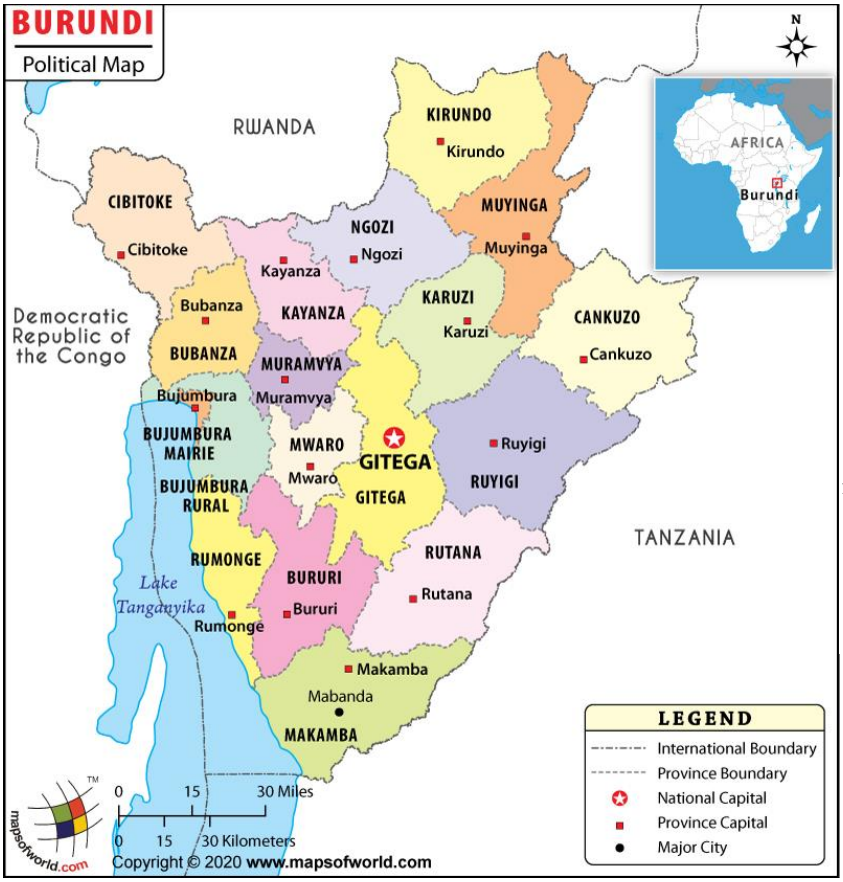
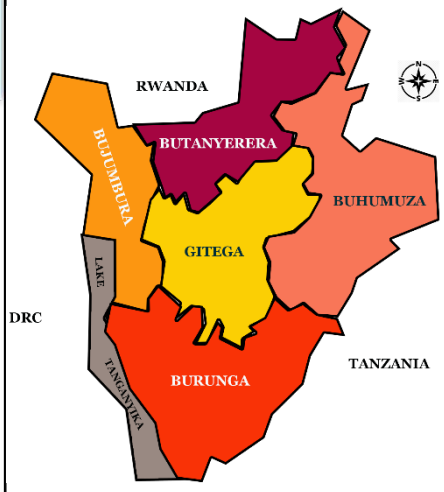
PASCAS FOUNDATION (BURUNDI) LTD

BURUNDI





Business Plan

&

Financial Feasibility

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COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

BURUNDI

“Unity, Work, Progress”

The capital city of Burundi is Bujumbura. It is the largest city and main port of Burundi, located on the north-eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, the second deepest lake in the world.





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The Poorest Country Of The World
BURUNDI
Discovering History and Culture



PASCAS FOUNDATION (BURUNDI) LTD

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Though this is a business plan and financial feasibility, the crux of the writings is to fully and truly comprehend the psychology of the people of Burundi, their cultural heritage, their legacy of past historical eras and the enduring nature of customs and norms. Unless we comprehend the consciousness of the people then we cannot embrace their present wealth of personalities and invite them to the wonders of what is now possible for them each to consider and benefit from as and when they so please.

THE PRODUCT:

Burundi Burundi is located at latitude -3.373 just south of the equator. It is a small landlocked country in east central Africa, bordering Rwanda, Tanzania, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Its total area is 10,750 square miles (27,830 square kilometres) with a population of 14.4 million. [Tasmania is 26,410 square miles with a population of 550,000. Burundi is 40% of the size of Tasmania with 26 times the population.] The country is situated on a high plateau, with the altitude ranging from 2,532 feet (772 metres) at Lake Tanganyika in the east, to 8,760 feet (2,670 meters) at the highest point, Mount Heha. The country lies along the East African rift and experiences occasional tremors and earthquakes. Forty-four percent of the land is arable, but only 9% is planted with permanent crops. One-third of the country is used as pastureland. The most fertile areas are in the highlands, where temperatures are moderate and rainfall averages sixty inches (152 centimetres) a year. The mountain slopes are dense with trees. The plateau is also wooded, particularly at the higher altitudes. The wildlife includes elephants, hippopotamus, crocodiles, buffalo, warthogs, baboons, and antelopes. These animals are being threatened as development encroaches on their natural habitat, and the country has not established national park areas or sanctuaries where species are protected. Laws against poaching are not strictly enforced. The country also is experiencing deforestation and soil erosion because of overgrazing and the spread of farming.

THE PEOPLE of BURUNDI are LIVING in SURVIVAL MODE (MoC 140):

Education is the paramount profession. Without education we do not have any of the other professions. Poverty can only be mitigated with and through education. However the greatest driver of poverty is the lack of truth, that is, truth in what is typically educated. While we live mind centric we are suppressing and rejecting our own truth which is the truth of our feelings. Our soul based feelings are always in truth.

Further, while we have a consciousness level of MoC 200 or below, things are done to us. We can only live in survival mode, depending upon others and what they do to us. Consequently our suppression is assured.

When we open to our feelings and aspire to live feelings first then our potential is infinite, even within our life time. Rejecting and suppressing our feelings and live mind centric is why some six billion people living on Earth are in a consciousness condition that prevailed two thousand years ago.

As the population of Burundi reflects 140 on Dr David Hawkins' scale, they are reflecting the fact that the people of Burundi are generally submissive and kowtowing to long imposed submissiveness by those with controlling agendas and thus the people of Burundi are yet to free themselves of the imposts of such a suppressive consciousness condition as they presently do not know how to escape such entrapments. Through the awareness of living feelings first, then by embracing feeling healing we each may choose to escape the restrictions of the past way of living and embrace the freedom of truth that we each have within us. There is no need for an hierarchy of control. Once we know, we cannot unknow.

PEOPLE of BURUNDI

Ethnic groups in Burundi include the three main indigenous groups of Hutu, Tutsi and Twa that have largely been emphasised in the study of the country's history due to their role in shaping it through conflict and consolidation. Burundi's ethnic make-up is similar to that of neighbouring Rwanda.

Additionally, recent immigration has also contributed to Burundi's ethnic diversity. Throughout the country's history, the relation between the ethnic groups has varied, largely depending on internal political, economic and social factors and also external factors such as colonialism. The pre-colonial era, despite having divisions between the three groups, saw greater ethnic cohesion and fluidity dependent on socioeconomic factors.

POLITICAL OVERVIEW

The legacy of colonialism, coupled with post-independence struggles and civil conflicts, has left an indelible mark on Burundi's political fabric. As the country strives for stability and development, the roles of various governmental institutions and political parties become essential to navigate the intricate web of ethnic relations and democratic aspirations.

Burundi is a republic with a multi-party system, where the President serves as both the head of state and the head of government. The country's political framework is defined by its Constitution, adopted in 2005, which emphasises democratic governance and the rule of law. The key institutions that make up the Burundian government include the Executive, the Legislature, and the Judiciary.

The effectiveness of these institutions is often challenged by political instability and very limited resources. Issues such as corruption, lack of transparency, and limited public participation in governance have hindered the development of democratic practices. The government is often criticised for its heavy-handed approach to dissent and opposition, which affects the legitimacy of these institutions.

PARLIAMENT of BURUNDI

The President of Burundi wields substantial powers, acting as both the head of state and government. The President's role extends beyond mere administrative functions; they are also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and have the authority to appoint judges and other key officials. This concentration of power has drawn criticism from various quarters, particularly regarding the potential for abuse and authoritarian governance.

SUBMISSIVENESS:

Like other institutionalised system, Burundi has evolved under the covert control of high level personalities to ensure that the people that the institution serves, or the system delivered, maintains control of the people, that they remain stagnant in their development. Unbeknown worldwide, every institutionalised system has evolved under the covert control of high level personalities to ensure that the people that the institution serves, or the system delivered, maintains control of the people, that they remain stagnant in their development. Each generation of any such community does not grow in consciousness, generation after generation. At least 78% of humanity has a consciousness level below 200 on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC), these people will all submit to the guile and will of those who seek to subject them to their personal corrosive control and suppression.

Further, those who are totally mind-centric in how they live CANNOT progress beyond 499 on the Map of Consciousness (MoC). Our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood, our mind is addicted to untruth, and control over others and their environment. The error rate of assumptions and what we think is 98%!

It is only through embracing our feelings which are always in truth and expressing what our feelings are drawing our attention to, both good and bad, and longing to know the truth behind what we are feeling can we break away from the entrapment and stagnation of living mind-centric.

POVERTY ASPECT

Recent data indicates that 81% of Burundians live in poverty with most finding it difficult to have access to essentials such as food, water, and medical care.

Burundian educational attainment remains low, with only **61% of children finishing primary school** (UNICEF, 2022). Secondary school enrolment is even lower, hampered by poverty, early marriage, and child labour.

Challenging terrain and underfunding mean that much of Burundi's rural population is isolated from essential infrastructure. Only **11% of people** have access to electricity (World Bank, 2022), among the lowest rates worldwide. Poor roads, limited access to clean water, and a lack of sanitation facilities trap many families in a cycle of poverty.

Behind each number is a human story—the mother walking miles for clean water, the child who cannot attend school, the farmer whose crops were destroyed by floods. Here are some of the starkest illustrations of Burundi's daily struggle:

- **Nutrition:** Over **half of children under 5** are stunted due to chronic malnutrition (UNICEF, 2022).
- **Water and Sanitation:** Just **56% of people** have basic access to clean water; only **48% have basic sanitation facilities** (World Bank, 2021).
- **Income Inequality:** Gini coefficient of **42.6** (World Bank, 2019), indicating significant income disparity.
- **Unemployment:** Youth unemployment exceeds **11%**, with rural underemployment affecting many more (ILO, 2022).
- **Aid Dependency:** Foreign aid comprises over **40% of the national budget** (IMF, 2021).

These statistics underline just how deeply poverty is woven into the fabric of daily life in Burundi. The struggle is not just economic but social and generational, affecting aspirations, life outcomes, and even national stability.

Poverty is not just a statistic in Burundi—it is a daily reality for millions. According to the **World Bank's latest data**, over **70% of Burundi's population** lives below the international poverty line of $2.15 a day (PPP, 2017 prices). The national poverty rate is equally stark, affecting over 65% of Burundians. (Various statistics based on differing formulas produce differing results!)

- **GDP per Capita (2022):** $238 (current USD, World Bank)
- **Global Ranking:** 197 out of 198 countries (second-lowest worldwide)

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

Located in east-central Africa and surrounded by Zaire, Rwanda, and Tanzania, the landlocked Republic of Burundi is a heart-shaped country of 10,747 square miles, about the size of the State of Maryland.

The Ruzizi River and Plain and Lake Tanganyika, part of the Western Great Rift Valley, form the border between Burundi and Zaire. Lake Tanganyika, 390 miles long, ranks second in the world in depth and volume and seventh in surface area.

East of the lake, sharply sculpted and intensely cultivated hills rise to the 9,000-foot Zaire-Nile watershed divide. East of the divide, the land slopes more gently between 6,000 and 3,500 feet down to the plateau and savannah lands of the Tanzania border.

Burundi is picturesque: traditional African mud and thatch houses are scattered among the steep hills, every square foot of which is cultivated with beans, peas, maize, bananas, rice, and cassava; men stand watch over lyre-horned cattle, and colourfully draped women dig in the fields or visit relatives carrying banana beer in handcrafted pottery set into baskets.

With the exception of Bujumbura, the capital, there is a notable lack of towns and villages. Farmsteads called "rugos" are scattered evenly throughout the countryside, where 90% of the population lives, engaged primarily in subsistence agriculture. The country is densely and homogeneously populated, though a few areas in south-eastern Burundi and the river plain north of Bujumbura are less so due to malaria and poor soil.

A KEY PROSPECT for EDUCATION in BURUNDI

The lack of a national strategy for in-service teacher training and reduced learning times have a significant impact on the quality of education. Students in fundamental schools study an average of 20 hours per week compared with 30 hours in neighbouring countries.

There is a necessity to increase the dedicated budgets to the education sector, particularly regarding access to preschool continuing teachers' education as well as the construction of new basic schools.

A key prospect lies in curriculum reform. The current Burunian curriculum emphasises rote memorisation, which may hinder critical thinking and problem-solving skills essential for success in contemporary fields. Future reforms can be expected to introduce more interactive and practical learning approaches, fostering creativity and innovation among students. Collaboration with international educational organisations could further enrich Burundi's curriculum, helping to meet global educational criteria – and surpass same!

Mind-Centricity to transition to Living Feelings First education!

Moreover, the role of Technical and Vocational Education and Training, or TVET / TAFE, can be anticipated to expand. As the labour market increasingly demands specialised skills, Burundi must ensure that its education system provides alternative pathways that equip students with practical expertise. Strengthening partnerships between educational institutions and industries can facilitate the alignment of training programs with economic needs, offering students applicable skills and enhancing their employability.

Big Picture / Micro Picture perceptiveness is to be Fostered!

A child born in Burundi may be 38% as productive when she grows up as she could be if she enjoyed complete education and full health.

Due to underspending on education, health, and social protection, the productivity of Burundi's next generation of workers is projected to be low.

CHALLENGES FACING the HEALTH CARE SYSTEM of BURUNDI

The numbers paint a grim picture:

BURUNDI Doctors Nurses Teachers Ratios

	DOCTORS per 1,000 people		**NURSES & MIDWIVES** per 1,000 people		**TEACHER / STUDENT ratio**	
Burundi	2021	**0.1**	2021	**0.8**	2018	**42**
Rwanda	2019	0.1	2019	0.9	2018	60
Uganda	2020	0.2	2020	1.7	2017	43
Kenya	2021	0.2	2018	1.2	2015	31
South Sudan	2018	0.0	2018	0.4	2015	47
China	2020	2.4	2020	3.3	2018	16
India	2020	0.7	2020	1.7	2017	33
Australia	2018	3.8	2019	13.2	1999	18
United States America	2018	2.6	2018	15.7	2017	14
		Austria		Switzerland		San Marino
Strongest Worldwide	2020	5.4	2019	18.0	2018	7
https://data.worldbank.org/		Africa 27		Africa 30		Africa 21
Weakest Worldwide		nations 0.1		nations 1.0		nations 40+

1 in 10 children dies before their fifth birthday.
Almost 500 mothers die for every 100,000 births.
99% of the population lives on less than US$1 a day.
Basic care costs €2–3 per visit—that's more than 12 days' wages for many.
Since 2002, Burundi uses a "cost-recovery" system, which means people often have to pay out-of-pocket for care. Unfortunately, this keeps many from seeking help—even when it's life-threatening.

Global rankings like Newsweek's "Top Hospitals" don't even list Burundi. But that doesn't mean there's no hope.

Why This Matters Now

Despite deep challenges, many hospitals across Burundi continue to serve—with courage, commitment, and international support. Based on reliable sources like the WHO, UNICEF, MSF, and more, 10 hospitals making a real impact. These facilities show signs of trust, fairness, and innovation—values you care about.

The Reality on the Ground

The Challenges

Poverty: Over 73% live in poverty; most can't afford care.
Basic Needs Missing: 60% of facilities lack clean water or electricity.
Shortage of Staff: Burundi has one of Africa's lowest doctor ratios. Many trained doctors leave.

Disease Burden: Malaria, HIV, measles, and child malnutrition are widespread.
Post-Conflict Damage: Hospitals are still rebuilding after the civil war (ended in 2003).
Rural Neglect: Most care is concentrated in cities, while rural areas remain underserved.

NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTARE PROGRAM SUPPORT

Electricity: National access to electricity remains under 12%, highlighting persistent distribution challenges.

Roadways total: Burundi has a road network of nearly 12,000 kilometres (7,500 miles). According to the Highways Authority, the inland road network consists of a network of 4,456 km of classified roads (i.e., the maintenance of the Highways Office), including 22 national roads with a linear 1,952 km and 91 provincial roads with a total linear of 2,522 km. Of the classified roads, 1,647 km of roads are paved, compared to 305 km unpaved. In terms of quality, according to the Office of Roads, 17% of national roads are in very good condition, 11% in good condition, 26% in average condition and 46% in poor condition. Of the provincial roads, 8.6 km by 2,522 km are paved and in very good condition, the rest being in poor condition (65% of the roads). Despite maintenance problems, more than 1,500 km or nearly 80% of the linear of national roads is paved. Some localities, however very strategic economically, are difficult to reach. For roads whose responsibility for maintenance lies with local authorities, a significant part is in deplorable condition, as the municipalities do not have enough budget allocated to this task. **In terms of road length, Burundi is the most deprived country of road infrastructure.**

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: In Burundi, the shortage of drinking water continues to worsen, affecting the commercial capital, Bujumbura, as well as other cities, urban centres, and rural areas. Faced with prolonged power outages and the lack of sustainable solutions from Regideso, the only state-owned water and electricity distribution company, the population is growing impatient and fears a health crisis as the dry season approaches.

The shortage of drinking water continues to severely affect several neighbourhoods in Bujumbura, the commercial capital of Burundi. In some places, residents go more than three days without a single drop of water. This situation has become almost commonplace, but it fuels deep discontent with Regideso, the national water and electricity distribution company.

The problem is not limited to Bujumbura. Other cities, urban centres, and several rural areas across the country are also affected by this recurring shortage. The situation is almost widespread, with populations in different regions of Burundi facing the same difficulties accessing drinking water.

- **Drinking water and sanitation access remain low.**
- **Rural areas lag behind in sanitation.**
- **Children particularly struggle with sanitation.**
- **Sanitation problems are linked to infrastructure.** Sanitation infrastructure, such as sinks, sewage systems, toilets and latrines, are generally of poor quality.
- **Burundi struggles to achieve an open-defecation-free status**.

POVERTY

Over 70% of the population **struggle to make ends meet and nearly** 56% of children under 5 suffer from stunting **(impaired growth due to malnutrition).**

POVERTY as defined by lack of Consciousness, being in UNTRUTH						
BURUNDI	Consciousness (MoC)	Median Age	Population (2025)	Percent Calibrating MoC 100 | MoC 200 or below		Population in Severe Untruth Poverty
Burundi	**140**	**16.4**	**14,400,000**	**60%**	**79%**	**11,376,000**

The overarching ‘cause’ of poverty is the low levels of consciousness (lack of truth) as measured on Dr David Hawkins’ Map of Consciousness.

At the moment of conception we are in a perfect natural love state, close to 1,000 MoC. By the time we are six years old, having been subjected and infused with our parents and carers' emotional injuries and errors of belief, we will be calibrating at their level – mostly for the rest of our life! Thus, they impose upon us our social ills, health issues, income generating parameters and our façade personality.

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	**Rate of Unemployment**	**Rate of Poverty**	**Happiness Rate "Life is OK"**	**Rate of Criminality**
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

Consequently, around 70% of Burundi's population is living in poverty, being the lack of truth, as if living in a desert without water to be able to thrive. All institutionalised systems are unknowingly perpetuating this suppression through their contribution to the error of living mind-centric and ignoring feelings. Until the dominating focus of 'survival living' is addressed, only then education can evolve.

The measures of having some random amount of money to live on is more of a mind-centric diversion away from coming to understand the core problems throughout one's society, childhood suppression, and consequently not addressing the issue and introducing the pathway out of poverty – permanently! Raising one's consciousness (truth) levels also raises the level of our children's consciousness, thus this pathway is a permanent evolutionary step forward for society.

It is only through the awareness and embracement of living Feelings First and having our minds to follow that individuals and eventually societies can raise their levels of consciousness significantly. This way of living is to be introduced and embraced throughout all walks of life. Consider these Pascas Papers:

- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Adults.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Annexures.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Discussions.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Graphics.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper - Structures.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Reference Centre.pdf

SOCIAL FOCUS to MITIGATE ISSUES

There are the rising rates of depression among refugees, many of whom carry the trauma of war and prolonged displacement, paired with a critical lack of support.

More than 70% of Burundi's population live below the poverty line.

Underemployment is very high. However, wages are so low and the skills engaged are low, thus poverty still prevails even with those fully employed.

Gender can unfortunately play a role in salary variations, with men often earning more than women for equivalent roles, highlighting the gender pay gap.

Education is lacking country wide. Those participating in higher levels of education is very, very low. No economy can advance to its full potential unless both women and men participate fully. Being half the world's population, women have an equally important role in driving economic growth.

The smoking rate in Burundi is 8.0%. Overall rate: 10.62% of adults in Burundi and around 6.1% of youth.

The prevalence of obesity in the Burundi population is 4.5%

The number of hospital beds in Burundi being 0.44 / 1,000 is chronically relatively low compared with other countries (12.65/1,000 inhabitants in South Korea). There is a need to increase the number of hospital beds and bed occupation efficiency, which requires further reinvestment in the infrastructure and a better management of resources.

Medical staff in all sectors is extremely low when considered for appropriate numbers. The estimated number of nurses per 1,000 inhabitants in Burundi is expected to be 0.79 in 2025.

The OLD WAYS are to GO!

This time in history is to see the dismantling of all institutionalised systems and practices that controllers have imposed upon us all. High level controllers have been removed from their positions of power and those remaining will see their temples of authority disintegrate around them. Humanity is to suffer continual disturbances until they begin to demand a new and better way of living – and that is to live feelings first with our mind to follow in support of what are feelings that are guiding us to consider!

NOW TO BEGIN:

We need to leapfrog decades of developmental steps and introduce the future way of living to the world through the Burundi people. No stagnation, no spinning any more wheels, let us show how doing the same ol', same ol' way can be stepped over and launch into a progressive state of ongoing development.

The product is the consequence of need. The population of Burundi calibrates around 140 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale which is based on the common log of 10. The world population overall is 220 and Australia is 410 MoC. As has been the case around the world, the missionaries from many and diverse religious platforms introduced education systems into communities that did bring about spiritual development and economic growth to a degree and this progress generally then plateaued. This is the scenario generally throughout Africa and Burundi – authoritarian suppression is mainly universal.

Universally open, free, feelings orientated education through primary schooling, through high schooling, technical and further education and then university is to be the driver of any society's progress and development. Open and free to all with the development of feelings orientated curriculums is now required.

Open implies that it is free from the restraints and dictates of government, that includes liberal and democratic governments as well as authoritarian and oppressive governments. All governments are agents of control. Open also implies free from being dominated by any religious institution. And free implies that the education service is provided free of cost to the students at all levels. Truth needs to prevail.

What has never been understood is that ALL education platforms worldwide are constricting their students' development and potential. No one had recognised that being mind-centric, the potential of every student to develop is capped at and to 499 MoC. High level controllers 200,000 years ago influenced the people of Earth to live mind centric and since then we have all suffered the consequences of that restraint. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood, our minds are addicted to untruth, consequently 98% of our assumptions are in error, our minds are addicted to control of the environment and others. More than 90% of the time we have war!

FEELINGS are our Supreme Guide!

"Feelings are what guide us through our ascension of truth. So they are really our Supreme Guides. Many people look for a person, spirit, angel, even God, for supreme guidance, however it's all right there already built in – in our feelings. **We just have to submit to them, allowing them to take us where they will, expressing all the parts we want to express, letting the emotion drive that expression if it's there to be expressed, or just talking about all we feel and how feeling that feeling is making us feel – or, how we feel about having that feeling, all whilst longing for the truth of our feelings. Longing for the truth of our feelings is really: Longing for the truth of our self, because:**

we are our feelings. So life stirs up our feelings, we feel being alive; or, being alive means we are feeling, always feeling; and when we work out what and why we are feeling what we are, so then we know the truth of how we are. And over time the truth accumulates, and our mind expands our understanding of ourselves, all being driven from our feelings." Kevin 26 September 2017

Kevin died 10 August 2012, through Feeling Healing became Celestial on 7 August 2017

We are now to bring our feelings into balance with our minds in how we are to live. Otherwise we will all continue living in a stupor, in a kind of zombiism that has no spontaneity and intuitiveness; this will only lead to continuing disease and illness and wars that will eventually destroy the planet and us all – however we can consider the pathway of living through our feelings!

Our feelings are always in truth, all the truth we need and may want to know is already within us. We are to long for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. We are then to have our mind follow in assisting us in implementing what our feelings are guiding us to consider and embrace. We are to be continually expressing what our feelings bring to our attention – both good and bad.

This sounds easy. It is not. Others have touched upon these points but until now – 2024 – no one had gone deep enough and achieved the healing that comes through living feelings first. Now it has been achieved and can be shared with all of Earth's humanity, both in the physical as well as in spirit.

MARKETS & COMPETITION:

Primary goal is to increase the number of doctors throughout Burundi, while advancing their education and skill levels. The number of doctors may need to be increased by of multiplier of 15 to 20 fold. With this comes the need for clinics and hospitals and all the supporting facilities.

This begins with the introduction of a higher standard of high school education and facilities and the building and establishing of a number of medical universities. Targeting for 3 doctors per 1,000 people means a total of 43,200 doctors! There are now about 931 practising doctors / physicians in Burundi!

Similarly, significantly increase the numbers of nurses and midwives throughout Burundi, and improve their education and skill levels.

There is less than one psychiatrist for every 1,000,000 people in Burundi, optimal maybe 150. There is also a chronic shortage of mental health beds as well as medication. Mental health is a taboo subject.

Burundi schooling: There are 5.23 million children in Burundi who are of school age, being 36.3% of the population in 2025.

Despite recent improvements in primary school enrolment rates, which rose from 59% in 2005 to 94% in 2018, there remain substantial challenges and high dropout rates, particularly among girls. Enrolment in secondary education was just 28% of eligible students as of 2018, and enrolment in tertiary education was even lower at just 3.5%. In primary schools in 2018, the average student-teacher ratio was 60 which is extremely high according to UNICEF.

Education system is in a dire state. Not only is there gross overcrowding of classrooms, there is an extremely low participation in high schooling.

This can only stem from increasing of the number of school teachers whilst up-stepping their skills to enable a more than growing of grade 12 graduates with even higher standards of education than presently being facilitated. It all begins with EDUCATION! – being open, free, feelings orientated!

Higher education facilities throughout Burundi, being inadequate, are creating shortages in all critical sectors of the economy, possibly nowhere as acute as throughout the education and health sectors as noted above.

NATIONAL SECTORS:

Burundi is a land of contrasts, a true celebration of nature's diversity and a land where contrast coexist in harmony.

Burundi, a landlocked country in East Africa, has vast untapped natural resources. It has large mineral deposits, including an estimated 180 million tons of nickel, along with uranium, gold, rear earth oxides, and 600 million tons of peat.

About 42.8% of its land is arable, making agriculture the main economic activity. Forests span roughly 279,640 hectares to support diverse ecosystems with both native and planted species.

Water bodies like Lake Tanganyika, the world's second-largest freshwater lake by volume, and different rivers have the potential for fishing and irrigation. However, poor infrastructure and limited technology continue to delay resource development.

THE COMPANY:

Pascas Foundation (Burundi) Ltd is a not-for-profit charity being set up through the appropriate authorities in Burundi.

Pascas Foundation is not a religion. You cannot join it per-se, it does not have any hierarchy of control, it does not have any rituals, dogmas, creeds, cannon laws, sacraments, special clothing and hair styles, and it does not have a special book. Embracing and living through our feelings can be considered and done within the confines of anyone's religious or spiritual practices. It is a way of living.

Pascas Foundation (Burundi) Ltd is being established as a humanitarian entity for all of the people of Burundi and it will be managed by the people of Burundi.

WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT THIS BUSINESS? Define Your CONSUMER MONOPOLY:

Presently, only Pascas Foundation has acknowledged, embraced and documented the revelations that humanity has been provided with commencing on 31 May 1914 and continuing today. Pascas Foundation openly and freely is sharing 100% of the guidance and information that has been and continues to be collated. It dearly loves to see others freely plagiarise all that is readily downloadable from the Library Download page at www.pascashealth.com

Through the gift of kinesiology muscle testing, you may proceed to test for the level of truth of each and every statement, paragraph, page and document within the library. Thus, we do not have to wait for our minds to confuse us. Truth is evident! Even this business plan and its executive summaries can be separately calibrated for their levels of truth by reference to the Map of Conscious (MoC) with kinesiology muscle testing.

The most effective mode of teaching is through students tutoring each other. They enhance this further through embracing their feelings and responding intuitively in discussions. This requires ample meeting up gathering points for up to twelve students throughout education centres. This is a facility that is presently not often provided for within the education sites. Also, to commence this mode of education, teachers commence their introductions of topics with around a dozen students, thus requiring even more teachers than maybe envisaged. To bring this all about requires universities to embrace these understandings and lead the way. It is a major evolutionary jump in education and the potentials for all of the participants and families involved.

These revelations, all relating to The New Way of living and learning, apply to all sectors of society, commerce, business and life skills. This is not just a focused endeavour on health and education, this is universal to all of humanity in all of its application. This is an evolutionary jump in our potential.

Pascas Foundation is to build and deliver open and free feelings orientated education from pre-school to post-graduate university levels.

This is part of a worldwide program embracing each and every nation in similar ways – and further!

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS:

Funding required in the form of grants to commence this national endeavour over five years is AUD20.49 billion (US$13.66 billion). It is anticipated that these funds will be used for land and buildings (US$12.01 billion) being mostly rural national infrastructure programs, cooperative enterprises (US$100 million), plant and equipment (US$132 million), office building (US$5 million), housing accommodation (US$1,320 million), scholarships granted overseas (US$91 million), and operating costs with working capital (US$277 million) with other funds offsetting partially.

