

SUMMARY FINDINGS FROM NATIONAL CONSULTATION IN BURUNDI



This report summarizes inputs gathered from participants in the EAC Digital Strategy National Consultation meeting that took place in Bujumbura from 16-17 January 2023. Information is supplemented by additional material online where available.

The report is organized into sections as follows:

- **Policy and regulatory environment** - highlights existing strategies, policies and laws
- **Key stakeholders** - lists key institutions and their roles with respect ICTs
- **Overview of digital assets and capabilities** - provides a high level narrative of assets and capabilities around digital applications and service architecture, as well as data collection, management, use
- **Detailed inventory of digital assets by sector** - full list of priorities, applications, and tools for developing digital applications
- **Technology and workforce considerations** - describes basic power, connectivity, and workforce considerations that relate to the enabling environment for digital applications

Information gathered through the national consultation will inform the EAC Regional Digital Strategy by allowing identification of existing assets that may contribute to regional digital applications, identification of common needs across countries, shared priorities for future investments, and existing resources to inform feasibility of a regional digital platform. Please review and provide suggested edits or additional information in “Suggesting” mode no later than **March 14, 2023**.

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EAC DIGITAL STRATEGY NATIONAL CONSULTATION:

BURUNDI

Highlights: Burundi has a National ICT plan and digital strategies for the health and eCommerce sectors. While there is no overarching institution working on eGovernment services or a national enterprise architecture, the health sector is beginning to develop resources to support increasing coordination of digital applications in the sector. Across all sectors, Burundi faces challenges of limited funding to support strategy implementation, strengthening ICT skills within the workforce, and putting in place strong governance structures for the ICT investments and strategies across sectors. There is limited infrastructure for hosting data within the country, and data protection legislation is not yet passed.

Policy and Regulatory Environment for ICTs

Burundi has multiple foundational policy documents guiding policy and investment in ICTs and relevant aspects of the enabling environment. The [Politique Nationale de Développement des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication du Burundi \(2010-2015\)](#) (PNDTIC) is the national level policy guidance for the ICT sector. It includes numerous strategic objectives that include developing a conducive political, legal and regulatory framework, strengthening skilled workers in ICTs, private sector participation, enabling public services online, developing local content to support ICT applications across sectors, and improving security of ICT applications, among others. Further, the PNDTIC outlines key activities for integrating ICT in multiple development sectors including agriculture, finance, health, and strengthening ICT in the education system.

The PNDTIC includes a key pillar for developing eGovernment services, and identifies twelve priority actions to support it. Establishing an interoperable framework is included under one of these, “to enable each ministry and each state organization to access all online resources authorized and to exchange data with other State structures.” However, there is not a dedicated agency, funding, or roadmap for executing on the objectives under this pillar, and there has been little progress in implementation to date.

In 2017 Burundi issued a [decree](#) to create a Universal Service Fund to support universal access, further development of the ICT sector, and strengthening human resources in the ICT Sector, though no projects supported through the fund were noted.

Burundi has validated and is in process of finalizing a national broadband strategy to extend access to broadband services across the country and ensure their availability to “all citizens at affordable rates.” Universal access to broadband is envisioned to improve education and health systems, commerce, as well as contribute to a partial reduction in unemployment, better living conditions and higher GDP.

Burundi has also validated or is in process of adopting multiple additional policies that enable safe and responsible use of ICTs, including a consumer protection law and [decree on prevention of cybercrime](#), an [eWaste management policy](#), and an electronic transactions law.

Burundi drafted a Data Protection Act in 2020; however, the President has not yet signed the legislation, as such Burundi has no data protection authority or approved regulations that guide or limit data sharing and use.

Governance Bodies and Key Stakeholders

Key stakeholders in Burundi for ICT and the development of digital services in Burundi include the **Ministère de la Communication, des Technologies d'Information, et des Médias (MCTIM)**. The Ministry leads on promoting and guiding use of ICTs across sectors.

