ISS AFRICAN FUTURES

Burundi

Scenario interventions

Kouassi Yeboua and Mustapha Jobarteh

Last updated 13 December 2023 using IFs v7.84

Scenario interventions

Chart 40: Project data file

The data series within IFs comes from a range of well-known sources such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Health Organization (WHO) and various United Nations (UN) bodies like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), etc. These organisations collect and standardise data which is essential for cross-country comparisons.

Name	Description	Country or Group	Adjustments within IFs 7.84	Remarks
Governance scenario				
democm	Democracy multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.4 over 10 years between 2024 and 2033.	Burkina Faso improved its democracy by 60% between 2008 and 2018. In the Governance scenario, democracy in Burundi improves by 35% above the Current Path forecast in 2043 to 14.3, above the average for low-income Africa (11.5) but below 13 of 23 low-income African countries.

econfreem	Economic freedom (1–10)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.1 over 10 years.	Rwanda improved its score by about 23% between 2000 and 2010. Average score for Burundi in the scenario increases by 13% above the Current Path forecast in 2040. In the scenario, Burundi ranks fifth in its peer income group by 2040.
gemm Gender	Empowerment (0–1)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.10 over 10 years.	Between 1995 and 2009, gender empowerment improved by 126% in Ethiopia. Between 2024 and 2033, the intervention improves gender empowerment by 10.5% above the average for low-income Africa. In the scenario, Burundi ranks fifth in its peer income group by 2043.
govcorruptm	Government corruption multiplier (1–10)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2 over 10 years.	Tanzania improved its transparency by 58% between 1998 and 2008. The intervention improves transparency in Burundi by about 38% between 2024 and 2033 — above the low-income Africa average but below Rwanda, Burkina Faso and Ethiopia.

goveffectm	Government effectiveness multiplier (0–5)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.5 over 10 years.	Rwanda improved its government effectiveness by 54% between 2005 and 2015. The intervention increases Burundi's score by 70% between 2024 and 2033 — above the average for low-income Africa. In the scenario, Burundi ranks second in government effectiveness among low-income African countries, only behind Rwanda.
govriskm	Government security risk multiplier (0–1)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.90 over 10 years from 2024 to 2033.	IFs initialises government risk from 2017. Improved government security is a precondition for sustainable development. The intervention improves government security in Burundi by 16.8% between 2024 and 2033, above the low-income Africa average. The intervention places Burundi only next to Gambia in the government security index by 2043.
sfintlwaradd	State failure/internal war, addition – probability (1 to 1)	Burundi	Interpolate from 0 to 0.5 over 10 years from 2024 to 2033.	Between 1990 and 2000, Rwanda reduced the probability of state failure by 100%. The intervention reduces the probability of state failure in

				Burundi to zero by 2029.
svmulm	Reduce societal violence – (conflict and terror)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.8 over 10 years.	Long-term peace and security are necessary for Burundi's inclusive and sustainable development. Rwanda was able to reduce total death per 1 000 people from societal violence by 91% between 1995 and 2005. The intervention will reduce death (per 1 000 people) from societal violence by 8% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043 Burundi is forecast to have the eighth lowest societal violence among low-income African countries.
Demographics and Health scenario				
contrusm	Contraception use multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.6 over 10 years.	The intervention increases contraceptive use by 78.5% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, the rate of contraception use in Burundi will be above the low-income Africa average but still lower than in Rwanda and Malawi.
Watsafem (piped water)	Increase pop with access to piped	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.5 over 10 years	Between 2010 and 2020, Ethiopia

	water		from 2024 to 2033.	increased population with access to piped water by 93%, and DR Congo by nearly 70%. The intervention improves access to piped water by 20% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043 access to piped water in Burundi (47%) is forecast to be below the average for low-income Africa of 53%.
anitation (improved)	Increase pop with access to improved sanitation	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.5 between 2024 and 2033.	Mali increased its population with access to improved sanitation by 87% between 2000 and 2010. The intervention increases the population with access to improved sanitation by 27.8% between 2024 and 2033 making it the country with the seventh highest access rate among low-income African countries by 2043.
malmortratiom	Maternal mortality ratio multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.8 between 2024 and 2033.	Between 2007 and 2017 Ethiopia reduced its maternal mortality rate by 45% and CAR by 26%. The intervention reduces the maternal mortality rate in Burundi by 53.6% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi will rank sixth lowest among

