

FOOD SECURITY AND LAND GOVERNANCE FACTSHEET

Burundi



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ABSTRACT

With a territory of only 27,834 km², of which 25,950 km² of land surface (including 15,000 km² of cultivated land), and composed mostly of hills reaching between 775 m and 2 760 m, Burundi is one of the smallest countries in Africa, but with one of the highest population densities. The estimated population growth forecasts lead to concerns in terms of satisfying basic needs, food security, land tenure stability and poverty reduction. Whereas the state has the obligation to ensure the right to land ownership and the right to food security for everyone, there is also absence of fairness and equality on land rights. Burundi has ratified many regional and international regulations and guidelines on the equality of men and women, but in practice customary systems continue to disadvantage women and their land rights.

In addition, there are still people in Burundi who live without any access to land to produce their food (the Batwa ethnic group, widows, orphans, returnees and internally displaced persons). The strong competition over land is also intensifying conflicts over land rights, even within families, and this may impede investments. Tenure insecurity is high in areas where refugees are returning. On the other hand, even those people with access to land encounter land tenure insecurity as land is either not recorded or recording is done illegally. Land tenure insecurity and insufficient agro-pastoral production are the main causes of food insecurity in Burundi.

Until now, initiatives to reduce conflicts have focused on land certification, clarifications of boundaries, better recording of land transactions and the improvement of conflict resolution mechanisms. The 2011 Land Code shows government's commitment to developing more accessible services for certifying land and transaction at the local government level. This fact sheet informs about land governance and food security in Burundi and their interrelated links.

This country factsheet was prepared under auspices of LANDac – the Netherlands Academy on Land Governance – and was originally compiled by the Royal Tropical Institute (Thea Hilhorst and Nicolas Porchet, KIT) at the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – The Netherlands. In 2016, the factsheet was updated by Audace Muyuku (Law degree and independent consultant), in collaboration with LANDac (Gerard Baltissen, KIT and Gemma Betsema, UU) with support from the Food and Business Knowledge Platform (F&BKP) as part of the LANDac/F&BKP knowledge agenda on land governance and food security.

About LANDac

LANDac, the Netherlands Academy on Land Governance for Equitable and Sustainable Development, is a partnership between Dutch organizations working on land governance. The partners are the International Development Studies (IDS) group at Utrecht University (leading partner), African Studies Centre, Agriterra, the Sociology of Development and Change (SDC) group at Wageningen University, HIVOS, the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The LANDac network conducts research, disseminates information, and organizes courses and training, focusing on new pressures and competing claims on land and natural resources. Guiding question is how to optimize the link between land governance, sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

www.landgovernance.org

About F&BKP

The Food and Business Knowledge Platform (F&BKP) is one of the five Knowledge Platforms initiated by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is an open and independent initiative where representatives from international networks and organizations of business, science, civil society and policy come together. The Platform shares, critically reflects on, generates, deepens and improves (interdisciplinary) knowledge and feeds practices and policies on food and nutrition security. Land governance is one of the prioritized themes in its mission to develop a more focused knowledge agenda.

www.knowledge4food.net

Regulatory land governance framework

Access to land is regulated by the Land Code, the most important law regulating land issues in Burundi. The code was adopted in 2011 by parliament. The revision of the former 1986 land code started in 2000 with the Arusha Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Burundi.

The land tenure security program, presented in the 2012 Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (CSLP II), proposes updating and implementation of the land law and management of protected areas; drafting of a law on incentives aimed to preserve protected areas, the development of a territorial management and urban planning code; and a revision of the environmental and forestry codes. In the CSLP II, the Burundian government states that the actual agricultural production is low and does not allow for food security and production surpluses.

Policy and Laws	Content
Constitution 2005	Every Burundian is guaranteed the right to property by the Post-Transition Interim Constitution of the Republic of Burundi of 2005.
Land policy 2008 (<i>Lettre de politique foncière</i>)	Priorities listed are 1) amendment of land legislation; 2) restructuring and modernization of services responsible for land administration and for land management; (3) decentralization of land administration; (4) inventory of state lands and recuperation of illegal appropriations; and 5) responses to land scarcity.
April 2011 Land code	New land code replaces the code of 1986. It introduces land certificates (<i>certificat foncier</i>) and decentralized land administration; revocation of governors' authority to allocate state land. The delimitation of public land, protection of parks and forests, and payment of compensation in case of land expropriation will be regulated by the upcoming 'Code d'aménagement du territoire' proposed by the government in 2014 but not voted in parliament yet. In the meantime, the 1986 code still applies for this matter.