MCTIM is complemented by the [Agence de Régulation et Contrôle des Télécommunications \(ARCT\)](#), which is the regulatory body for the ICT sector. ARCT is responsible for maintaining an inclusive, fair and competitive ICT sector, contributing to policy development in the sector, planning and management of resources for ICT, and numerous activities towards promoting access to quality ICT technologies.

The **Institut de Statistiques et d'Études Économiques du Burundi (ISTEEBU)** is responsible for the official statistics for each sector including ICT, SDG indicators, and managing open data for Burundi.

OVERVIEW: DIGITAL ASSETS AND READINESS

CONSIDERATIONS

Digital Strategies and eGovernment Resources. The PNDTIC provides an overall plan for the ICT sector, though it has limited financial resources with which to execute its objectives. There is no other specific document guiding eGovernment service provision or integration and use of ICT broadly across all development sectors, though the PNDTIC has within it objectives outlined for several social development sectors including health, education and agriculture, detailed in the following section.

Sector-Specific Digital Strategies. The health sector has the longest history with digital strategies and is now on its second e-health strategy with specific goals, objectives, and indicators for strengthening health informatics in the country. There are emerging strategies for eCommerce and the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Trade are working on sector-specific digital strategies. The agriculture sector has a sector-specific plan that calls for strengthening the use of ICTs in collection of agricultural data, but has not yet developed a comprehensive digital strategy for the sector. The climate and education sectors do not yet have sector specific strategies or plans around ICTs.

Enterprise Architecture Frameworks. While no sector had a formal enterprise architecture plan to guide the development of applications and services, the health sector had previously made efforts to reduce fragmentation, and has developed principles following an EA framework in its first eHealth Strategy (2015-2019). The health sector has also scaled key applications such as DHIS2, Open Clinic, Sida Info and several others.

The agriculture sector reported a few scaled digital applications as well as plant, animal, and crop registries that may be leveraged in future applications. Climate, education, and trade sectors did not report existing registries, scaled applications, or other assets.

Interoperability. No sector reported a full interoperability platform, but there are several instances of data exchange between systems in health and financial services. The health sector has some interoperability between DHIS2 and OpenClinic, and DHIS2 and SidaInfo. Similarly, in financial services, there are APIs to enable connections between mobile payment providers and the Central Bank.

Digital Governance and Data Management. The PNDTIC does not contain a digital governance framework, guidance or mechanisms, e.g., accountability, roles, decision-making, and change management to support data sharing and use within the country. Data management resources (e.g., agreed-upon standards, data quality processes and incentives for data use) include a formal decree on data quality assurance, noted by the agricultural sector participants. Within the health sector, there is a regular process of data review and feedback that occurs around the disease surveillance data. The education sector also reported having a committee that regularly reviews data for quality and accuracy. Data visualizations, where produced, are typically done in Excel dashboards. The health sector reported use of additional tools to assist in analysis and use including WHO data quality tools, validation rules and basic functionalities within DHIS2.

Data Sharing Mechanisms. Only the agriculture sector had formal instances of data sharing, citing examples of agreements with external or international organizations including WFP, FAO and the Fewsnet team. Data shared include: prices of agricultural and livestock products, agricultural production, reforestation and deforestation, forest products and meteorite data.

Participants at the national consultation noted that there is an MoU between the national central bank and the telecommunications regulatory authority to support data sharing and dispute resolution in the provision of mobile money services.

In other sectors, there were no formal data sharing agreements in use, yet the health sector reported a standard practice of making a request from the data holding institution. The health sector has adopted a [law to protect the confidentiality](#) of health information, but doesn't regulate its use otherwise. Other sectors reported ad hoc processes and sharing data, for example, via excel files.

Burundi-EAC Data Sharing. Data sharing between country level ministries and the EAC is rare. The health sector noted some DHIS2 data (key indicators on six priority diseases) has been shared with the EAC and the East, Central, and Southern Africa Health Community (ECSA-HC). It is unclear as to what data sharing mechanism (agreements, delivery method, cadence, data handlers) and processes are in place.