PROFITABILITY:

As this is a humanitarian exercise for the peoples of Burundi, deficit funding may continue out to a decade or so before the national accounts start to reflect the economic generators from the installed

infrastructure, trained personnel and those having been educated. Thus, then progressively the ongoing recurrent costs may be supplemented by the national government and eventually responsibility for recurrent costs are then to transfer to the nation of Burundi.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact Person:	**David NDUWIMANA**	**Bs: +61 432 490 375**
	Elsie IRAMBONA	**Bs: +61 421 012 398**
		Bs: +
	Gary Allan WILSON	**Bs: +61 452 539 743**
Company Name:	**Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited**	**Bs: +61 452 436 227**
	Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia	**Em: info@financefacilities.com**



PASCAS FOUNDATION (BURUNDI) LTD

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – BRIEF

Pascas Foundation (Burundi) Ltd is to support the installation of infrastructure throughout the 5 provinces of Burundi – the 5 provinces (previously 18 provinces) are further subdivided into 42 communes, 451 zones and 3,044 hills (or districts). Such infrastructure is to evolve the national human capital and life experience potentials.

To achieve the environment conducive to Living Feelings First, it is necessary to satisfy the first two tiers of Maslow's Law of Needs. This requires addressing all factors relating to living life in general.

Communications in all its forms which includes robust all weather durable road networks. Being predominantly a rural community with 90% of the population depending upon agriculture, reliable roads to transport produce to markets requires regional storage and refrigeration facilities is critical. Regional value adding through cooperatives. Micro-financing for establishing village enterprises grows the potential for family's income growth. The possibilities are endless and it all has to be led by the people being appropriately supported to initiate and then sustain new enterprises.

This further requires reliable electricity / power supply, for villages and communities having localised power generation. Schools to be connected to power supply as well as all essential services such as medical and water purification. This leads to sanitation and communications through mobile phones and internet connectivity. Thus all of these initiatives are leading the underlying growth in national wealth and human capital – infrastructure that continually grows through education, education that is open, free, universal, and feelings orientated. Thus, learning by doing is enhanced through truth, the truth of our feelings has never before been embraced in any education platform on a national scale.

Through education the skills and trades will evolve enabling farm consolidation to evolve naturally as low paid workers migrate to higher income trades and professions mostly available in emerging towns and cities. Efficiencies evolving throughout the agriculture industries lead to food security resulting from higher production and availability through transportation (all weather roads) and refrigeration (electricity). Thus this is a holistic agenda embracing every person throughout Burundi.

Therefore, the described long-term consequences underline the importance of ongoing health services including mental health support, and reconciliation initiatives to foster the healing soul of all of the Burundian community.

The Human Capital Index (HCI) for Burundi is rated at 0.39 (2020) being149th out of 169 nations being reported. Human capital is the economic value of a worker's experience and skills. Human capital is further enhanced by education, training, intelligence, skills, health, and other qualities that employers value, such as loyalty and punctuality.

However, the following main challenges are:

1. Lack of sufficient trained professionals.
2. Mental health as are all health services throughout Burundi are generally neglected, hence underfunded.
3. The stigma surrounding mental health, and trauma still prevents many from seeking the help they need. Due to the impoverished state of the population, they are forced to not seek appropriate health services and personal care.

4. Education from pre-school through to senior aged people is now to be universally available.
5. Through collaboration with the Pascas Foundation, we look to share and if need be, not only through building the capacity but also through advocacy to become linked with experts to provide counselling, healing, and reconciliation to address psychosocial issues to ensure the well-being of individuals and the cohesion of our communities.

All of this whilst bringing about the awareness of living feelings first as against living mind centric. This option greatly expands the potentials of everyone who embraces their feelings having their mind to follow while also longing to know the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to.

This change in the way we may live will enable the people of Burundi to greatly up step their consciousness and potential way of life which will progressively further mitigate criminal activity and see an overall improvement in the general health of children and adults alike, thus alleviating pressures and demands on governmental services.

Pascas Foundation (Burundi) Ltd is a not-for-profit, all of these developments are for all the people of Burundi. Living feelings first is a New Way of life, it is not a religion nor is it intended to replace or obstruct any religious or spiritual practice. We have had our awareness of feelings suppressed by hidden controllers who have consequently suppressed our potentials. This is about to change for all of humanity.

These programs will require ongoing grants to cover recurrent costs and additional projects until the government of Burundi benefits sufficiently to take over responsibility.

Conservative grant requirement projections are:

Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030
AU$3,900million	AU$4,095 million	AU$4,440 million	AU$4,170 million	AU$3,900 million
US$2,600 million	US$2,730 million	US$2,960 million	US$2,780 million	US$2,600 million

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact Person:	**David NDUWIMANA**	**Bs: +61 432 490 375**
	Elsie IRAMBONA	**Bs: +61 421 012 398**
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PASCAS FOUNDATION (BURUNDI) LTD

PERSONAL BENEFITS for all Children, Women and Men from REVELATIONS

Application: "LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING" for Children:

- **Parents who engage in their personal Feeling Healing pass benefits to their children.**
- **Children by becoming aware of their Feelings enables them to bring their mind and feelings into balance in how they may live – this has been hidden from humanity until now.**
- **Children through their feelings awareness can readily bridge the mind ceiling of 499 on the Map of Consciousness thus opening their potential to infinity – this is just incredible.**
- **Children, through kinesiology muscle testing can confirm what is in truth and what is not.**
- **Children are not to engage in their personal Feeling Healing until they are adults – maturity is to be reached firstly.**

Application: "LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING" for Women:

- **It is through women engaging in Feeling Healing that true women's liberation will unfold.**
- **Women are closer to their feelings than men generally – women will lead the way.**
- **Feeling Healing is a long difficult process for everyone. There is no rush – we are to take our time.**
- **Our childhood suppression comes clearly into sight – thus family relationships may disrupt until the process of healing our suppression and ongoing repression is completed.**
- **Feeling Healing is a process we will all undergo – be it in the physical or in spirit, or partly in the physical completing when we are in spirit. We can stop and restart later.**

Application: "LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING" for Men:

- **Men may find Feeling Healing more difficult and different to how women engage with it.**
- **Childhood suppression is compounded by our ongoing repression of our feelings thus creating many layers to find the truth of. We need to always long to understand the truth behind our feelings, both good and bad.**
- **We are to express our feelings to a companion – women are generally more open to assisting than are men as well as more sensitive and supportive. Our Heavenly Parents will always assist.**
- **Men being more mind-centric naturally than women may find the Feeling Healing process more difficult.**

Application: "LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING" throughout society:

- **As people grow in numbers progressing through their personal Feeling Healing, the demands on the policing forces, the legal system, courts, prisons and social security systems will abate.**
- **All our discomforts, illness and diseases are of the consequence of emotional injuries and errors of belief that we each absorb commencing from the moment of conception. Once we complete our Feeling Healing we are free of such discomforts, illnesses and diseases – we no longer need to experience them!**

PASCAS FOUNDATION (BURUNDI) LTD

HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION for the **PEOPLE** of **BURUNDI** to enable freedom of choice in how we may live our lives with truth, love and prosperity

- ✓ **FREE EDUCATION**
- ✓ **HIGHER EDUCATION**
- ✓ **GREATER MEDICAL SUPPORT**
- ✓ **HIGHER PERSONAL TRUTH**
- ✓ **GREATER LIFE EXPERIENCES**
- ✓ **PROSPERITY IN LIVING**
- ✓ **UNIVERSAL AWARENESS**
- ✓ **REDUCING DIFFICULTIES**
- ✓ **INCREASING FREEDOM**
- ✓ **GREATER PERSONAL GROWTH and DEVELOPMENT**
- ✓ **EVOLVING LOVE thru TRUTH**

Continuing RESEARCH & DISCOVERY resulting in NEW KNOWLEDGE

Awareness Development leading to EMERGING NEW POTENTIALS

Resulting in PERSONAL EVOLVMENT GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

⇒ **This awareness is where others are not.**
⇒ **These are new revelations of truth.**
⇒ **Bringing huge advances to everyone.**
⇒ **This heralds a new age of peace.**

PRINCIPAL: **PASCAS FOUNDATION (Burundi) Ltd** Bs 61 452 436 227
to be a registered as a not-for-profit foundation with the Burundi Government.
Em: info@financefacilities.com

Chairman of Directors:	David NDUWIMANA	Bs: 61 432 490 375
	Elsie IRAMBONA	Bs: 61 421 012 398
		Bs:
		Bs:
	Gary Allan WILSON	Bs 61 452 539 743

Project: **PASCAS FOUNDATION (Burundi) Ltd**
Project Location: Burundi central office to be located in the main city, Bujumbura.

Funding: Grants projected required pr quarter AUD975,000,000pq USD650,000,000pq
Grants projected required pr annum AUD3,900,000,000pa U$D2,600,000,000pa
Term: Grant drawdowns could be said to be AU$3,900,000,000 per quarter in advance, being US$2,600,000,000 per quarter in advance.

Project: Essentially it is to grow the capacity and capabilities of the education, nursing and doctoring personnel while lifting the standards and potentiality of all professional staff and personnel engaged in these sectors throughout all 5 provinces of Burundi. While doing this, further education facilities and universities are to be strategically located to enable all required professionals throughout Burundi to have available free feelings orientated education to achieve their passions in any profession and walk of life.

Objective: To significantly raise the overall level of consciousness throughout the population is achievable through bringing about the awareness of Living Feelings First in contrast to being mind-centric which is how we have all been taught to live. Embracing our feelings whilst also longing to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing to our attention opens the pathway for each of us that has infinite possibilities and potential. This can be introduced through the education systems at an early age.

Profitability: Presently, the core governmental services of policing, courts, health, education and all arms of social services are overwhelmed and grossly inadequate. Through the population progressively embracing living through their feelings and longing for the truth that their feelings draw to their attention, we will slowly but steadily observe the demands on all levels of governmental services begin to abate, little by little.

As living Feelings First begins to be more and more widely spread, the attractiveness of the people of Burundi will blossom thus bringing about a great tourism destination with all the social and commercial benefits that come through such a thriving industry.

Any return on funds invested (ROI) is to be based on measureable qualitative results from students and teachers, development of jobs, quality of life, standard of living, enhancing lives, and presenting Burundi to the world in a positive light – the nation and its people are to bloom!

KEY PERSONNEL:

Board of Directors: **David NDUWIMANA** DOB
Position: Leadership role. Previously supporting NGOs with 'Possibility' programs for women and girls establishing programs in agriculture, housing and micro finance. Support youth to achieve their dreams, education, create platforms to express their ambitions and passions. For their future, supported programs in Uganda, Congo, Kenya, Nigeria, Burundi and elsewhere. Within Australia, support work includes schools, prisons and churches. Have supervised land subdivision projects as well as building homes thereon.
Duties: Director Chairman

Elsie IRAMBONA DOB
Position: Degreed in computer software engineering having done her thesis relating to humanitarian programs. Supervisor of WeCare humanitarian projects. Financial reporting of all projects including home building projects. Assistance and support to all staff.
Duties: Director of national operations.

DOB
Position: A motivated self-starter with experience in project coordination.

Duties: Director

DOB
Position: Director

Duties: Director

Gary Allan WILSON DOB 19 May 1959
Position: Director
Financial industry background of more than 30 years.
Duties: Liaison officer for the networking of activities for Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited.

John Edward DOEL DOB 16 January 1947
Position: Representing Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited
Conducted substantial public accounting practice, developed and operated two private hospitals in New South Wales. Undertaken extensive industry research and business practice developments.
Duties: Financial controller and project analysis.

Technical staff are sourced from universities, however, mostly from personal association. Music and public relations being focused upon through national identities.

CORPORATE DATA: **Pascas Foundation (Burundi) Ltd**

As a not-for-profit foundation, no equity ownership is vested in any individual, the entity is owned by the people of Burundi, all the people!

Solicitors:	Lawyers in Bujumbura, Burundi are to be appointed	
	Simon BENNETT OMB O'Keefe, Mahoney & Bennett 1 Short, 1/9 Seabank Lane Southport 4215	Em: sbennett@omb.com.au Bs: 61 7 5555 0000 Fx: 61 7 5555 0055
Accountants:	Accountants in Bujumbura are to be appointed	
Accountants: also Auditors Australia	Richard ALLEN Allen & Wolfe Auditors Unit 4 / 27-29 Crombie Ave, Bundall 4217, Queensland, Australia	Em: richard@AWauditors.com.au Bs: 61 7 5503 1709
Forensic Funding Auditors:		
Construction Auditors:	Una Holdings Pty Ltd Robina, Gold Coast, Qld	Em anton@unaholdings.com.au
Bank:		Bujumbura, Burundi
Registered Office:	care of the accountant or lawyer in	Bujumbura, Burundi

KEY FINANCIAL DATA:

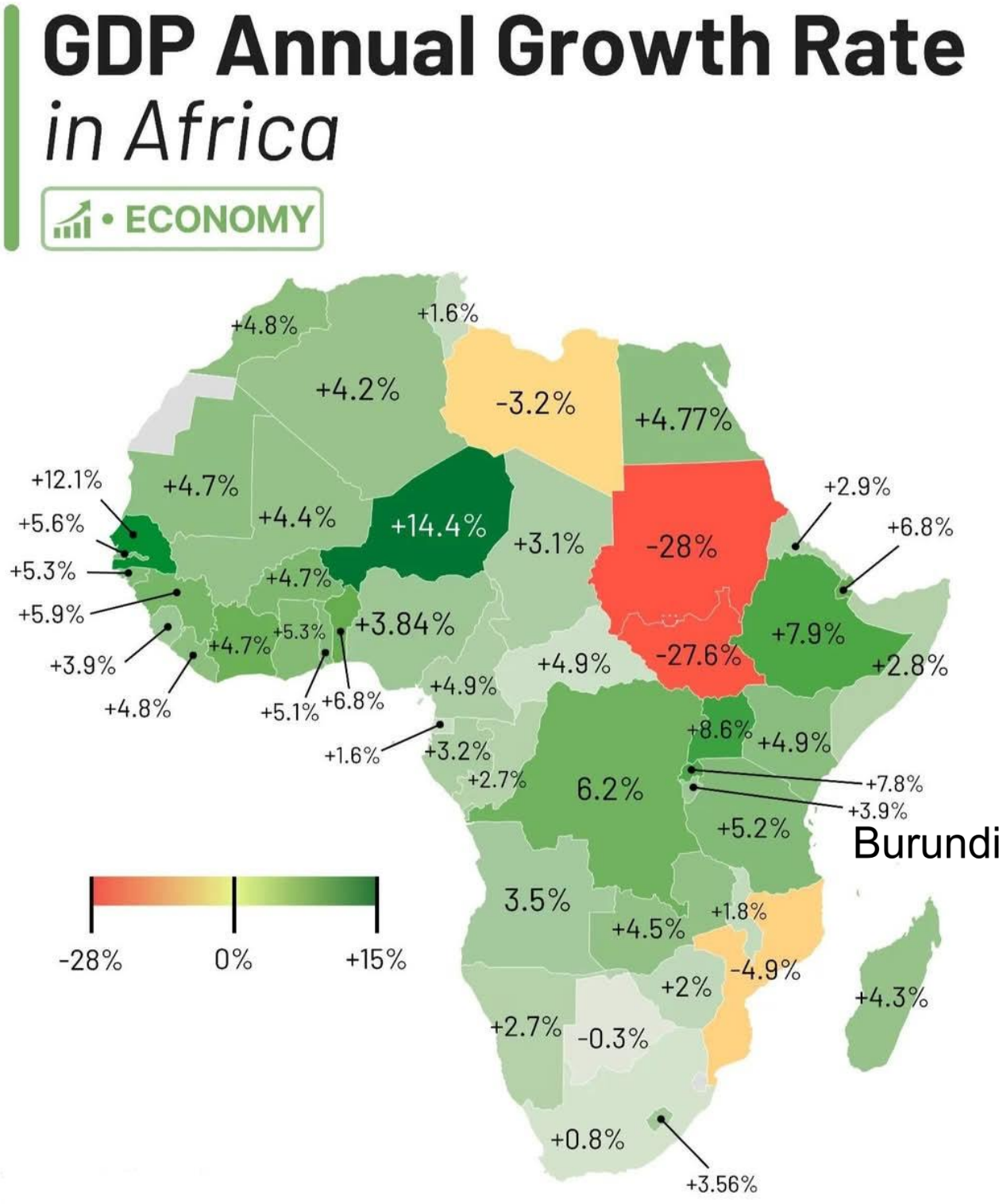
The table sets out the Foundation's projections for the first five years of operations:

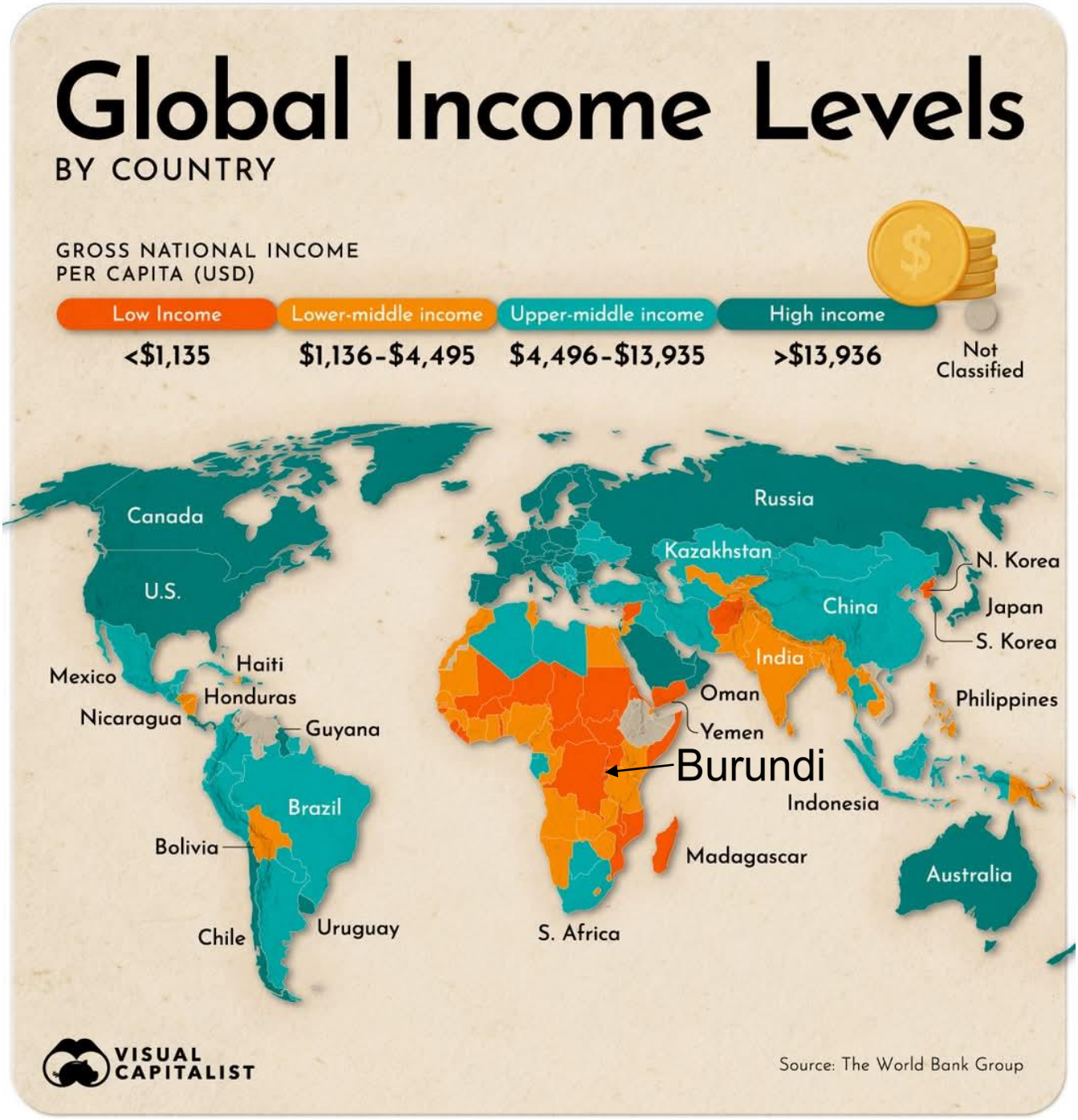
FINANCIALS US $,000	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
GRANT FUNDS	2,595,000	2,726,200	2,959,200	2,776,300	2,602,900
LAND & BUILDINGS	2,504,018	2,660,668	2,769,871	2,584,085	2,400,085
SCHOLARSHIPS granted abroad	6,700	13,400	20,100	24,400	26,300
DEPRECIATION	100,293	207,931	331,988	435,974	532,589
OPERATING Deficit	-142,580	-262,201	-396,976	-510,389	-616,490
NET CASH GENERATED	-42,430	-54,430	-68,192	-91,223	-85,653

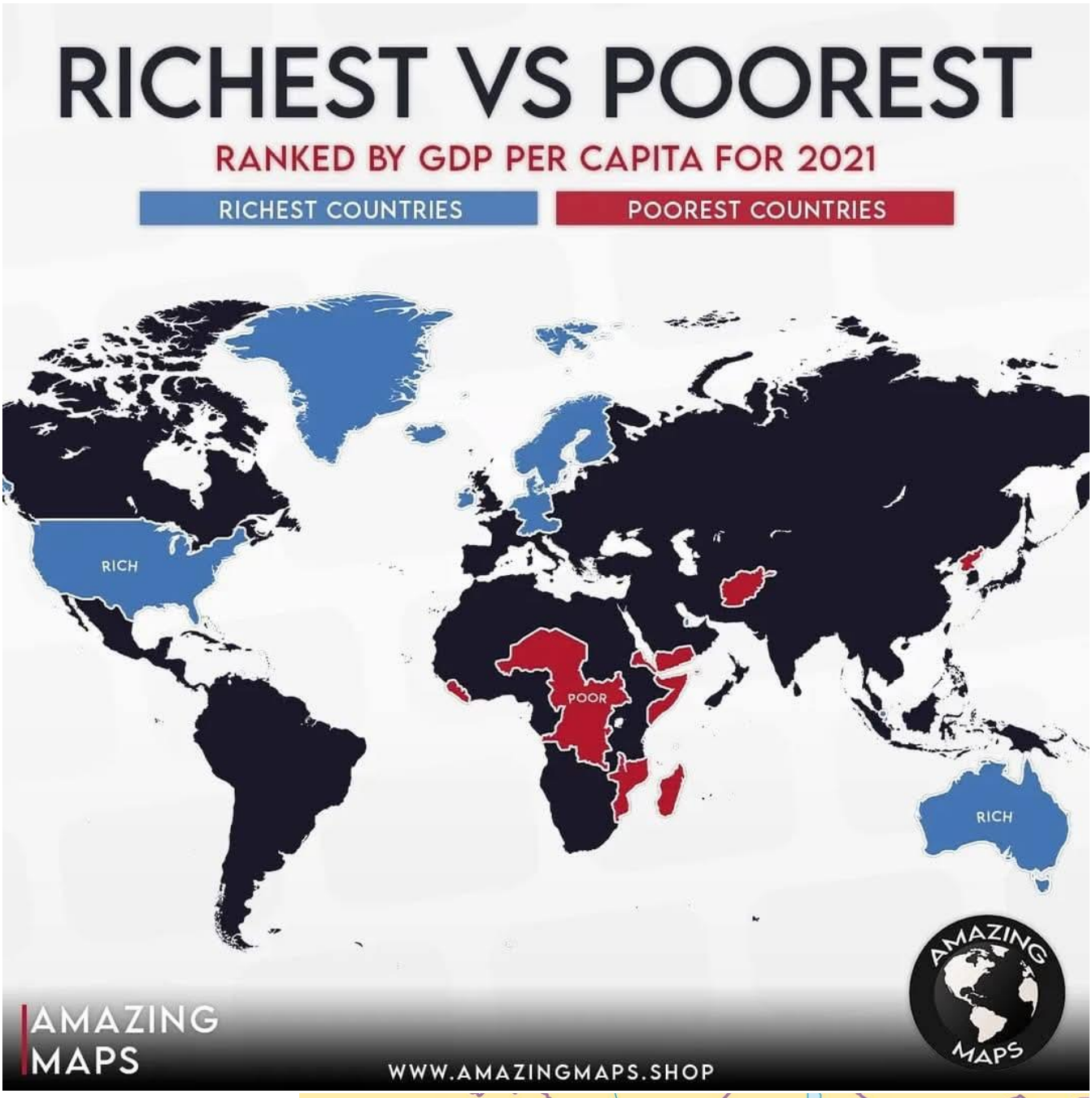
To liberate one's real self, one's will, being one's soul, is begun by embracing Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.



Our longing drives our life. We long with feelings. We can wish for things using our mind, yet long for things with our heart. These things in the pyramid are what to long for. Longing for them, when the longing comes naturally. Longing because you feel you really want them. Long to be true with all your heart. Long to live true to your feelings. Long to understand the whole truth of yourself.


GDP Annual Growth Rate
in Africa
• ECONOMY
+4.8%
+1.6%
+4.2%
-3.2%
+4.77%
+12.1%
+4.7%
+2.9%
+5.6%
+4.4%
+14.4%
+3.1%
-28%
+6.8%
+5.3%
+4.7%
+5.9%
+3.84%
+7.9%
+4.7%
+5.3%
-27.6%
+3.9%
+4.9%
+2.8%
+4.8%
+5.1%
+6.8%
+4.9%
+8.6%
+4.9%
+1.6%
+3.2%
+7.8%
+2.7%
6.2%
+3.9%
+5.2%
Burundi
3.5%
+1.8%
+4.5%
-4.9%
+2%
+4.3%
+2.7%
-0.3%
+0.8%
+3.56%
-28%
0%
+15%


Global Income Levels
BY COUNTRY
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
PER CAPITA (USD)
Low Income
<$1,135
Lower-middle income
$1,136–$4,495
Upper-middle income
$4,496–$13,935
High income
>$13,936
Not Classified
Canada
U.S.
Mexico
Haiti
Honduras
Nicaragua
Guyana
Brazil
Bolivia
Chile
Uruguay
Russia
Kazakhstan
China
India
N. Korea
Japan
S. Korea
Philippines
Oman
Yemen
Burundi
Indonesia
Madagascar
S. Africa
Australia
VISUAL CAPITALIST
Source: The World Bank Group


RICHEST VS POOREST
RANKED BY GDP PER CAPITA FOR 2021
RICHEST COUNTRIES
POOREST COUNTRIES
RICH
POOR
RICH
AMAZING MAPS
WWW.AMAZINGMAPS.SHOP
AMAZING MAPS


Uele
Isiro
White Nile
Gulu
Lake Turkana
(Lake Rudolf)
Marsabit
Lake Kyoga
Lake Albert
Ituri
UGANDA
KENYA
SOM.
KAMPALA
Kisumu
Entebbe
Lake Edward
Nakuru
Tana
Luapula
Lomami
NAIROBI
Lake Kivu
RWANDA
KIGALI
Lake Victoria
Mwanza
Mt. Kilimanjaro
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
BURUNDI
BUJUMBURA
Arusha
Mombasa
Kigoma
Ujiji
Tanga
TANZANIA
Pemba
Zanzibar
OCEAN
Lukuga
Kalemie
DODOMA


THE BOTTOM
100 POOREST COUNTRIES
ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
RICHER
POORER
Burundi
AMAZING MAPS
WWW.AMAZINGMAPS.SHOP


Isiro
Gulu
Lake Turkana
(Lake Rudolf)
Marsabit
Lake Kyoga
Lake Albert
UGANDA
KAMPALA
Entebbe
Kisumu
KENYA
SOM.
Nakuru
Lake Edward
NAIROBI
RWANDA
KIGALI
Lake Kivu
Lake Victoria
Mwanza
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
BURUNDI
BUJUMBURA
Mt. Kilimanjaro
Arusha
Mombasa
Kigoma
Ujiji
TANZANIA
Tanga
Pemba
Zanzibar
Kalemie
DODOMA
OCEAN

Pascas - Burundi

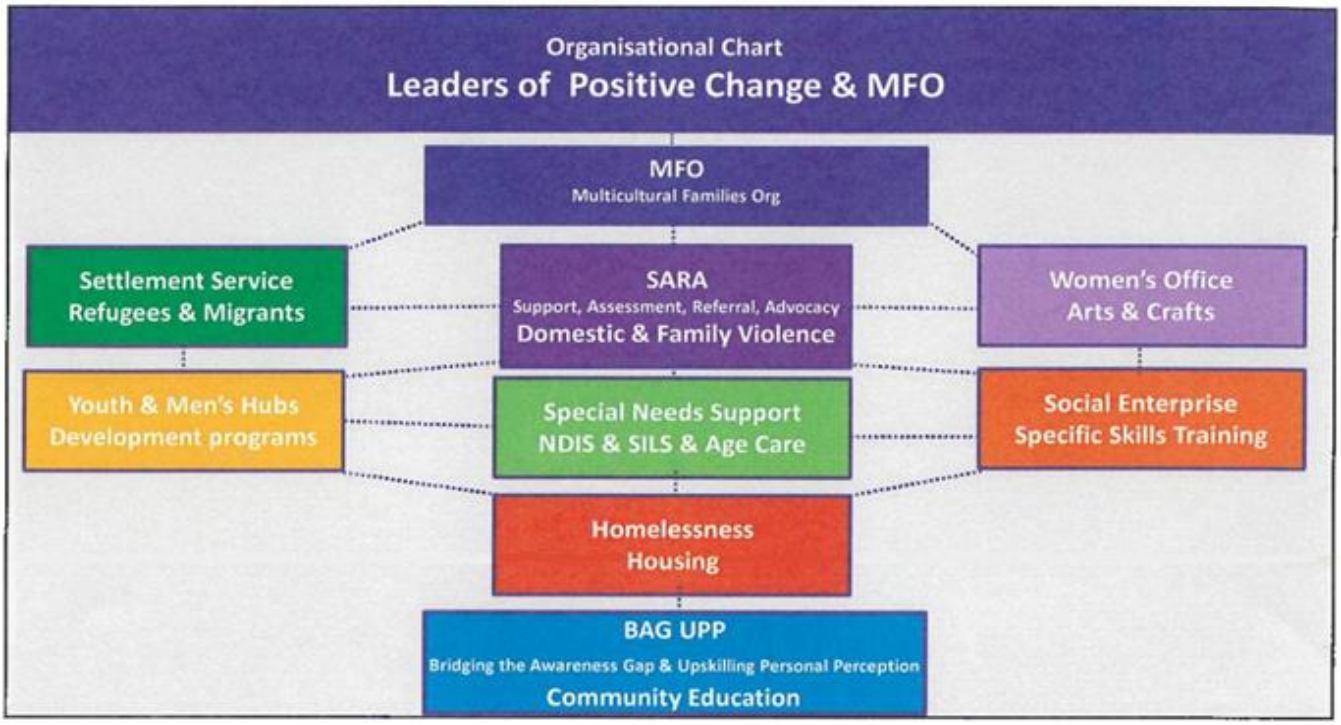
put children first

National headquarters of Pascas Foundation (Burundi) Ltd to be in Bujumbura.