Land tenure forms

Forests and grazing lands are often formally state land, and may be managed by a commune (municipality). Access to forest and grazing land is generally shared with neighbors and relatives, who are permitted to use the land for grazing and collection of forest products. Wealthier individuals may have obtained exclusive rights to pastureland and forest areas, by having public lands officially allocated to them.

Burundi's Land Code recognizes state and private land. Under this Law, all land that is not "used" is considered state land. Temporary rights for occupation are available on land classified as private state land. Where population density is high, the rate of tenancy and sharecropping increases.

The 2011 Land Code recognizes the legitimacy of land rights acquired and held under customary law. However, it also states that all asserted rights must be registered. Unregistered customary rights do not have the protection of the formal law. However, registration has hardly taken place due to a complex and costly registration process. Consequently, local tenure systems with '*actes de notoriété*' have a quasi-legal status (Leisz, 1996). The competition between different institutions and tenure systems contributes to perceptions of land insecurity and conflict over land.

This is the reason why since 2012 activities have been started to develop decentralized systems of land registration, provided as a service by local governments. This approach was formalized by 2008 Land Policy and the 2011 Land Code. The Land Code introduces land administration at the decentralized level via certificates, which are different from titles¹. Since 2011, pilot activities exist in several provinces, under coordination of government and with support from ZOA, SDC, BTC, FIDA and several NGOs. These projects support the national program to give landowners a legal ownership certificate, which will help to reduce conflicts and encourage farmers to invest more in their land.

Institutional land governance and conflict resolution framework

Under customary law, land in Burundi is generally held individually and by households, rather than by lineage. Nowadays,

1 A title is always upheld by the state (torrens system) and revoking a title is complex; cancellation of a certificate is easier as this can be done via the judiciary system, but in practice this will not make a difference (pers com. Alain Rochegude 2011)

most households obtained land through inheritance, leasing or purchase. In the past, the land may have been allocated by kings or obtained by clearing. Customary land authorities (chiefs and hill authorities) have disappeared in the 1960s (killed or in exile). As a result, customary land authorities who could allocate land no longer exist (Kohlhagen, 2011). Land transactions and succession are now regulated locally within families, possibly accompanied by an (informal) deed outlining the transaction, which may have been witnessed by *Bashingantahe* or the local administration (hill or commune).

Formal land administration is spread across several ministries. In particular the departments responsible for the cadaster and for titling has shifted several times between different ministries (and vice presidencies). The cadaster is now located in the *Ministre de l'Eau, de l'Environnement, de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Urbanisme*. The Ministry of Agriculture is involved in land-use planning. Responsibilities for decentralization and local government is in the hands of two ministries: *Ministère de l'Intérieur* (home affairs) and *Ministère de la Décentralisation et du Développement Communal*.

A Coordination Unit has been set up in 2009 in support of the implementation of the new land policy. Its task is to facilitate inter-ministerial cooperation, donor coordination and collaboration with civil society. The National Commission for Land and Other Properties (CNTB, under the Office of the First Vice President) was set up in 2006 and has the authority to mediate and resolve land disputes related to refugees and IDPs and obtain compensation, and update the inventory of state-owned lands. CNTB can also assist other vulnerable people to reclaim their land (Theron 2009). The mandate of the CNTB was renewed in 2009.

Law No. 1/33 of 28 November 2014 determines the organization of the municipal administration and obliges all municipalities in the country to establish a land service (Service Foncier Communal – SFC). Law No. 1/16 of 25 May 2015 transfers the power to decide on land matters, including the issuance of land certificates, to municipalities. Policy makers, donors and international organizations are supporting communes installing such SFCs strongly believe that the decentralization of land registration at local level will foster land tenure security, reduce land conflicts and enhance investments in agriculture for a more sustainable food security.