Data Centers and Infrastructure. A national data center does not yet exist and digital data collected by sectoral ministries is stored within the respective sectors. The health sector initiated efforts to construct a data center under the first eHealth strategy but, according to the current strategy, budget constraints resulted in only the the installation of equipment IT (server rack, firewall, UPS, network components) and a limited number of applications central (CMMS, Zimbra professional messaging and a DHIS2 test instance). At the national level, there are plans for a national intersectoral eGov data center, but the project has not been implemented and likely would not eliminate the need to have a separate or dedicated part of a data server for health data.

RELEVANT PRIORITIES AND ASSETS FOR A REGIONAL DIGITAL PLATFORM

Country-level assets and resources can offer critical foundations for the development of a regional platform following an enterprise architecture approach. This section provides a snapshot of several types of such assets, including:

- **Key strategic documents** that outline specific EA resource documents that may serve as models for the region, as well as any sector-specific priorities that can inform selection of use cases for the platform.
- **Existing applications** already in use in-country that could be considered for further scale or inform similar regionally relevant applications.
- **Tools or building blocks** that can support future application development such as:
 - resources for **creating interoperability** between digital system such as registries, data dictionaries, and interoperability frameworks
 - resources to **support sharing data across systems** including data sharing protocols, data standards, and data security standards
 - **infrastructure that could support existing and future digital applications** including data warehouses, data centers, and relevant infrastructure standards that may be helpful for harmonizing infrastructure-sharing agreements.

The tables below capture assets at a national, sector-agnostic level, as well as those within specific sectors.

Sector-Agnostic Resources

| Asset | Details |
|--|---|
| Overarching resources applicable to all sectors | |
| Politique Nationale de Développement des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication du Burundi (2010-2015) | Overarching plan for ICTs in Burundi that includes a pillar for eGovernment service development and outlines several objectives for selected social development sectors |
| Strategie Burundi Large Bande 2025-2030 (drafted but not yet finalized) | National broadband plan aiming to significantly increase the broadband internet penetration rate, connect all major cities to a fiber optic network, and ensure access to 3G and 4G networks. |
| Notable digital applications and tools | |

No general guidance for digital applications is available.

Tools to support the development of digital services and applications

No sector agnostic tools are available.

Sectors: Agriculture & Climate

**Assets from the agriculture and climate sectors are combined in the table below given that climate change and adaptation activities are often related to agriculture objectives and climate is relatively nascent as a sector. Where there were any specific assets related to climate change or adaptation reported, they are highlighted in green below.*

| Asset | Details |
|--|--|
| Sector-specific digital priorities and strategies | |
| <p>Le Politique Nationale de Developpement des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication du Burundi (2010-2015)</p> | <p>Agriculture priorities are outlined in the national ICT plan and include several efforts to use and share digital information from the sector, including calls for an ICT platform sharing information related to key policies and decision making. Specific policies include:</p> <p>Emphasize the importance of agricultural information Key elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishing indicators aligned with international standards ● Using GIS information ● Linking data to other national needs such as Early Warning Systems ● Interfacing data with other sectors that are part of or in line with outside the agricultural sector ● Developing automated links between cooperatives and their farmers with a view to increased and more efficient access to information. <p>Use and protect agricultural and livestock areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Automating the collection of information relating to agricultural and livestock areas ● Disseminating said information online among all supply chain partners |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing an Early Warning Systems (EWS) that warns of critical shortages and natural disasters. |
| The Stratégie de développement des Statistiques Environnementales et Agricoles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines existing challenges in the collection of environmental statistics Includes operational objectives to strengthen use of ICTs to improve the collection, analysis and use of environmental statistics data for economic growth Does not yet have specific guidelines developed to support the use of specific ICT applications |
| Stratégie Nationale et Plan d'Actions sur le changement climatique (2013) | There is a National Policy on Climate Change and Action plan, approved in 2013. There are no specific objectives related to the utilization or role of ITCs documented in the action plan. |
| Services or functionalities to be digitized (Agriculture) | <p>There is currently no catalog of services prioritized for digitalization that follows business needs.</p> <p>Investments are broadly driven by priorities articulated in the sector strategy, but also may be ad hoc depending on funding.</p> <p>Participants noted interest in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing real-time information to sellers and buyers on market prices making available information related to diseases and pests of crops and animals |
| Services or functionalities to be digitized (Climate) | <p>There is currently no catalog of services prioritized for digitalization that follows business needs.</p> <p>Participants noted interest in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon emissions information system |
| Notable digital applications | |
| Agricultural Product Price Information System | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information on price and production, document available through the Statistics Directorate |

