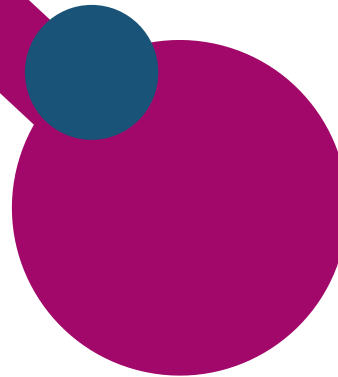
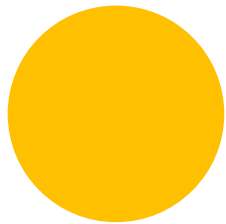


**STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS  
AND MAPPING IN THE  
COLLABORATIVE APPROACH  
TO REDUCE TEENAGE  
PREGNANCY IN BURUNDI**

**BY**

**SHARE-NET BURUNDI**



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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ABUBEF: Association Burundaise pour le bien etre familial.

AJUVA : Association des Jeunes Volontaires Unis en Action

ARCT : Agence de Régulation et de contrôle des télécoms

CNEB : Conseil National des Eglises du Burundi

COMIBU : Communauté Musulmane du Burundi.

CORDAID : Catholic Organisation for Relief & Development Aid

DHS: Demographic Health Survey

EKN : Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

FHI : Family Health International

GIZ: German Agency for International Cooperation

HIV :Human Immuno Deficiency Virus

IADH : Initiative d'appui au développement humain durable

ISTEEBU : Institut des Statistiques et des études économiques du Burundi

l'ENS : Ecole Normale Supérieure

MDG : Millenium Development Goal

NGO : Non-Governmental Organisation

PMC: Population Media Center

PUVSBG-SF: Projet d'urgence de prévention et de lutte contre les violences sexuelles et basées sur le genre et la santé des filles dans la région des grands lacs

SHIRIM: Share-Net International Rapid Improvement Model

SNBDI: Share-Net Burundi

SNI: Share-Net International

SRH : Sexual and Reproductive Health

SRHR: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

UN: United Nations

UNFPA: United Nations Population Funds

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

WHO: World Health Organization

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## CHAPTER I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Share-Net Burundi (SNBDI) is one of the four hubs of Share-Net International (SNI), the platform for knowledge sharing in sexual and reproductive health and rights. The other member countries of SNI are the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Bangladesh and Jordan.

In 2017, an external evaluation of SNI identified that knowledge exchange between the four country hubs was limited and suggested that SNI should actively facilitate this exchange. SNI country hubs supported this idea and indicated a particular interest in focusing on translating knowledge into products for use in changing policy and practice. In light of these developments, the Share-Net International Rapid Improvement Model (SHIRIM) was established in 2017.

SHIRIM aims to:

- Improve understanding of which strategies contribute to successful knowledge translation and use in the specific context of each Share-Net country hub.
- Develop the capacity of the participating staff from each country hub with respect to knowledge brokering.
- Facilitate learning, collaboration and exchange between the four country hubs.

SHIRIM uses a method called the Collaborative Approach to achieve these aims. The country hubs each selected a theme for breakthrough improvement. Share-Net Bangladesh and Share-Net Jordan both chose child marriage. Share-Net Netherlands adopted a slightly different focus by partnering with Rutgers Indonesia to target child marriage in Indonesia.

In Burundi, the choice has been to focus on knowledge translation strategies to reduce teenage pregnancies. The number of school-aged pregnancies is alarming: 4760 cases in 2013 according to the UNFPA report<sup>1</sup> and annual statistics of the Ministry of Education, while the 2017 Demographic and Health Survey reported that 8% of adolescents aged 15 to 18 years were either pregnant or had already given birth (DHS 2016-2017).

The Collaborative Approach of SNBDI extends over 15 months where the learning sessions and the periods of action alternate. During each learning session the country hubs developed a change package which encompassed strategies for knowledge translation to tackle their chosen issue. The country hubs then returned to their country and set up a local collaborative with their own stakeholders. Here, they replicated the first learning session and adapted their change package with the input of these stakeholders. The strategies for knowledge translation were then implemented during the local action period. This process continues serially over time and refinement is added with each cycle – these are known as ‘Plan-Do-Study-Act’ cycles of learning. A facilitation team that includes knowledge experts and subject matter experts in the specific focus areas assisted the representatives in selecting, testing and implementing changes.