				low-income African countries at 108.1 per 1 000 deaths.
hlmortcdchldm	Reduces Mortality for children under-five	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.75 over 10 years.	Between 2006 and 2016 Malawi reduced its under-five mortality rate by 50%, while Burkina Faso achieved over 40% reduction within the same period. The intervention will reduce under-five mortality in Burundi by 48.7% between 2024 and 2033. The rate is lower than the average of low-income African countries and ranks sixth lowest among the group by 2043.
hlmortm (AIDS)	Mortality multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.7 between 2024 and 2033.	Burkina Faso reduced deaths from AIDS (in millions) by 66% between 2004 and 2014. The Demographics and Health scenario will reduce death from AIDS in Burundi by 60% between 2024 and 2033, on par with Ethiopia and DR Congo by 2043.
hlmortm (diarrhea)	Mortality multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.7 over 10 years.	In the past, Burundi was able to reduce mortality by 42% between 1998 and 2008. The intervention will reduce death in Burundi by 51.7% between 2024 and 2033, and by 2043

				the intervention will reduce the death from diarrhoea in Burundi lower than the average for low-income African countries and 17th others by 2043.
hlmortm (malaria)	Mortality multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.8 over 10 years.	Between 2007 and 2017 Guinea was able to reduce mortality from malaria by 72%. The intervention will reduce deaths in Burundi by 41% between 2024 and 2033, though still higher than average for low-income African countries of 132 deaths per 1 000 people.
hlmortm (respinfection)	Mortality multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.7 over 10 years.	Between 2010 and 2020 Malawi reduced deaths from respiratory infections by 40%. The intervention is poised to decrease deaths in Burundi by 42% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi will have a respiratory infection death rate lower than the low-income Africa average of 183.7 but higher than in 11 other peer countries.
hlmortm (diabetes)	Mortality multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.7 over 10 years.	Rwanda reduced death from diabetes by 50% between 1992 and 2002. The

				intervention will reduce deaths from diabetes by 40% lower than in the Current Path by 2033. By 2043, death from diabetes in Burundi will be lower than in 15 other low-income African countries.
hlmortm (OthCommumDis)	Mortality multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.8.	Between 2007 and 2017 Ethiopia reduced its death from other communicable diseases by about 40%. The intervention reduces deaths in Burundi by 37.6% between 2024 and 2033, and by 2043 Burundi will have lower deaths from other communicable diseases than 13 low-income countries by 2043.
hlmortm (OtherNonComm)	Mortality multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.95 over 10 years.	Malawi reduced deaths from other non-communicable diseases by 21% between 1994 and 2003. The intervention reduces deaths by 4% between 2024 and 2033, and by 2043 Burundi will have fewer deaths from other non-communicable diseases than 14 other low-income countries.

Education scenario				
edseclowrvocadd	Lower secondary, vocational share, additive factor, decimal rate	Burundi	Interpolate to 5	Burkina Faso increased vocational training in lower secondary schools by 60% between 2009 and 2019. The intervention will increase vocational enrolment at lower secondary schools by 90% between 2024 and 2033, and by 2043 it will push Burundi above the average for low-income African countries by 2043.
Edsecupprvocadd	Upper secondary, vocational share, additive factor, decimal rate	Burundi	Interpolate to 5	Coming from a low base of 2.6, Ethiopia increased vocational training share of upper secondary education from 21.56% to 59.2% between 2001 and 2011. The intervention will see Burundi improve its upper secondary vocational training by 17.3% between 2024 and 2033, and by 2043 Burundi will be slightly above the average for low-income countries.
edterscienshradd	Tertiary, Sci-Eng share of graduates, additive factor, decimal rate	Burundi	Interpolate to 5 between 2024 and 2033.	Increase in science and engineering graduates is necessary for quality human capital for sustainable growth