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| Information system for monitoring of agricultural season and early warning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available and operational within the Directorate of Statistics |
| Tools to support development of digital services and applications | |
| Registries <i>(unverified if these are digital registries or lists maintained in Excel)</i> | Animal Plant Crop |
| Digital Data Collection Tools | Kobo Collect, ODK, CS Pro |
| Interoperability platforms or frameworks | None reported |
| Data sharing mechanisms | MOUs and SLA for sharing data with WFP, FAO, FEWSNET |
| Data standards | None reported |
| Sector-specific technology infrastructure | None reported |

Sector: Health

| Asset | Details |
|---|---|
| Sector-specific digital priorities and strategies | |
| Plan National de Développement d'Informatique de Santé (PNDIS II) 2020-2024 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second five-year eHealth strategy for the sector Builds off PNDIS I (2015-2019), which details a model enterprise architecture Continues emphasis on building digital health assets and capabilities |
| Plan National de Développement d'Informatique de Santé (PNDIS I) 2015-2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed using enterprise architecture methodology and includes principles and architectures for business, application, data, and technology layers Many activities were not implemented during life of strategy given funding constraints Major accomplishments include a DHIS2 data warehouse, computerization of hospitals, introduction of |

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| | inventory management system, and better alignment between digital health interventions and national strategy |
| National Health Information System 2019-2023 (unavailable for review) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes a strategic plan for improving the quality of data |
| Services or functionalities to be digitized | <p>Participants noted interest in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data center Patient ID EMR Interoperability Framework |
| Notable digital applications | |
| DHIS2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides data collection, storage, analysis and sharing (all levels of the health system) |
| OpenClinic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospital information system that collects and shares patient data (at hospital level) |
| SidaInfo (AIDSInfo) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables collection and sharing of patient data (at health facility level) |
| Open Blood Bank | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collects information on blood transfusion services (at the blood transfusion center) |
| CMMS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables collection and sharing of equipment and infrastructure data (health structures and health districts) |
| Labware | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables collection of laboratory data (laboratory level of the pilot structures) |
| SIARP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables collection, analysis of data from the COVID19 pandemic (All levels of the health system) |
| Tools to support development of digital services and applications | |
| Registries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master facility register in DHIS2 for health facilities <p>Following registries are not digitized, but planned to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancer registry |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry of health workers • Chronic diseases • Immunizations • LMIS • Financial management in health facilities |
| Digital Data Collection Tools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For computerized structures, data entry is done in Open Clinic and reports are automatically generated and shared with DHIS2 • Otherwise, DHIS2 reports are completed by paper and entered directly into DHIS2 |
| Interoperability platforms or frameworks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No interoperability framework, but some Interoperability between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DHIS2 and OpenClinic ○ DHIS2 and SidaInfo ○ DHIS2 and GMAO (<i>health assets inventory and maintenance management</i>) |
| Data standards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for HIV and maternal and child health use standard indicators in DHIS2, no formal adoption of data exchange standards for interoperability with other systems |
| Sector-specific technology infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial investment in DHIS2 data warehouse • Computerization of 16 hospitals with financial and technical support from ENABLE, CORDAID • Computerized Maintenance Management Systems (CMMS) in two provinces • Implementation of electronic vaccination registers with financial and technical support from GAVI • portable devices for data entry (generally available) <p>High priority needs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Server, data center, internet access (limited) |

Education

| Asset | Details |
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| Sector-specific digital priorities and strategies | |