Pascas - Burundi

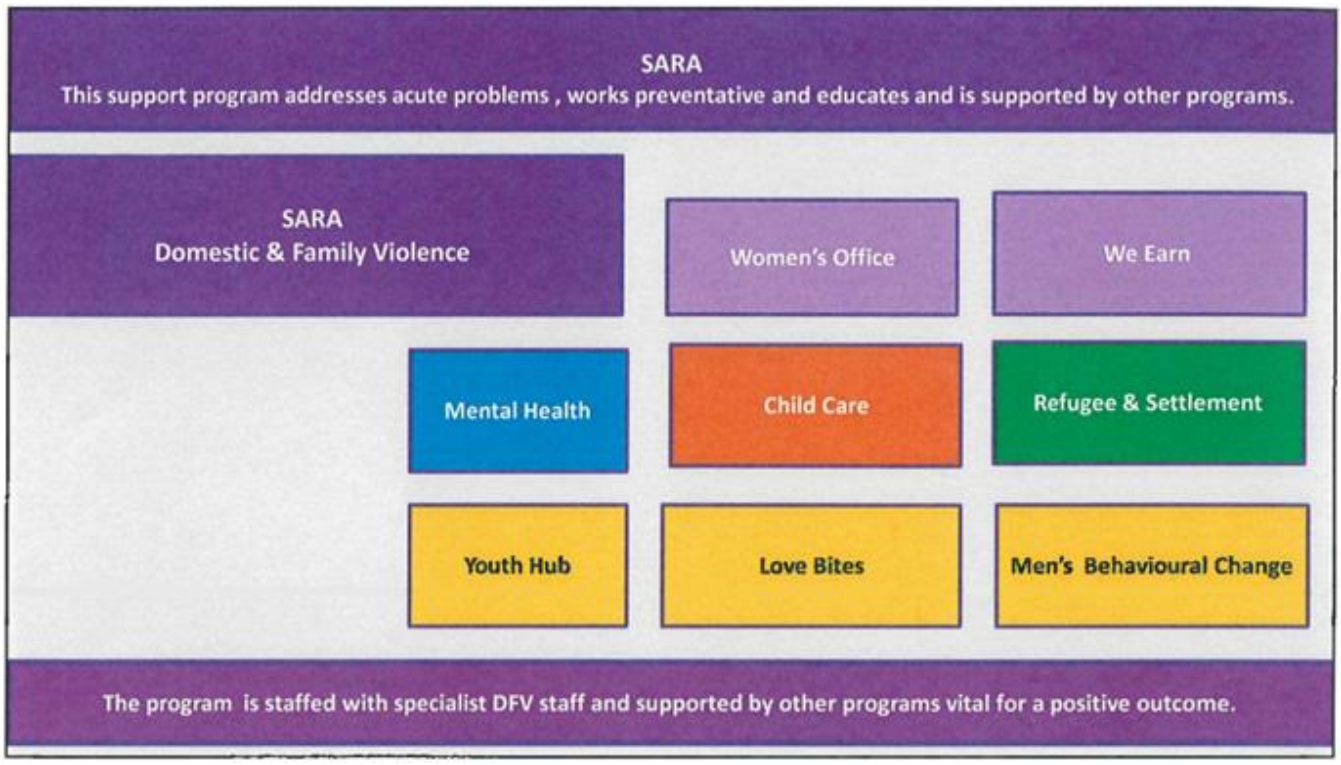
Leaders of Positive Change

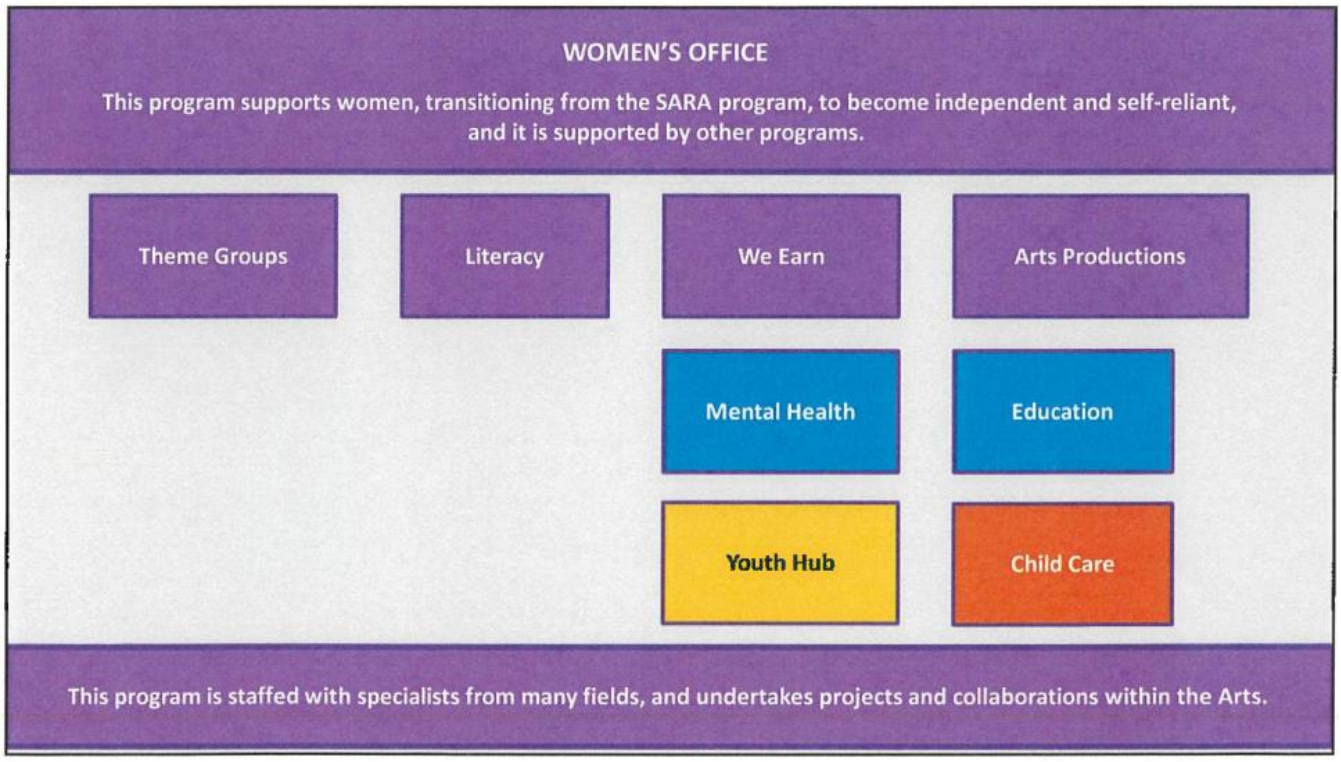


Leaders of Positive Change
aims to reduce all kinds of violence
and motivate and guide attitudinal and behavioural changes using educational approaches
that allows the individual to develop personal leadership, and the community to facilitate long term changes.

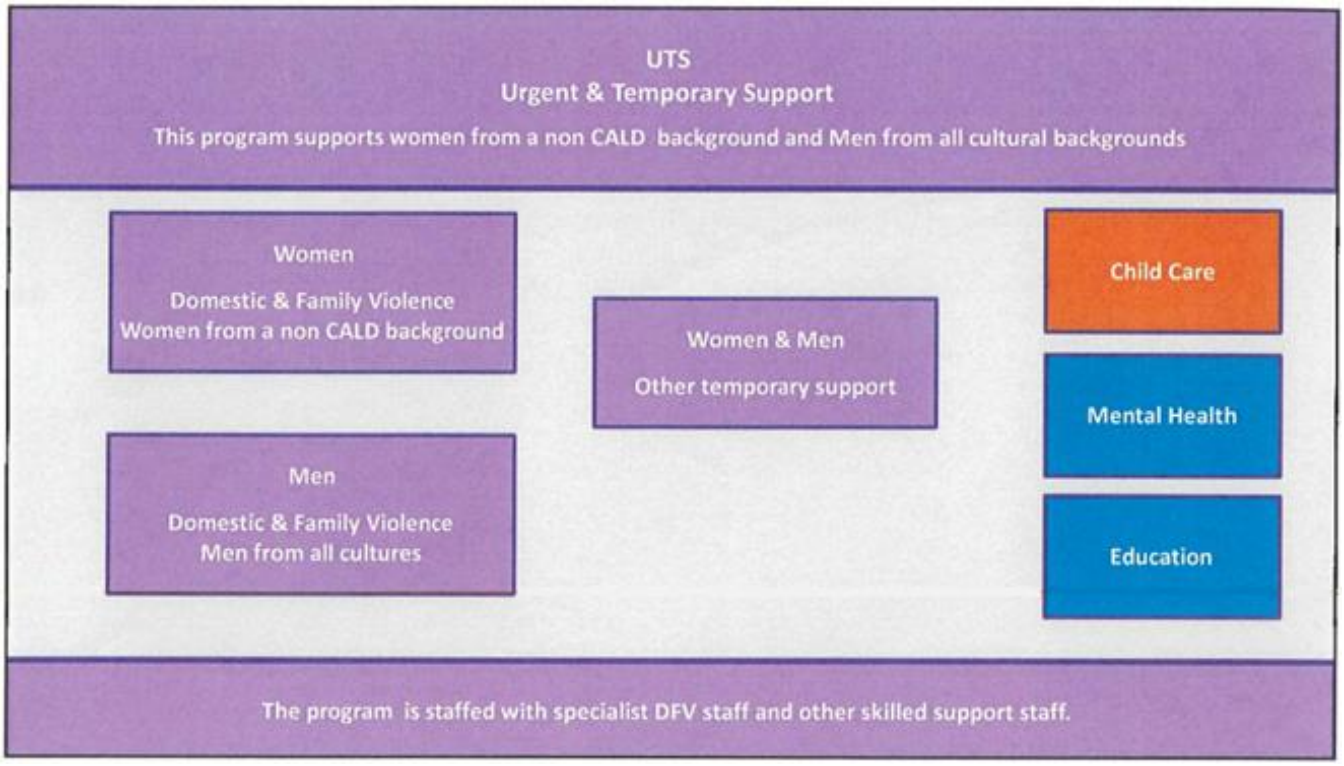
REDUCING VIOLENCE	DFV & Preventative work • Sara Support Service • Advocacy • Women's Groups • Art & Music Collaborations • Men's Group • Youth@Promise • Love Bites
EDUCATION & MENTAL HEALTH	BAG UPP - Bridging the Awareness Gap & Upskilling Personal Perception seeks to inspire and guide a fundamental change process by facilitating greater awareness of the many aspects influencing our behaviour, attitudes, and ability to achieve Positive Functionality. Topics will incl. Domestic & Family Violence • Gender Equality • Personal Safety • Multiculturalism • Culture & Identity • Racism & Discrimination • Active Bystander • Mental Health & Inner Balance • Addiction & Drugs • Positive Life Skills RTO - Registered Training Organisation is to be established
SETTLEMENT	Refugee & Migrant Support - Daily practical support and education about everything that is different and unknown. Dialogue about Community issues and active Focus groups • Homework Club & Youth Development • Youth Leaders for Positive Change • Community Sport & Art Collaborations
SPECIAL NEEDS SUPPORT	NDIS National Disability Insurance Scheme SILS Social Inclusion & Life Skills AGE CARE To be established

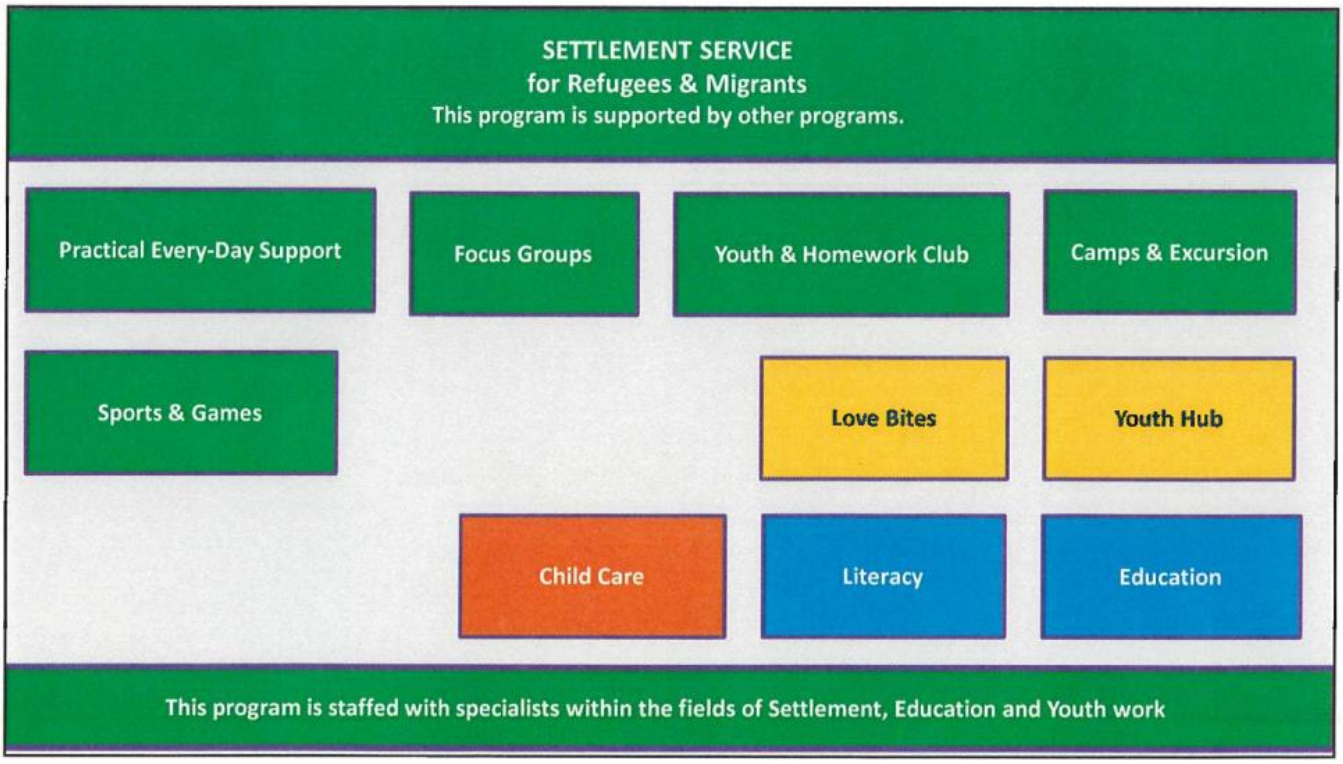
Pascas - Burundi



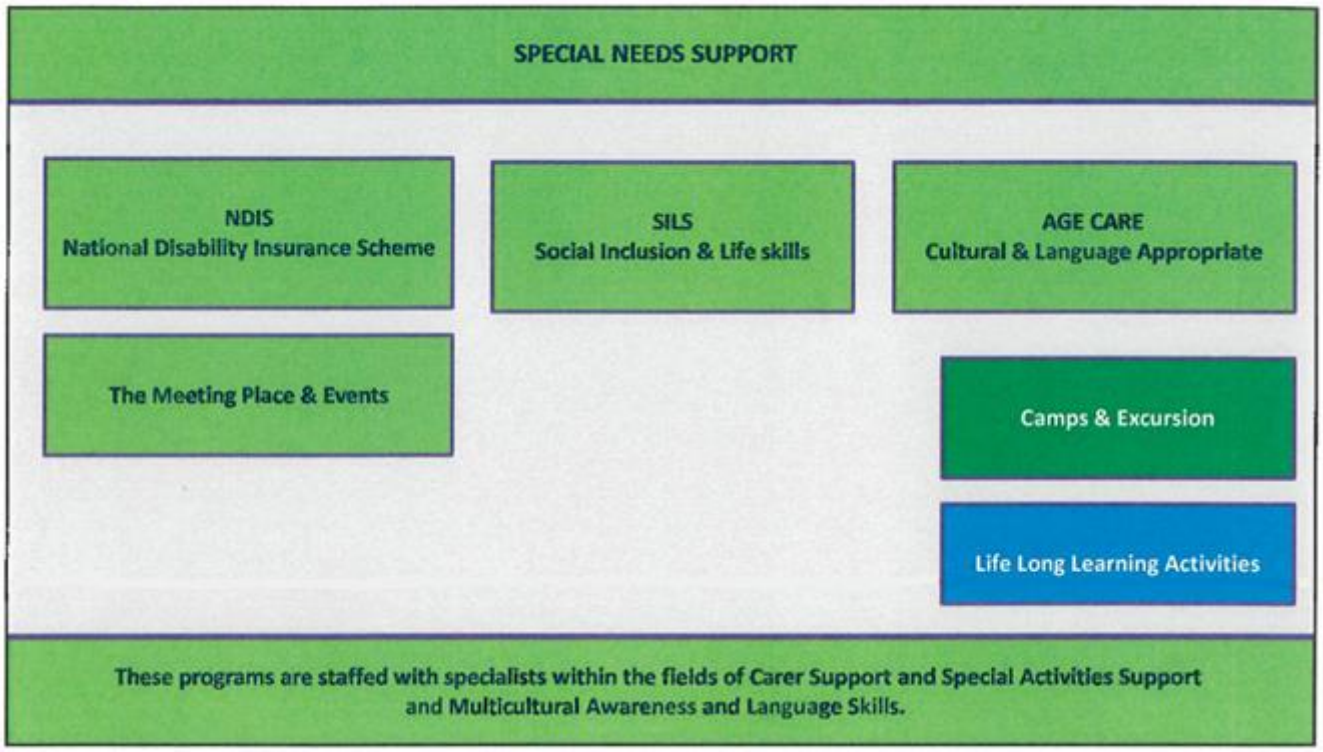


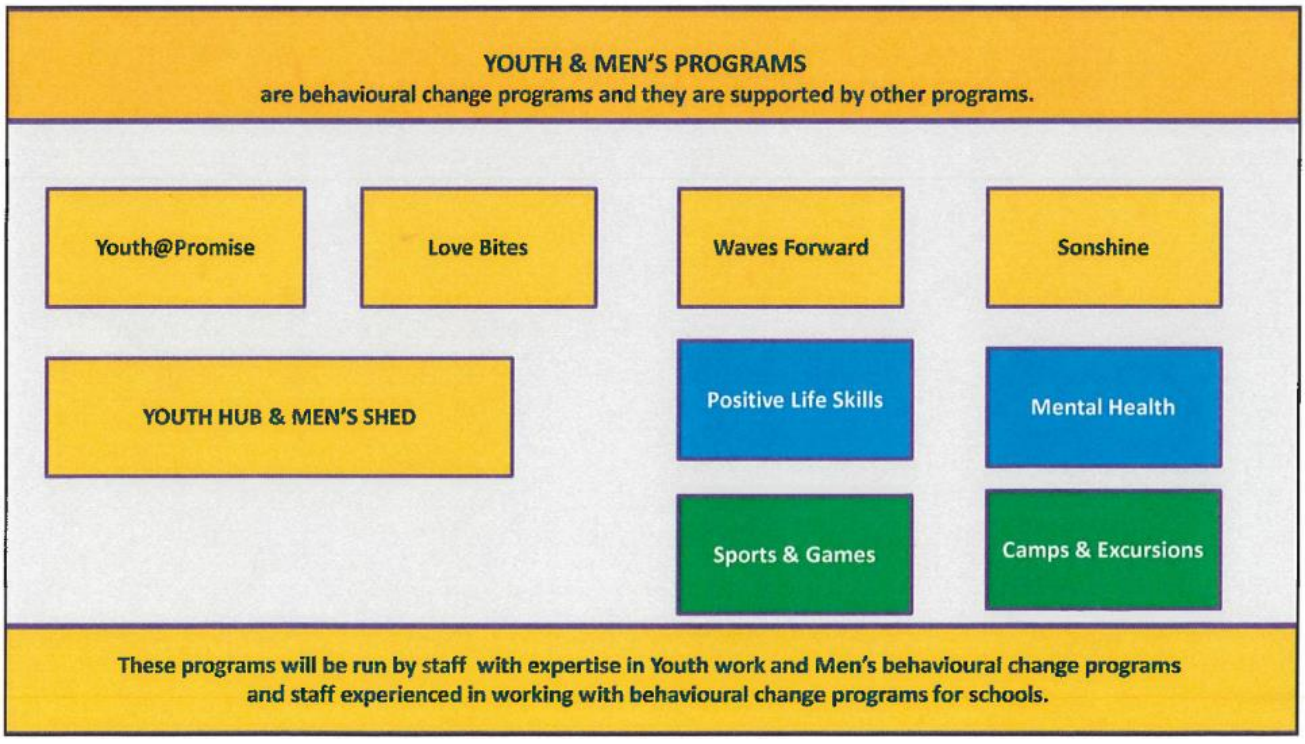
Pascas - Burundi





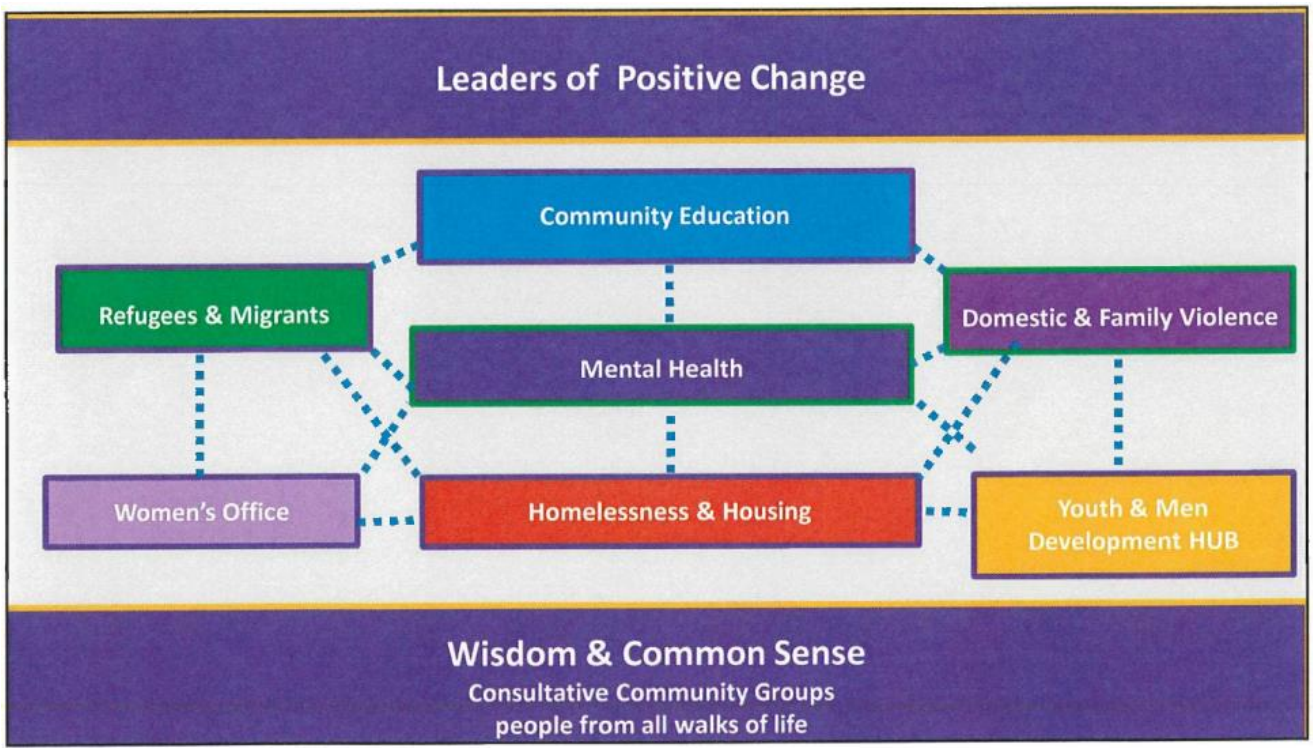
Pascas - Burundi





Pascas - Burundi





Pascas - Burundi



Multi is the appropriate word. Every friend that approaches **PASCAS – BURUNDI** is a very complex and personal maze of needs. There is nothing more amazing than the diversity of issues that we each find ourselves struggling with. All very unique to ourselves. Yet, now is this equally amazing time in history when each string, each difference, each issue can be drawn out and expressed, and as we seek, ask to know what it is that we need to know about each of these feelings, both good and bad, then we can discover the truth behind them and one by one, step by step we can resolve, heal and accept how we are.

Patiently, the **PASCAS – BURUNDI** squad that typically represents the skills and life experiences of around 15 or so counsellors untangle the intertwining strings of concerns, stresses, difficulties, pains, misery and joys to set in place a host of possibilities for the new friend to consider, embrace and take control of their newly revealed possibilities, pathway and potential independence.



There is no other way to say this, each person and situation is so unique that there is no definition possible other than here is a bunch of helping hands with open hearts and ears who will listen and listen and then through their gently questions, it will be you, our new dear friend who will take control of your own life with a certainty of direction and purpose that never before has been found possible over the many thousands of years of humanity having been walking this Earth.

Yes, you my dear friend is the one who will resolve all that pains you – you will be the leader and you will come to know yourself, your true self for the first time in your life. Truth is your freedom. Truth is in fact love, a love that none of us has been able to experience prior to this moment in history.

Even though each team member of a **PASCAS – BURUNDI** squad is a specialist in a given field of support, they each are generalist able to recognise when and where assistance is to be invited in to assist a friend in special ways.

The open and free flowing revelations now being introduced for all of humanity brings about the potential for great clarity and certainty in how we are best to live, that being feelings first with the endeavour of bringing our feelings into balance with our mind, whereas we have each been indoctrinated to live mind-centric, suppressing our feelings. We are now being set free of an unrecognised Rebellion and Default that is now ending with the introduction of The New Way, the way of living feelings first.

PASCAS – BURUNDI moving people to independence!

Pascas - Burundi & People in Need

Multicultural Families Organisation Inc. welcomes all peoples without conditions, barrier or judgement. All PASCAS / BURUNDI / MFO counsellors are generalists in their knowledge of all the facilities, modalities, practices and services available to them throughout the resourceful and connected MFO practical support methodologies.



PASCAS / BURUNDI counsellors may immerse themselves with a new friend in need for hours to ensure that urgent issues are fully revealed and understood and also what are the core issues by going back into early childhood that underlay the issues to be addressed.



The now case managing counsellor joins with those throughout PASCAS / BURUNDI to define the specialist roles to support a long term package of recovery and growth to independence and vibrancy for the new friend and his or her family. Each generalist is also a specialist in his or her fields of choice.

Generally speaking, a new engagement may require intensive support for around 6 months and then moderate ongoing support for around 5 years. No two situations, that people present themselves with, are the same. The objective is to bring about self-determination, independence and a viable way forward for the new friends and their families.



Previously, little has been understood and less has been taken into consideration of our childhood forming years' upbringing. We spend our adult life outworking our mostly unloving and without truth life from conception through to the age of 6 years. Now we, as parents, are doing the same to our children as our parents did to us. All the crisis situations that we find ourselves in are the outworking of our childhood lack of love experiences. Through a comprehensive range of practical modalities, PASCAS / BURUNDI, through its counsellors, is able to assist in ways never previously possible, and this will slowly, but progressively, lead to an evolutionary step forward for all of humanity.

Our Feelings are Our Truth!



The highest form of intimacy is truth. Nothing is more attractive than someone who speaks, embodies, and lives their truth. Truth is not a strategy, a hack, or a tool of persuasion. It is the vessel through which love flows freely.

Our feelings are always in truth. We are to aspire to live feelings first, having our mind to follow in support of our feelings.

Poverty prevails due to lack of TRUTH!

To achieve the environment conducive to Living Feelings First, it is necessary to satisfy the first two tiers of Maslow's Law of Needs, namely:

Safety and Security needs
safe lodging, physical safety, law and order, security, communications, education

Biological and Physiological needs
clean air (renewable energy), potable water, nutritious food, housing, health services
(clean air + clean water + clean soil results in clean nutritious food!)

Throughout the nation, infrastructure nationally is required to be developed simultaneously and uniformly, embracing the foundations of Maslow's Law of needs, such as but not limited to:

From this to that! Nationwide durable rural roads:



All weather durable roads that maintain integrity throughout floods, fires and natural disasters so that people and produce can get to market.



Markets to have storage facilities for produce:



Value adding of produce through cooperatives and community endeavours.