During the first learning session organized by Share-Net Burundi which was held on January 18, 2018, participants developed a change package which included a stakeholder mapping and analysis as a first knowledge translation strategy to address adolescent pregnancies in Burundi.

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<sup>1</sup> UNFPA : Etude des grossesses en milieu scolaire , Novembre 2013

## CHAPTER II. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this mapping and analysis are as follows:

- Identifying relevant groups, organizations, institutions and individuals within the field of adolescent pregnancy in Burundi that should be involved during the collaborative approach process for it to be effective.
- Prioritizing and ranking stakeholders based on their interest and the influence they have on achieving breakthrough improvement in reducing adolescent pregnancy in in Burundi

## CHAPTER III. METHODOLOGY

The mapping and analysis of stakeholders in the collaborative approach on the reduction of teenage pregnancy in Burundi involved different stages:

- A brainstorming with resource persons comprised of the Director of the National Program of Reproductive Health , the Resident Representative of Population Media Center (PMC) in Burundi, the head of research and monitoring-evaluation service at the National Reproductive Health Program, a teacher/researcher at the National Institute of Public Health, a teacher/researcher at the Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, and the coordinator of SNBDI. This session resulted in a list of the most relevant stakeholders to invite to the first learning session.

- Expansion of the list and categorization of stakeholders in a Community of Practice meeting on the theme of sexual and reproductive health and rights of adolescents.
- Collection of participants' inputs during the second learning session on the Collaborative Approach held in July 2018.
- Coaching by SNI experts during the 2nd and 3rd learning sessions on the collaborative approach. The organization of each learning session in the respective hubs is done after a SNI learning session that brings together 2 representatives from each hub and experts of the approach in charge of the facilitation and coordination of this approach at SNI.

## CHAPTER IV. RESULTS

### IV.1. List of the identified stakeholders:

The interview with key informants coupled with the outputs of the Community of Practice on adolescent SRHR provided us with the list of actors considered relevant for the Collaborative Approach to reduce adolescent pregnancies in the Republic of Burundi.

A comprehensive list of those stakeholders can be found below:

#### IV.1. Technical Ministries working on the issue of teenage pregnancy:

- The Ministry of Public Health and the fight against AIDS, in particular the National Reproductive Health Program
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry in charge of Youth



- Ministry of Gender
- Ministry of Home Affairs

#### IV.1.2. Social Affairs Committee in the Parliament

#### IV.1.3. United Nations Agencies:

- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- UN Women
- World Health Organization (WHO)

#### IV.1.4. Embassies and bilateral cooperation agencies

- The Embassy of the Netherlands in Burundi
- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- The German Cooperation (GIZ-Health)

#### IV.1.5. International Non-Governmental Organizations

- Care International
- Cordaid
- Rutgers University
- Engender Health
- PUVSBG-SF : Projet d'urgence de prévention et de lutte contre les violences sexuelles et basées sur le genre et la santé des filles dans la région des grands lacs

#### IV.1.6. Local Non-Governmental Organizations

- The Burundian Association for Family Welfare (ABUBEF)
- SERUKA Initiative for victims of gender-based violence
- Health-Community-Development
- NTURENGAHO : Une Association de prise en charge médico-psychologique des grossesses non désirées

#### IV.1.7. Youth Associations

- The Girl Scouts
- Association pour la promotion de la fille Burundaise (APFB)
- Association des jeunes unis volontaires (AJUVA)

#### IV.1.8. Research Institutions

- The Public Health Institution (INSP)
- The Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of Burundi (ISTEBU)
- The University of Burundi

#### IV.1.9. The Council of Churches

- The National Council of Protestant Churches
- The Community of Muslim Churches of Burundi
- The Catholic Church of Burundi / CARITAS