The main mission of the regional office of urban planning and housing is to “help/mentor people to have access to their homes and plots”. In other words, it consists of coordinating the activities of the provincial services on state and individually owned land. These activities involve technical support in tracing pathways as well as receiving and processing applications for land allocation and surveying land. Regional and provincial technical offices of land development are in charge of the management of rural state lands.

As Burundi experiences land resource scarcity, increasing population density and increasing cases of land conflicts, communal authorities are also challenged with an increasing number of people determined to secure their land rights. More land buyers are becoming keener to address communal authorities in order to formalize their land transactions. Equally, almost all cases of land disputes are referred to local authorities (communal offices, courts) for mediation or judgment. Communal administrations are more and more often requested to intervene in the processes of formalizing land transactions and regulating the allocation of state lands (Tchatchoua Djomo, 2014).

Issues related to land management are inevitably sensitive. Land disputes are common and can be violent. Land conflicts between neighbors and within families over property, boundaries and transactions are widespread. In Burundi more than half of all court cases are related to land issues, often between family members, and are among the most important factors for crimes. Land governance is a key issue in society and is stretching state and customary offices (Theron 2009; World Bank 2008a; Kamungi et al. 2005; ARD 2008a; van Leeuwen and Haartsen 2005).

Different institutions deal with land-related disputes: customary institutions (the *Bashingantahe*), Hill Councils, the formal court system, and informal work by local authorities or NGOs. Disputes related to repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) may also be resolved by the National Commission for Land and Other Properties (CNTB). However, the civil war and violence affected both state offices and customary institutions responsible for land governance. Moreover, there is a general mistrust against institutions as several court decisions have not been enforced.

The customary institution in charge of village-level dispute resolution is known as the *Bashingantahe*. It continues to have a significant role, although diminishing. It is an organized, local body of “wise” men, originally known for being true, just, and responsible. They are involved with resolving various types of disputes, including those related to land. Their decisions are not legally binding but carry social weight.

Since 2005, the newly created local institution called Hill Council is competing and gaining importance for local mediation. While the *Bashingantahe* is exclusively male-dominated, the Hill Councils are more gender-balanced and have state support. Since 2010, they have been recognized as the only competent authority. Moreover, the legitimacy of *Bashingantahe* has deteriorated in certain Hills due to problems of bias and corruption; contestation of their rulings over land has been more frequent (Theron 2009; ARD 2008b). The local administrators and Zonal Chiefs also often intervene for local mediation.

The effectiveness of the formal court system, which is decentralized up to the local government level, is hampered by difficult and lengthy procedures. The capacity of magistrates is affected by limited budgets (including no funds for field visits). The enforcement of judgments is also uncertain in part because corruption is an issue (Kamungi et al. 2005; van Leeuwen and Haartsen 2005).

The violence also produced large refugee flows (1972, 1993) and IDPs. Particularly the resettlement of refugees and their descendants, who left in 1972, is a challenge. One conflict between returning refugees and those currently working the land concerns oil palm. In this case the state has expropriated land from refugees who had fled, created a development scheme on the land involving oil palm, which was then allocated to new farmers who are still on the land. It is now estimated that the ownership of 15 to 20% of all parcels are contested.

Gender, land and food security

The empowerment of women is still a major challenge in Burundi. According to the 2008 General Census of Population and Housing, 80.2% of Burundians own land, most of them are men. Thus, most rural Burundian women have no economic assets although female headed households increased because of male migration, conflicts and AIDS. One in five households was female headed in 2011.

The social perception of rural land imposes a succession or division of family land only between the male members of the family, regardless of their age². Succession is governed by customs that see a girl as someone who will live in the family of her future husband.³

Because of the economic, legal, social and cultural factors, women's rights to land, and the right to control and transfer land to others are less secured than for men. Widows living in their homes are often threatened and under attack when they exploit their lands. Burundian traditions exclude daughters from inheritance. Whereas traditionally widows are granted lifetime user-rights, such customs are vanishing given increasing land pressures by a growing population. Repeated displacement in Burundi's conflict and post-conflict environment further compromises women's access to land.