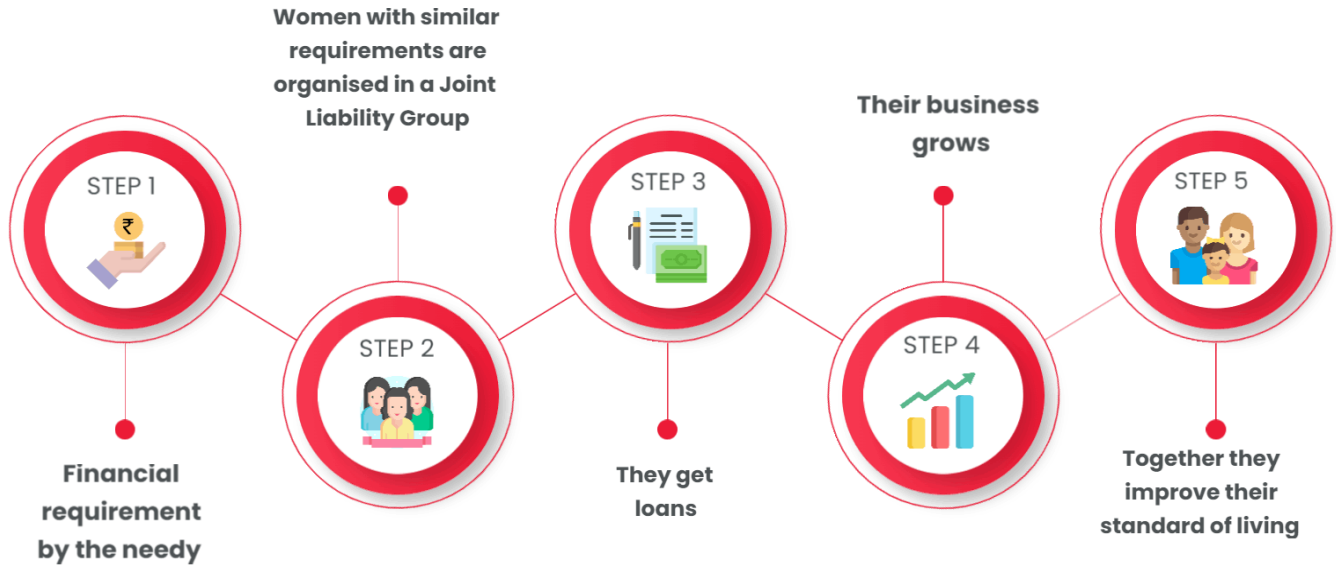


Cooperatives are to be funded to encourage local business growth:

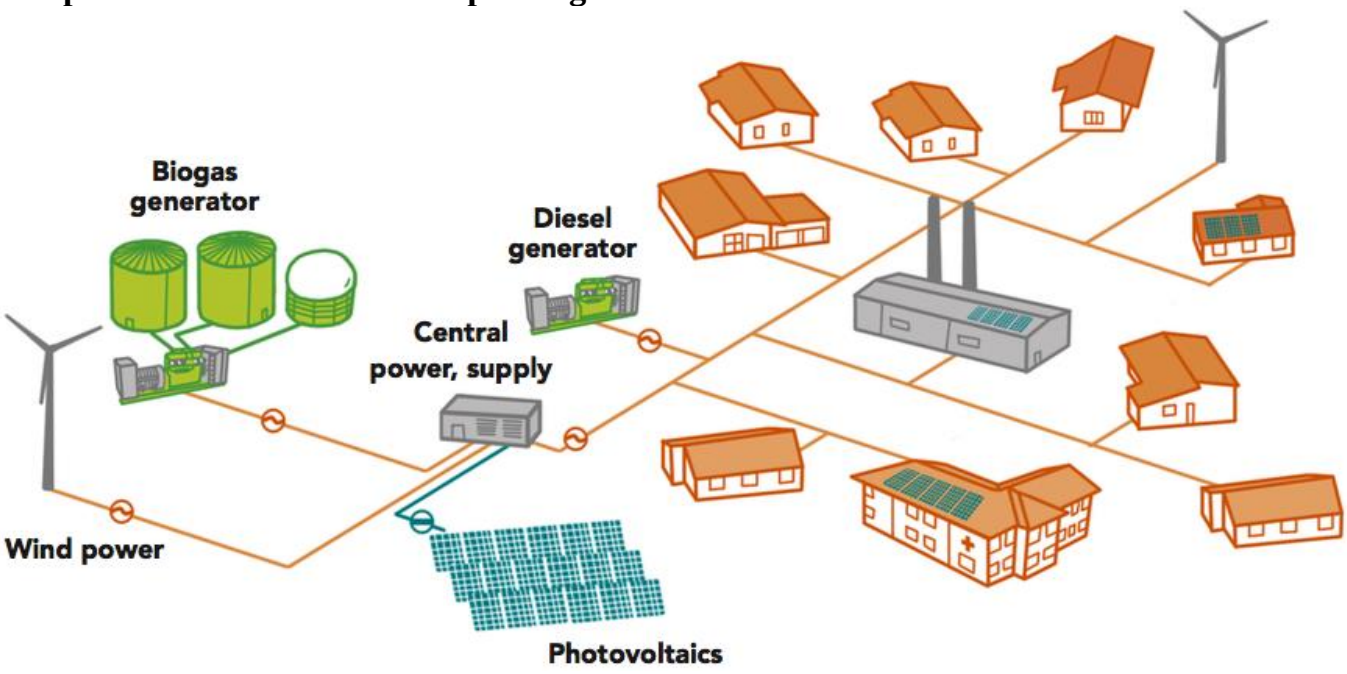




Micro-credit finance facilities for small business initiations be provided:

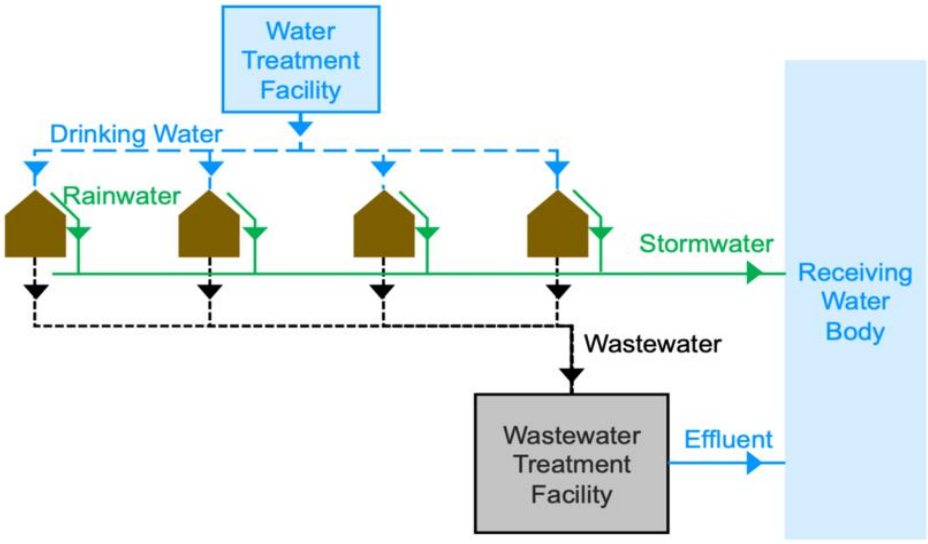


To enhance rural production, electricity supply needs to be reliable and available: All options for localised electric power generation are to be considered.

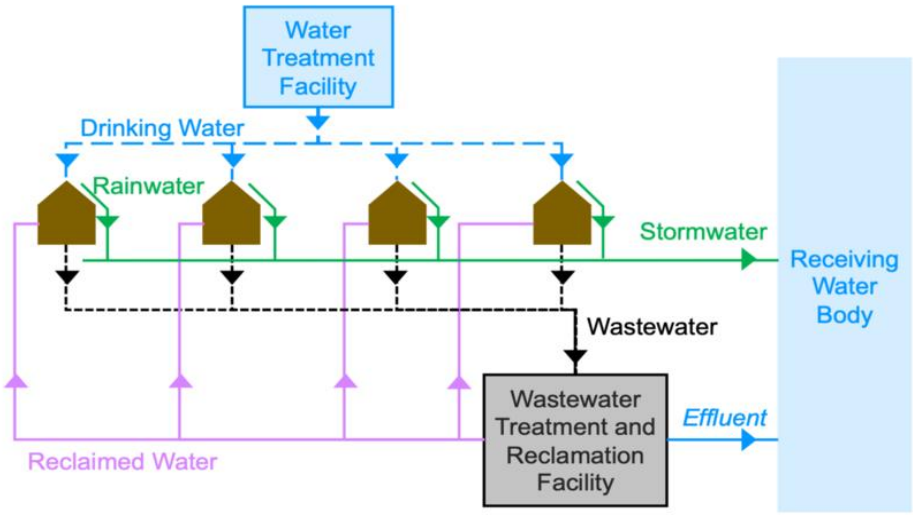


Potable water reticulation is to be available throughout every community:

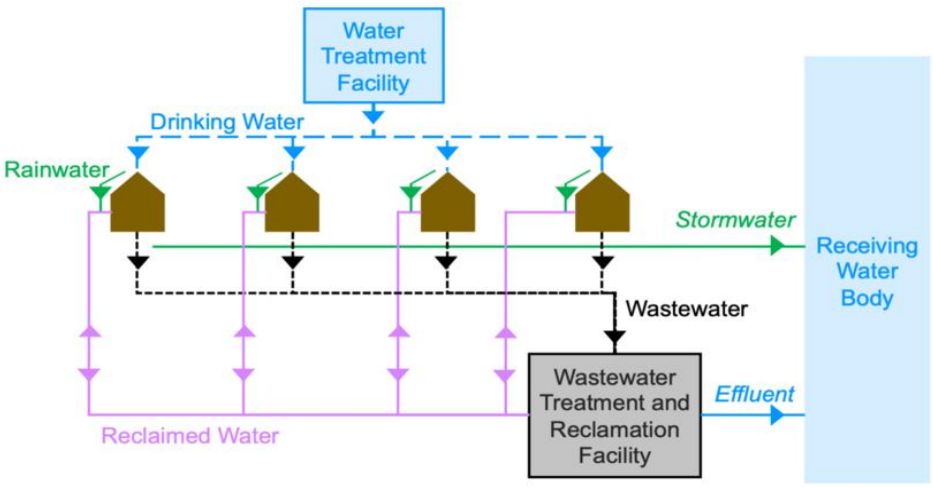




(**a**) Conventional urban water infrastructure.



(**b**) Dual reticulation system.



(**c**) Smart water grid.

Universal sanitation for rural communities:







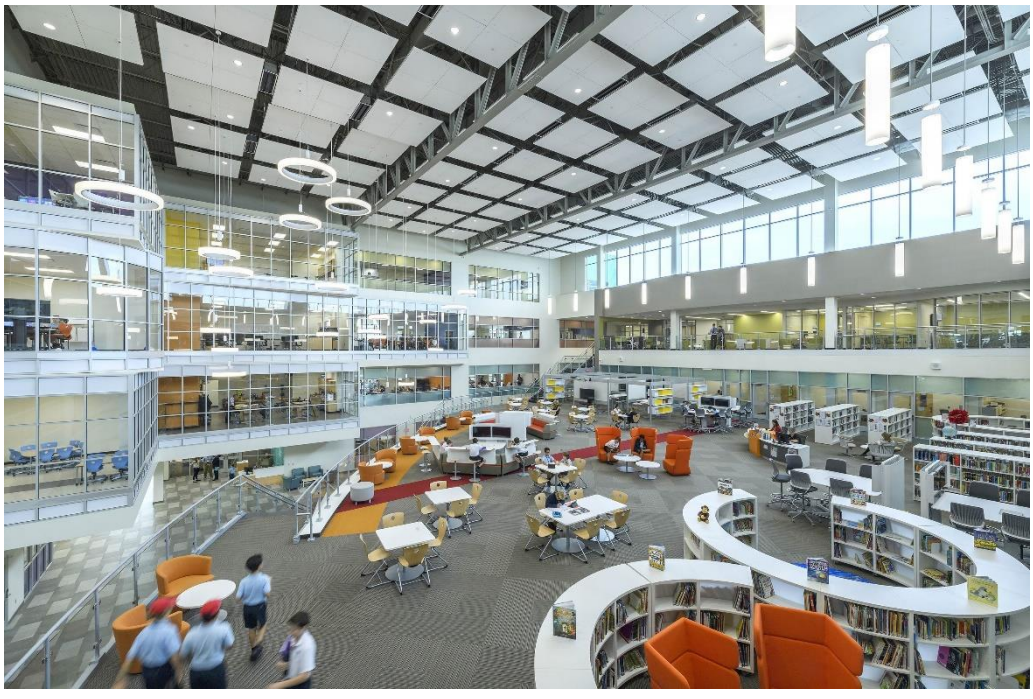


Rural medical clinics appropriately staffed, supplied and equipped:





Rural schools, technical education and higher education networks:
All facilities to be connected to localised electricity grids, internet and have computer laboratories.



Rural Villages are to bloom through universal infrastructure projects and connectivity:





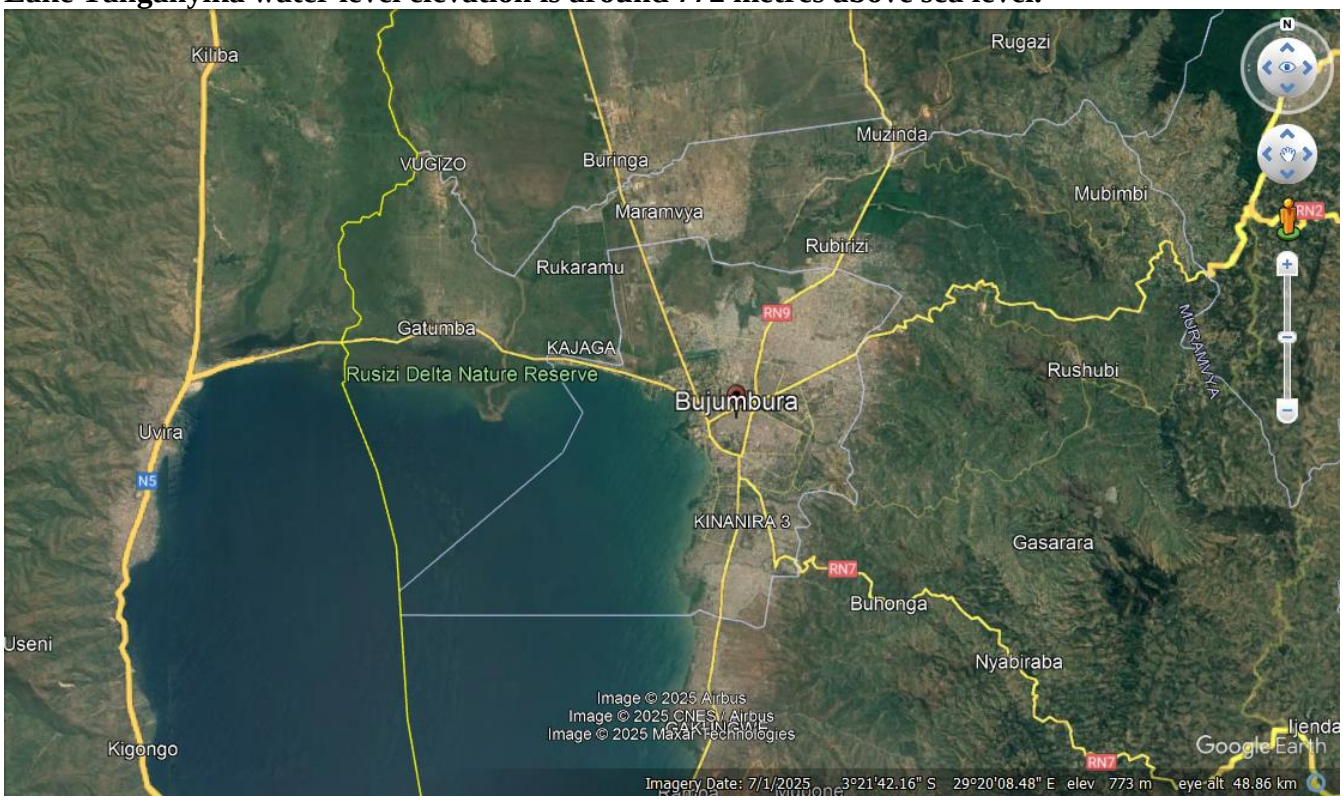
Feelings Orientated Education

Free, Open and Universal

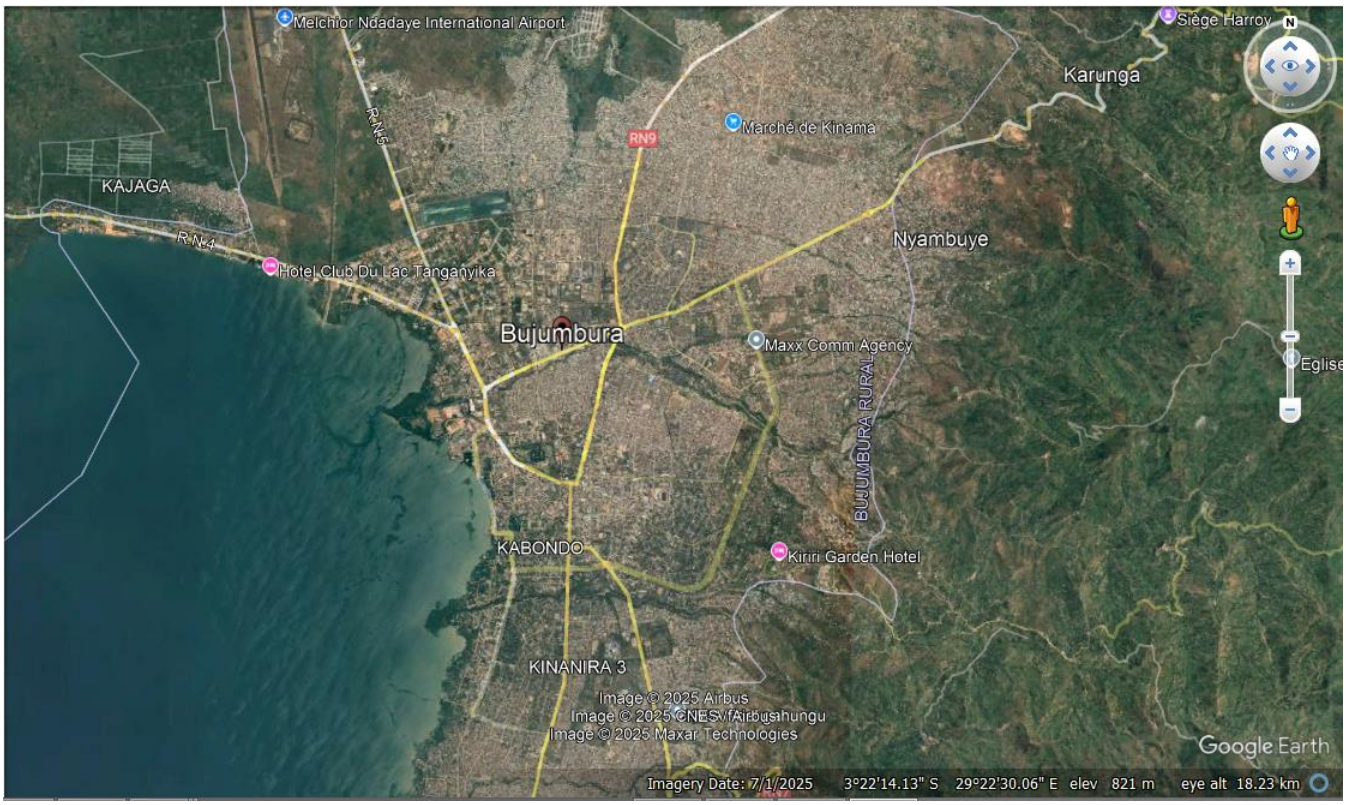
COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

BUJUMBURA, BURUNDI

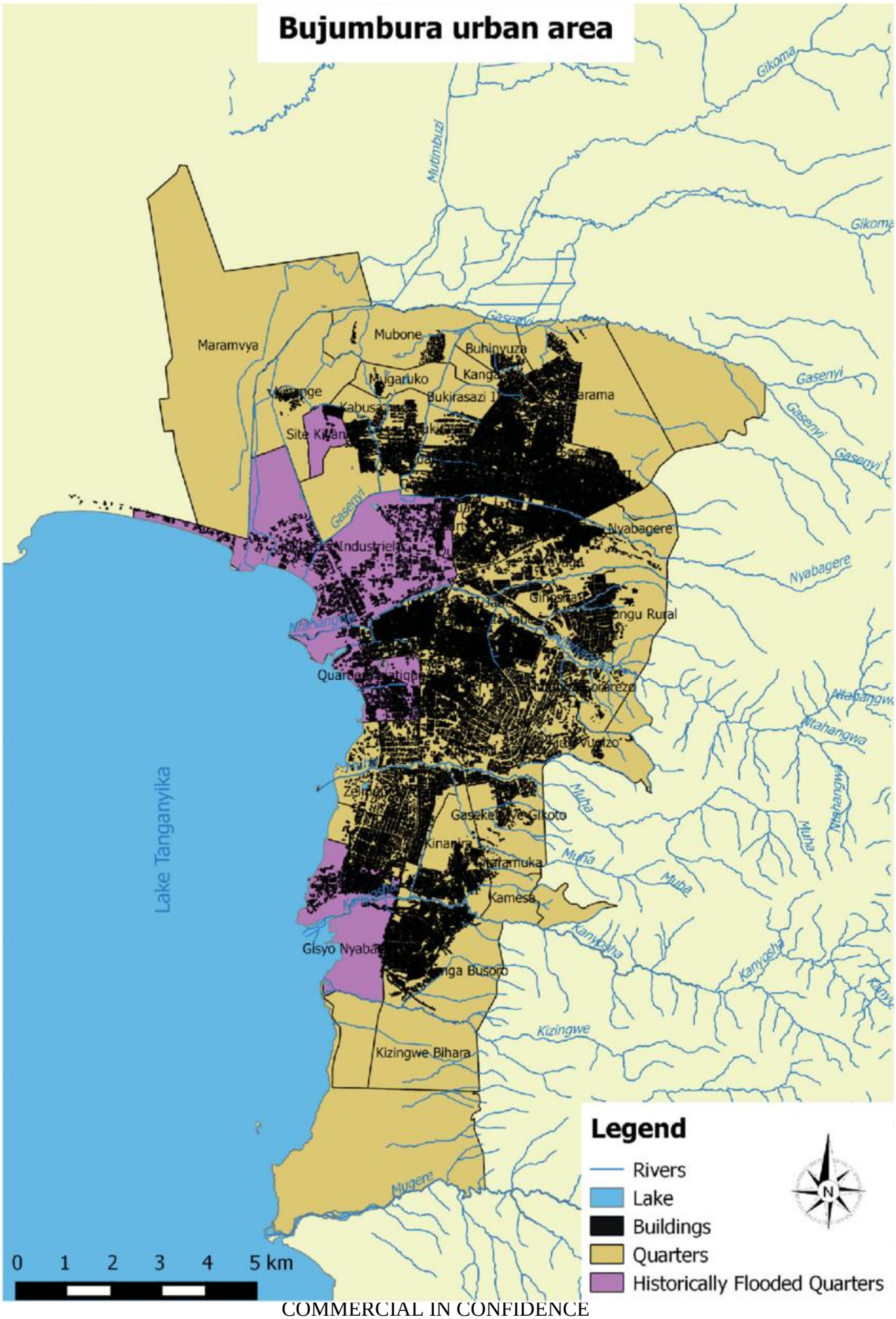
Lake Tanganyika water level elevation is around 772 metres above sea level.



Google Earth maps - Project development to be 790 metres+ to avoid flooding.
Proposed shopping mall with community theatre, museum and open air entertainment.



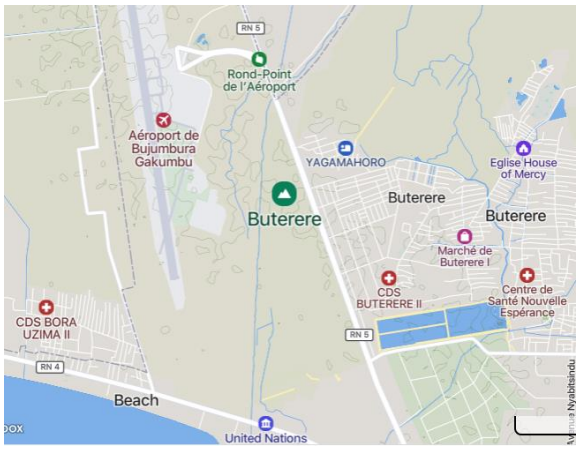
Some 47.7% of urban population of Burundi live in slum areas.


Bujumbura urban area
Gikoma
Mutimbuzi
Gikoma
Maramvya
Mubone
Buhinyuza
Mugaruko
Kanga
Bukirasazi 1
Kabusa
Site Kiyange
Gasenyi
Gasenyi
Gasenyi
Gasenyi
Nyabagere
Nyabagere
Ginosha
Rural
Quarter
Nitahangwa
Nitahangwa
Nitahangwa
Muha
Muha
Muha
Muha
Kamesa
Kanyosha
Kanyosha
Kizingwe
Kizingwe Bihara
Mugere
Lake Tanganyika
0 1 2 3 4 5 km
Legend
Rivers
Lake
Buildings
Quarters
Historically Flooded Quarters
N

TRANSFORMING LIVES IN BUTERERE, BURUNDI

https://streetchildusa.org/news-media/transforming-lives-in-buterere-burundi/ 16 October 2023





Buterere is a hill in Ntahangwa, Bujumbura Mairie Province and has an elevation of 779 metres.

Home to the infamous Bujumbura rubbish dump, Buterere is an area located on the outskirts of Burundi's capital, where extreme poverty compounded with other challenges has left many children out of school and unsafe. However, positive change has emerged in the form of a comprehensive program aimed at addressing the multiple issues faced by this ignored community. In partnership with our local partner Jeunesse au Service d'un Burundi Meilleur (JSBM), Street Child has undertaken a transformative program in Buterere. This blog delves into this program, exploring its origins, objectives and the impact it has had on the lives of those in Buterere.

Buterere is known as one of the poorest neighbourhoods in Bujumbura and in a 2020 assessment UNICEF found it to be at highest risk of cholera and flooding, and to have highest numbers of street-connected children, of all urban areas in Burundi. Flooding has taken place every year since 2020 and as a result it is not uncommon to see school-aged children begging on the streets or digging through trash on the landfill, trying to find plastic to sell to recycling companies. These already incredibly vulnerable children are at higher risk of abuse, exploitation, and trafficking.

Recognising the urgent need for intervention, Street Child and JSBM joined forces to develop a holistic program tailored to the unique challenges faced by Buterere. This collaboration aims not only

to address the immediate needs of vulnerable children but also to uplift the entire community by tackling the root causes of its challenges. The program's three main pillars – school feeding, economic empowerment and psychosocial support – were strategically chosen to provide a comprehensive and sustainable solution.

FOOD FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Hunger is a significant barrier to education for children in Buterere; many children struggle to keep up with their studies because they have an empty stomach. The food at school initiative offers children regular, nutritious meals, ensuring a conducive environment for learning. 13-year-old Marie* came from a vulnerable family who could only afford one meal a day. Marie had problems following lessons because she went to school on an empty stomach every day and did not eat until the evening. Today Marie eats in the school cafeteria before class, and now loves attending class and spending time with friends after school.

The school cafeteria, which was constructed using recycled plastic bottles, not only serves as a source of nourishment but also supports child safety and success at school; this program also uses it for running study classes and supervision, reducing the likelihood of children wandering the streets and giving them a safe space to relax with their friends.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Street Child recognises that household poverty directly impacts children's education and well-being. To break the cycle of poverty, this initiative focuses on providing income-generating activities (IGAs) that empower parents to provide for their families. There are three collective IGAs; the first provides rice, the second provides beans and vegetables and the third provides cooking equipment such as oil and firewood. With these items, families can grow or prepare and sell food in the marketplace. Income is saved collectively into a large pot of capital which then acts as a microfinance initiative – members of the collectives can borrow capital for their enterprises at preferential rates. (Micro Finance)

These IGAs have begun to create opportunities for families to secure a better future like Ada's*:
Ada was abandoned by her husband, leaving her with four children. She didn't have enough money to feed them all, leading them to beg in the streets where they were at risk of exploitation and abuse. Today Ada is part of a collective IGA that provides food for the canteen and takes care of the kitchen. The profit she has made enables her two oldest children to go to school, and Ada can spend time with the youngest two children at the cafeteria, meaning they are safe and off the streets.

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

Many children in Buterere are subjected to a great deal of abuse on the streets, causing them to withdraw into themselves and preventing them from integrating with other children and attending school. Psychosocial support is integral to breaking this cycle, and the program provides children with tailored assistance including therapy to overcome their past experiences and integrate to society.

The program's impact is already evident: children attending the program have shown improved performance and attendance in school, thanks to the combination of meals, academic support and therapy. *Names changed for safeguarding reasons.

Slum views in Bujumbura Burundi in 2025@backpaeger

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mTohZL7AYwQ

Population living in slums – Burundi 47.70% of urban population



The David Nduwimana Summer Show
at Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi
Saturday, 15 June 2024 – attendance 8,500+ budget was US$25,000







Elsie Irambona and David (Tresor) Nduwimana





The David Nduwimana Summer Show
at Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi
Saturday, 15 June 2024 – attendance 8,500+ budget was US$25,000



Performing better: concert halls costs

https://aecom.com/without-limits/article/performing-better-concert-halls-costs/
https://aecom.com/without-limits/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/LM00093_Concert-

Area breakdown — an example

This table shows a typical area breakdown for a 2,000-seat International Standard Concert Hall.

		m²	m²/seat	%
Auditorium including stage, stalls, balconies, orchestra pit, control rooms and sound lobbies.	2,000 seats, volume of auditorium 15m³ per person	2,700		15.00
Public areas including foyer, fine dining restaurant, box office, WCs, bar/ café including kitchen spaces, shop and support spaces.	Foyer at 1m² per person	3,450		19.17
Technical support including production offices, equipment and server rooms, workshop, stores and scene dock and technical attic.		2,650		14.72
Performer support including dressing rooms, green room, WCs and assembly areas.		1,200		6.67
Workspace including offices, meeting rooms, rehearsal space, education room and recording/broadcast.		2,000		11.11
Net Internal Area		**12,000**	**6.00**	**66.67**
Front and back of house circulation	25%	3,000		16.67
Risers/ducts/lift shafts	3%	360		2.00
Plantrooms	15%	1,800		10.00
Internal structure, partitions and voids	7%	840		4.66
Grossing		**6,000**	**3.00**	**33.33**
Gross Internal Area		**18,000**	**9.00**	**100.00**

Halls_CM_0717_FINAL.pdf





Performing better: concert halls costs

https://aecom.com/without-limits/article/performing-better-concert-halls-costs/

Total concert hall cost model

Total (£)	£/m²	%
144,000,000	8,000.00	100.00

2,000-seat International Standard Concert Hall.