## IV.2. CHARACTERIZATION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS

In order to have a clear idea on how to efficiently engage the identified stakeholders in the next stages of SHIRIM , investigators and participants have undertaken a thorough analysis of all stakeholders. During the second learning session the identified stakeholders were scored on their perceived interest, influence, strength, weakness and opportunity to reduce adolescent pregnancies, especially in relation to the Collaborative Approach which is reflected in the matrix bellow:

**Table 1.** The characterization of stakeholders according to interest, influence, strength, weakness, opportunities, relationship, need for involvement

	Stakeholder	Interest	Influence	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Relationship	Need for Involvement
1	MoH/PNSR	5	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SRH Coordination Body</li> <li>Health data warehouse</li> <li>Sufficient human resources</li> <li>Mobilization of resources</li> </ul>	Dependence on external budget	Partnership with PMC / SNBDI and other partners	Technical partnership in the project and in the mobilization of resources	Essential
2	Ministry of Education	5	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has pregnancy statistics of schoolgirls</li> <li>Existence of a Training Module on Health Education and Responsible Behavior</li> <li>This Ministry is strategically involved in the fight against these unwanted pregnancies which are an obstacle to completing education (especially for girls)</li> </ul>	Staff are poorly trained on the subject of adolescent pregnancy	Possibility of short training on the subject	Beneficiary of the first level	Essential
3	Ministry of Youth	5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth Policy Officer</li> <li>Participate in the supervision of youth in collaboration with the relevant ministries and other partners</li> </ul>	Limited resources	This Ministry can play a central role in developing a strategy to combat adolescent pregnancy	Beneficiary of the first level	Essential
4	Ministry of Home Affairs	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key role in the development of the National Population Policy</li> <li>Responsible for conducting and managing census data</li> <li>Responsibility in NGO management</li> </ul>	No explicit responsibility in the fight against adolescent pregnancy	The effective involvement of this Ministry can have a real impact in reducing teenage pregnancies	Beneficiary of the second level	Essential
5	Ministry of Gender	5	4	Coordinates the actions for human rights and gender equality	Limited resources versus constraints	International political environment supports the promotion of gender equality	Beneficiary of the second level	Essential

6	Committee on Social Affairs/Human Rights in Parliament and Senate	4	3	In charge of ensuring control over the executive on social and human rights issues	Have many other tasks and must follow a very formal process to invite them to meetings	They have already shown their interest in the topic	They participated in 2 learning sessions	Important
	Share-Net /PMC	5	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiator of the approach in Burundi.</li> <li>• Participation in the SNI learning sessions</li> </ul>	Limited budget compared to the ambition	Partnership with the MSPLS / PNSR (a transversal platform)	Initiator of the approach	Maximum
8	UNFPA	5	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations agency especially concerned with the question of unwanted pregnancies.</li> <li>• UNFPA in Burundi has a 'young' program with a budget</li> <li>• Part of the Consortium Joint Program</li> <li>• Support the "Zero Pregnancy in School's" program</li> </ul>	Its support is solicited by several organizations thus imposing increased competition to be a beneficiary	UNFPA supported financially and technically a learning session (an aspect of multisector engagement)	The Co- facilitator and the potential sponsor	Very important
9	UNICEF	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNICEF supports the innovations that empower young people to create the agents of social change that can influence and lead to the resolution of problems in their communities</li> </ul> <p>UNICEF is concerned with the welfare of children.</p>	Classically focus more on children's programs	Focused primarily on the well-being of children ( preventing teenage pregnancy reduces the risk of having abandoned children upstream)	Potential sponsor	Very important
10	WHO	5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO is a technical partner of the Government of Burundi, in particular the Ministry of Public Health and the fight against AIDS</li> </ul>	Support is mainly technical. Thus the actions requiring	A possibility to play an advocacy role to improve data on	WHO was represented by its focal person responsible for	Very important