Also under formal law, wives and daughters are not granted rights to inherit land. The issue of inheritance is still not governed by legislation, even although Burundi has already signed and ratified the majority of international instruments which establish gender equality and Burundi's constitution includes these instruments (Kazoviyo and Gahungu, 2011). There have been efforts, supported by civil society, to reform the inheritance and marital property regimes. The high level of competition over land makes the issues of women's land rights very sensitive within families, and potential source of conflict and even violence. When women do inherit land, it is reported that they prefer to sell this piece of land quickly. If they hold on to the land they will be under pressure of male relatives to hand it over.

A bill to reform the Succession Law so as to grant formally protected land rights to women has been stuck in Parliament for years and is considered very unlikely to overcome conservative opposition in the coming years. It might appear, then, that the possibilities of relying on land registration in Burundi as a way to foster women's legal empowerment are limited. However, Burundian women are looking for social equity beyond the customary vision. The trend is that Burundian judges are beginning to realize and to rule more equitably in matters of inheritance.

Domestic and foreign land acquisitions

There has been a long-lasting history of land grabbing in Burundi. It notably took place during the conflict, partly on public land and around the lake, and numerous parcels have been reallocated to local elites. These reallocations, which

2 Programme Transitoire de Reconstruction Post Conflit meilleur accès des femmes à la terre

3 KAZOVIYO G. et GAHUNGU P.(Chercheurs pour Ligue Burundaise des Droits de l'Homme ITEKA), La problématique de la succession pour la fille au Burundi, Mars 2011.

have been legalized, are still motives of tensions. The government is conscious and announced again that an inventory of state land will be undertaken to identify illegal land takings.

Foreigners are granted equal protections to person and property by the Constitution, without restrictions on foreign ownership of land (Constitution of 2005). However, there is little land available, the administration is relatively heavy and the political context not stable, and Burundi has so far not attracted many foreign investors in the agricultural sector.

Communal administrations are more and more requested to intervene in the processes of formalizing land transactions and regulating the allocation of state lands. In addition to municipal authorities, various decentralized state institutions are also directly or indirectly involved in the formalization of land transactions and the issuance of land titles. Notwithstanding this increasing demand for formalized land rights, local institutions show some weaknesses in fulfilling their mission. Moreover, elite and local government authorities with legal mandate to address land tenure issues seem not to master or implement land-related state regulations very well. Therefore, enhancing land acquisition for agribusiness development or speculation could contribute to reduce state power and legitimacy at the local level, worsen the existing pressure on land as well as risks of more land disputes, and could negatively impact peace and stability (Tchatchoua Djomo, 2014).

FOOD SECURITY

The Government of Burundi shows a willingness to improve the medium term performance of its agriculture and has already committed itself to actions for improving and ensuring sustainable economic growth. The prospects of agriculture development are encouraging if Burundi can benefit from its many advantages, including sufficient rainfall, the integration of agriculture and livestock, opportunities for diversification and export. But, WFP reports that only 28 percent of the population is food-secure and as many as 60 percent are chronically malnourished. Food security for the majority of Burundians has not improved in recent years, despite a gradual return to peace. Average annual food deficits in Burundi range from 350,000 to over 450,000 metric tons (in cereal equivalent and after commercial imports and food assistance) against an annual average requirement of 1,718,000 tons, while food production has stagnated at pre-1993 levels. With a population growth rate of nearly three percent per year, per capita agricultural production has declined by 24 percent since 1993⁴.

Civil unrest erupted in April/May 2015 and has had important food security impacts. FAO reports for 2016 that agricultural production is expected to be well-below average in the most conflict-affected areas of Rumonge, Bujumbura, Muyinga, Kirundo and Makamba provinces where displacement of farmers and lack of inputs have significantly disrupted seasonal agricultural activities. Food security conditions remained stressed in the provinces most affected by the ongoing civil unrest, including in parts of Kirundo, Muyinga and Makamba, as well as rural areas near Bujumbura. In October 2015, a multi-agency Emergency Food Security Assessment estimated that about 645,000 people in conflict-affected provinces of Kirundo, Makamba, Rumonge, Cibitoke and Bujumbura are food insecure and about 5 percent of them (some 35,000 people) are severely food insecure, requiring urgent emergency food assistance. Since civil unrest erupted in April/May 2015, food insecurity has particularly increased in the eastern part of Cibitoke as well as in farming areas around Bujumbura due to reduced exchanges of agricultural products and labour in urban areas. As a consequence of tension and violence, over 260,000 people have fled their homes and 90 percent of them have arrived in the neighbouring countries of Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo as refugees and asylum seekers, while the remaining 10 percent is internally displaced in the country.⁵

