</b>	<b>202,934</b>	<b>201,551</b>

## Trends in Bean Consumption

For many years beans have been an important part of the Burundi diet. It is a good source of protein, especially when meat is unaffordable. In Burundi, dry beans are the most important staple crop. In fact, beans have a central role in family nutrition. Beans are consumed by all ethnic groups, without any socio-economic difference. The average annual consumption per capita is about 60 kilograms per year. According to an FAO report, beans are the most important subsistence food staple for small-scale farmers. The common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris L*) is the primary source of protein (21 percent), carbohydrates (60 percent), minerals (iron, zinc) and vitamins (19 percent). Beans are consumed at breakfast, lunch and dinner though two meals per day are more common among poor rural families. They are also beneficial as part of the diet recommended for people living with HIV/AIDS.

## Structure and Organization of the Sector

The bean sector in Burundi is not well structured and the regulatory and certification system is weak. Government involvement in the sector is not very evident. Farmers lack production materials and skills to adopt in new techniques and methods. Improved seeds exist, but are scarce. Poor women farmers continue to produce beans in a disorganized way with limited capacity to control and manage their own production. On the hillsides they may be members of some type of associations but they are not well structured. A women's group in Ngozi said that their group members work together and pool resources to produce

beans to share among themselves. Depending on the season they can each have 20 kilograms that they use and save for household consumption.

According to a UNDP baseline study, most farmers (66 percent) sell part of their bean harvest at very low prices right after harvest. Other farmers (16 percent) need cash immediately and sell their harvest in advance. Only 6 percent of the farmers store beans to sell when prices are higher. It is important to note, however, that only 1 percent of rural families have an individual granary, the majority (90 percent) of households store the beans in the house; 7 percent share a collective granary.

## Future Growth Potential, Opportunities and Linkages

In Burundi, the agriculture sector in general presents some good opportunities for increases in productivity. There are some institutional constraints, however, that the sector faces. Women make up a majority of the sector but they are largely illiterate and they have little purchasing power or access to agriculture finances. There is also very little support from the private sector.

The most important actors in the bean value chain are:

*National organizations:* Burundi Institute of Agronomic Sciences (ISABU), Department of Seeds and Plants Promotion (DSPP), Provincial Direction of Agriculture and Livestock (DAPE)

*International Organizations:* Food Agricultural Organization (FAO), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), World Vision, Care International, Red Cross

*Private Sector:* WASA Salvator and Misago

Most of the businesses related to beans are family owned (98 percent) and are based in Bujumbura. Among the bean traders met for this assessment, a women-owned business in Bujumbura plays an important role in bean marketing. It provides beans to the government (for prisons and the army), and organizations such as FAO and Red Cross. Based on her estimates, she can buy tons of beans (5,000 to 6000 metric tons) but the price depends on production, market demands and the season. She also faces funding problems because sometimes the government does not pay right away and it can take many months before they can get paid; but she could be penalized if she does not meet the order.

A SWOT analysis show the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of investing in the legume-bean value chain.

**Strengths:** Beans are grown by most households and can be harvested three times a year. Farmers have a long history of growing beans and therefore have some traditional knowledge of bean production. When dried well they can be conserved for months. Beans are part of the national diet, and are generally consumed by all families in Burundi. The bean leaves are a good source of iron for pregnant women and children under five. The pods can also be used for animal fodder for goats and other animals.

**Weaknesses:** Farmers lack chemical fertilizers and do not have enough organic manure. The prices of both chemical and organic fertilizers can be relatively high for poor famers. Bean production depends largely on rainfall so when the rainy season is bad, so too are harvests. Because of low productivity, seed availability is limited. ISABU's pre-base seed production is not enough to cover the needs of all the

farmers and there are insufficient suppliers who can multiply the pre-base and base (foundation) seed for farm use. Farmers do not receive the necessary technical support because of a lack of qualified and available extension workers. There is also limited access to credit and when available, high interest rates are applied. Beans are often attacked by insects such as weevils and the price in storage losses and other costs are too much to absorb for poor farmers. Improper or damp storage facilities can also affect quality and there are limited bean processing facilities in Burundi (unlike Rwanda). The Bean sector is poorly organized in terms of production and marketing and there are large fluctuations in prices because of unpredictable markets, weather, and government policies in Burundi and neighboring countries (which sometimes block bean exports to Burundi).