				and development. The intervention pushes the science and engineering graduate share by 49.3%, and by 2043 the share in Burundi is forecast to be slightly above the peer income group average.
edprisurm	Primary, survival rate, multiplier (total)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.25 over 10 years.	Malawi improved the survival rate at primary level by 60% between 2004 and 2013. The intervention will push the survival rate in Burundi by 30% between 2024 and 2033.
EDSECLOWRTRAN	Lower secondary transition rate	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.25 over 10 years.	Between 2000 and 2010, Niger improved by 45%. The intervention will quickly push Burundi to 100% by 2026 from 97.5% in 2023.
EDSECUPPRTRAN	Upper secondary transition rate	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.25 over 10 years.	Upper secondary transition is low in Burundi, initialised at 39%. The intervention will quickly push Burundi to 100% by 2024 from 98.7% in 2023.
edseclowrgram	Lower, secondary, graduation rate, multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.3. over 10 years.	The intervention increases lower secondary graduation rate by 34% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, the graduation rate

				in Burundi will be above low-income average but still below the level for five low-income African countries.
edsecupprgram	Upper secondary, graduation rate, multiplier (total)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.3.	From an initial low base, the intervention pushes the upper secondary graduation rate by 33.7% between 2024 and 2033. The upper secondary graduation rate in Burundi is lower than the average for low-income African countries by 2043 but still ahead of three other countries.
edterintm	Tertiary, intake rate, multiplier, total	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2 over 10 years.	Madagascar improved its tertiary intake by 61% between 2007 and 2017. The intervention will see Burundi improve its tertiary intake by 85.7% by 2033 (from 2024). Burundi will have a lower tertiary intake than an average peer income group member in Africa by 2043.
edtergradm	Tertiary, graduation rate multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2 over 10 years.	Between 2007 and 2017, Madagascar improved graduation from tertiary education by 160%. Burundi will see a 70% improvement in tertiary graduation

				rate. Though below the low-income average, Burundi will have a tertiary graduation rate higher than six low-income African countries by 2043.
edqualpriallm	Quality, multiplier on primary (total)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.05 over 10 years.	Burkina Faso improved quality at primary level by 31% between 2008 and 2018. The intervention improves quality by 8% from 2024 to 2033, and by 2043 education quality in Burundi will be lower than the average of low-income Africa but lower than Sudan, Ethiopia and Burkina Faso.
edqualsecallm	Quality, multiplier on secondary (total)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.05 over 10 years.	The intervention increased the quality of secondary education by 1.5% between 2024 and 2033, below the average for low-income Africa but higher than in Niger by 2043.
Agriculture scenario				
ylm	Yields multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.80 over 10 years.	Mali improved yields per hectare by 100% between 2009 and 2019. The intervention will improve agricultural yield in Burundi by 90% between 2024

				and 2033. By 2043, only Malawi will have more yield per hectare than Burundi among low-income African countries.
landirareaactualm	Multiplier on land actually irrigated	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.1 by 2033.	The intervention improves land irrigated by 14.5% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, the land area forecast to be irrigated is less than the average for low-income African countries but still larger than in ten income group peer countries.
landirareaequipm	Multiplier on land equipped for irrigation	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.1 by 2033.	Ethiopia improved its land equipped for irrigation significantly by 5% between 2024 and 2033.
aglossprodm	Loss rate of agricultural production (crop)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.7.	The intervention reduces crop loss by 30% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi will suffer the least loss rate of agricultural production among its income group peers in Africa.
aglosstransm	Loss rate of agriculture as moves from producer to consumer multiplier (crop)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.7.	The intervention reduces food waste by 25% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi will reduce food waste lower than average low-income African peers but higher

				than Eritrea and South Sudan.
clpcm	Per capita calorie demand multiplier (total)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.15 by 2033.	Between 2000 and 2010, per capita calorie available in Uganda increased by 42%. The intervention will increase Burundi's available calories by 58.5% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi will have more calories available than eight low-income African countries.
Manufacturing scenario This scenario consists of two sce files: manuf and grants				
govhhtrnwelm (unskilled)	Government to household welfare transfers	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.15.	Transfers to the household are necessary to smooth the negative redistributional effect of manufacturing on households. The intervention will push government household transfers from 0.5% to 1.2% in 2033. By 2043, the government of Burundi will only make more transfers to households than that of Madagascar.
hhtaxrm	Household tax rate multiplier, by skill level	Burundi	Unskilled labour: Interpolate from 1 to 0.6.	The intervention increases government tax revenue from taxing unskilled labour by 37.5% and skilled