The mission of ensuring food security for all people living in Burundi lies with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. A food security and nutrition multisectoral plan has been developed. Burundi has adopted the regional food security policy and the Agriculture Development Program in Africa 'CAADP' under the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD Commission of the African Union)⁶. Burundi ratified the Maputo Declaration, which stresses the need to devote at least 10% of national budgetary resources to agriculture.

4 <https://www.wfp.org/countries/burundi/overview>

5 <http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=BDI>

6 République du Burundi Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage Etats Généraux de l'agriculture et de l'élevage (EGEA), édition 2014 rapport général. Thème principal : « Evaluation de la mise en œuvre des politiques agricoles nationales : défis et perspectives d'avenir Bujumbura, Novembre 2014

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock is responsible for the implementation of the National Agricultural Strategy (SAN), the National Food Security Program (PNSA), the Guidance Document of the Livestock Sector (DOSE), the Master Plan for Agricultural Research (PRDA) and the National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA).

Linking land governance and food security

Land is scarce in Burundi because population density is estimated at around 300 inhabitants per km². Land problems are mainly due to extreme fragmentation of land, the return of refugees and the gap between formal law and real practice in many parts of the country. The overwhelming majority of Burundi's population depends directly on land resources. According to the PRSP II, the average farm size decreased from 1.04 ha per household in 1973 to 0,7 ha in 1989 to 0.5 ha in 2009. These small size farms and problems of access to land and security of land rights hamper the development of agricultural activities and agricultural production in Burundi.⁷⁸ Land conflicts have a negative impact on agricultural production, because when land is disputed it is difficult to develop and make necessary investments to increase its productivity.

Food insecurity in Burundi has its origins deeply rooted in structural causes, which include population pressure, limited access to land, soil fertility loss, poor access to quality agricultural inputs for households with low income, the prevalence of plant diseases, etc.⁹ Continued land degradation through erosion and overuse, land fragmentation and the decline of livestock (decline of grazing lands, low availability of manure and animal products like milk and meat) are among other constraints that weigh heavily on productivity and food security.

The food and financial vulnerability remains critical for households with low production capacity, including:

- the many landless or those having limited access to land, combined with a lack of financial resources to acquire production inputs such as livestock and seeds (about 15% of the population)
- rural households with access to land but for whom other production factors have been looted or destroyed during the war (returnees and displaced resettlement);
- households still living in internally displaced camps (about 100,000 people) and external refugees (about 350,000 people);
- widows and child-headed households, families affected by HIV/AIDS, the elderly or disabled and marginalized group of Batwa (these categories represent more than 10% of the population).

In Burundi, improving food security and living standards, rising incomes of the rural population are closely related to improving the conservation of land assets. Securing access to land as productive capital is a prerequisite for increased production and productivity.

Tenure insecurity in Burundi also has an impact on food prices. Indeed, tenure insecurity leading to production failures do result in rising prices of agriculture and livestock products and hence food insecurity. This is the law of supply and demand.

The introduction of an import tax on food has had an explosive effect on prices of commodities including cereals. In January 2012, the price of rice has doubled compared to the 2006-2011 average, while that of maize increased by 60% in January 2012 compared to the average of 2006-2011¹⁰. The rising prices of food weakens the purchasing power and contributes to the deterioration in household food security. Tenure insecurity also influences the nutritional level of food; if food prices rise households will fall back on alternative products, which are relatively cheaper and less rich in nutrients.

7 International Crisis Group, Les terres de la discorde (I): la réforme foncière au Burundi, Rapport Afrique N°213, 12 février 2014, brussels@crisisgroup.org

8 REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI, MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE L'ELEVAGE, Stratégie Agricole Nationale 2008-2015, BUJUMBURA, Juillet 2008.

