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# Chapter 1

## 41

### 1.1 41.guide

Texified version of data for Burundi.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock  
Neuhäuselerstr. 12  
D-66459 Kirkel  
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134  
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de  
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Project Gutenberg

P. O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

When all other email fails try our Michael S. Hart, Executive Director:

hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (internet) hart@uiucvmd (bitnet)

We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet, Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCI mail).

Burundi

### 1.2 41.guide/Burundi

Burundi  
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Geography (Burundi)  
 People (Burundi)  
 Government (Burundi)  
 Government (Burundi 2. usage)  
 Economy (Burundi)  
 Economy (Burundi 2. usage)  
 Communications (Burundi)  
 Defense Forces (Burundi)

### 1.3 41.guide/Geography (Burundi)

Geography (Burundi)

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Location:

Central Africa, between Tanzania and Zaire

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

27,830 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

25,650 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries:

total 974 km, Rwanda 290 km, Tanzania 451 km, Zaire 233 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none; landlocked

International disputes:

none

Climate:

temperate; warm; occasional frost in uplands

Terrain:

mostly rolling to hilly highland; some plains

Natural resources:

nickel, uranium, rare earth oxide, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum (not yet exploited), vanadium

Land use:

arable land:

43%

permanent crops:

8%

meadows and pastures:

35%

forest and woodland:

2%

other:

12%

Irrigated land:  
 720 km<sup>2</sup> (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
 soil exhaustion; soil erosion; deforestation  
 Note:  
 landlocked; straddles crest of the Nile-Congo watershed

## 1.4 41.guide/People (Burundi)

People (Burundi)

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Population:  
 5,985,308 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
 2.34% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 44.69 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
 21.25 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 115.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 40.75 years  
 male:  
 38.79 years  
 female:  
 42.76 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 6.76 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
 noun:  
 Burundian(s)  
 adjective:  
 Burundi  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 Africans:  
 Hutu (Bantu) 85%, Tutsi (Hamitic) 14%, Twa (Pygmy) 1% (other Africans  
 include about 70,000 refugees, mostly Rwandans and Zairians)  
 non-Africans:  
 Europeans 3,000, South Asians 2,000  
 Religions:  
 Christian 67% (Roman Catholic 62%, Protestant 5%), indigenous beliefs 32%,  
 Muslim 1%  
 Languages:  
 Kirundi (official), French (official), Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and ↔  
 in  
 the Bujumbura area)  
 Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:  
 50%  
 male:  
 61%  
 female:  
 40%  
 Labor force:  
 1.9 million (1983 est.)  
 by occupation:  
 agriculture 93.0%, government 4.0%, industry and commerce 1.5%, services  
 1.5%  
 note:  
 52% of population of working age (1985)

## 1.5 41.guide/Government (Burundi)

### Government (Burundi)

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#### Names:

conventional long form:

Republic of Burundi

conventional short form:

Burundi

local long form:

Republika y'u Burundi

local short form:

Burundi

#### Digraph:

BY

#### Type:

republic

#### Capital:

Bujumbura

#### Administrative divisions:

15 provinces; Bubanza, Bujumbura, Bururi, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karuzi ←

Kayanza, Kirundo, Makamba, Muramvya, Muyinga, Ngozi, Rutana, Ruyigi

#### Independence:

1 July 1962 (from UN trusteeship under Belgian administration)

#### Constitution:

13 March 1992 draft provides for establishment of plural political system

#### Legal system:

based on German and Belgian civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

#### National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

#### Political parties and leaders:

only party - National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), Nicolas MAYUGI, secretary general;

#### note:

although Burundi is still officially a one-party state, at least four political parties were formed in 1991 and set the precedent for

constitutional reform in 1992 - Burundi Democratic Front (FRODEBU), Organization of the People of Burundi (RPB), Socialist Party of Burundi (PSB), Royalist Parliamentary Party (PRP) - the most significant opposition party is FRODEBU, led by Melchior NDADAYE; the Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People (PALIPEHUTU), formed in exile in the early 1980s, is an ethnically based political party dedicated to majority rule; the government has long accused PALIPEHUTU of practicing divisive ethnic politics and fomenting violence against the state; PALIPEHUTU's exclusivist charter ← makes

it an unlikely candidate for legalization under the new constitution that will require party membership open to all ethnic groups

Suffrage:

universal adult at age NA

Elections:

National Assembly:

note - The National Unity Charter outlining the principles for constitutional government was adopted by a national referendum on 5 ← February

1991; new elections to the National Assembly are to take place 29 June ← 1993;

presidential elections are to take place 1 June 1993

Executive branch:

president; chairman of the Central Committee of the National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), prime minister

## 1.6 41.guide/Government (Burundi 2. usage)

Government (Burundi 2. usage)