			Skilled labour: Interpolate from 1 to 1.05.	labour by 108% between 2024 and 2033.
govbusregindm	Government regulation of business index multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.8 over 10 years.	Private sector-led growth is supported by little government interference in the day-to-day operations of businesses. Reducing government regulation is necessary for promoting manufacturing in Burundi.
idsm	Investment in manufacturing sector	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2.	The intervention improves the manufacturing investment share of GDP by 128% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi's projected manufacturing share of GDP is less than the average for its income group peers but higher than in seven low-income African countries.
randdexpm	Increase research development activities (total)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.1.	The intervention improves R&D share of GDP between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi ranks seventh in R&D among its income group peers in Africa.
labparm	Total labour participation rate	Burundi	Male: Interpolate from 1 to 1.1 over 10 years	Historically, male labour participation has been declining in Burundi. The

	(male & female); female more aggressive		from 2023 to 2033. Female: Interpolate from 1 to 1.2 over 10 years from 2023 to 2033.	intervention will push male labour participation by 8.9% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi will have the fifth highest male labour force participation rate. Female participation rate will improve by 16.4% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi will have the highest female participation rate among its low-income peers.
Infrastructure/Leapfrogging scenario				
qem – Q (OthRenew)	Capital cost to output ratio in energy	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.9.	Lower energy cost to output will enhance the production of more energy to fuel economic growth and development.
Enpm (OthRenew)	Energy production multiplier for other renewables	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2 over 10 years from 2023 to 2033.	The intervention increases other renewable energy production from nothing in 2024 to 2 million barrels in 2033. By 2043, Burundi's production of other renewable energy will be below average for low-income African countries but still ahead of 12 income group peers.
infraelecaccm	Electricity access	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to	Burkina Faso

(urban)	multiplier urban		1.2 over 10 years from 2023 and 2033.	improved urban electricity access by 45% between 2009 and 2019. The intervention improves urban electricity access by 21% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi is projected to provide 96% of the urban population with access, above average for low-income peers countries in Africa but still below 100% as in Eritrea and Togo.
infraelecaccm (rural)	Electricity access multiplier rural	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.8 over 10 years from 2023 to 2033.	Between 2009 and 2019, Eritrea improved rural access to electricity by 99%. Starting from just 2.29% in 2024, the intervention improves rural access by 224% by 2033. By 2043, Burundi will have the least rural access to electricity among its income peers in Africa.
ictbroadmobilm	ICT mobile broadband multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.30.	From a low base, Rwanda improved mobile broadband subscription by nearly tenfold between 2012 and 2017. The intervention improves mobile broadband subscription by 100% between 2024 and 2033 in Burundi.

ictbroadcostm	ICT broadband multiplier on cost of adding a connection	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.9.	Reducing the cost of adding a connection improves connectivity to ICT broadband infrastructure. Burundi will need more broadband connections to leverage the opportunities that digitalisation offers.
ictbroadm	ICT broadband multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.5.	Starting from just 0.02% Togo improved its connection to 0.6% in 2017. The intervention improves fixed broadband subscriptions by 372% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi will have more fixed broadband subscriptions than the average low-income African country but still fewer than 14 peers.
infraroadpavedpcntm	Paved road	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.20 over 10 years from 2023 to 2033.	Guinea Bissau increased its proportion of paved roads as a percentage of total roads by 200% between 1992 and 2002. The intervention improves paved roads share of total roads by 100% and pushes Burundi on slightly above the

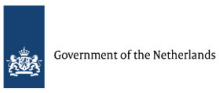
				average for its low-income peers in Africa by 2043.
gdpinformshrm	Reduce informality	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.8.	The intervention decreases informality by 21.7% between 2024 and 2033.
AfCFTA scenario				
XSM	Export multiplier – Manufacturing	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2.	Manufacturing export value as per cent of GDP improves by 175% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi's projected manufacturing export share of GDP is only higher than in Sudan among low-income African countries.
XSM	Export multiplier – Agriculture	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2.	Agricultural export share of GDP declines by 85% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi will have an agriculture export share lower than the average for its income group peers but higher than in eight low-income African countries.
XSM	Export multiplier – Services	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2.	Services export in Burundi increases by 294% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi will have the highest services