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It plays a vital role in the development of health policy, including the Youth and Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and pregnancy assistance, including those of girls and adolescents.</li> </ul>	significant funds are not directly supported by WHO.	adolescent pregnancy (monitoring)	adolescent health point during the first learning session	
11	UN-WOMEN	4	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is a United Nations agency which specializes in women's empowerment.</li> <li>It influences policies for the well-being of women and girls</li> </ul>	Limited financial resources compared to their ambitions	The current subject of the collaborative approach interests the agency because of its mission	It has not yet responded to invitations to the learning sessions	Important
12	EKN	5	3	EKN coordinates all Dutch support in Burundi. The 1st secretary in charge of SRHR and her counselor follow the feasibility closely and get involved in supporting the collaborative approach, either by participating in the sessions or by giving coaching	The decision-making power is limited on sensitive issues	Good collaboration	Represented by the sponsor of SNBDI regularly informs the EKN of the progress on the implementation of the collaborative approach	Essential
13	USAID	2	4	Intervenes in sexual and reproductive health (SRH) with more focus on family planning and the fight against HIV-AIDS in Burundi	Budget through NGOs means increased competition	A possibility to explore indirect collaboration through NGOs	Indirect participation in the collaborative approach	Important
16	Care-Cordaid-Rutgers	5	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intervenes in a consortium for a project to improve the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth</li> <li>Focus on young people and adolescents</li> </ul>	Cultural resistance inhibits the implementation of the project	Possibility of opening to the different partners presenting synergistic innovations	Active participation in the collaborative approach	Essential

19	PUVESBG-SF /RGL (projet d'urgence de Prévention et de lutte contre les VBG et la Santé des femmes dans la région des grands lacs.	4	2	It is a project that is funded by the World Bank, working with 4 key ministries namely those in charge of health, security, education and gender. It also funds NGOs (e.g., Cordaid,, IADH)	The project is ending its first phase soon (June 2019) and is not providing funds to other partners so far	It is possible that the project receives new funds after the 1 <sup>st</sup> phase June 2019	No formal relationship so far, but informal conversations have started recently with SNBDI	Important
20	ABUBEF	5	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intervenes in advocacy for the promotion of the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth.</li> <li>Intervenes in the supply of services. It has a lot of partners and has been on the ground since 1993.</li> </ul>	Intervenes mostly in family health in general and its actions on teenage pregnancies is not very clear	Its interest in an advocacy for sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth is clear. With a presence in all regions of the country, it can contribute to a local awareness	It is a member of SN-BDI and currently serves as a Vice-Chairman of the SN-BDI Steering Committee	Essential
21	ISV-SERUKA	5	2	Intervenes in Burundi in the prevention and assisting of sexual and gender-based violence cases. It has a proven interest in the fight against adolescent pregnancy, especially those resulting from rape.	It is more involved in the fight against rape than the pregnancies themselves	It actively participates in the collaborative approach. It can be more involved in advocacy on the fight against adolescent pregnancy.	It is a member of SN-BDI. It has won a small research grant from SNI	Real
22	SACODE : Santé - Communauté- Développement	4	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has an expertise in menstrual hygiene management ('Agateka')</li> <li>Has experience in the mobilization of funds and has already received the Africa Innovation Challenge Award.</li> </ul>	Is not explicitly involved in the fight against	It can help raise awareness about adolescent pregnancy	It is a member of SN-BDI and won a small research grant from SNI	Important

					adolescent pregnancy			
23	NTURENGAHO (Do not go beyond)	4	2	An active local organization in taking care of unwanted pregnancies in general for unmarried girls	Only has a visitor center in Bujumbura	It can help in the psychological care of pregnant teenagers	Member of SNBDI platform	Important
24	The Girl Scouts	4	2	The Burundi Girl Scouts Association has the mission of informally educating girls and young women to develop their potential as good citizens. Currently, it has more than 11,539 members throughout Burundi	Their actions against adolescent pregnancy are not well documented	Actively involved in the collaborative approach sessions. It can do more in raising awareness of girls and teenage girls	Member of SNBDI platform	Important
25	APFB : Association pour la promotion de la fille burundaise	4	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotes education of young girls including in SRHR matters Seeks to empower girls and young women in all the aspects of development.</li> <li>Has almost 2 decades of experience</li> </ul>	Has not implemented concrete projects against the adolescent pregnancies	It can play a good role in advocating for equal access of adolescent to services.	APFB est un membre de Share-Net Burundi	Relatively important
26	AJUVA : Association des jeunes unis volontaires	3	1	A youth association with expertise in youth outreach	Their actions are not primarily aimed at raising young people's awareness of adolescent pregnancy.	It can be used to raise awareness among young people about the fight against adolescent pregnancy	AJUVA is a member of SN-BDI	Timely
27	INSP : Institut National de Santé Publique	4	3	Public health training and research institution.	Shortage of PhD level researchers.	The research direction of the INSP gave its focal point in the conduct of the	INSP is a member of SN-BDI and participates generally in the SN-	Very important