US$200,000,000

Types of Outdoor Event Venues

https://estimatorflorida.com/outdoor-event-venue-construction-costs/

Open-Air Venues

Open-air venues are simple and versatile spaces, perfect for events that embrace the natural environment. They are commonly used for casual gatherings, community festivals, outdoor markets, or rustic weddings. These venues often rely on the beauty of their surroundings, requiring minimal construction, which keeps costs relatively low. Basic landscaping, pathways, and utility installations may be added to enhance functionality. Construction costs typically range from **US$50 to US$100 per square foot**, depending on the extent of landscaping and additional features like seating or lighting.

Covered Event Venues

Covered venues provide the best of both worlds—protection from the weather while preserving the outdoor atmosphere. These venues can include permanent structures like pavilions or semi-permanent options like large tents. They are popular choices for weddings, concerts, corporate events, and upscale parties. Covered venues often feature roofing, structural supports, and sometimes partial enclosures, which increase construction complexity and costs. On average, building a covered venue costs **US$120 to $250 per square foot**, depending on the materials, roofing type, and extra features such as lighting, fans, or heating systems.

Amphitheatres

Amphitheatres are larger venues designed specifically for performances, concerts, and live shows. They are tiered to offer clear sightlines for all attendees and often include permanent seating, a stage, and advanced sound and lighting systems. These venues require careful planning and engineering to ensure excellent acoustics and a comfortable audience experience. With their specialized design, construction costs typically range from **US$200 to $300 per square foot**, depending on the scale of the project and the sophistication of the equipment installed. Amphitheatres are ideal for cultural events and large-scale entertainment.

Sports and Recreation Venues

Sports and recreation venues cater to athletic activities and can vary widely in size and design. Examples include soccer fields, tennis courts, basketball arenas, and multi-use sports complexes. These venues require specialised surfaces, durable materials, and often additional amenities like bleachers, locker rooms, and lighting systems. Costs for constructing sports venues range between **US$150 and $300 per square foot**, influenced by the type of sport, level of customisation, and additional facilities. For example, a simple outdoor field will cost less than a fully equipped multi-purpose sports complex. These venues are often designed with long-term durability and usability in mind.

Construction Costs by Venue Size

Small Outdoor Venues

Small outdoor venues, such as gardens, courtyards, or intimate event spaces, are perfect for weddings, small concerts, or community gatherings. These venues typically cost between **US$50,000 and US$250,000**, depending on the size, location, and features. Simple designs might include basic landscaping, open areas for seating, and minimal infrastructure like portable restrooms or a small stage. Upgraded venues might feature decorative pathways, permanent seating, and event lighting, which can increase overall costs. These spaces are a great choice for hosting cosy events in a beautiful outdoor setting.



Medium-Sized Outdoor Venues

Medium-sized venues can accommodate 500 to 1,000 guests, making them suitable for larger weddings, regional concerts, or community fairs. These venues often require more extensive infrastructure, including seating, pathways, covered areas, and designated parking. Construction costs for medium venues usually range from **US$500,000 to $1,500,000**, influenced by the level of amenities and the complexity of the design. Adding features like permanent restroom facilities, food and beverage kiosks, and advanced lighting and sound systems can significantly impact the final budget. These venues strike a balance between capacity and cost, catering to diverse event types.

Large Outdoor Venues

Large outdoor venues, such as amphitheatres, stadiums, or sports fields, are designed to accommodate thousands of attendees. These facilities require significant planning, advanced engineering, and extensive resources to construct. Costs for large venues typically start at **US$5 million** and can go much higher depending on features like VIP sections, advanced sound systems, and custom-built stages. These venues often include permanent seating, expansive parking areas, and landscaping that enhances both functionality and aesthetics. Large venues are major investments but are essential for hosting large-scale events like concerts, sports games, and festivals.

The David Nduwimana Summer Show
at Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi
Saturday, 15 June 2024 – attendance 8,500+



Intwari Stadium Set to Host International Matches by March 2025

https://breakingburundi.com/burundi-intwari-stadium-set-to-host-international-matches-by-march-2025/

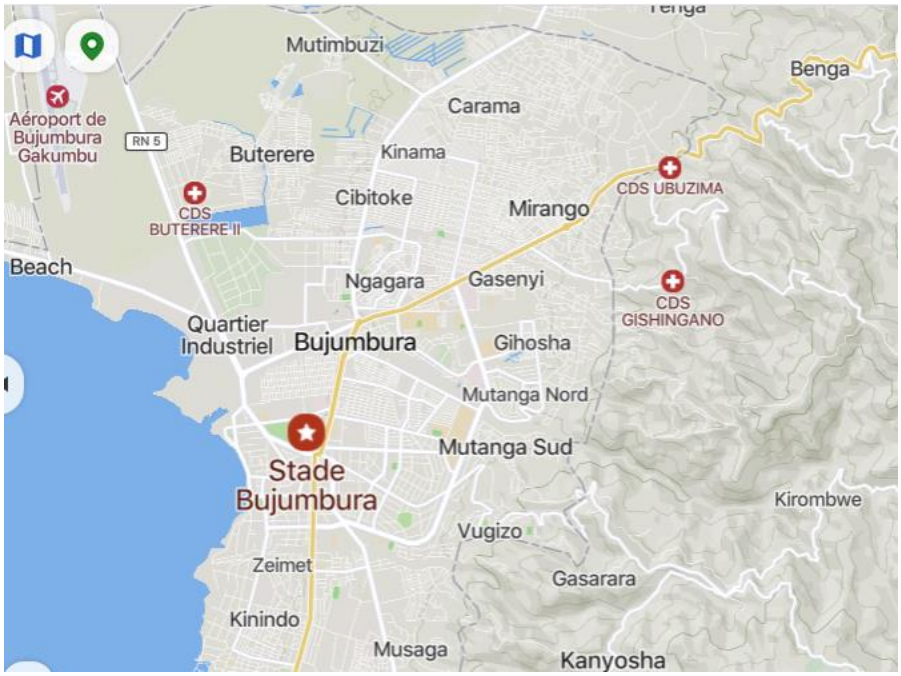
7 December 2024

Burundi's Intwari Stadium is on track to host international matches by March 2025, reigniting football fervour after two years of absence.



During a press conference, Muyenge confirmed that the long-awaited construction works on the stadium are nearing completion. The venue, built to meet FIFA and CAF standards, will end a two-year absence of international football matches on home soil.

Intwari Stadium is a multi-purpose stadium in Bujumbura, Burundi. It is currently used mostly for football matches. The stadium holds 10,000. It was formerly named after former Burundian prime minister and independence hero, Louis Rwagasore before being renamed on 1 July 2019.



How Much Does it Cost to Develop a Shopping Mall in Australia?

https://www.accessep.com.au/blog/environment-urban-development-shopping-mall

A shopping mall is a large, enclosed building that houses multiple retail stores, restaurants, and entertainment facilities under one roof. Shopping malls have become an integral part of the retail landscape in Australia and elsewhere, offering consumers a convenient and diverse shopping experience. The shopping mall industry in Australia is well-established, with a mix of regional malls, neighbourhood centres, lifestyle centres, factory outlet malls, and town centre malls.



A shopping mall is a large, enclosed building that houses multiple retail stores, restaurants, and entertainment facilities under one roof. Shopping malls have become an integral part of the retail landscape in Australia, offering consumers a convenient and diverse shopping experience. The shopping mall industry in Australia is well-established, with a mix of regional malls, neighbourhood centres, lifestyle centres, factory outlet malls, and town centre malls.

There are several types of shopping malls, each with distinct characteristics and target markets. Regional malls are the most significant type, typically ranging from 400,000 to 800,000 square feet (37,000 square metres to 75,000 square metres) and serving a wide geographic area. Neighbourhood centres are smaller, usually anchored by a supermarket or drugstore, and serve a local community. Lifestyle centres are open-air shopping centres featuring upscale retailers, restaurants, and entertainment venues. Factory outlet malls offer discounted merchandise from major brands. In contrast, town centre malls are integrated into the downtown area of a city or town, often featuring a mix of retail, office, and residential space.

Various factors, including land acquisition, construction, design, and permits influence the cost of developing a shopping mall in Australia. Land acquisition costs vary depending on the location and size of the project, while construction costs are affected by factors such as materials, labour, and site conditions. Design costs include architectural and engineering fees and costs associated with interior design and landscaping.

Permits are another significant factor influencing the cost of developing a shopping mall in Australia. Developers must obtain various permits and approvals from local and state governments, including planning and zoning approvals, building permits, environmental permits, and traffic and parking approvals. The cost of these permits can range from several hundred thousand to several million dollars, depending on the size and location of the project.

What is a shopping mall?

A shopping mall is a large, enclosed building that houses multiple retail stores, restaurants, and entertainment facilities under one roof. Shopping malls typically feature a mix of anchor tenants, such as department stores or supermarkets and smaller specialty shops. They also often include amenities like food courts, cinemas, and parking facilities to enhance customers' shopping experience.

What Are The Different Types Of Shopping Malls?

There are several types of shopping malls, each with distinct characteristics and target markets:

- Regional malls
- Neighbourhood centres
- Lifestyle centres
- Factory outlet malls
- Town centre malls

What Is The Average Cost Of Developing A Shopping Mall In Australia?

The cost of developing a shopping mall in Australia varies depending on location, size, and type of mall. The cost can range from AU$50 million to over AU$1 billion on average. The main cost components include:

- Land acquisition
- Construction
- Design and planning

How much does it cost to build a regional Mall in Australia?

Regional malls are the most significant type of shopping mall, typically ranging from 400,000 to 800,000 square feet (37,000 m^2 to 75,000m^2). They are usually located in suburban areas and serve a wide geographic area. Building a regional mall in Australia can range from AU$500 million to over AU$1 billion, depending on the size and location.

How much does it cost to build a Neighbourhood Shopping Centres in Australia?

Neighbourhood shopping centres are smaller than regional malls, usually ranging from 30,000 to 150,000 square feet (3,000m^2 to 14,000m^2). They are typically anchored by a supermarket or drugstore and serve a local community. The cost of building a neighbourhood shopping centre in Australia can range from AU$20 million to AU$100 million.

How much does it cost to build a Lifestyle Centre in Australia?

Lifestyle centres are open-air shopping centres featuring upscale retailers, restaurants, and entertainment venues. They typically range from 150,000 to 500,000 square feet (14,000m^2 to 46,000m^2) and are in affluent suburban areas. The cost to build a lifestyle centre in Australia can range from AU$100 million to AU$500 million.

How much does it cost to build a Factory Outlet Mall in Australia?

Factory outlet malls are shopping centres that feature discounted merchandise from major brands. They are typically located in rural or suburban areas and range from 200,000 to 800,000 square feet (18,500m^2 to 74,000m^2). The cost to build a factory outlet mall in Australia can range from AU$50 million to AU$300 million.

How much does it cost to build a Town centre mall in Australia?

Town centre malls are shopping centres integrated into the downtown area of a city or town. They often feature a mix of retail, office, and residential space and serve as a community hub. Depending on the size and location, the cost to build a town centre mall in Australia can range from AU$200 million to over AU$1 billion.

What Are The Permit Cost To Develop A Shopping Mall In Australia?

Developing a shopping mall in Australia requires obtaining permits and approvals from local and state governments. The cost of these permits can vary depending on the location and size of the project but can range from several hundred thousand to several million dollars. Some of the key permits required include:

- Planning and zoning approvals
- Building permits
- Environmental permits
- Traffic and parking approvals

What Are The Environmental Permits Required To Develop A Shopping Mall In Australia?

Environmental permits are a critical component of the shopping mall development process in Australia. These permits ensure that the project complies with environmental regulations and minimises its impact on the surrounding ecosystem. Some of the key environmental permits required for mall development in Australia include:

- Environmental impact assessment (EIA)
- Biodiversity conservation approval
- Waste management approval
- Water management approval

The process of obtaining these permits can be lengthy and complex, involving detailed environmental studies and public consultations. The cost of these permits can vary depending on the size and location of the project, but can range from several hundred thousand to several million dollars.

In conclusion, developing a shopping mall in Australia is a significant undertaking that requires careful planning, substantial investment, and compliance with various regulations and permits. The cost of developing a shopping mall can vary widely depending on factors such as location, size, and type of mall, but can range from AU$50 million to over AU$1 billion. It's essential for developers to work closely with local and state governments to ensure that their projects meet all regulatory requirements and contribute positively to the surrounding community.



Could this be Burundi’s first shopping mall?

Contract signed to build first railway to Burundi

https://www.railwaygazette.com/infrastructure/contract-signed-to-build-first-railway-to-burundi/68306.article 14 February 2025



AFRICA: A US$2·15bn contract awarded on January 29 will see construction of an electrified standard gauge railway from Uvinza in Tanzania to Musongati in Burundi. It will be the first main line railway in the land-locked east African country.

The contract was signed by Tanzanian and Burundian government officials with China Railway Engineering Group and China Railway Engineering Design & Consulting Group. Finance is being provided by the African Development Bank through a concessional loan.

'This is a very significant moment because it marks the first foray of AfDB in the financing of Tanzania's railway projects', said Tanzania's Finance Minister Mwigulu Nchemba.

The line will allow the export of minerals including nickel, platinum, palladium, copper, gold and iron from Burundi to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam, with expected flows of up to 3 million tonnes annually.

The railway will be built in two sections. The Tanzanian segment will branch north from the planned Tabora – Kigoma line at Uvinza, around 60 km east of Lake Tanganyika, and will run for approximately 120 km to reach the border at the Malagarasi River. There, a 1 km long combined road-rail bridge will be built. The Burundian section of the line will then continue northwards to reach Musongati.

A memorandum of understanding between Tanzania and Burundi to build the link was signed in January 2022. In December 2022 the Tanzanian government signed a US$2·2bn contract with Chinese companies to build the 411 km Tabora – Uvinza – Kigoma line, which branches west off the standard gauge Dar es Salaam – Mwanza railway.

History of rail transport in Burundi

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_rail_transport_in_Burundi

The **history of rail transport in Burundi** is limited to a now closed industrial railway, and a number of proposed railway projects that, as of 2012, had not been implemented.

Port of Bujumbura railway

From 1947 to 1982, there was a 600 mm (1 ft 11+5⁄8 in) narrow gauge industrial railway within the boundaries of the Port of Bujumbura on Lake Tanganyika. The railway carried only goods traffic. Its operator was *Office Congolais des Chemins des fer des Grands Lacs* (CFL).

Proposed railways

Since around the turn of the 21st century, there have been several proposals for a railway between Burundi and nearby countries. The existing railway networks in nearby Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania use 1,000 mm (3 ft 3+3⁄8 in) metre gauge, although TAZARA and other nearby countries, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) use the 3 ft 6 in (1,067 mm) gauge leading to some potential difficulties.

As early as the 1980s, the Kagera Basin Organization carried out economic feasibility studies into a would-be KBO railway system linking Burundi, Rwanda and the (DRC), but that proposed system never came to fruition.

In 2000, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) launched the Great Lakes railway project involving both rail and water transport on Lakes Tanganyika, Kivu, and Edward connecting Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia. The aim of that project was to improve connections between the Great Lakes and the southern African 3 ft 6 in (1,067 mm) rail network. As with the would-be KBO railway system, the COMESA proposal was not implemented.

By 2004, the Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Coordination Authority, based in Mombasa, Kenya, was promoting a project to link Kisangani with Mombasa using a new line from Kasese to Kisangani, with feeder lines linking Kasese with Goma and then via Bukavu to Kigali and Bujumbura.

At a meeting in August 2006 with members of the Rwanda Patriotic Front, Chinese diplomat Wu Guanzheng confirmed the intention of the People's Republic of China to fund a study into the feasibility of constructing a railway connecting at Isaka with the existing metre gauge Tanzanian railway network, and running via Kigali in Rwanda through to Burundi.

In January 2022, the governments of Burundi and Tanzania announced the planned construction of an electrified standard gauge railway, which will link the two countries. The line is known as the Tanzania–Burundi Standard Gauge Railway.

South Africa's Rail Sector Shows Signs of Recovery as Road Freight Declines

https://freighttrendsglobal.com/south-africas-rail-sector-shows-signs-of-recovery-as-road-freight-declines/ Constance Makungu 16 July 2025



South Africa Rail Freight Rises to 17.9% in 2024 as Road Transport Contracts by 8.3%

South Africa's freight transport landscape is undergoing a gradual shift, with rail freight beginning to recover while road freight shows signs of contraction, according to independent economist Elize Kruger.

After reaching nearly 90% of total freight payload in November 2022, the volume of goods transported by road has steadily declined, now accounting for approximately 82.1%.

Kruger noted that following modest growth of 1.5% in 2023, the road freight sector experienced a sharp contraction in 2024, with payload volumes falling by 8.3%.

By contrast, rail freight—which had dropped to a low of 10.9% in November 2023—has shown tentative signs of recovery.

As of March 2024, rail's share had climbed to 17.9%, up from a 2024 average of 16.9% and 15.6% in 2023.

"Although rail's current share remains below the long-term average of 25.9% observed between 2008 and 2017, before performance deteriorated significantly, the upward trend is encouraging," Kruger said.

Speaking at a recent Transport Forum, she emphasised that many of the challenges facing South Africa's rail infrastructure today stem from years of underinvestment.

"What we're struggling with now, in terms of rail inefficiencies, dates back to a time when capital expenditure into rail was minimal or non-existent," she explained.

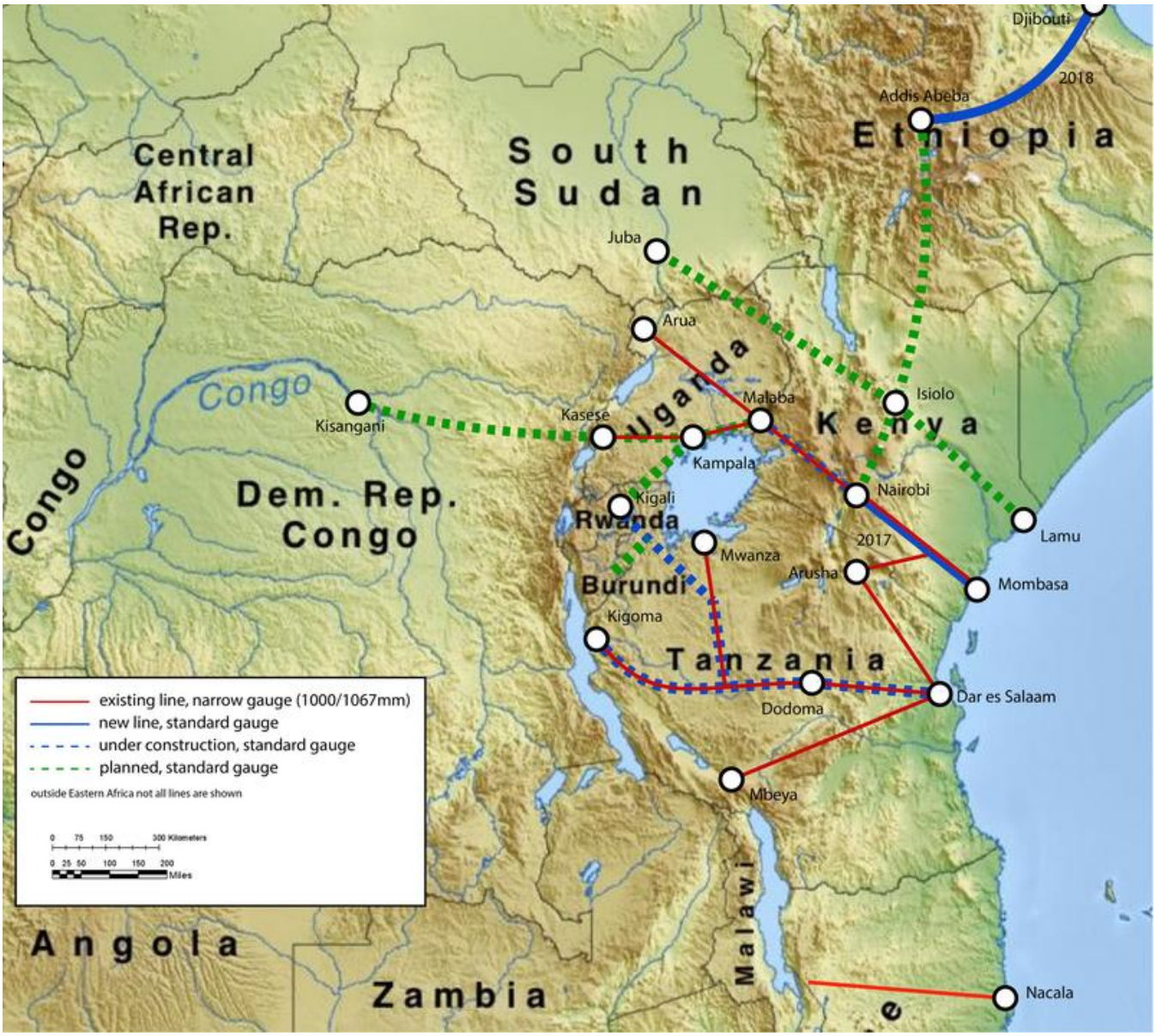
While the rail sector still has a long road to full recovery, its recent progress is seen as a positive sign for diversifying freight logistics and reducing the overreliance on road transport in South Africa.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_African_Railway_Master_Plan

The **East African Railway Master Plan** is a proposal for rejuvenating the railways serving Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda, and building new railways to serve Rwanda and Burundi. The objective is to further the economic development of East Africa by increasing the efficiency and speed, and lowering the cost, of transporting cargo between major ports on the Indian Ocean coast and the interior.

A later step would expand the East African railway network to South Sudan, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo). The plan is managed by infrastructure ministers from participating East African Community countries in association with transport consultation firm CPCS Transcom Limited.

All new railways will be standard-gauge, and existing narrow-gauge railways will be rehabilitated. The plan accounts for break of gauge issues and aims for a good interoperability within the resulting hybrid railway network.



Burundi – Rail Network Profile

Burundi currently has no operational railway system. However, there are regional proposals and feasibility studies for potential rail connections as part of the East African Railway Master Plan.

TANZANIA AND BURUNDI'S RAILWAY DEAL

https://borgenproject.org/railway-deal/#:~:text=In%20January%202022%2C%20the%20governments%20of%20two%20African,a%20connecting%20railway%20between%20the%20tw 23 January



2022

In January 2022, the governments of two African countries, Burundi and Tanzania, entered into a US$900 million agreement to build a connecting railway between the two nations' capitals. This railway deal has come about due to both countries' economies showing remarkable growth and a significant number of added jobs in both nations' workforces. Additionally, the deal will positively impact trade and decrease poverty rates for both Tanzania and Burundi.

Poverty in Burundi

Burundi is a landlocked African country that ranks as the most impoverished nation globally. The country struggles with food insecurity and a poverty rate that is challenging to decrease. Burundi's **poverty rate now hovers at about 70%**, increasing from 64.9% in 2013.

A **lack of access to clean water and Burundi's dependence on agriculture as a primary source of income exacerbates Burundi's struggles**. Agriculture's status as the nation's main source of income is likely to change as the progress on the railway commences.

Burundi's economy dried up in 2015 as the government went through electoral changes that led to a contraction in the economy, according to the World Bank. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic also led to a halt in Burundian economic growth. However, the new railway deal with Tanzania could increase trade and job availability and boost both countries economically.

Poverty in Tanzania

Tanzania has struggled to improve its economy and decrease its poverty rate, although it has had more success in this regard in comparison to Burundi. Since 2000, Tanzania's economy has ranked as "one of Africa's fastest-growing economies," with an annually increasing GDP of almost 7%. However, Tanzania's economic growth dipped to 2.1% in fiscal year 2020 as the COVID-19 pandemic pummelled the country. Fortunately, Tanzania is bouncing back economically as the nation regains its footing.

Tanzania's primary business sectors with the most significant economic contributions are agricultural processing and mining. Both business sectors remained steady in the past year in terms of work and output, and even with inflation and the ongoing pandemic, the sectors remained stable in their economic contributions. With that in mind, the nation is determined to branch out to other economic sectors and not rely so heavily on agriculture and mining. The railway deal between Tanzania and Burundi will ignite new economic growth and development opportunities for various sectors in Tanzania.

Tanzania and Burundi's Workforces

Tanzania and Burundi have large workforces in agriculture and mining. In 2020, Tanzania's agricultural workforce accounted for close to 65% of the country's overall workforce while Tanzania's mining industry employed more than 310,000 individuals in 2019. Up to 160,000 Burundians rely on mining for their livelihoods**. As of 2019, more than 85% of the Burundian population depended on agriculture as their primary source of income.**

Tanzania's and Burundi's governments are determined to expand their workforces to generate economic growth with the new railway deal. Burundi's industrial and structural workforce contributes less than 10% to the country's overall gross domestic product (GDP). The average salary for a Burundian construction worker is 690,000 BIF, roughly US$340 per month. **Anyone working in construction in Burundi is heavily underpaid.**

Tanzania's construction workers often do not have formal training. The monthly salary of Tanzanian construction workers is slightly higher than the average wages of Burundi's construction workers. The highest average salary for a Tanzanian construction worker is 1,830,062.00 TZS, roughly US$700 a month.

The Tanzanian and Burundian governments are implementing a railway deal to develop a railroad to connect. This could help the countries could provide new jobs, increase salaries for construction workers and lessen dependence on agriculture and mining.

The Potential Impact of the Railway Deal

The two governments developed the railway deal to create inter-nation trade and travel and improve both economies simultaneously. Developing the integrated railway network will take several months and maintenance will require trained professionals to begin construction and keep the railways functional.

In the United States, 119 miles or 190 kilometres of rail work require 4,000 professionals for construction and maintenance and additional work in the surrounding areas. The Tanzania and Burundi deal will span a minimum of 282 kilometres; thus, the potential for job opportunities in Tanzania and Burundi is significant.

There are expectations of further possibilities for increased trade and new partnerships to develop as the railway starts operating. Tanzania and Burundi expect the added trade routes will enhance trade with the East African Communities (EAC), according to All Africa.

Tanzania and Burundi's trade efforts are significant in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). For all regional markets in Africa, the Tanzania and Burundi new railway system could create inter-regional trade, boost employment rates, drop poverty rates and increase salaries for all involved.

– *Clara Mulvihill*

Pascas - Burundi

KEY INFOGRAPHIC:

ROOT CAUSE – PATHWAY FORWARD (see next page)

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Root Cause

Highly esteemed Lanonandek spirits from within our local universe of Nebadon were assigned as System Sovereigns of our local system to oversee Earth's humanity and their spiritual development. 200,000 years ago they, the Lucifers, became infatuated with their authority and turned against the regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, as well as rejecting God. Through their Planetary Princes, also Lanonandek spirits, they had taken the humanities of 37 worlds within their local system into their Rebellion.

By living through our minds, suppressing our feelings, we on Earth will continue to be at war with each other, illnesses of all descriptions will continue from our feelings suppression, famine and inequalities prevail, control of others is the core of all systems, we cannot determine truth from falsehood and life on Earth is a living hell. We have been continually seduced by mind Mansion World spirits and we live life in a stupor – nothing more than zombies doing the begging of the evil ones, the rebellious Lanonandek spirits.

By living through our minds, suppressing our soul based feelings, we have been progressively going further and further away from our Heavenly Parents, now to the point that we cannot go any further. Through working cracks in the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default, this control has been ended formally as of 31 January 2018.

Pathway Forward

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

Lack of Love from Parents!

Parents abandon their Children emotionally!

Our Parenting of our Children is oh so unloving!

The evilest thing we do is to have Children!



Put Children First

simple is what Life is meant to be!

Children only need their parents' love!

BURUNDI



https://www.concern.net/where-we-work/burundi

Why are we in Burundi? With high levels of poverty, malnutrition, and climate-driven disasters, Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world. Concern Worldwide has been operational in Burundi since 1997 and currently implements programmes focusing on health, nutrition, livelihoods, and social protection.

Nearly three out of four Burundians are living in poverty

Burundi is ranked 187th out of 193 countries on the 2024 Human Development Index. The maternal mortality rate in Burundi is amongst the worst in the world, with nearly 500 deaths per 100,000 live births. A food crisis sees 15% of the country facing acute food insecurity and the world's highest rate of childhood malnutrition.

Our work in Burundi focuses on livelihoods, climate response, and health and nutrition. We work with Burundi's overwhelmingly young population to ensure that young Burundians have the tools and support to launch successful careers and build sustainable livelihoods and community networks, and are currently working with the World Food Programme and UNICEF on a nutrition intervention specifically geared towards families excluded from the healthcare system.

Latest achievements

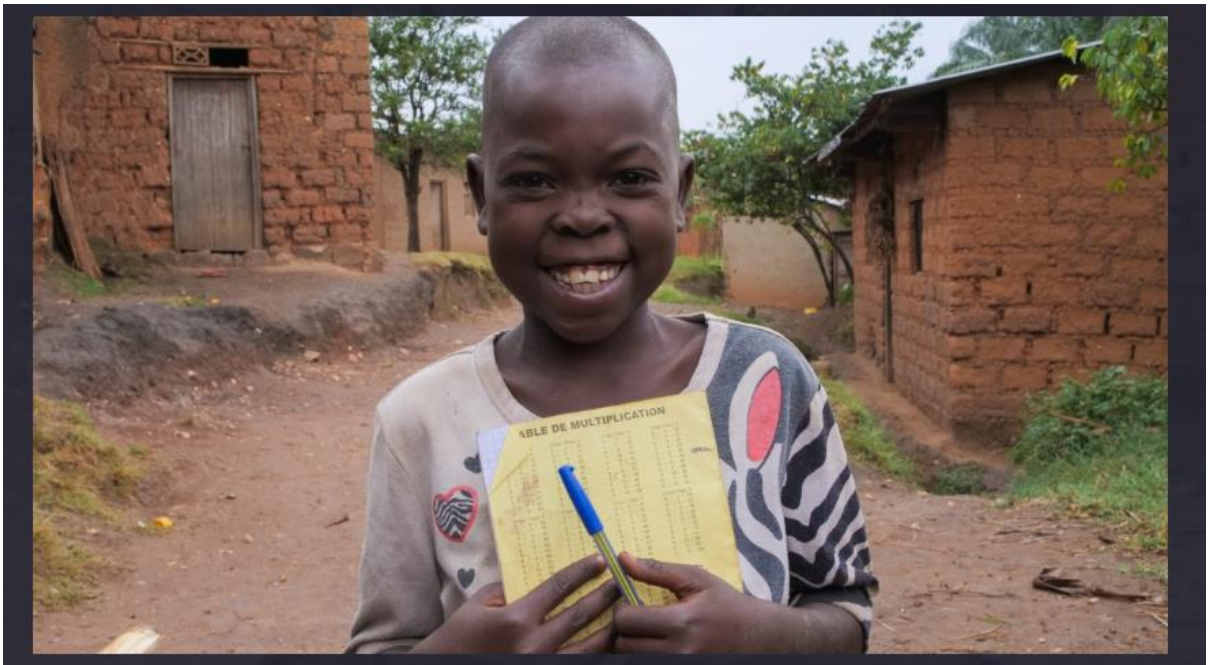
Young entrepreneurs

Concern recently completed a three-year project that worked with 1,500 young Burundians to build their livelihoods and strengthen community solidarity. By the end of the programme, we had supported the establishment of 313 new businesses.