				export share among low-income African countries.
XSM	Export multiplier – ICT	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.1.	Coming from a low base, the ICT export share will improve by 178% between 2024 and 2033 — above average for its income group peers but still below 10 other low-income African countries by 2043.
XSM	Export multiplier – Materials	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.25.	Export share of material will improve by more than 314% between 2024 and 2033 — below the average for low-income Africa by 2043.
mfpadd	Increase multifactor productivity	Burundi	Interpolate from 0 to 0.006 over 10 years from 2023 to 2033.	Free trade unleashes productivity growth.
XSM	Export multiplier – Energy	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.15.	The share of energy exports in Burundi will improve by 77% between 2024 and 2033. By 2040, Burundi is projected to rank 16th among income group peers in energy export.
mtarifftaxrm	Import tariff tax multiplier by country and sector	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.8.	Lower import tariffs promote free trade between countries and boost growth and development.
External Financial Flows scenario				

xworkremitinm	Worker remittances multiplier (positive numbers are receipts)	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2 over 10 years from 2023 to 2033.	South Sudan increased its remittance share of GDP by significantly from a net sender of 0.004% of GDP in 2014 to 17% of GDP in 2018. The intervention improves remittance share of GDP by 117.5% above the Current Path forecast in 2033. By 2043, Burundi will be a net remittance sender.
aidrecm	Aid (foreign) receipts multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.22 over 10 years from 2023 to 2033.	Between 2006 and 2016 the Central African Republic improved its aid receipt share of GDP by 197%. The intervention improves aid receipt in Burundi slightly by 3% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi is projected to have the third largest aid receipt (as per cent of GDP) in low-income Africa.
xfdistockm	Foreign direct investment, stocks of investment from abroad, multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.05 over 10 years from 2023 to 2033.	Togo was able to improve its FDI receipt by 132% between 2010 and 2020. In the intervention, FDI inflow to Burundi is projected to rise by 140% between 2024 and 2033. By 2043, Burundi will receive more FDI (share of GDP) than the

				Central African Republic, Burkina Faso and South Sudan.
xfdistoutm	Foreign direct investment, stocks of outward investment, multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 0.9 over 10 years from 2023 to 2033.	As a proxy for capital flight, reducing outflow of FDI is paramount to building the domestic capital stock of Burundi.
xportfoliom	Portfolio investment, stocks of investment from abroad, multiplier	Burundi	Interpolate from 1 to 1.1.	Investment in financial assets in Burundi promotes the financial market development and its long-term growth.

Donors and sponsors



Cite this research

Kouassi Yeboua and Mustapha Jobarteh (2024) Burundi. Published online at futures.issafrica.org. Retrieved from https://futures.issafrica.org/geographic/countries/burundi/ [Online Resource] Updated 13 December 2023.

About the authors

Dr Kouassi Yeboua is a senior researcher in African Futures and Innovation programme in Pretoria. He recently served as lead author on ISS studies on the long-term development prospects of the DR Congo, the Horn of Africa, Nigeria and Malawi. Kouassi has published on various issues relating to foreign direct investment in Africa and is interested in development economics, macroeconomics, international economics, and economic modelling. He has a PhD in Economics.

Mustapha Jobarteh joined the ISS in January 2022 as a Senior Researcher in the African Futures and Innovation programme in Pretoria. Before joining ISS, Mustapha was a senior lecturer and Head of the Department of Economics and Finance at the University of the Gambia and a research fellow with the Center for Policy, Research and Strategic Studies. His interests include macroeconomics, international trade and econometric modelling. Mustapha has a PhD in economics from Istanbul Medeniyet
University, Istanbul, Turkey.

About African Futures & Innovation

Scenarios and forecasting can help Africa identify and respond to opportunities and threats. The work of the African Futures & Innovation (AFI) program at the Institute for Security Studies aims to understand and address a widening gap between indices of wellbeing in Africa and elsewhere in the world. The AFI helps stakeholders understand likely future developments. Research findings and their policy implications are widely disseminated, often in collaboration with in-country partners. Forecasting tools inspire debate and provide insights into possible trajectories that inform planning, prioritisation and effective resource allocation. Africa's future depends on today's choices and actions by governments and their non-governmental and international partners. The AFI provides empirical data that informs short- and medium-term decisions with long-term implications. The AFI enhances Africa's capacity to prepare for and respond to future challenges. The program is headed by Dr Jakkie Cilliers.