**Opportunities:** Farmers are increasingly switching to higher yielding climbing beans, which can produce two or more times the production of the traditional bush beans. Some provinces like Gitega and Karuzi have storage facilities for beans. More women are growing and selling beans. Beans can be a good source of income for women and they generally control the income received, using it for the family. Some women are starting to get organized in associations. Organized groups make it much easier to target them and women and train them in agricultural techniques, processing techniques, nutrition, business skills and marketing development, organizational development and networking.

**Threats:** The major problem is women's access to land. Many of the women interviewed said that they are renting the land to grow vegetables and beans. As the land they rent usually consists of small plots (e.g., ¼ of a hectare) they also buy beans from other farmers to sell. Also, beans can easily deteriorate if not dried and stored properly. Beans are always susceptible to climatic hazards that can limit production and cause a food shortages, income losses and malnutrition concerns.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the significant role women play in agriculture, their status remains limited because many are illiterate, lack technical skills and most work with inadequate production inputs and tools. This assessment reveals that gender inequalities in Burundi are widespread. As stated in USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, no society can develop sustainably without increasing and transforming the distribution of opportunities, resources, and choices for males and females so that they have equal power to shape their own lives and contribute to their communities. Secretary of State Hilary Clinton said “achieving our objectives for global development will demand accelerated efforts to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment. Otherwise, peace and prosperity will have their own glass ceiling.” In Burundi, gender-based violence is still pervasive, regardless of the country’s policies and approaches in place. Vice President Joe Biden said, in the *United States Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally*, “violence against women is an epidemic.” He also says in the report that “violence robs women and girls of their full potential and causes untold human suffering. Violence against women impedes economic development, threatens peace and prosperity and prohibits full participation in civic life.” Also, USAID’s Global Health Initiative (GHI) stresses the importance of addressing women, girls, and gender equality regarding health. A core objective of GHI is to improve health outcomes among women and girls, both for their own sake and because of the centrality of women to the health of their families and communities. In the long term, improving the health of women



enhances their productivity and social and economic participation. Improving women's health also benefits, now and in the future, the social and economic development of families, communities and nations. USAID/Burundi should address gender-based violence at all levels of program design and implementation. The following is a list of recommendations that USAID may consider integrating in future programs.

- USAID should consider a project-level gender analyses to assess gender constraints, and opportunities to better address gender needs at the beginning of the new Program for Economic Growth (PEG) project.
- The PEG project implementers should consider targeting men's groups to participate in women's empowerment training programs because their participation in these training programs can foster increased appreciation of each other's contributions in their communities' development and promotion of responsible fatherhood among the young populations. That in turn could foster economic growth and increase agricultural productivity and food security by enabling ore responsible management of household resources.
- PEG project implementers should consider providing women farmers with functional literacy based training in agricultural production and marketing, and organization and leadership training for credit and marketing cooperatives. This might also include demonstration plots similar to those that women lead farmers had for BAP to help them increase production and incomes.
- USAID should consider supporting the GOB to develop gender strategies in the Ministry of Agricultural that would strengthen the GOB's capacities to address gender issues in agriculture.
- USAID and its PEG implementing partners should consider initiating support to a one-year internship program for young graduate women agronomists. The interns would receive capacity building training in gender in local development, gender in agriculture, leadership development, advocacy, mentoring techniques, etc.
- The PEG project should consider working together with one or more local NGOs to reach out to more women farmers and disseminate information about the cultivation of climbing bean varieties. Research has demonstrated that they produce three times more than bush types. Activities should focus on:
  - Helping women get organized with defined objectives. Providing them with capacity building in agricultural technologies, leadership, business development, marketing, storage techniques, etc.
  - Strengthening the capacity of women NGOs and local agricultural extension workers and the research sector to improve service delivery to both men and women, while also leveraging media, Farmer to Farmer volunteers, and Farmer Field Schools.
  - Improving bean production through better crop, soil and pest management.
  - Improving and disseminating women's understanding of food security and the importance of higher incomes.
  - Introducing women in both rural and sub-urban areas to new culinary techniques to improve the dietary habits of families. This can be reinforced with bean-based recipes and energy saving cooking techniques that could also be shared with the extension workers at the communal level.