BURUNDI

Green Graduation
1,200 families in Burundi have been selected to participate in our Green Graduation programme, where they will participate in skills training, financial assistance, and the establishment of their own businesses to create sustainable livelihoods.

Local partners
As part of Concern's commitment to working with local partners wherever possible, in 2023 we began working with La Confédération des Associations des Producteurs Agricoles pour le Développement (CAPAD) to better support Climate Smart Agriculture and environmental protection initiatives.



Virginie Irankunda (30) and François Nsaguye (39) have five children, only one of whom is at school. Photo: Eugene Ikua/Concern Worldwide


Egide Hakizimana has four children and lives in Ngoma, Cibitoke. Photo: Eugene Ikua/Concern Worldwide

BURUNDI



Perousse Bivugire (40) and her husband have four children, three of whom are at school. She works as a causal farm labourer, and finds it difficult to feed her children.



Egide has secured seasonal work making bricks from mud to earn money. Photo: Eugene Ikua/Concern Worldwide

BURUNDI



Samuel Ndagijimana (39) and his wife have nine children. To earn a casual wage, Samuel cuts grass which is then spread over coffee plants to retain soil humidity.

17 January 2024

Solidarity and Loans – How Burundians are supporting one another through mutual finance

Savings and loan groups are one element of a development approach called Graduation Programming, in which Concern aims to break the cycle of extreme poverty in Burundi. In a small village in Burundi, a community has gathered around a rusted cash box, and a neatly written ledger book of names and figures. Sitting in a circle, they pool their resources for the collective good. Breaking the cycle of extreme poverty is difficult.

Too often, the talent and ambition of people is not rewarded with opportunity, such as a loan to start a business. Too suddenly, a storm can wipe out all hard-earned progress.



the Rumotomoto Hill savings group in Bubanza Province. Photo: Mark Furlong/Concern Worldwide

BURUNDI KEY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS
https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/statistical-year-book-2024

No	Indicator Name	2005/06 EICV2	2010/11 EICV3	2013/14 EICV4	2016/17 EICV5	2019/20 RHHS	2022 RPHC
Demography							
1	Average household size	5	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4
2	Mean dependency ratio	87	85.7	82.7	80.0	78	
3	Number of males per 100 females	90.3	90.2	91.6	92.4	91.3	
Education							
4	Percentage of individuals (6+ years) that have everattended school	78.7	83.2	86.1	87.2	89	78
5	Percentage of individuals(16-30 years) attending tertiary education	-	1.7	3	3.1	4.9	3
7	Computer Literacy rate among people aged 15-24	-	6.5	10.9	10.5	15.2	
Housing							
8	Percentage of households Living in Umudugudu	17.6	37.5	49.2	58.9	55.2	65
9	Percentage of households With roof of thatch or leaves	9.8	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0
10	Percentage of households With metal (iron) sheet roof	43.7	54.4	61.1	67.3	68.1	74
11	Percentage of households With cement floor	13.3	17.1	21.1	25.8	29.4	31
12	Percentage of households With electricity as main source of lighting (on grid +off grid)	4.3	11.1	21.5	34.4	54.3	61
	On grid	-	10.8	19.8	27.1	38.9	47
	Off-grid/Solar Energy	-	0.3	1.7	7.3	15.4	14
13	Percentage of householdsWith oil lamp as main source of lighting	12.7	9.7	5	1.4	0.3	1.6
14	Percentage of households Withcandle as main source of lighting	1.6	5.9	7.4	6.1	3.5	2.9
15	Percentage of households WithGas or Biogas as main cooking fuel	-	0.1	0.2	1.1	4.2	5
16	Percentage of households With firewood as maincooking fuel	88.2	86.3	83.3	79.9	77.7	76.1
17	Percentage of households With charcoal as maincooking fuel	7.9	10.6	15.2	17.4	17.5	17.3
18	Percentage of householdsWith crop waste as main cooking fuel	2.7	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
19	Percentage of householdsWith improved drinking water source	70.3	74.2	84.8	87.4	89.2	82
20	Percentage of households With improved sanitation	58.5	74.5	83.4	86.2	89.6	72
21	Percentage of households Owning radio set	46.7	60.2	59.8	73.8	77.8	81
22	Percentage of households OwningTV set	2.4	6.4	9.9	10.4	12.4	12
23	Percentage of households Owningcomputer	0.3	1.7	2.5	3.3	3.9	4
24	Percentage of households With access to internet (Population oncensus)	-	3.7	9.3	17.2	23.8	14

REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI

REVISED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF BURUNDI 2018-2027 & ITS PRIORITY ACTION PLAN 2023-2027

Summary



MARCH 2024

I. INTRODUCTION

Since August 2023, Burundi has a Vision "Burundi, an Emerging country by 2040 and a Developed country by 2060". In order to align with this Vision, the National Development Plan, PND - Burundi 2018-2027, has been revised. Thus, Burundi has a new framework for its development action over the next 5 years.

The revised PND includes three challenges broken down into five pillars of the vision and three general strategic orientations. Each strategic orientation is composed of strategic axes, which in turn are composed of strategic objectives. In total, the revised PND 2018-2027 of Burundi includes five strategic axes and five strategic objectives.

II. CHALLENGES AND PILLARS OF THE VISION

Challenges of the Vision:

- Structural transformation of the economy and acceleration of economic growth.
- Decision-making process based on evidence (reliable data) and a management and financing approach focused on results/programs.
- Improvement of the living conditions and quality of life of the population.

Pillars of the vision:

- Pillar 1: State Commitment
- Pillar 2: Economic Efficiency
- Pillar 3: Social Equity
- Pillar 4: Sustainable Ecology and Heritage
- Pillar 5: Fruitful Partnerships

III. OVERALL OBJECTIVE, ORIENTATIONS, AND STRATEGIC AXES OF THE REVISED PND

Overall Objective:

"Structurally transform the Burundian economy for strong, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive growth, creating decent jobs for all and leading to the improvement of social well-being."

Strategic Orientations:

- The policy of import substitution and the promotion of exports based on the comparative advantages of the national economy;
- The local transformation of raw materials supported by public procurement, to best meet the demand of economic agents for goods and services through a quality and competitive local supply;
- Planning based on the Budget-Program approach focused on results-oriented management.

Strategic Axes:

- Structural transformation for a sustainable and digital economy aimed to promoting growth supporting and job creating sectors;
- Development of human capital and social inclusion with the strategic objective of improving the supply and access to basic social services;
- Environment, cultural and natural heritage aiming to protect ecology and heritage;
- Cooperation and resource mobilization with the strategic objective of developing international cooperation for efficient resource mobilization;
- Governance, peace, reconciliation, and resource mobilization with the aim of ensuring good governance and social cohesion.

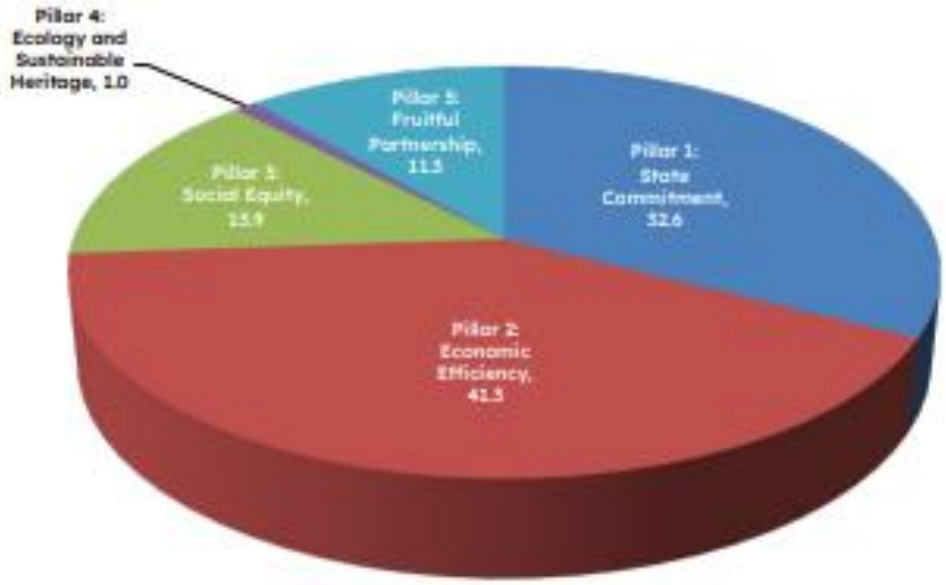
IV. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Transform growth-driving sectors for a sustained economy and job creation;
2. Improve basic social services;
3. Protect ecology and heritage;
4. Governance, peace, and reconciliation;
5. Develop international cooperation for efficient resource mobilization.

V. PRIORITY ACTION PLAN 2023-2027 OF THE REVISED PND

The Priority Action Plan (PAP) of the revised PND (2023-2027) consists of 18 priority programs, 72 projects, and 368 indicators. The financing needs of the revised PND are estimated at 85,704.8 billion BIF over a period of 5 years. The budget distribution by pillar of the vision shows that Pillar 1 "State Commitment" and Pillar 2 "Economic Efficiency" will require 32.6% and 41.3% of the total budget, respectively. (US$28.6 billion)

Chart 1: Distribution of the Five-Year Budget by Pillar of the Vision (%)



The strategic axis analysis of the revised PND shows that the budget estimate for Axis 1 "Structural Transformation for a Sustainable and Digital Economy" is estimated at 35,226.82 billion BIF (or 41.1%), while that for Axis 2 "Human Capital Development and Social Inclusion" amounts to 11,826.34 billion BIF (13.8%). The budget for Axis 5 'Governance, Peace, and Reconciliation' is set at 28,166.92 billion BIF (32.9%)

1: US$11.7 billion 2: US$3.9 billion 5: US$9.4 billion

VI. PRIORITY PROGRAMS OF THE REVISED PND

Table 1: Distribution of the Budget by Priority Program of the Revised PND (in billions of BIF)

N°	TITLE OF THE PRIORITY PROGRAM	FIVE-YEAR BUDGET	
1	Program for the digitalization of public administration and improvement of the quality of services offered to citizens (E-government) and development of the digital economy	6 154.4	US$2.1 b
2	Program for strengthening decentralization and deconcentration of public services	1 071.4	US$0.4 b
3	Program to support Macroeconomic Management and Resource Mobilization	22 539.4	US$7.5 b
4	Supporting the reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health and nutrition system (SRMNIA N)	651.5	US$0.2 b
5	Program for the Development of Vocational Training Sectors and Support for Entrepreneurship	1 971.0	US$0.7 b
6	Program for the Development of Regional Agropoles, Development of the Imbo Plain and Moso Depression Aimed at the Intensive Development of Agro-Pastoral and Fishery Value Chains	7 263.9	US$2.4 b
7	Program for Exploiting Renewable Energy Potential and Expanding the Electrical Network	4 562.9	US$1.5 b
8	Program for the Development and Modernization of Transport and Logistics Infrastructure (road, rail, port, and airport infrastructure; warehouses; customs services; transit; truck tracking; equipment; communication routes, etc.)	3 484.6	US$1.2 b
9	Program for the Development of the Industrial Sector Focused on Export Products and Import Substitution	2 146.0	US$0.7 b
10	Program for Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Governance in the Mining Sector (mines and quarries)	73.7	US$0.0 b
11	Program for the Development of Urbanization and Access to Decent Housing	1 771.3	US$0.6 b
12	Program to Increase Access to Drinking Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation	1 124.6	US$0.4 b
13	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Protection Program, Adaption and Resilience to Climate Change	595.8	US$0.2 b
14	Program for the Preservation and Promotion of Cultural and Natural Heritage	324.6	US$0.1 b
15	Governance of the Population Sector for Sustainable Demographics	229.9	US$0.1 b
16	Strengthening of Institutional and Administrative Capacities	24 753.8	US$8.3 b
17	Strengthening the Fight Against Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases and the Response to Epidemics and Other Public Health Emergencies	6685.9	US$2.2 b
18	Program for Strengthening Social Protection	300.0	US$0.1 b
	Total General	**85 704.8**	US$28.6 b

NOTE: Burundi gross domestic product has been:

Evolution: Annual GDP Burundi		
Date	Annual GDP	GDP Growth (%)
2024	$4,743M	3.5%
2023	$4,246M	2.7%
2022	$3,922M	1.8%

Evolution: GDP per capita Burundi		
Date	GDP per capita	GDP P.C. Annual Growth
2024	$366	11.7%
2023	$327	5.1%
2022	$311	13.5%

		As of August 2025			
USD 1.00	=	BIF 3,000		BIF 1.00	=	USD 0.0003
AUD 1.00	=	BIF 2,000		BIF 1.00	=	AUD 0.0005

VII. SOME KEY PROJECTS OF THE REVISED PND

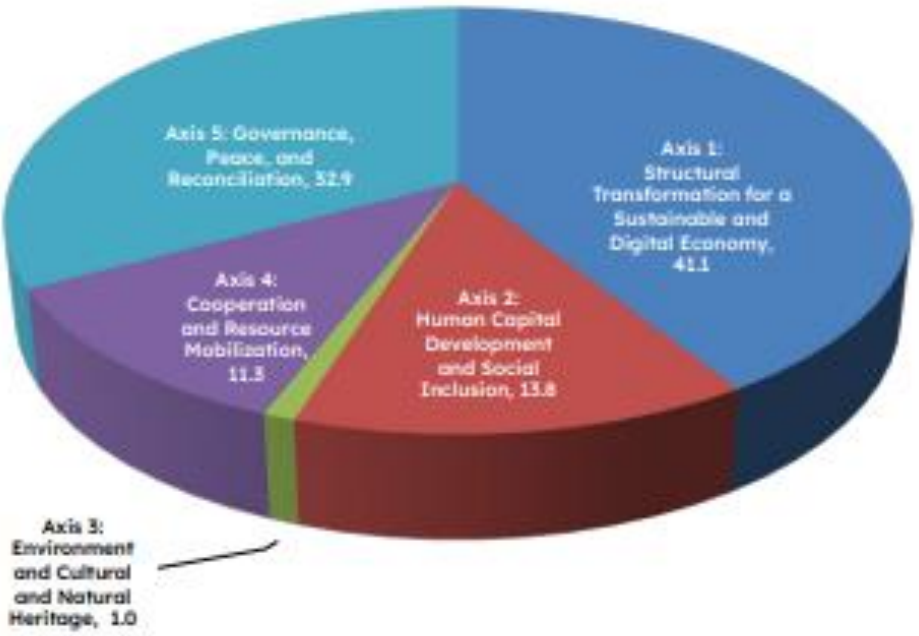
Table 2: Distribution of the Budget by Key Project of the Revised PND (in billions of BIF)

Key Projects	Five-Year Budget
Project to Support Administrative Reform	20 212.2
Project to Support Fiscal Management and Domestic Resource Mobilization	11 743.4
Project to Support Debt Management and External Resource Mobilization	9 667.9
Project to Improve Access to Health Services	55 02.8
Project to Develop Energy Infrastructure	4 562.9
Project to Intensify the Production of Food Crops	3 543.4
Project to Digitalize of Public Services	3 061.6
Project to Support the Mobilization of Local Resources by Municipalities	2 899.3
Project to Develop ICT Infrastructure	2 398.8
Project to Develop the Industrial and Craft Infrastructure	2 142.4
Project Research project on Land Use, Ecology, and Agro-Pastoral and Fishery Production Systems	1 852.6
Project to Intensify the Production of Industrial Crops	1 793.9

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PND

The institutional framework for coordinating the implementation of the Burundi PND 2018-2027 will consist of three bodies: (i) the National Committee for Coordination of Development Policies and Programs, (ii) the Technical Secretariat responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the PND (ST/PND), and (iii) the Thematic Sectoral Groups.

Chart 2: Distribution of the Five-Year Budget by Axis of the Revised PND (%)

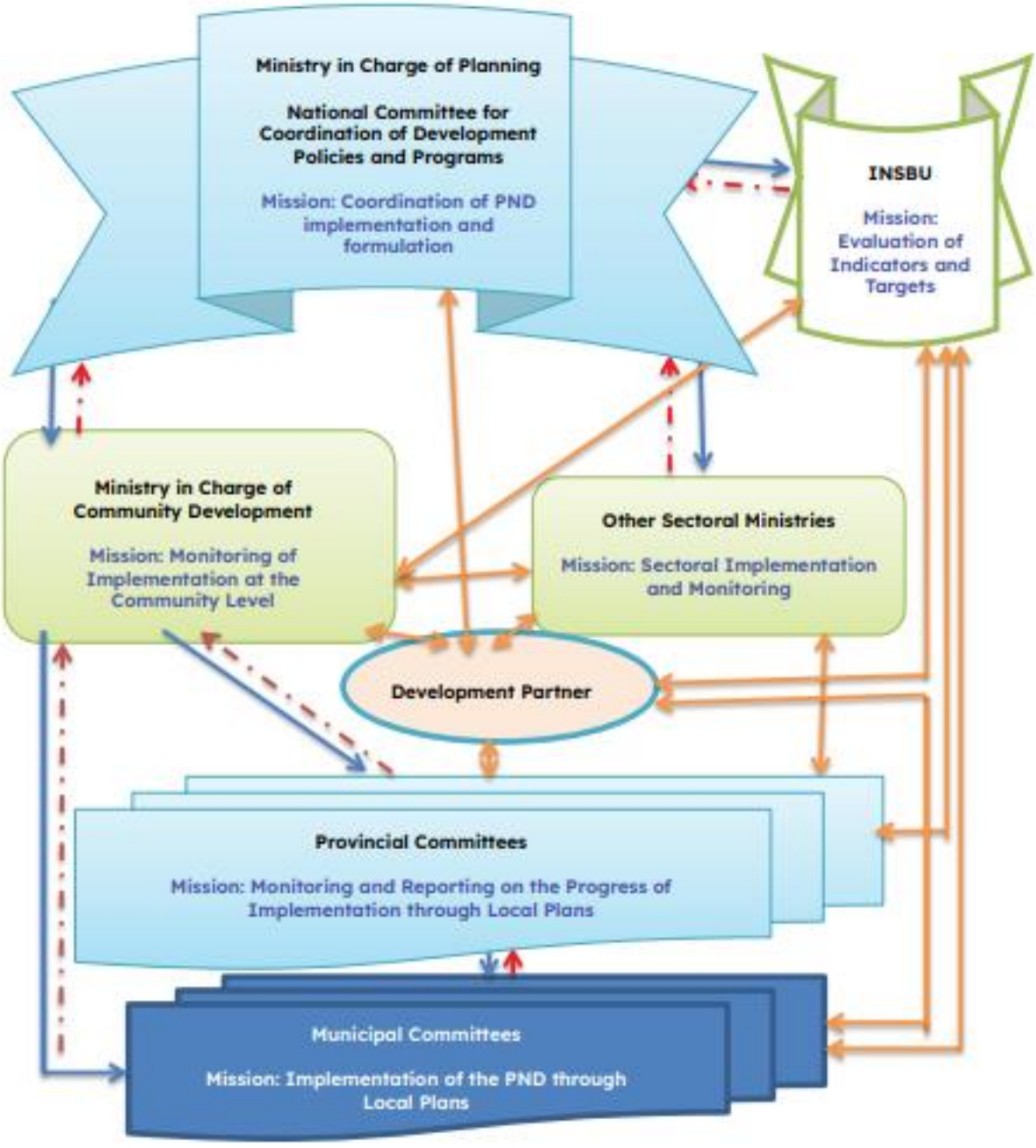




IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS OF THE REVISED PND

The National Institute of Statistics of Burundi (INSBU) serves as the central body for monitoring economic and social indicators. It is responsible for establishing the baseline situation and regularly updating monitoring and evaluation indicators, supporting all services involved in planning and statistics at the sectoral and local levels.

Figure 3: Operational Framework for the Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation of the Revised PND



Burundi Royal Drums









REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI

PLAN NATIONAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU BURUNDI

PND BURUNDI 2018-2027





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Burundi

https://futures.issafrica.org/geographic/countries/burundi/#:~:text=This%20report%20examines%20Burundi%27s%20current%20and%20projected%20future,by%202043%2C%20including%20demographic%2C%20economic%20and%20infrastructure-related%20outcomes. 24 October 2024



This report examines Burundi's current and projected future development. It presents eight sectoral scenarios to forecast progress by 2043, including demographic, economic and infrastructure-related outcomes. Burundi faces challenges with political instability and weak governance but offers significant growth potential in its agricultural sector. The analysis further considers the implications of the Agenda 2063 goals, aiming to offer insights into policy actions that could enhance Burundi's developmental trajectory and guide the country towards a more prosperous future.

Summary

This page begins with an introductory assessment of the country's context, looking at current population distribution, social structure, climate and topography.

- Burundi is one of 23 low-income countries in Africa and had an estimated population of 11.9 million in 2020 (14.4 million in 2025). Located in the Great Lakes region of East Africa, this landlocked country is surrounded by Rwanda to the north, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west and Tanzania to the east and south. Lake Tanganyika is situated on its south-west border. Burundi is a member of both the Economic Community of Central African States and the East African Community.
- Burundi is divided into two distinct climatic regions: a tropical savanna climate and a subtropical highland climate. There are two wet seasons, with peak rainfall occurring in March and November, while the two dry seasons are from June to August and from December to January.
- The current National Development Plan 2018–2027 aims to structurally transform the Burundian economy for robust, sustainable, resilient and inclusive growth, thereby creating decent jobs for all and leading to improved social welfare.
- Repeated political shocks have severely constrained economic growth and development in Burundi. In 2019, the size of Burundi's economy was estimated at US$2.7 billion (the ninth smallest in Africa). This is only 31.7% above its level in 1990. On the Current Path, the GDP of

Burundi will be US$7.7 billion by 2043, equivalent to an annual average growth rate of 4.6% from 2022 to 2043.

This section is followed by an analysis of the Current Path forecast for Burundi which informs the country's likely current development trajectory to 2043. It is based on current geopolitical trends and assumes that no major shocks would occur in a 'business as usual' future. This section compares progress on the Current Path with eight sectoral scenarios. These are Demographics and Health; Agriculture; Education; Manufacturing; the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Large Infrastructure and Leapfrogging; Financial Flows; and Governance. Each scenario is benchmarked to present an ambitious but reasonable aspiration in that sector.

- Burundi is one of the countries with the biggest governance challenges in Africa. In the Governance scenario, the overall governance performance of Burundi in 2043 is nearly 20% higher than the Current Path for the same year.
- The population of Burundi is growing rapidly. On the Current Path, the population will almost double by 2043 to 22.4 million. This increase is driven by high fertility rates, low access to modern contraceptives and limited education in family planning and limited access to healthcare facilities. Whereas Burundi only reaches its demographic dividend in 2055 in the Current Path, in the Demographics and Health scenario it is reached in 2041, i.e. 14 years earlier than in the Current Path.
- Burundi has made significant progress in its quantity of education, especially at primary level. However, bottlenecks remain at secondary and tertiary levels. On the Current Path, the average years of education for adults (aged 15 years and older) will likely be six years by 2043 — 0.5 years lower than in the Education scenario.
- An infrastructure shortage, especially poor access to electricity and the lack of a good road network, is one of the significant constraints to the modernisation of the Burundian economy. On the Current Path, **the share of rural population within 2 km of an all-weather road will reach 40.5% by 2043, up from 38% in 2019.** In the Large Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario, it will be about 42% — 1.5 percentage points above the Current Path in 2043.
- The predominantly rain-fed agriculture sector in Burundi is the main source of livelihood for the majority of the population. Although its contribution to GDP has declined over time, it still provides income for about 86% of the population. However, the low productivity in the sector, driven by poor farming practices and climate-related shocks, increases food insecurity. On the Current Path, agriculture import dependence will continue to increase to 53.7% of total demand in the country by 2043 compared to an agricultural surplus, equivalent to 6.6% of total demand, in the Agriculture scenario in 2043.
- The manufacturing sector in Burundi is underdeveloped. The industry accounted for about 15% (US$0.44 billion) in 2019, and, on the Current Path, it will increase to 22.7% of GDP (US$1.75 billion) by 2043. In the Manufacturing scenario, Burundi makes substantial progress in manufacturing such that, by 2043, it accounts for about 28% of GDP (US$2.35 billion) — more than five percentage points of GDP above the Current Path.
- Burundi has not made progress on export diversification. Coffee and tea remain the key exported products, accounting for more than 80% of total exports. The country's trade balance is also structurally in deficit. In the AfCFTA scenario, Burundi's trade deficit significantly declines from a projected shortfall equivalent to 48.3% of GDP in the Current Path by 2043 to only 12.6% of GDP.
- Burundi depends heavily on aid for fiscal revenue, investments and foreign reserves. In the Financial Flows scenario, government revenue increases to reach 25.6% of GDP by 2043 (US$2.1 billion), up from 19.6% in 2019. This is 3.3 percentage points of GDP above the Current Path of 22.3% (US$1.7 billion) in the same year.

The third section compares the impact of each of the eight sectoral scenarios on key indicators (economy, poverty and inequality, carbon emissions). It then proceeds with a Combined Agenda 2063 scenario analysis (the sum effect of all eight scenarios).

- In the short to medium term (until 2038), the Agriculture scenario has the greatest impact on GDP per capita. However, by 2043 the scenario with the most significant improvement relative to the Current Path is the Large Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario, followed closely by the Governance and Agriculture scenarios.
- The Governance and Agriculture scenarios have the most significant contributions to reducing the extreme poverty rate by 2043. In the short term, the Agriculture scenario has the most significant impact on poverty reduction, implying that enhancing agriculture productivity through new technologies and innovations is crucial to reducing poverty in Burundi.
- By 2043, AfCFTA and Agriculture scenarios will result in the greatest carbon emissions of 1.5 million tons, whereas the Demographics and Health scenario will result in less carbon emissions compared to the Current Path for 2043.

- The Combined scenario has a much greater impact on GDP per capita compared to the individual thematic scenarios. By 2033, the GDP per capita of Burundi is larger than in the Current Path, and by 2043 it will be US$883 more than in the Current Path in that year.
- In 2043 the agriculture value added in the combined scenario is notably larger than the Current Path in the same year. The manufacturing and services value added are also higher than the Current Path in 2043. Implementing the Combined scenario can accelerate the structural transformation of the Burundian economy, with the share of the manufacturing sector in GDP increasing from 16% in 2019 to 26% in 2043, 3.3 percentage points of GDP above the Current Path.
- The materialisation of the combined scenario can have a dramatic impact on poverty reduction in Burundi. In 2043, the extreme poverty rate in the combined scenario is about 49% points below the Current Path, equivalent to 11.2 million fewer poor people.
- On the Current Path, life expectancy in Burundi will steadily increase to 67.5 years by 2043, almost seven years above the current level. In the Combined scenario, the average Burundian can expect to live two years longer, which is on par with the projected average for global low-income countries and one year below the average for sub-Saharan Africa.
- The projected Gini coefficient is 0.34 by 2043. However, Burundi sees a significant decline in income inequality in the combined scenario. The Gini coefficient in the scenario is 0.29, indicating that it has the potential to generate inclusive growth in Burundi.
- In the Combined scenario, carbon emissions increase from a very low base to 2 million tons by 2043. This is a 900% increase between 2019 and 2043 compared to a 550% increase on the Current Path over the same period. In 2043, the carbon emissions in the scenario are 0.7 million tons higher than the Current Path.