				Has human resources with competitive abilities at master level.	Staff is more involved in teaching.  No research on the current subject	collaborative approach.	BDI activities and particularly those of the collaborative approach	
28	University of Burundi and l'ENS	4	3	<p>The University of Burundi currently has more than 13,000 students, the majority of whom, at the end of each year, produce thousands of young finalists who will be poured into the labor market. The vast majority of these laureates will be primary and secondary school teachers.</p> <p>It includes human resources, teachers, health researchers and social scientists who can contribute to the generation of knowledge on the subject of the collaborative approach.</p> <p>This University has 6 research centers, including a health research center and a Research Center for Economic and Social Development</p>	<p>Low sharing of new knowledge</p> <p>External financial dependence to conduct research</p>	<p>Participate in major research funded by Netherlands Science for global development and Share-Net International.</p> <p>Is represented in 4 Advisory Technical Groups of SNBDI (Communities of Practitioners).</p>	Has been a member of SN-BDI for 3 years	Very important
29	ISTEEBU	4	3	<p>According to the Statistical Law of 2007 and the 2008 decree, the ISTEEBU provides technical coordination for the activities of the national statistical system and carries out the activities of production and dissemination of statistical data for the needs of the government, public</p>	<p>Have led demographic and health surveys on a +/- 5 year rhythm</p> <p>Reliance on external help to</p>	Grant authorization for investigations, including those related to adolescent pregnancy	ISTEEBU is a member of the consortia that is conducting research supported by NWO-WOTRO as part of SNI	Essential

				administrations, private sector, development partners and the public	conduct major investigations  Do not have data on adolescent pregnancy			
30	CNEB	3	4	<sup>2</sup> The CNEB is a platform grouping some Protestant churches of Burundi such as the Anglican Church, the Methodist Church, the Union of Baptist Churches, and the Evangelical Church of Friends. These churches have a strong influence on their members. These are churches supported by their mother churches from developed countries. By its consideration as a moral body of great ethical value, the CNB has some influence in national governmental decisions	It has no influence on non-member Protestant churches	The CNB has a less rigid position compared to the use of modern contraceptive methods in general.	The CNEB is a member of SNBDI. It is also concerned in the first place by the alarming figures of adolescent pregnancy.	
31	COMIBU	2	3	The Muslim communities in Burundi represents approximately 10% of the general population, mostly living in cities.		COMIBU has sent a delegate to the learning sessions of the collaborative approach	It is a member of SNBDI and always responds to its activities	Important

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.oikoumene.org/fr/member-churches/africa/burundi/cneb>

32	CARITAS	4	2	<p><sup>3</sup>CARITAS gives medical care to people who need it in emergencies, as well as in everyday life. CARITAS builds the capacity of local communities by preventing disease outbreaks and providing medicines and equipment for medical programs. It runs thousands of hospitals and clinics, as well as homes for the elderly, the physically and mentally handicapped and those with chronically disease.</p> <p>CARITAS is a Catholic institution. In Burundi, the Catholic community represents the vast majority of the population</p>	CARITAS does not approve of the use of modern contraceptive methods, including condoms	CARITAS conducts research activities and participates in the restitution sessions	CARITAS participated in the sessions already organized as part of the learning of the Collaborative Approach	Essential
33	ARCT	1	3	<p><sup>4</sup>ARCT is the telecommunication control and regulation agency. It controls all the messages via the means of telecommunications in Burundi, including messages on mobile phones</p>	Does not focus on adolescent pregnancy	ARCT has the opportunity to facilitate the sending of awareness messages via information and communications technology low cost or free.	There is no partnership with the ARCT yet. We plan to invite them to the next learning session	Important