- The PEG project should consider integrating the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) into its agribusiness program targets to better measure the impact of investment on gender relations within households. WEAI is comprised of 10 indicators in 5 domains (5DE) - Production, Resources, Income, Leadership and Time - and allows identification of a woman's autonomy levels. A woman is defined as empowered if she accomplishes adequate progress in four of the domains,
- Productivity enhancing equipment provision and training would also be helpful, including production tools and hand carts to move compost, crops and other products. Low-cost treadle pump irrigation equipment (Kenya and Tanzania produce and effectively market such equipment) would also be helpful, especially for communal fountains and small plot irrigation that could increase productivity, incomes and food security.
- The new political environment facilitates an increasing amount of civil society organizations at both the local and national level. After the privatization of the coffee sector, many women farmers organized in associations and some joined cooperatives in the provinces. Leaders of small, local cooperatives should be encouraged to interact at regional and national levels to advance the interests of coffee farmers and particularly to pursue resolution of gender inequality issues. USAID may consider targeting women farmers through associations and cooperatives and providing them with training in capacity building in good governance, leadership, advocacy, and management practices. Women's organizations could also be assisted by income generating activities similar to those promoted in BAP.
- Women could form credit societies with joint guarantees of repayment. Experience in other countries has shown that GBV related to agricultural incomes could decrease considerably through a creation of such solidarity group lending system.<sup>1</sup> In addition, women trained in managing group saving and lending groups books might help cooperatives and mini washing stations to keep records. Savings products could be developed that would offer families an incentive for saving in advance of future purchases, such as for school fees or crop supplies for the next season. Such gender balanced approaches might facilitate family harmony in agreeing to changes that will channel coffee and other HH income to areas that will benefit the entire family.
- To reduce gender-based violence, USAID may consider seeking ways to support women farmers with broad public awareness activities, working with local radio stations to broadcast key messages on ways to avoid gender-based violence and work with communities to help inform women and men of women's rights. About 40 percent of rural families have radios so radio programs could provide guidance and information for actions against gender-based violence. Schools could also have children act in plays for the community that stress that women have rights and should be treated fairly, perhaps having them travel to neighboring communities to increase enthusiasm.
- Under new programs, USAID may consider introducing food processing techniques and nutrition training based on locally produced crops and vegetables to improve nutrition for mothers and children.

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<sup>1</sup> Hochschwender, James, *Final Evaluation - Plan International Partnership Projects with Nirdhan Bank & DEPROSC Nepal 2004* The field survey revealed that an increasing number of women's savings and lending groups were being effective in reducing wife abuse.

The link between coffee and family food crops should be considered, with perhaps a companion project such as with WFP focusing on family health, nutrition and finance issues in areas also targeted by a coffee production and marketing programs.

- Integrating a livestock program in agriculture has shown that there is potential to increase the productivity of some crops using the manure for fertilizer and other animal husbandry income generation methods. For example, the decimation of livestock during the genocide affected soil fertility, given that before the war many farmers relied solely on manure for fertilizing (Thompson, 1999). After the genocide in Rwanda, the government put in place a program that aimed to provide One Cow Per Poor Household. One of the objectives of the program was to promote dairy production to increase household income and improve stability through diversification of rural activities, such as intensive poultry and vegetable cultivation and small-businesses. Promoting smallholder dairy farming, which is overwhelmingly a female occupation, helped empower women to generate more revenue to buy extra food, sustain crop production and improve the nutritional status of malnourished children and women in. Another good example is the Land O'Lakes approach to community development. Building on the success of their project (2007-11), Land O'Lakes and its partner African Breeders Services (ABS), under the Rwanda Dairy Competitiveness Program II (RDCP II) (2012-2017) will train and empower rural farmers including women farmers and people living with HIV/AIDS on best farming practices, to increase household incomes. For future programs, USAID may also consider integrating small ruminant projects in target zones. Women farmers could be encouraged to raise goats and chickens for income activities and for increasing their access to organic fertilizers for bean production.
- In Burundi, women do not usually process beans or soak them before cooking. Beans consume lots of energy if they are cooked without pre-soaking. USAID, for future programs may consider:
  - Introduction of new processing techniques. Farmers can be taught to make bean flour and different recipes for bean flour. This may introduction of small scale grinding machines and require lots of demonstrations and training. As a good way to fortify a diet, some of the flour could be added to maize or sorghum or any other flour to make porridge for children. Many recipes for processed beans are available in Mali, West Africa.
  - Introduction of more efficient cook stoves is another way to reduce energy consumption while reducing damage to health from smoke inhalation.
  - Teach women new preservation techniques and drying techniques. According to some informants, a lack of proper drying equipment can lead to excessive moisture and therefore losses due to rot.
  - Testing of moisture by traders at central buying stations (or perhaps by cooperatives supplying those stations) for more consistent pricing.
- Cash crop revenue disputes have been cited as a source of gender-based violence in rural households. According to a study conducted by the FAO, the underlying causes and factors are related to poverty, economic inequalities and control over resources. Coffee is the main cash crop cultivated by almost every rural household in Burundi. The revenue is often collected and spent by the men, creating many disputes within the family. The FAO study also indicates that gender-based violence affects mostly productive population groups (age 15 to 45), and has a devastating impact on the agriculture sector and