We end this page with a summarising conclusion offering key recommendations for decision-making. Burundi's development is still hindered by persistent political instability and reliance on low-productivity agriculture, despite achievements in consolidating peace and security, rebuilding institutions, and improving health and education outcomes since the Arusha Peace Agreement.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

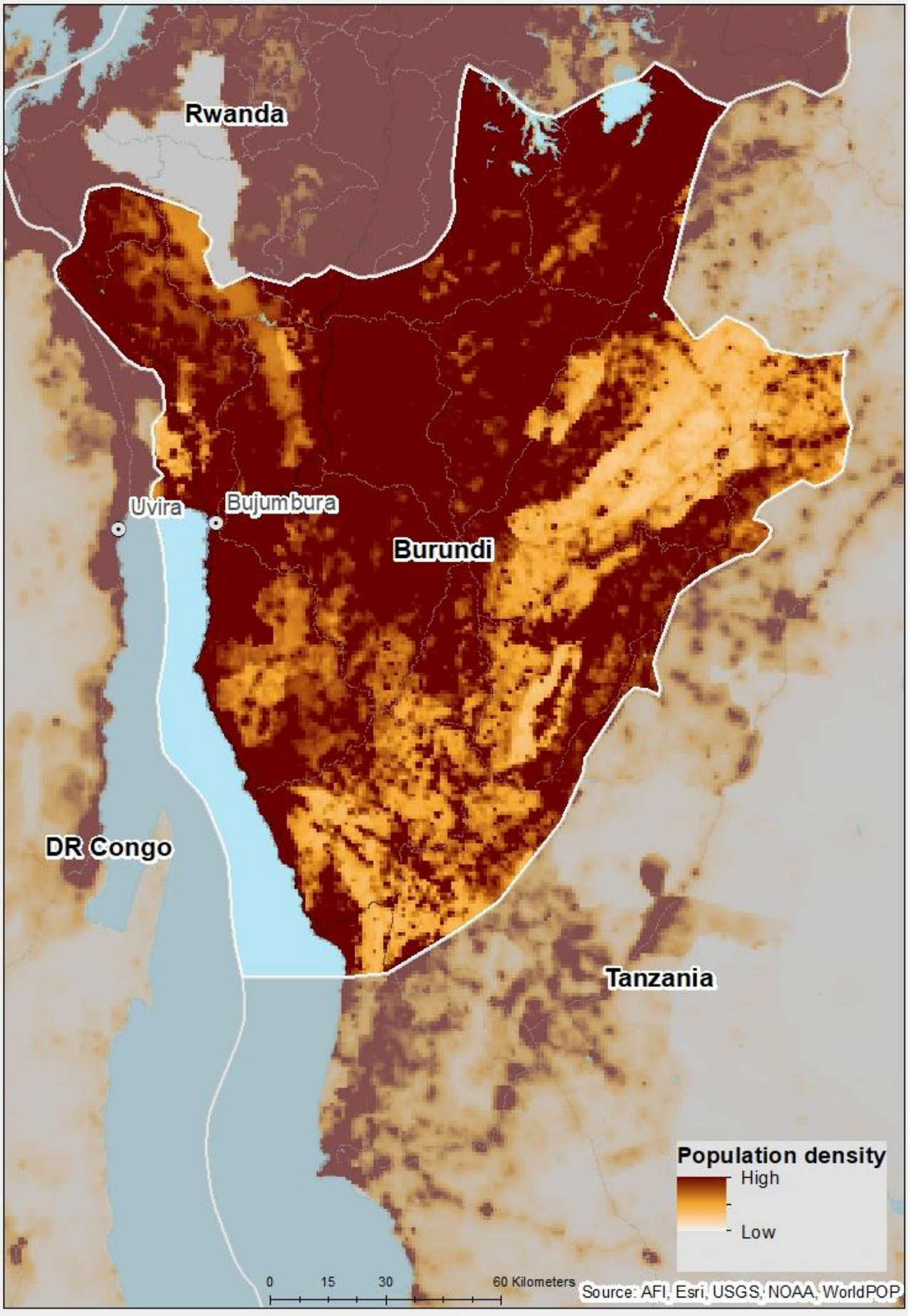
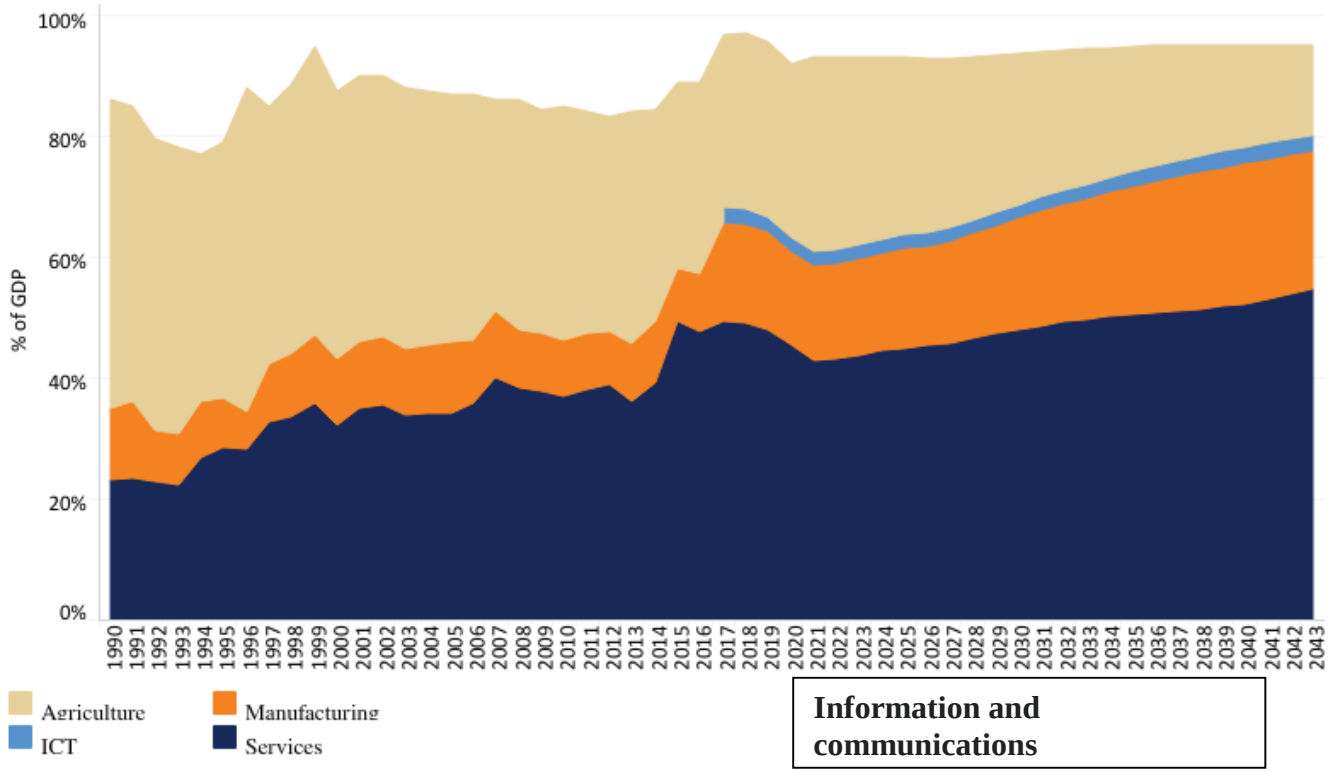

Rwanda
Uvira
Bujumbura
Burundi
DR Congo
Tanzania
Population density
High
Low
0
15
30
60 Kilometers
Source: AFI, Esri, USGS, NOAA, WorldPOP

Chart 5: Value added by sector in CP, 1990–2043

Current Path

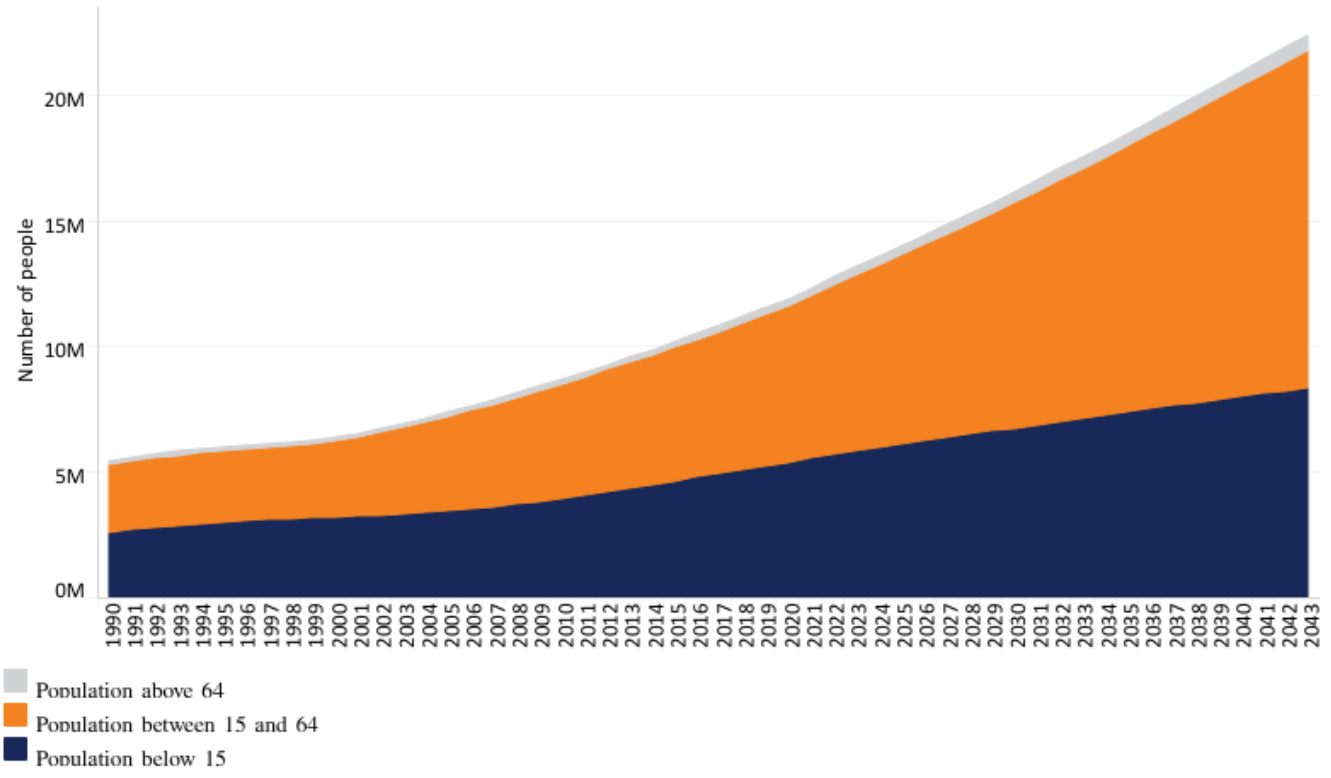


Information and communications

Source: IFs 7.84 initialising from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

Chart 10: Population structure in CP, 1990–2043

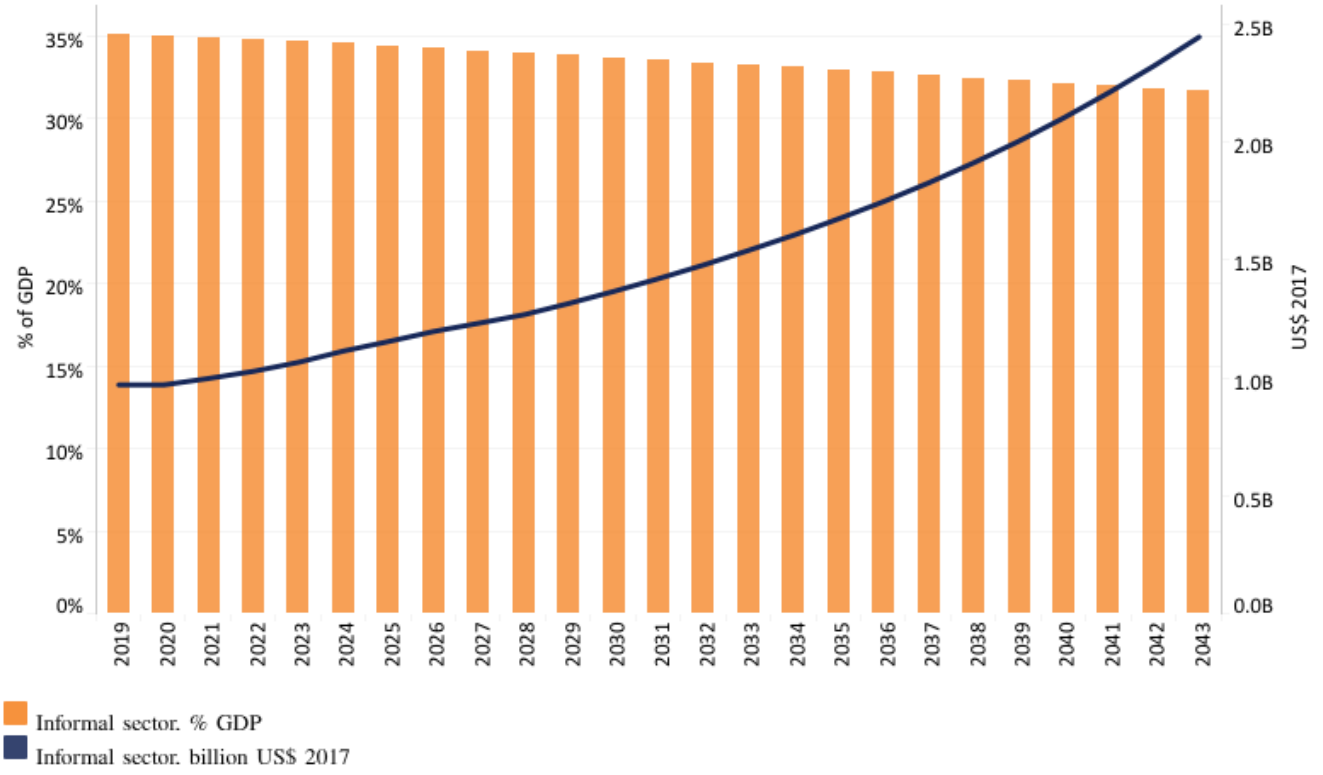
Current Path



Source: Forecast in IFs version 7.84 and historical data from UNDP world population prospects

Chart 6: Informal economy size in the CP, 2019–2043
US$ 2017 and % of GDP

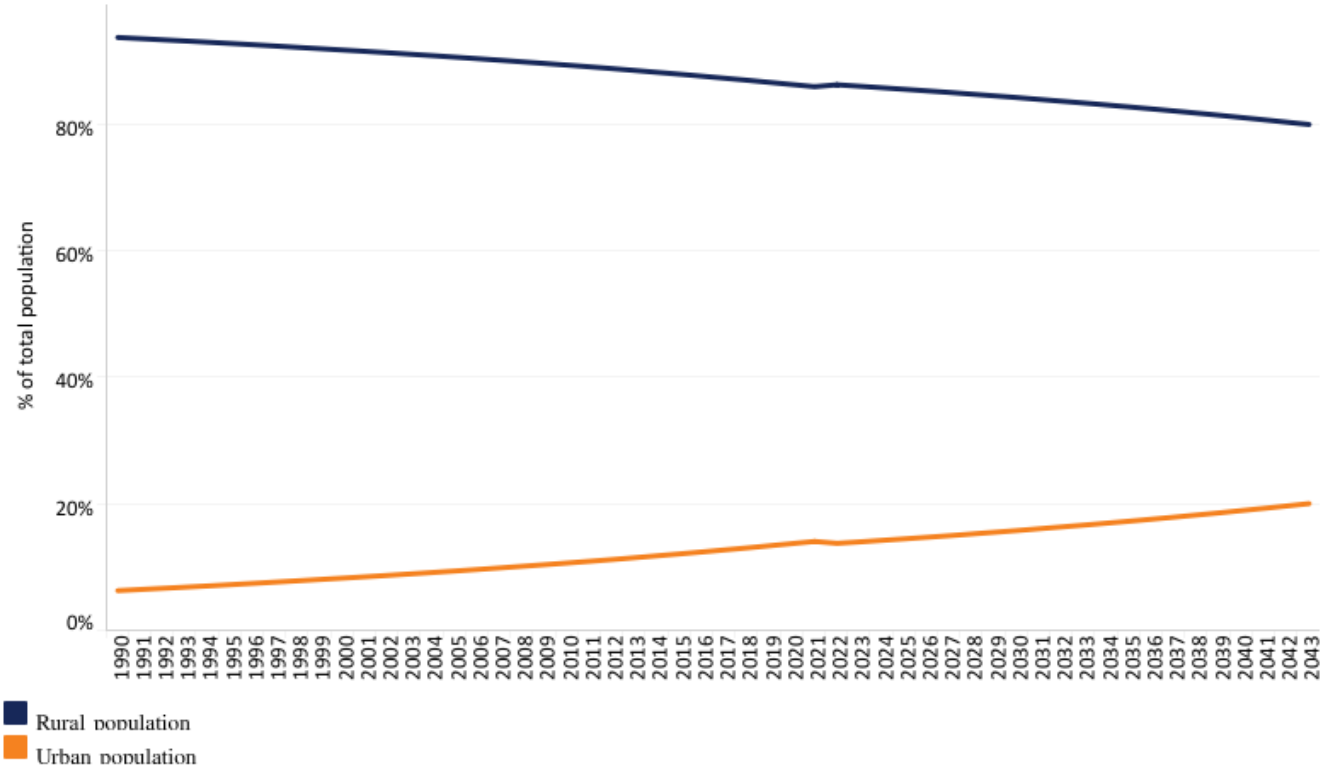
Current Path



Source: Forecast in IFs version 7.84, historical data from Elgin and Oztunali (2008), and Schneider and Enste (2012)

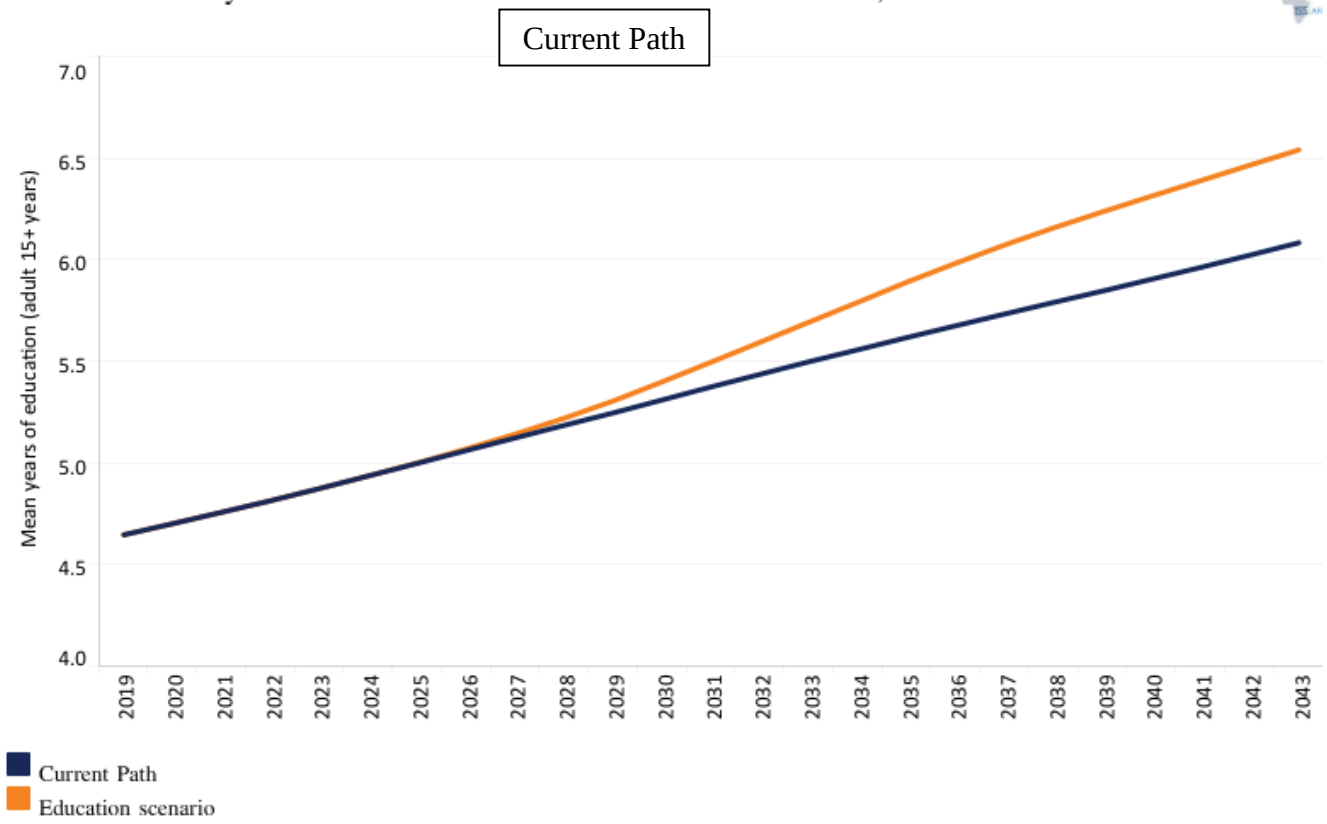
Chart 12: Urban and rural population in the CP, 1990–2043
% of total population

Current Path



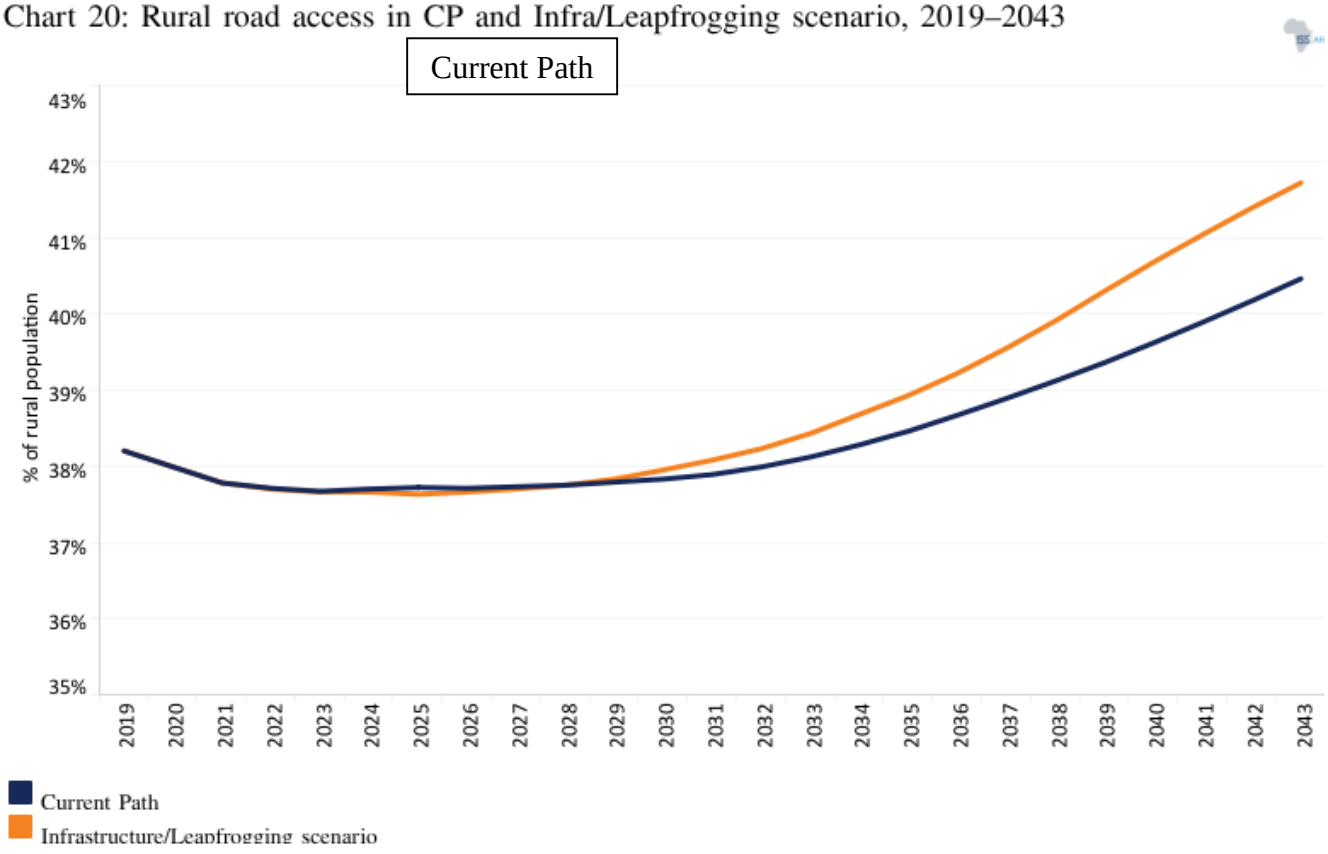
Source: Forecast in IFs, historical data from UN world urbanization prospects

Chart 17: Mean years of education in CP and Education scenario, 2019–2043



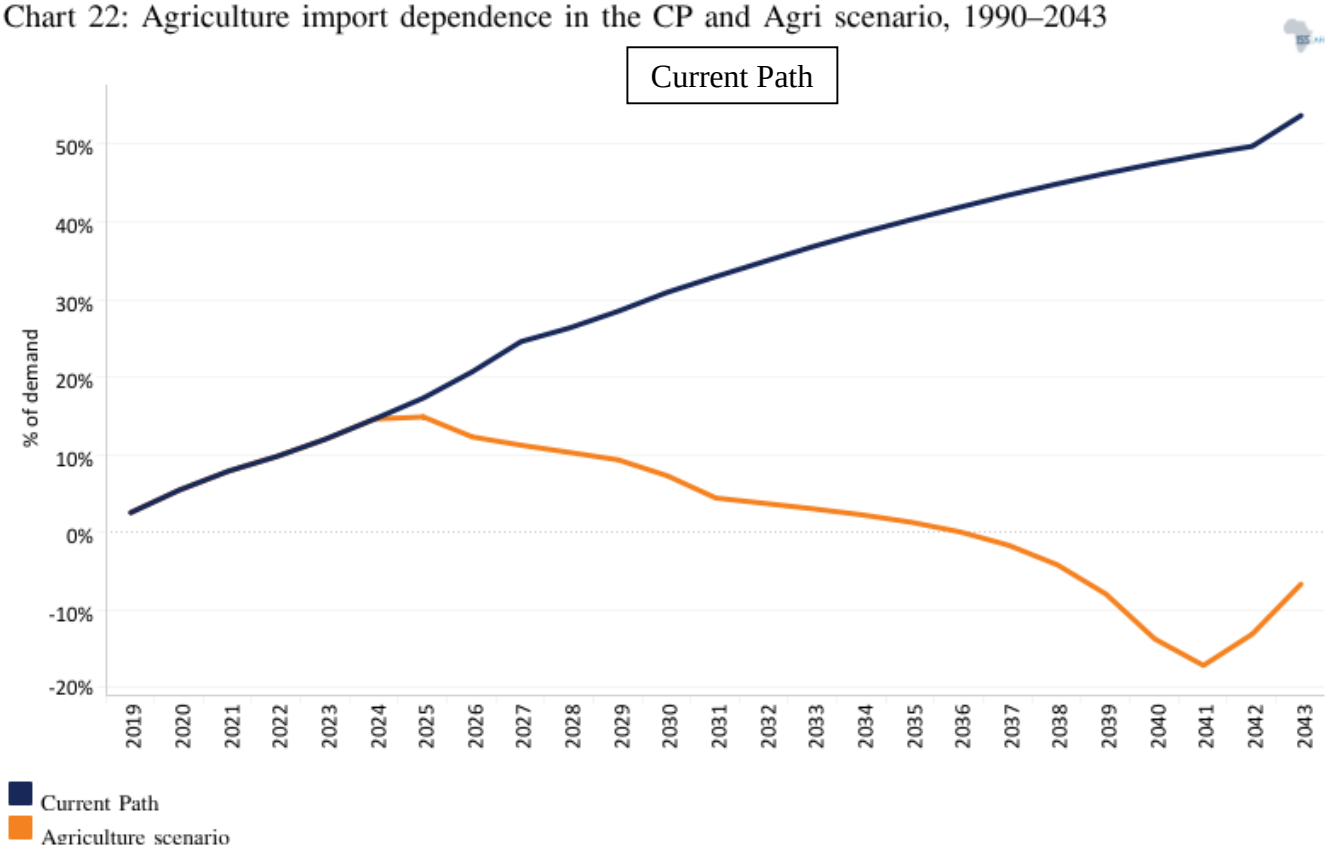
Source: Forecast in IFs, historical data from Barro-Lee

Chart 20: Rural road access in CP and Infra/Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043



Source: Forecast in IFs version 7.84

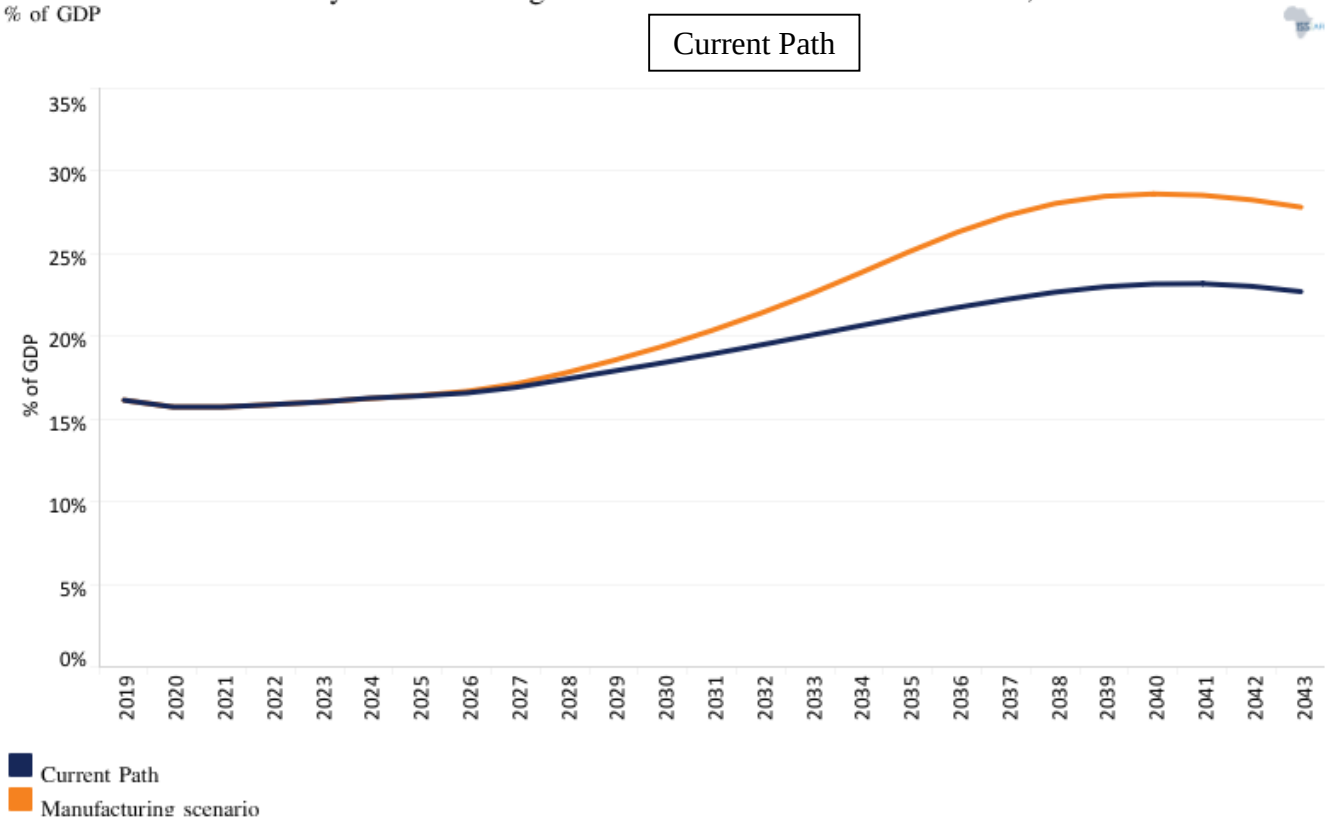
Chart 22: Agriculture import dependence in the CP and Agri scenario, 1990–2043