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.caritas.org/notre-action/sante-vih/?lang=fr>

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.facebook.com/pg/Agence-de-R%C3%A9gulation-et-de-Contr%C3%94le-des-T%C3%A9l%C3%A9communications-ARCT--470768629659778/services/?ref=page\\_internal](https://www.facebook.com/pg/Agence-de-R%C3%A9gulation-et-de-Contr%C3%94le-des-T%C3%A9l%C3%A9communications-ARCT--470768629659778/services/?ref=page_internal)

34	Telephone companies (ECONET-LUMITEL)	2	3	<p><sup>5</sup>The Internet was introduced in Burundi in 1996 by the company CBINET- a group of private operators – and is now operated by nine Internet access providers, four of which are mobile operators - ONATEL, ECONET-Leo, SMART and VIETTEL. The the other five are exclusive Internet service providers - Cbinet, Spidernet, Usan, Lamiwireless and NT Global. The estimated Internet penetration rate, at 0.21% in 2007, has increased significantly, rising to 7% in 2017.</p> <p>These mobile operators can additionally reach sendoff lines messages to their customers having telephone devices.</p>	These companies are for profit	There is the possibility of negotiating them to reduce the rate if the number of messages is high and the subject is of significant social importance.	As part of a service facilitation relationship executed by PMC and SN-BDI for CORDAID, close contact has been established with LUMITEL, Leo and SMART	Important
35	Radio and print media (National Radio and Television Radio Isanganiro, Radio Nderagakura)	2	4	The media, including radio stations, are considered to be key players in improving the health of adolescents and young people, especially since radio is by far the major source of information in Burundi. Currently, programs on the SSRAJ are topical like the soap opera AGASHI ...	The time allocated to the programs on SSRAJ remains relatively small compared to the needs of adolescents and young people.	There is already a strong partnership and donor interest in raising awareness through radio and other media through specialized NGOs	Journalists of the key radio stations are involved in the sessions of the collaborative approach.	Very important

36	FHI	4	2	FHI plays an important role in family health, with HIV/STI programs	Few funding related to sexual and reproductive health for adolescents and youth	Plans to conduct a study on Social Norms for sexual and reproductive health for adolescents and youth	Participate in Collaborative Approach sessions on this topic	Important
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### IV.3. ANALYSIS OF THE STAKEHOLDERS VIS A VIS THE NEED OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

In addition to the categorization of all stakeholders that play a role in the fight against adolescent pregnancies in Burundi as underlined in table 1 above, a second matrix has been used to weigh the interest and influence of stakeholders in the Collaborative Approach. Any stakeholder with a score of 3 and above has been considered of high interest and/or high influence.,

**Influence** is the power that stakeholders have over the project, for example, to control decisions made, to facilitate their implementation, or to negatively affect the project.

**Interest** characterizes stakeholders whose constraints, needs and issues are a priority of the project.

Table 2: Distribution of stakeholders in the influence-interest matrix to identify the engagement needs and levels of participation in the Collaborative Approach.

	Low influence	High Influence
Low Interest	19. PUVESBG-SF /RGL 26. AJUVA	4. Ministry of Home Affairs 6. Social Committee of Parliament 7. Social Committee of the Senate 9. UNICEF 13. USAID 14. EU 15. GIZ-Health
High Interest	20. ABUBEF 21. ISV-SERUKA 22. SACODE 23. NTURENGAHO 24. Girl Scouts 25. AFPB 26. INSP 27. University of Burundi	1. Ministry of Public Health and the fight against AIDS/PNSR 2. Ministry of Education 3. Ministry of communication and media 4. Ministry of Youth 5. Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender. 8. UNFPA 10. WHO 11. UN Women 12. EKN 16. Care 17. Cordaid 18. Rutgers 28. ISTEEBU

## Explanation of the stakeholder engagement strategy

It is commonly accepted that the appropriate approaches to sensitize stakeholders to varying levels of influence and importance (as reflected in Table 2) may be as follows:

- Actors with strong influence but low interest are not the target of the project, but may oppose its intervention; therefore, it is necessary, and appropriate, to keep them informed and to recognize their points of view to avoid disturbances or conflicts; This group encompasses the Ministry of Home Affairs, Social Committee of Parliament, Social Committee of Senate, UNICEF, USAID, EU and GIZ-Health
- Actors with low influence but great interest require special efforts to ensure that their expectations are considered and that their participation is constructive; This group encompasses the following actors: ABUBEF, SACODE, NTURENGAHO, Girls Scouts, AFPB, INSP and University of Burundi.
- Actors with low influence and low importance are unlikely to be involved in the project and this does not require a strategy beyond information sharing as for the general public. Only 2 entities namely PUVESBG-SF /RGL and AJUVA belong to this group.
- Actors with strong influence and strong interest could be closely involved throughout the project to ensure their support to the project. This group encompasses the Ministries of health, education, communication, youth and culture , gender, internal affairs , UNFPA, UN women, EKN and the joint program for the improvement of SRHR .Only these actors will be detailed further in this c.

## Detailed description of the stakeholders of the 'High Influence and High Interest'

Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping | January 2020

Stakeholders in this category should be closely involved to ensure their effective support for the project. We have therefore undertaken a detailed description of those actors here under emphasizing their general missions and their role vis a vis the collaborative approach to the reduction of adolescent pregnancies in BURUNDI:

### **1.The Ministry of Public Health and the fight against AIDS<sup>i</sup>**

This Ministry has among other missions:

- To ensure the improvement of the health status of the population
- To encourage the active participation of public and private administrations, national and international partners, in the implementation of actions likely to support the national health, hygiene and sanitation policy, in accordance with the strategies defined by this policy
- To oversee the development of national policy aimed at stopping the spread of HIV infection on the individual, the family and the community, and strengthening national capacities to better combat the HIV / AIDS and other epidemic diseases in the countSpecifically, this Ministry intervenes in the prevention and taking care of teenage pregnancies by providing awareness resources and offering user-friendly services to young people.

Through the National Reproductive Health Program, the Ministry of Public Health and the fight against AIDS coordinates all interventions aimed at sexual and reproductive health. It is therefore the responsibility of this Ministry to develop, in collaboration with its partners, programs, projects and initiatives, policies and strategies to prevent teenage pregnancies, unwanted pregnancies and downstream pregnancies, and the consequences of these pregnancies on their state of health.



As part of the collaborative approach, it is the MSPLS / PNSR that invites stakeholders to the learning sessions and presents the state of the key play indicators on SRH and the available data on adolescent pregnancy and shows where the gaps still lie.

## **2. Ministry of Education, Technical and Professional Training**

This Ministry has among other missions:

- To design a policy for the completion of primary education for all school age children and ensure its implementation
- To provide schoolchildren and students with civic, moral and intellectual training to foster an acute awareness of Burundian realities and culture.

This Ministry has a particular interest in this process of collaborative approach in which it participates voluntarily because it finds that the education of adolescent girls is a transversal activity requiring the involvement of other sectors of the life of the country. Moreover, its influence on the success of the process is obvious.

## **3. The Ministry of Media and Communication<sup>6</sup>**

This Ministry has among other missions:

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<sup>6</sup> Décret 100/127 du 29 Août 2018 portant missions et organisation du ministère de la communication et des médias

- To design and promote the national communication and media policy
- To develop and ensure the social communication component
- To promote the development of the freedom of the public and private press
- To coordinate initiatives and actions undertaken by the various stakeholders in the area of communication
- To constructively support national development through communication

#### 4. Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture

This Ministry has among other main missions:

- To design and to implement the national policy on youth, sports and culture
- To participate in the supervision of youth in collaboration with the relevant ministries and the partners
- To contribute in collaborating with the Ministry of Education, Technical and Vocational Training, to the improvement of the economic conditions of young people, particularly through organizations and self-employment
- To cultivate in youth a spirit of tolerance and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

#### 5. The Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender

The Ministry's tasks include designing and coordinating the national human rights and gender policy and ensuring its implementation.