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| <p>National Plan for ICT Development <i>PNDTIC includes sector specific objectives for education sector</i></p> | <p>Includes policies to modernize curricula through integration of ICTs and strengthening ICT education for both formal and informal pathways. Several priority activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raising awareness of ICT and strengthening formal ICT education through e-learning, computer based training ● Improving ICT literacy at all levels ● Starting to ICT education early and integrating throughout education cycle ● Creating incentives for ICT training institutes ● Diversifying content and increasing relevance of online content to support ICT education in Burundi ● Supporting virtual universities and education institution ● Supporting training centers for teachers to teach ICT ● engaging private sector in developing local and national ICT training institutes |
| <p>Notable digital applications</p> | |
| <p>E-Learning Platform</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Most online education services are limited to University level |
| <p>eLibrary</p> | |
| <p>Student Records System</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collects student grading/marking ● Limited use at primary and secondary levels, mainly limited to urban areas ● Inadequate integrated student/pupil marking and ranking system |
| <p>EMIS</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A previous initiative by the World Bank created an Education Management Information System, but as of 2020 it was not widely used. Needs for an updated system include a new school registry, as well as GIS tagging of school buildings. |
| <p>Prioritized Services for Digitalization</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Students/Pupils Services to collect registration, marking, and graduation data across all education levels ● National e-Learning Platform (across all education levels) ● Human Resource System ● Student and Staff Mobility Planning System ● Statistics Administration ● Student and Staff Mobility monitoring and assessing system |

| Tools to support development of digital services and applications | |
|---|--|
| Registries | None reported |
| Digital Data Collection Tools and Processes | <p>Data capture is generally ad hoc. "High institutes" carry out data quality reviews periodically but there is no set guideline. Data collection tools include Excel, Macro function, sometime more specific software,</p> <p>There is a committee that reviews data and checks for quality and accuracy.</p> <p>Data visualization and data use is generally supported by Excel-based dashboards</p> |
| Burundi Education and Research Network - sector specific infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed fiber and connection to the UbuntuNet Network • UbuntuNet is an interconnected network to the National Research and Education Networks (NRENs) across Eastern and Southern Africa • General low bandwidth due to internet connectivity high cost |

Trade/eCommerce/Digital Finance

| Asset | Details |
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| Sector-specific digital priorities and strategies | |
| National PNDTIC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National plan for development of ICTs has multiple relevant components to digital trade and ecommerce, including supporting eCommerce development, reforming public sector to support eCommerce, establishing an information and exchange portal, among others |
| Stratégie Nationale de Développement du Commerce Électronique au Burundi 2023-2027 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft strategy is validated but not yet adopted. It includes 10 pillars to guide activities in the sector including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adapting the legal and regulatory framework to support eCommerce, particularly around data governance and cyber-security ○ Planning for shared technology infrastructure |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Closing digital divides and strengthening access to digital technology to enable participation in eCommerce ○ Developing national champions in eCommerce ○ Implementing a national micro-logistics ecosystem to ensure delivery in first and last km ○ Developing payment management and supply chain infrastructure ○ Establishing national center for digital innovation ○ Strengthening capacity of public and private sector stakeholders ○ Creating a national eCommerce exhibit in Burundi |
| Notable digital applications | |
| ePayments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some advancement in digital finance and achieving interoperability between financial institutions for mobile money and banking services (e-payments system in all sectors) ● APIs established for 11 enterprises with digital payment links ● 37% mobile payment penetration |
| Burundi Shop <i>(planned for pilot in June 2023)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● eCommerce platform envisioned with three main sub-platforms including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Isokonet for digital and tangible products (consumer goods) ○ Isokotravel for travel products and services ○ Isoko-courier: deliver supply chain with door-to-door delivery service; ○ IsokoHome for resident model ● IsokoPay system enables online payment for goods using offline payment system |
| Tools to support development of digital services and applications | |
| Registries | None reported |
| Digital Data Collection Tools | None reported |
| Interoperability platforms or frameworks | None reported |
| Data standards | None reported |
| Sector-specific technology infrastructure | None reported |

TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE AND WORKFORCE: COUNTRY CONTEXT AND INVESTMENTS

Multiple projects are planned or underway to support additional investment in power, digital infrastructure, and workforce, as noted below.