food security. USAID may consider training both men and women farmers by introducing new income-generating activities. Women usually do not require a lot of money to start a new business, so providing them with small loan with a low interest rate through their associations could be a start. Any such activities should also include addressing the issue of GBV related to control of money, in order to increase chances of sustainable success of those new businesses.

- USAID implementing partners may consider partnering with selected microfinance institutions (share risk grant to WASI, CECM) to support women working in the coffee, and legume/bean sectors to help them increase productivity and income. This will require some capacity building of the MFI and training of beneficiaries.
- Studies have demonstrated that women play an important role in the management, restoration, and protection of natural resources because they are the first to suffer the effects of erosion and the lack of resources and poor hygiene in their immediate environment. Because energy (firewood) is an important factor in preparing beans, for future programs, USAID may consider targeting women in developing natural resource management activities such as firewood and mud stove management.
- Implementing partners should be encouraged to build on the success of the BAP functional literacy program. Therefore, USAID should consider integrating a functional literacy component into its future programs. Both men and women should be targeted to participate in the training sessions to ensure a large dissemination of new knowledge and technical skills in project areas and beyond.
- To increase private sector involvement in the bean value chain, USAID implementing partners may consider building partnerships with the private sector. Perhaps a competitive matching grant mechanism to develop innovative approaches to improving bean production and quality could lure in more investors who would be willing and able to work with women farmers and rural communities to enhance food security, increase rural incomes and improve the health of people living with HIV.
- Finally, decentralization as a new system of governance could be looked at as an opportunity to promote local development. USAID may consider working with elected leaders to support the development of the coffee and bean sectors. Communal leaders could be trained in various local government topics including strategic planning and how to increase local participation in the design, planning, and implementing of local development programs that would provide market access enabling (improved roads, community or HH crop storage facilities) or productivity enhancing infrastructure (gravity fed irrigation, etc.). Good practices like in Mali where village chiefs grant parcels of land to women's groups can also be promoted.

## ANNEXES

### Annex I: List of Interviewees

Institutions	Names	Title	Contacts
USAID/Burundi	Jim Anderson	Mission Director	22 24 3625
	Shannon Rogers	Program officer	22 24 3625
	Stalla	Food security officer	22 24 3625
	Alice Nibitanga	Activity Manager Specialist	22 24 3625
InterCafé	Adrien Sibomana	InterCafé	79 910 345
MSU	Dan Clay	MSU	79 579 364
ARFIC	Evariste Ngayempore	Managing Dir ARFIC	22 21 7742
DAI/BAP	Ben Lentz	Chief of Party	78 808 513
	Allison Williams	Deputy Chief of Party	77 743 240
	Valerie Siniremera	Gender Specialist	+1 517 353 1309
	Lyse Kaneza	Coffee promotion & Marketing	79 226 855
	Emile Kamwenubusa	Coffee VC activity Coordinator	79 955 805
CNAC	Joseph Ntirabampa	Président de la CNAC	79 914 020
	Mayele Cesar	Secrétaire Exécutif	79 924 208
	Bwampamye Bernard	Communication CNAC	78 885 186
CECM	Marie Louise Nsengiyumva	DG CECM	
	Ildephonse Nduwimana	Service des Opérations	
	Moussa Barutwanayo	Directeur des opérations	
	Bénite Nyankima	Service Adm.& Juridique	
IBB	Samson Ninteretse	Fondé de pouvoir principal Interbank	79 946 108
Consultant	Jumaine Hussein	Coffee Consultant	
Ecobank	El Hadj Mamadou Faye	Chef de Trésorerie Ecobank	78 310 017
	Pasteur Rukundo	Chargé de credit Ecobank	22 22 6351
SCEP	Alexandre Nakumuryango	Commissaire general du SCEP	79 955 595
World Bank	Mrs Mercy Tembon	World bank Representative	
	Ferdinand Bararuzunza	Country Economist WB	
European Union Commission	Stefan Fox	UE Program Manager	79 471 406
MINAGRI	Mme Odette Kayitesi	Minister of Agriculture	79 906 283
	Joseph Nduwimana	Permanent Secretary	
IWCA-Burundi	Mme Isabelle Sinamenye	Présidente IWCA-Burundi	79829727
	Mme Bénigne Nduwimana	MIN Solidarité	
MINAGRI-Extension	Pierre Sinzobatohana	DG Vulgarisation	77733944