9 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), Burundi – Aperçu de la situation de l'insécurité alimentaire aiguë 2013A

10 Burundi, Système de Suivi de la Sécurité Alimentaire (SSSA-FSMS), Bulletin-Avril 2012

Related country profiles

- USAID: <http://www.usaidlandtenure.net/burundi>
- FAO: <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?lang=en&ISO3=BDI>
- IMF: <http://www.imf.org/external/country/BDI/index.htm>
- World Bank: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/burundi>
- Land Portal: <http://landportal.info/book/countries/BDI?indicator=INDFAOFSEC1&comparing-country=DZA>

Laws, policy and regulations search engines

- FAO Lex (Land & NR search engine): <http://faolex.fao.org/faolex/index.htm>
- Water Lex (Water laws search engine): <http://faolex.fao.org/faolex/waterlex.htm>

Maps and databases

- Land and soils databases/information systems: <http://www.fao.org/nr/land/databasesinformation-systems/en/>
- Water database/information systems: http://www.fao.org/nr/water/infores_databases.html
- Land and water maps and graphs: <http://www.fao.org/nr/solaw/maps-and-graphs/en/>

Portals and other resources

- <http://landportal.info/library>
- <http://www.landcoalition.org/en/countries/burundi>

Ongoing donor support programs

The Global Donor Working Group on Land (GDWGL) quotes 12 donor programmes and projects in Ethiopia (finalized and active ones): <https://landgov.donorplatform.org>. Some of the major ones are highlighted below:

- Embassies of Germany, Belgium, Switzerland: Support to Land Code implementation with many international and local NGOs;
- FAO: Works with local and international NGOs that implement land related programs throughout the country, Advocacy for national food security;
- IFAD/PTRPC: Local Governance, Agriculture, Livestock, Health and nutrition, rural infrastructure, in Bujumbura, Bururi and Ruyigi CDC, Group of producers, cooperatives, paralegal association, solidarity groups;
- UNFPA: Reproductive Health, Gender and equity throughout the country with ABUBEF, SWAA, ASB, BURUNDI, Nturingaho, CJK SERUKA, Centre, AGB Humura, RENAJES, CPAJ, GDA +;
- UN Women: Capacity building, Advocacy, Change Communication with BLTP, AFJB CAFOB, AFJO, Radio Nderagakura, GARUKIRA BATWA;
- UNDP: Good governance, fight against corruption, human rights, promotion of access to justice in the country with ABUCO, OLUCOME REJA, RPA, Iteka, APRODH AFJB, Association Catholic lawyers of Burundi, CONSEDI;
- European Union: Food Safety, Rehabilitation and construction of rural infrastructure, capacity building of public institutions and rural stakeholders, agriculture, processing of agricultural products, support to the reintegration of Tanzania returnees in Conkuzo Provinces, Ruyigi, Rutana, Kirundo, Muyinga, with partners such as: PPCDR, Gutwara neza, CSOs through the project OSCAR, associations and agricultural producer groups (Rice farmers and producers of palm oil).

Civil society organizations working on land governance

- ACORD: Maintenance and peacebuilding, conflict management (the Conflict Research) in Makamba, Rutana, Bururi, Bubanza with CAFOB, CPAJ, Dushirehamwe, Media, CNJB, FORSC; Food Security, Conflict Transformation, Human Rights, Fight against HIV/AIDS, Community Development throughout the country (except Kirundo, Muyinga and Rutana) with CAPAD, Cenac, ADISCO, CEEA, FOPABU, AFJB, CONSEDI, AFJ, INADES, APRL FORSC, Iteka, Global Rights, UCEDD, Agateka, COPED, APEFB, rPRL;
- ADRA: Food Security, Health, Peace and reconciliation, humanitarian assistance, education, water and sanitation, human rights in Cibitoke, Makamba, Bururi, Bujumbura Mairie with CBG, associations, cooperatives;
- AFSC: Food Security, Good Governance, in Cibitoki, Bujumbura Rural, Bujumura Mairie, Makamba, Rutana, Bubanza with Biraturaba, Sedak, HOC, FECABU, AFRABU, UCPD, Thars;
- German Agro Action: Food Security, Human Rights, School Canteens, infrastructure rehabilitation, water and energy, in Kirundo, Ngozi with ODEB, associations hill, forest inspector, DPE, SEAD;