Power and Electrification Projects

Current Context: Current estimates from the World Bank indicate 11%% of the population had access to electricity (urban 63.7%, rural 3.5%) in 2020. Continued power and electrification investments will facilitate Burundi's capacity to contribute to and benefit from regional digital applications.

- A new rural electrification project, the [Burundi-Rwanda electrical interconnection project](#), was launched in 2022 to extend power to rural areas of Burundi. The 24.4 million euro project includes construction of a power station, running power lines from the Rwanda border to Gitega, and targets rural locations. The project is also expected to lower costs through increased cross-border exchange of electricity.
- Recently Burundi began the implementation of its section of the proposed **Rwanda-Burundi Electricity Interconnection Project**. The Rwanda-Burundi electricity interconnection project comprises the construction of a large transmission line from Rwanda to a single-circuit transmission line at the Rwanda/Burundi border. A large substation will be constructed with connection to an existing power distribution network.

Digital Infrastructure Projects

Current context: Burundi has a high need for additional investment in basic digital infrastructure and connectivity to support digital applications and services envisioned in its national plan. The most [recent data from ITU show](#) just over 50% of the population is covered by a 3G mobile network, 62% of the population with a mobile subscription, and internet penetration at 6%. [GSMA](#) estimates 29% with a mobile broadband subscription. Once broadband coverage is increased, challenges to address low consumer demand for broadband will need to be addressed to allow uptake of digital services. Participants also noted underlying challenges with available connectivity and access to data centers. The country has no national data center and relies on external data hosting of digital data (e.g., in the health sector).

In terms of addressing hardware equipment, every sector consulted in the national consultation noted insufficient hardware availability to support digital applications. While in some sectors there were sufficient to enable some services, such as sufficient handheld devices for health workers and some computers in classrooms, it was perceived as insufficient to meet needs. While there have periodically been projects to improve hardware supply, it was a common need.

- [Projet d'Appui aux Fondations de l'Économie Numérique](#) (PAFEN) or Burundi Digital Foundations Project: Funded by World Bank and ratified by Burundi in November 2022, the project aims will support the Ministry of Finance, Budget, and Economic Planning to set up the foundation of Burundi digital economy, extend access of telecoms/ICT services, broadband access, accessibility, devices
- **Burundi Universal Services Fund:** This is a planned investment by the government of Burundi for 6.4 BIF (approximately 3 million USD) in 2023. It would involve a new executive bureau to be appointed via decree; the draft decree is awaiting signature by the Office of the Presidency.
- In May 2022 the World Bank proposed the **Burundi Digital Foundations Project** estimated at \$50 million over five years. The project aims to address the many challenges Burundi faces particularly as it relates to expanding access to basic infrastructure, particularly in rural areas by bringing services closer to citizens.

ICT Workforce

Current context: All sectors reported unmet human resource needs to support increased digitization in their sectors, both in terms of the quantity of professionals skilled in ICT and the level of skill possessed. Participants from the health sector noted the emergence of a new certification at the Institut National de Sante Publique, the Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), as one step in increasing skilled workers for their sector.

Planned investments:

- **National telecenters project:** this project is funded by the Government of Burundi and UN WOMEN to reduce the digital gender gap in use of and ability to benefit from ICTs. It focuses on rural areas; projects are underway on 8 of 18 Provinces (one province funded by UNWOMEN).
- [Tech as a Driver of Women's Economic Opportunity](#) in Burundi: A joint project funded by EIF and ITU and led by EQUALS. The project includes efforts to strengthen policy and regulatory environment and increase opportunities for women to use ICT to further economic development. It includes digital skill development and job matching activities.
- Since 2019, the Ministry in charge of Education has worked with the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation to organize an annual **Academia-Public-Private Partnership Forum and Exhibition**.