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Names</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Contacts</b>
Netherlands Embassy	Gérard Muringa Eddy Niyonzima	Economic Advisor Agricultural Advisor	78920308
BCB	David Manirakiza	Chargé des ONG à la BCB	79971362
InterCafé	Ezechiél Nduwimana	InterCafé Agronomist	79937006
CAPAD	Richard Ndikumana Mme Johari Nizigama	Monitoring & Evaluation CAPAD Admin & Finance CAPAD	79954098
SODECO	Pierre Claver Kiraroba	DG SODECO Buterere	79039773
SODETRA	Augustin Ntisigana	DG SODETRA	79939390
Belgian Embassy	Theo Baert	Chargé d'Affaires	
INADES-Formation	Richard Sahinguvu Joseph Nigeze	Directeur INADES-Formation Burundi Chargé de Programmes	77746708
WISE sa	Marie Louise Kamikazi	Director	78 823 103
CAFOB	Anatolie Ndayishimiye	Coordinator	
Association Dushirehamwe	Doretti Molamagos	President	76 047 127
Care International	Remy NDayiragije	Food Security Coordinator	
World Vision	Jean Hatsindimana	Health and Nutrition Specialist	
World Food Program	Christian NZeyimana	Program Officer	
GIZ	Philippe Baradandikanya	Program Coordinator	
	Rosalie Nzeymana	Bean Vendor	
Mpemba Mini-washing station	Germain Simbayobewe Bernard Kanani Floriane Ntawe	President Coop. Kazozakikawa Coop member Coop finance manager	77 069 150
Kinyovu washing station	Nicodeme Nkurikiye	Coffee producer	
Sogestal Kayanza	Anselme Nyarushatsi	DG Sogestal Kayanza	77 753 057
ISABU Coffee program	Gilbert Nduwayo	Chief of the Research station	79 939 915
Fédération BONAKURE	Claver Nzimpora Niyonizigiye Godefroid Binyogoto Anselme Jeanne d'Arc Hakizimana	President Technical Advisor Vice President Committee member	79 149 239 79 493 990 79 992 221
University of Ngozi	Prof. Marc Ngendahayo	Dean of the Faculty of Agronomics	77 743 488
SIVCA	Zacharie Bikorindavyi Basile Hakizimana	DG SIVCA Laboratoire ARFIC Ngozi	79 949 537 79 755 392
SOGESTAL Ngozi	Gérard Ndabuheme	DG Sogestal	76 666 655

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Names</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Contacts</b>
Fédération Nkorerangukize	François Ntambirakaje Lambert Nunzubumwe	President Technical Counselor	79 301 612 79 309 690
Association Twungubumwe Gashikanwa	Ranguide Nahimana Jean Ndagijimana Mariam Ngendakumana Eularie Nduwimana Anésie Nduwimana Astérie Nzeyimana	Présidente Vice-Président Farmer Farmer Farmer Farmer	
Demonstration plot, hill Murambi	Claudette Bucumi Antoine Nyabenda  Béatrice Gakobwa	Coffee Producer President of CWS Murambi Union (23 associations) DAI/ADC Ngozi	
KALICO SA	Mrs Ciza Angèle  Alexandre Shaka Evariste Sindabizera	KALICO CEO and ABEC President KALICO Associate President of Gasura CWS associations union	79 910 032  71 482 197
Fédération MFASHA NGUFASHE	Haruna Christian Ndayikengurukiye	President Technical Advisor	79 961 554
CWS Ngogomo	Rosalie Nzeyimana	CWS private Owner	79 927 124
SOGESTAL Kirimiro	Samuel Nibitanga	Chief of Production department	79 493 377
Fédération SHIRAMAZINDA	Stany Ndabirorere Nestor Haburiyakira Bangirinama Viola	President Technical Advisor Administrative Assistant	79 964 569 79 498 222
Cooperative MBONERAMIRYANGO of Mini-CWS Kaguhu	Mélance Hakizimana Anita Niduha Pascal Niyonkuru Perpetue Manirabona	President Deputy President Accountant Fodev MFI President	79 630 067

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