## 6. The Ministry of the Interior and Patriotic Training<sup>7</sup>

This Ministry has among other missions, to design the national policy of the population in collaboration with the other ministries concerned. It organizes the general census of the population and ensures the management of demographic data.

## 7. The United Nations Fund for Population

Its goal is “to achieve universal access to Sexual and Reproductive Health including Family Planning , to promote reproductive health rights, to reduce maternal mortality and to accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Objectives MDG 5 (A and B) of the International Conference on Population by improving the living conditions of underserved populations, including women and youth (including adolescents) by taking into account the population dynamics, human rights and gender equality, according to the needs and context of the country.”

UNFPA Burundi is interested in the collaborative approach and has a great influence. UNFPA sent its technical delegates to contribute to the analysis of the situation and the development of “change packages.” UNFPA’s interest is much more on improving the availability and the access to data on adolescent and youth pregnancies both at school and in the community. As a United Nations agency aimed at

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<sup>7</sup> Décret n° 100/0129 du 1<sup>er</sup> Septembre 2018 portant mission et organisation du Ministère de l’intérieur et de la Formation Patriotique ([www.presidence.gov.bi/2018/09/03/decret-n1000129-du-1er-septembre-2018](http://www.presidence.gov.bi/2018/09/03/decret-n1000129-du-1er-septembre-2018)).

stabilizing the population at a compatible level with development, UNFPA supports technically and financially innovative and relevant initiatives for the reduction of unwanted pregnancies, especially early pregnancies.

## 8. UN Women <sup>8</sup>

Building on the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women and collaborating with other United Nations agencies, regional bodies and other stakeholders, UN Women provides technical advisory services and specialized training to policymakers and opinion leaders to develop and implement policies and strategies to prevent and respond to violence against women. UN Women promotes the rights and opportunities of girls and women through coordination within the United Nations system and through advocacy at the regional and/or national levels.

## 9. Embassy of the Netherlands in Burundi

The Embassy of Netherlands in Burundi legally represents the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Burundi. Among its three sectors of cooperation with Burundi, there is sexual and reproductive health and rights. It is particularly interested in SHIRIM as an innovative

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<sup>8</sup> <http://africa.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women>

collaborative approach to addressing such an important issue as the reduction of adolescent pregnancy which is a health issue, but also a human rights issue with non-negligible socio-economic implications. In addition, its level of influence is high because it is the indirect eye of all projects funded directly or indirectly by the Dutch Government.

#### 10. Care-UNFPA-Cordaid-Rutgers ' Joint Program Consortium'

Four organizations are implementing the Joint Program to improve the sexual and reproductive health of girls and young people known in Kirundi as 'Menyumenyeshe'. This program is financially supported by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Burundi.

Designed for a period of 5 years with a national coverage, the program operates in four important areas:

- A support for comprehensive sexuality education by integrating the national modules such as "The World Starts with Me" for school-going youth and "Community Leader Girl scouts" for out-of-school youth
- A Support to improve sexual and reproductive health services to make them more youth-friendly, by referring to the existing national guidelines
- To Work with community influencers to support youth in accessing information and services,
- To realize an effective and efficient coordination of the program at all levels

A reduction in the adolescent pregnancy rate in Burundi is one of the impact results of this program.

## CONCLUSION

Share-Net Burundi has undertaken a mapping and analysis of actors involved in the reduction of adolescent pregnancies in the Republic of Burundi as a prerequisite for the good implementation of the SHIRIM project that started in January 2018 and ended in January 2019.

This mapping has served to identify relevant groups, organizations and institutions that play a role in the fight against the phenomenon of adolescent pregnancies in Burundi. Furthermore, the findings of this stakeholders mapping and analysis have shed the light for successful stakeholders engagement, taking into consideration the interest and influence different actors have versus the SHIRIM project in Burundi, thus, paving a way for further initiatives for Share-Net Burundi and other actors that would like to use the information of this report for the public benefit.

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<sup>i</sup> décret 100/23 du portant structure, fonctionnement et missions du Gouvernement de la République du Burundi