- AVSI: Education, Training, Food Security, Protection of children in Kayanza, Ngozi, Cibitoke, Bujumbura Mairie with partners like Twiyungunganye Associations and Garukiribondo;
- CARITAS International Belgium: Food Security, Rehabilitation tracks in Bururi, Cibitoke, Muyinga, Cankuzo, Ruyigi with BDD Bubanza COPED, Caritas Burundi, Ruyigi Sprade, ODEDIM;
- Christian Aid: Agriculture, Health and Good Governance in the country with partners such as Protestant churches (Anglican and Pentecostal), Civil Society (OAG, Iteka);
- CISV: Rural Development, Agriculture, Structuring and support to farmers' organizations, Governance in Muramvya, Gitega, Karusi, Bujumbura Rural with partners like Biraturaba Association ODAG, professional agricultural organizations;
- CONCERN WorldWide: Poverty reduction, fight against malnutrition, Maternal Health and Children, Social Protection and Risk Reduction in Cibitoke, Kirundo with APECOS, Red Cross Burundi, FAWE;
- CORD: Peacebuilding for the satisfaction of basic needs (water and sanitation, livelihood activities like AGR, Agriculture, Food Security, Formal and informal education) in Rutana, Bujumbura Rural, Gitega, Bururi, with OAP, Community Based Associations, UNIPROBA, UCEDD;
- Global Rights: Land, politics, law, good governance in the land sector Conflict Prevention, Human Rights (Transitional Justice), Justice throughout the country with CADRO, ITEKA, Synergy of Civil Society Organization on land), NCR, ACORD, CISV, Synergy (ITEKA, CEAA, AFJB, ODEB, ABELO, RJT, BIRATURABA, UNIPROBA, UCEDD Foundation intahe, ARCADE, GRJT, media Group; "Global rights" also coordinates the civil society platform in the SDC- Netherlands supported programme around land governance (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2011).
- IFDC: Agribusiness, Agricultural intensification, support for liberalization and distribution of fertilizers in the country with partners like CAPAD, HCB, Twitezimbere COPED;
- IRC: Women's Protection and Empowerment, Child Protection and Youth, Education, Good Governance, Pillars of logistics (fuel, car, transportation etc ...) Refugees in Muyinga, Makamba, Ruyigi, Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura Mairie with ITEKA, REGA, FVS, AMADE, Stamm Foundation;
- JRS: Education, Food Security, Literacy, Agriculture (technical training, breeding in the Diocese of Rutana with 13 Women's associations;
- Oxfam Novib: Food Security, Conflict Transformation, Good governance, human rights, active citizenship, civic education in Bujumbura Rural, Bubanza, Cibitoke, Cankuzo, Kirundo, Ngozi, Kayanza, Bujumbura Mairie, Muramvya, Gitega, Rutana with OAP, CAPAD, ADISCO ACORD, CONSEDI, OAG, Radio Isanganiro Agri ProFocus, COSOME, PARCEM;
- World Relief Burundi: Reintegration of returnees and vulnerable populations, Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning, Socioeconomic Strengthening Integration of the local church, Nutrition/Food Security, HIV/AIDS Advocacy/Mobilization Fund Makamba, Rutana, Gitega (health districts of Kibuye and Gitega), Ruyigi, with partners like DUTABARANE (Churches Network) TURAME, FLORESTA, BUSOMA.
- ZOA: working on land governance and registration in Cibitoke and Makamba.

Members of International Land Coalition from Burundi

- Association pour la Paix et les Droits de l'Homme (APDH). <http://apdh.objectis.net>
- Unissons-Nous pour la Promotion de Batwa: <http://uniproba.org>
- Confederation des Associations des Producteurs Agricoles pour le Developpement: capad_shirukubute@yahoo.fr

The Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF) participates actively in national and international discussions on land governance. They also published in 2010 *The Entebbe Declaration on Large Foreign Land Acquisitions*

<http://www.eaffu.org/go/downloads/EAFF%20Position%20on%20Land%20Grab.pdf>

EAFF covers the following countries: Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. General website: <http://www.eaffu.org/go/>

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