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Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) was dissolved following the coup of 3 September 1987; at an extraordinary party congress held from 27 to 29 December 1990, the Central Committee of the National Party of ← Unity

and Progress (UPRONA) replaced the Military Committee for National Salvation, and became the supreme governing body during the transition to constitutional government

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Major Pierre BUYOYA (since 9 September 1987)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Adrien SIBOMANA (since 26 October 1988)

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEEAC, CEPGL, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Julien KAVAKURE

chancery:

Suite 212, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007  
 telephone:  
 (202) 342-2574  
 US diplomatic representation:  
 chief of mission:  
 Ambassador Cynthia Shepherd PERRY  
 embassy:  
 Avenue des Etats-Unis, Bujumbura  
 mailing address:  
 B. P. 1720, Bujumbura  
 telephone:  
 [257] (223) 454  
 FAX:  
 [257] (222) 926  
 Flag:  
 divided by a white diagonal cross into red panels (top and bottom) and ↔  
 green  
 panels (hoist side and outer side) with a white disk superimposed at the  
 center bearing three red six-pointed stars outlined in green arranged in a  
 triangular design (one star above, two stars below)

## 1.7 41.guide/Economy (Burundi)

### Economy (Burundi)

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#### Overview:

A landlocked, resource-poor country in an early stage of economic development, Burundi is predominately agricultural with only a few basic industries. Its economic health depends on the coffee crop, which accounts for an average 90% of foreign exchange earnings each year. The ability to pay for imports therefore continues to rest largely on the vagaries of the climate and the international coffee market. As part of its economic reform agenda, launched in February 1991 with IMF and World Bank support, Burundi is trying to diversify its agricultural exports and attract foreign investment in industry. Several state-owned coffee companies were ↔  
 privatized  
 via public auction in September 1991.

#### National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$1.23 billion (1991 est.)

#### National product real growth rate:

5% (1991 est.)

#### National product per capita:

\$205 (1991 est.)

#### Inflation rate (consumer prices):

9% (1991 est.)

#### Unemployment rate:

NA%

#### Budget:

revenues \$318 million; expenditures \$326 million, including capital expenditures of \$150 million (1991 est.)

#### Exports:

\$91.7 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:  
   coffee 81%, tea, hides, and skins  
 partners:  
   EC 83%, US 5%, Asia 2%  
 Imports:  
   \$246 million (c.i.f., 1991)  
 commodities:  
   capital goods 31%, petroleum products 15%, foodstuffs, consumer goods  
 partners:  
   EC 57%, Asia 23%, US 3%  
 External debt:  
   \$1 billion (1990 est.)  
 Industrial production:  
   real growth rate 11.0% (1991 est.); accounts for about 5% of GDP  
 Electricity:  
   55,000 kW capacity; 105 million kWh produced, 20 kWh per capita (1991)  
 Industries:  
   light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imports;  
   public works construction; food processing  
 Agriculture:  
   accounts for 60% of GDP; 90% of population dependent on subsistence farming ↔  
   ;  
   marginally self-sufficient in food production; cash crops - coffee, cotton,  
   tea; food crops - corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bananas, manioc; livestock  
   - meat, milk, hides and skins  
 Economic aid:  
   US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$71 million; Western (non-US)  
   countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$10.2 billion; OPEC  
   bilateral aid (1979-89), \$32 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$175  
   million  
 Currency:  
   1 Burundi franc (FBu) = 100 centimes

## 1.8 41.guide/Economy (Burundi 2. usage)

Economy (Burundi 2. usage)

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Exchange rates:  
   Burundi francs (FBu) per US\$1 - 235.75 (January 1993), 208.30 (1992), ↔  
   181.51  
   (1991), 171.26 (1990), 158.67 (1989), 140.40 (1988)  
 Fiscal year:  
   calendar year

## 1.9 41.guide/Communications (Burundi)

Communications (Burundi)

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## Highways:

5,900 km total; 400 km paved, 2,500 km gravel or laterite, 3,000 km ←  
 improved  
 or unimproved earth

## Inland waterways:

Lake Tanganyika

## Ports:

Bujumbura (lake port) connects to transportation systems of Tanzania and  
 Zaire

## Airports:

total:

5

usable:

4

with permanent-surface runways:

1

with runways over 3,659 m:

0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

1

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

4

## Telecommunications:

sparse system of wire, radiocommunications, and low-capacity microwave ←  
 radio

relay links; 8,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 2 FM, 1 TV; 1  
 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

## 1.10 41.guide/Defense Forces (Burundi)

### Defense Forces (Burundi)

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## Branches:

Army (includes naval and air units), paramilitary Gendarmerie

## Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 1,283,308; fit for military service 670,381; reach military  
 age (16) annually 62,700 (1993 est.)

## Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$28 million, 3.7% of GDP (1989)