Source: Forecast in IFs

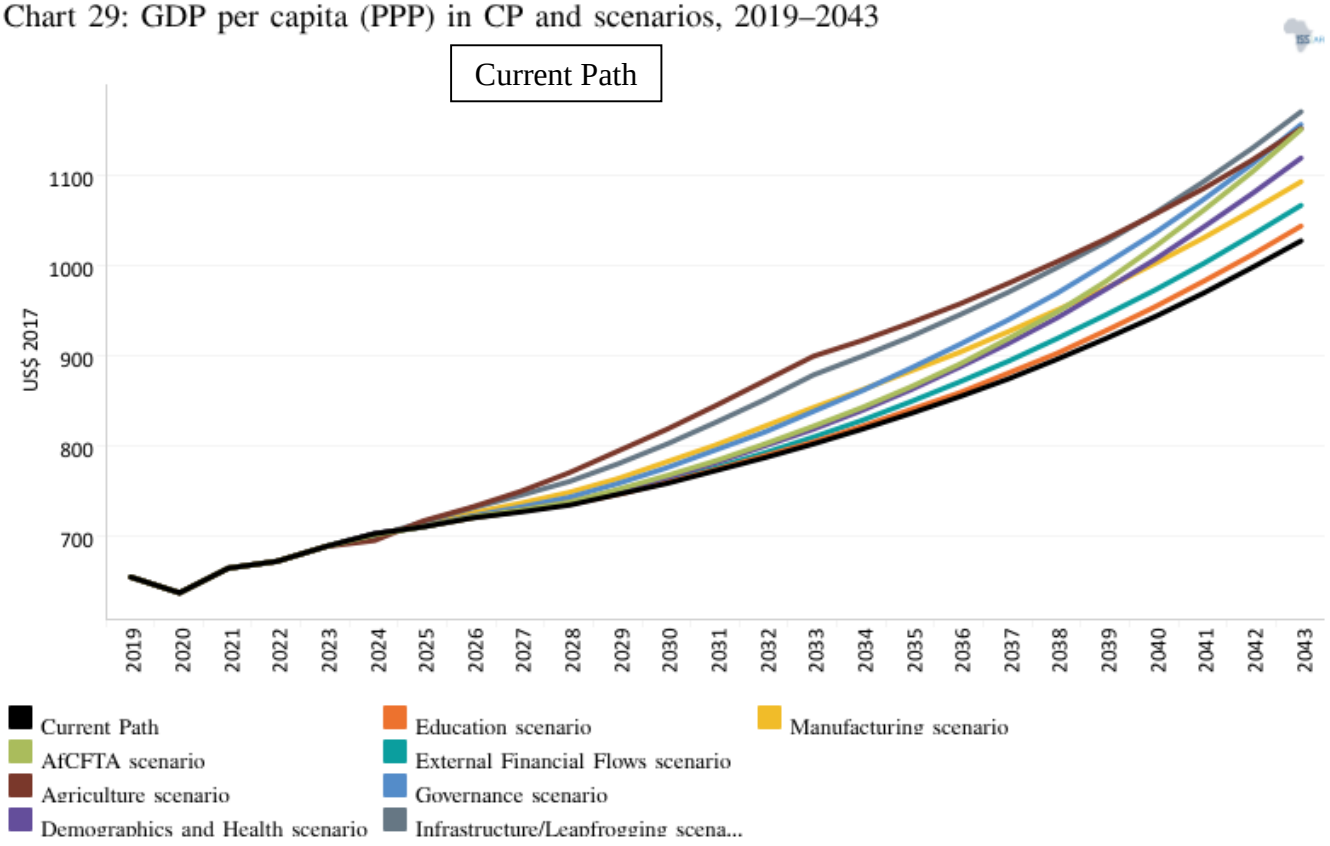
Chart 24: Value added by manufacturing sector in CP and Manufac scenario, 2019–2043

% of GDP



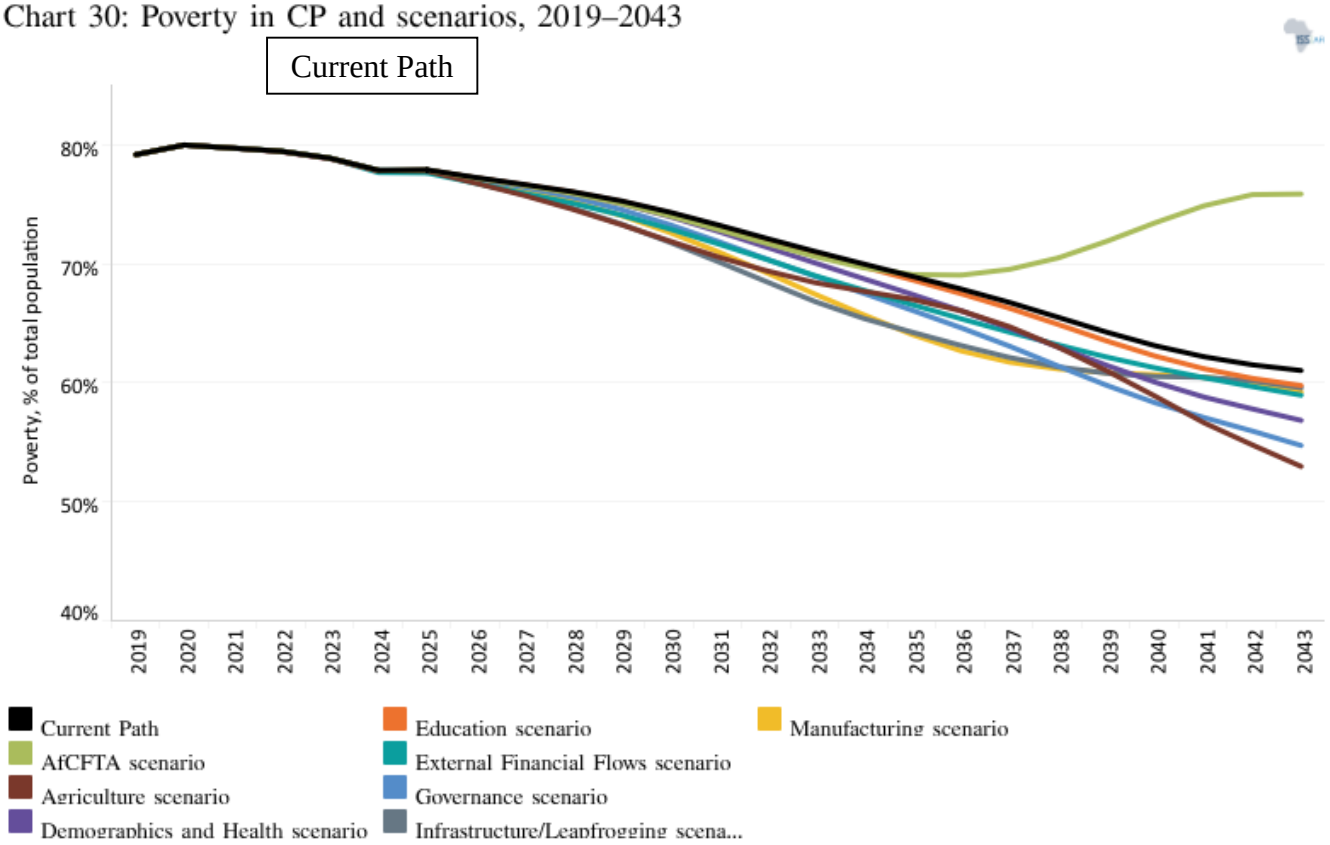
Source: Forecast in IFs version 7.84

Chart 29: GDP per capita (PPP) in CP and scenarios, 2019–2043



Source : Forecast in IFs version 7.84 and historical data from the IMF.

Chart 30: Poverty in CP and scenarios, 2019–2043



Source: IFs version 7.84 and historical data from the World Bank


Richest and Poorest Countries
by GDP PPP per Capita
Singapore 1 $ 156,755
Luxembourg 2 $ 152,915
Ireland 3 $ 134,000
Qatar 4 $ 121,605
Norway 5 $ 107,892
Switzerland 6 $ 97,581
Brunei 7 $ 95,758
Guyana 8 $ 94,258
United States 9 $ 89,105
Denmark 10 $ 88,934
Netherlands 11 $ 84,566
Taiwan 12 $ 84,082
San Marino 13 $ 83,031
U. Arab Emirates 14 $ 81,676
Iceland 15 $ 81,215
Malta 16 $ 76,705
Belgium 17 $ 75,846
Sweden 18 $ 74,902
Austria 19 $ 74,372
Germany 20 $ 72,599
Australia 21 $ 72,138
Andorra 22 $ 72,059
Bahrain 23 $ 67,795
Finland 24 $ 66,496
Canada 25 $ 65,707
South Sudan 1 $ 716
Burundi 2 $ 1,015
C. African R. 3 $ 1,330
Yemen 4 $ 1,675
Mozambique 5 $ 1,729
Malawi 6 $ 1,778
D.R. Congo 7 $ 1,884
Somalia 8 $ 1,916
Liberia 9 $ 2,006
Madagascar 10 $ 2,043
Niger 11 $ 2,096
Eritrea 12 $ 2,198
Afghanistan 13 $ 2,312
Sudan 14 $ 2,336
Solomon Islands 15 $ 2,713
Mali 16 $ 2,934
Burkina Faso 17 $ 2,978
Vanuatu 18 $ 2,986
Chad 19 $ 2,988
Haiti 20 $ 3,042
Guinea-Bissau 21 $ 3,279
Lesotho 22 $ 3,384
Togo 23 $ 3,473
Sierra Leone 24 $ 3,550
The Gambia 25 $ 3,688
VG
IMF.


Least Democratic Countries
Afghanistan 1 0.25
Myanmar 2 0.96
North Korea 3 1.08
C. African R. 4 1.18
Syria 5 1.32
Sudan 6 1.46
Turkmenistan 7 1.66
Laos 8 1.71
Tajikistan 9 1.83
Chad 10 1.89
Eq. Guinea 11 1.92
D.R. Congo 12 1.92
Yemen 13 1.95
Iran 14 1.96
Eritrea 15 1.97
Belarus 16 1.99
Russia 17 2.03
Guinea-Bissau 18 2.03
Guinea 19 2.04
Saudi Arabia 20 2.08
Nicaragua 21 2.09
Uzbekistan 22 2.10
China 23 2.11
Burundi 24 2.13
Gabon 25 2.18
Venezuela 26 2.25
Niger 27 2.26
Libya 28 2.31
Mali 29 2.40
Bahrain 30 2.45
Burkina Faso 31 2.55
Cameroon 32 2.56
Cuba 33 2.58
Eswatini 34 2.60
Vietnam 35 2.62
Djibouti 36 2.70
Haiti 37 2.74
Kuwait 38 2.78
Egypt 39 2.79
Congo 40 2.79
Iraq 41 2.80
Azerbaijan 42 2.80
Pakistan 43 2.84
Comoros 44 2.84
Cambodia 45 2.94
Zimbabwe 46 2.98
Togo 47 2.99
Oman 48 3.05
U. Arab Emirates 49 3.07
Kazakhstan 50 3.08
VG
The Economist Democracy Index - 2024.

World's Most Corrupt Countries

Corruption Perceptions Index

South Sudan	1	92
Somalia	2	91
Venezuela	3	90
Syria	4	88
Yemen	5	87
Libya	6	87
Eritrea	7	87
Eq. Guinea	8	87
Nicaragua	9	86
Sudan	10	85
North Korea	11	85
Myanmar	12	84
Haiti	13	84
Turkmenistan	14	83
Burundi	15	83
Afghanistan	16	83
Tajikistan	17	81
D.R. Congo	18	80
Zimbabwe	19	79
Guinea-Bissau	20	79
Comoros	21	79
Chad	22	79
Cambodia	23	79
Russia	24	78
Lebanon	25	78
Honduras	26	78
Azerbaijan	27	78
Iran	28	77
Congo	29	77
Bangladesh	30	77
Paraguay	31	76
C. African R.	32	76
Mozambique	33	75
Kyrgyzstan	34	75
Guatemala	35	75
Uganda	36	74
Nigeria	37	74
Mexico	38	74
Madagascar	39	74
Iraq	40	74
Cameroon	41	74
Pakistan	42	73
Mali	43	73
Liberia	44	73
Gabon	45	73
Eswatini	46	73
Guinea	47	72
Bolivia	48	72
Mauritania	49	70
El Salvador	50	70



Transparency International.

Burundi is at a critical stage in its development. More than a decade of conflict devastated much of the country's physical, social and human capital until the Arusha Peace Agreement was signed in 2000. Since then, Burundi has made progress in consolidating peace and security, establishing a relatively stable macroeconomic environment, rebuilding institutions and improving sector outcomes, particularly in basic health and education. Burundi now needs to intensify efforts to achieve greater stability and prosperity.

The aim of this report was therefore to examine Burundi's human and economic development prospects on its current trajectory (Current Path) and a set of complementary scenario interventions that could propel the country onto the path of shared prosperity.

Political fragility, poor infrastructure, weak governance and institutions, poor human capital, low agriculture productivity and limited economic diversification have stunted development outcomes in Burundi. The country ranks bottom on several key development indicators. On its current trajectory, Burundi is forecast to improve its economic and human development outcomes but not fast enough. As a result, the country will likely continue to lag behind its peers on several development indicators and miss many of the SDGs by 2030.

Key findings from the scenario analysis highlight the critical role of agriculture in providing livelihoods for the majority of the population, though it remains vulnerable to climate change and low productivity. Diversifying into manufacturing and improving infrastructure is essential to bolster economic resilience and reduce dependency on aid, which currently constitutes a substantial portion of the national budget. The scenario analysis also reveals that a coordinated policy push across all the development sectors is the most viable way to significantly improve the future of the country. However, this progress must be balanced with environmental sustainability to mitigate the impact of increased carbon emissions.

The Government of Burundi should:

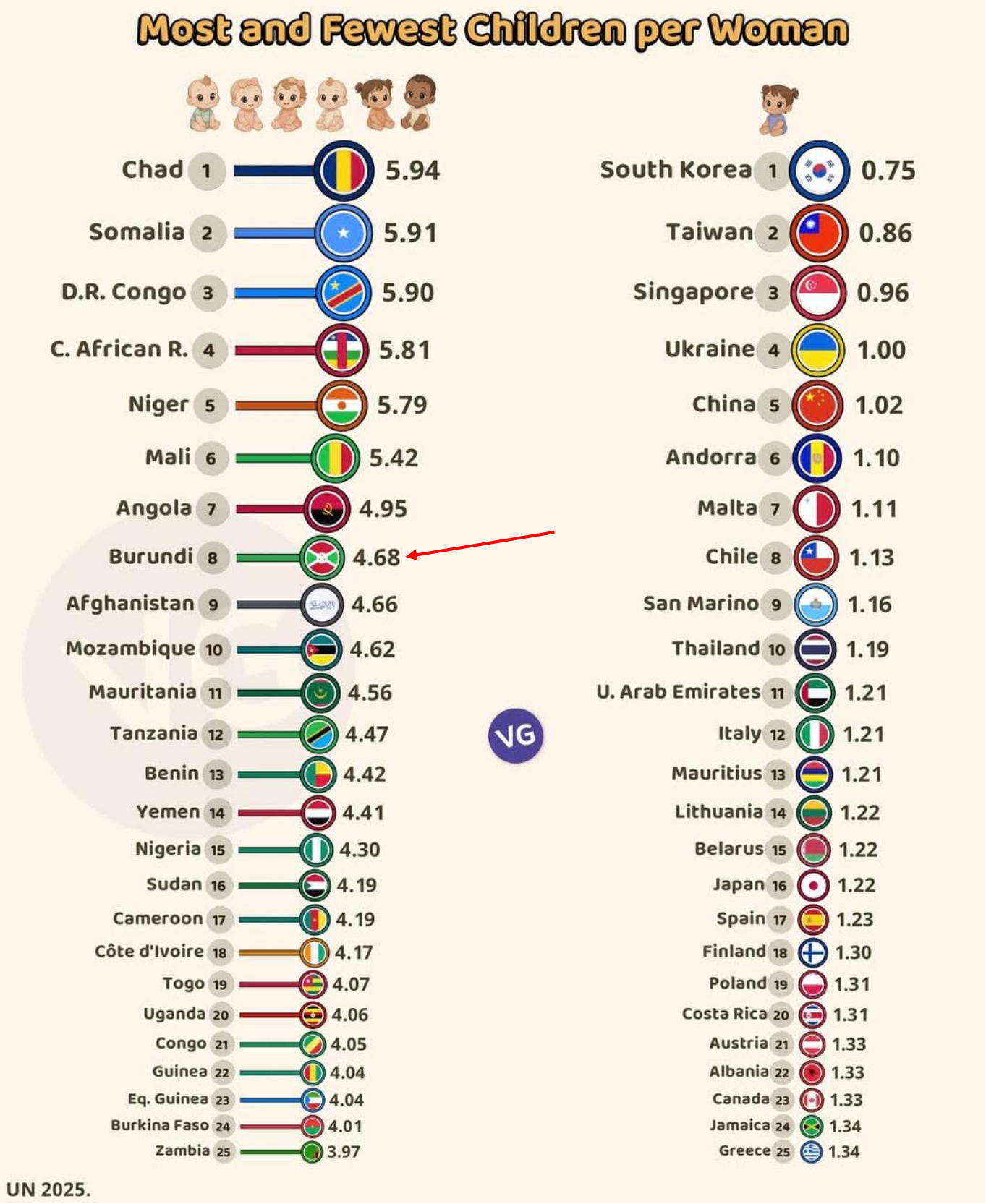
- Promote good governance by investing in solid institutions, combat corruption through better transparency, improve judicial independence, enhance public service delivery and increase capacity to mobilise domestic revenues and improve spending quality.
- Invest in modernising the agricultural sector, e.g., in irrigation, mechanisation, and sustainable farming practices, to increase productivity and commercialisation, ensure food security, and employment, and reduce extreme poverty.
- Invest in human capital and skills development with particular attention to vocational education and training; boost health outcomes, and enhance social protection through support programs for vulnerable populations.
- Increase the transport infrastructure network (especially in rural areas) and invest in climate-resilient infrastructure as well as road networks, electricity access and ICT.
- Transform and diversify the economy. The government should start by improving the regulatory and legal environment, promote regional integration by leveraging the AfCFTA, establish a stable political and security climate in order to stimulate private investment, particularly investment in the manufacturing sector.

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Recommendations:

- Promote good governance: invest in institutions, combat corruption, increase domestic revenue capacity and improve spending quality.
- Modernise agriculture: increase productivity and commercialisation for food security, employment and poverty reduction.
- Invest in human capital: focus on vocational education, boost health outcomes and enhance social protection for vulnerable populations.
- Improve infrastructure: expand transport networks, especially in rural areas, and invest in climate-resilient infrastructure.
- Diversify the economy: enhance regulatory and legal environments, leverage AfCFTA, ensure political stability and promote private investment, especially in manufacturing.


Most and Fewest Children per Woman
Chad 1 5.94
Somalia 2 5.91
D.R. Congo 3 5.90
C. African R. 4 5.81
Niger 5 5.79
Mali 6 5.42
Angola 7 4.95
Burundi 8 4.68
Afghanistan 9 4.66
Mozambique 10 4.62
Mauritania 11 4.56
Tanzania 12 4.47
Benin 13 4.42
Yemen 14 4.41
Nigeria 15 4.30
Sudan 16 4.19
Cameroon 17 4.19
Côte d'Ivoire 18 4.17
Togo 19 4.07
Uganda 20 4.06
Congo 21 4.05
Guinea 22 4.04
Eq. Guinea 23 4.04
Burkina Faso 24 4.01
Zambia 25 3.97
South Korea 1 0.75
Taiwan 2 0.86
Singapore 3 0.96
Ukraine 4 1.00
China 5 1.02
Andorra 6 1.10
Malta 7 1.11
Chile 8 1.13
San Marino 9 1.16
Thailand 10 1.19
U. Arab Emirates 11 1.21
Italy 12 1.21
Mauritius 13 1.21
Lithuania 14 1.22
Belarus 15 1.22
Japan 16 1.22
Spain 17 1.23
Finland 18 1.30
Poland 19 1.31
Costa Rica 20 1.31
Austria 21 1.33
Albania 22 1.33
Canada 23 1.33
Jamaica 24 1.34
Greece 25 1.34
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UN 2025.

Burundi: A Land of Culture, Resilience and Natural Beauty

https://www.poeticmessages.com/2025/03/burundi-land-of-culture-resilience.html

Wednesday, 19 March 2025

Burundi: A land of rich culture, stunning landscapes, and resilient people, offering unique traditions, wildlife, and natural beauty.

Burundi, a small yet culturally rich nation in East Africa, is known for its breathtaking landscapes, deep-rooted traditions, and a history that has shaped its resilient people. Located along the shores of Lake Tanganyika, one of the world's largest freshwater lakes, this country offers a unique blend of nature, heritage, and warm hospitality. The rolling hills, dense forests, and serene lakes create a stunning backdrop for communities that take pride in their cultural heritage and strong sense of identity.

Rich traditions are woven into daily life, with drumming, storytelling, and dance playing a central role in expressing history and unity. The Burundian drum, recognised as a UNESCO cultural heritage symbol, remains a powerful representation of the nation's spirit. Festivals, traditional ceremonies, and artistic performances continue to preserve the vibrant cultural essence that defines Burundi.

Beyond its cultural wealth, the country boasts a remarkable natural environment. The Rusizi National Park, home to hippos and rare bird species, showcases the country's biodiversity. Mount Heha, the highest peak, offers panoramic views of the scenic countryside, while the scenic beaches of Lake Tanganyika provide a peaceful escape. Despite challenges, the nation's resilience and commitment to preserving its heritage make it an inspiring destination worth exploring.

A Deep Connection to History and Heritage

Early Kingdoms and Cultural Foundations

Long before European influence reached the region, Burundi had established itself as a powerful kingdom with well-structured governance. The Kingdom of Burundi, ruled by the Mwami (king), maintained order through a system that combined royal leadership, regional chiefs, and a council of elders. Cattle played a significant role in the society, symbolising wealth and status among the ruling elite.

Colonial Rule and the Struggle for Independence

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, foreign powers exerted control over Burundi, first under German rule and later as part of Belgian administration. Colonisation introduced new administrative structures and economic policies that reshaped local governance. However, the strong cultural identity of the Burundian people fuelled movements for self-rule, leading to independence in 1962.

Political Evolution and Challenges

Post-independence, the country faced political and social challenges, navigating a path toward stability. Leadership transitions, governance reforms, and reconciliation efforts have played a role in shaping modern Burundi. The strength of its communities and the resilience of its people remain defining characteristics that continue to guide national progress.

Bujumbura – The Heart of Burundi

Energy and Transformation

Bujumbura, the capital and largest city, serves as the economic and cultural hub of the country. Located along the shores of Lake Tanganyika, the city offers a mix of urban vibrancy and natural beauty.





A wooden boat on the sandy shores of Lake Tanganyika in Bujumbura, Burundi



colobus monkeys



Lake Tanganyika – A Natural Wonder

One of the most striking features of Bujumbura is its access to Lake Tanganyika, a vast and deep freshwater body shared with neighbouring countries. The lake supports fishing communities, provides a source of livelihood, and serves as a popular destination for leisure and tourism.

Central Market and Local Trade

The bustling Central Market is a key location where traders sell everything from fresh produce to handcrafted goods. The market reflects the economic activity of the city, showcasing the entrepreneurial spirit of Burundians.

The Cultural Significance of Drumming and Dance
The Royal Drummers of Burundi

Drumming holds a special place in Burundian tradition, with the Royal Drummers carrying a legacy that spans generations. The performances, which feature synchronised movements and powerful rhythms, symbolise unity and celebration. These drumming ceremonies often accompany important events such as royal gatherings, community festivals, and national celebrations.

Traditional Dances and Costumes

Dance is another integral part of the cultural expression in Burundi. Each movement and rhythm carries historical significance, often narrating stories of heroism, daily life, or ancestral wisdom. The vibrant attire worn during performances adds to the visual appeal, incorporating bright fabrics, beads, and traditional accessories.

Preserving Heritage through Storytelling

Oral tradition remains a key method of passing down knowledge, with elders sharing stories that teach values, history, and life lessons. Griots, or storytellers, continue to play a vital role in maintaining the link between past and present.

Burundi's Natural Beauty and Wildlife
Rusizi National Park – A Haven for Wildlife

Located near Bujumbura, Rusizi National Park is a significant ecological site, home to hippos, crocodiles, and diverse bird species. The park's marshy landscapes and waterways attract wildlife enthusiasts and researchers interested in conservation efforts.

Kibira National Park – A Rainforest Treasure

Stretching across the northwestern region, Kibira National Park is a dense rainforest that provides shelter to primates, including colobus monkeys. The park plays a crucial role in biodiversity conservation, offering a habitat for various plant and animal species.

Mount Heha – The Highest Peak

For those seeking adventure, Mount Heha presents an opportunity to experience the country's mountainous landscapes. As the highest point in Burundi, it offers breathtaking views of the surrounding countryside and serves as a popular destination for hiking and exploration.

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Burundian Cuisine – A Taste of Local Flavours

Staple Foods and Traditional Dishes

The diet in Burundi revolves around locally grown ingredients, with meals often consisting of beans, plantains, maize, and cassava. These staple foods provide sustenance and reflect the agricultural practices of the region.

Brochettes and Grilled Delights

Grilled meat skewers, commonly known as brochettes, are popular among locals and visitors alike. These skewers, often served with a side of fried plantains or vegetables, highlight the flavours of Burundian cuisine.

Isombe – A Cassava Leaf Specialty

Isombe, a dish made from cassava leaves cooked with groundnuts and spices, is a well-loved traditional meal. Its rich flavours and nutritional value make it a common choice for households across the country.

Art, Handicrafts, and Local Creativity

Burundian Basket Weaving and Wood Carving

The art of basket weaving remains an important craft in Burundi, with artisans creating intricate designs using natural fibres. Wood carving is another traditional skill, producing sculptures, masks, and decorative pieces that reflect cultural themes.

Textile Patterns and Traditional Clothing

Fabrics with bold prints and symbolic patterns are commonly worn during cultural events and celebrations. The designs often carry meanings related to heritage, status, and community identity.

The Role of Art in Storytelling

Visual art continues to be a medium for storytelling, with paintings and murals capturing historical events, daily life, and social themes. Many artists draw inspiration from Burundi's landscapes, traditions, and struggles, turning them into expressive works of art.

A Bright Future Rooted in Culture and Progress

Burundi stands as a testament to resilience, cultural pride, and natural beauty. The traditions, music, and artistry of its people create a unique identity that remains strong despite challenges. From the energetic rhythms of the Royal Drummers to the serene landscapes of Lake Tanganyika, every aspect of life reflects a deep connection to heritage.

Economic development and cultural preservation go hand in hand, with efforts being made to promote sustainable growth while maintaining the essence of Burundian traditions. Communities continue to embrace their history while looking ahead to opportunities that strengthen their future.

Exploring Burundi reveals a land where history, nature, and creativity come together. Whether through music, dance, cuisine, or storytelling, the essence of this nation lies in its ability to celebrate life and overcome adversity. Those who experience its rich culture and breathtaking landscapes leave with a deeper appreciation for a country that continues to thrive through the spirit of its people.

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FAQs About Burundi: A Land of Culture, Resilience, and Natural Beauty

1. What makes Burundi a unique travel destination in Africa?

Burundi is a small but culturally rich country in East Africa, offering breathtaking landscapes, vibrant traditions, and historical sites. The country boasts stunning Lake Tanganyika, lush green hills, and national parks teeming with wildlife. Its rich heritage is reflected in traditional drumming, folklore, and dance, making it an exciting destination for those seeking an authentic African experience. Despite its small size, Burundi's diverse cultural traditions and resilient people make it a hidden gem for travellers interested in exploring lesser-known destinations.

2. What are the must-visit natural attractions in Burundi?

Burundi is home to several incredible natural wonders that showcase its beauty and biodiversity. Lake Tanganyika, one of the world's oldest and deepest lakes, is perfect for fishing, swimming, and boat rides. Kibira National Park, a dense rainforest, is ideal for hiking and primate spotting. Rusizi National Park offers excellent wildlife viewing, including hippos and crocodiles. The stunning Karera Waterfalls and the scenic hills of Gitega provide breathtaking views and serene landscapes for nature lovers and adventure seekers.

3. How does Burundi's rich culture and history shape its identity?

Burundi's culture is deeply rooted in its history, with a mix of ancient traditions and colonial influences. The country has a strong oral storytelling tradition, where elders pass down legends and folklore. The famous Royal Drummers of Burundi have been recognised worldwide for their mesmerising performances. Gitega, the cultural heart of the country, houses the National Museum, showcasing the kingdom's history, artefacts, and royal regalia. Traditional ceremonies, music, and dance play a significant role in community bonding and celebrations, keeping Burundi's cultural identity alive.

4. What role does agriculture play in Burundi's economy and daily life?

Agriculture is the backbone of Burundi's economy, employing over 80% of the population. The country is known for its high-quality coffee and tea, which are major exports. Farming is primarily small-scale, with families growing crops like bananas, maize, beans, and cassava for local consumption. Despite challenges such as land scarcity and climate change, Burundi's agricultural sector remains vital to its economic stability and food security, with initiatives aimed at improving farming techniques and sustainability.

5. How has Burundi shown resilience in the face of economic and political challenges?

Burundi has faced various economic and political struggles over the years, but its people have remained strong and determined to build a better future. Efforts towards peace, stability, and economic development continue to progress, with initiatives focused on education, health, and infrastructure. The resilience of Burundians is evident in their strong sense of community, deep cultural pride, and commitment to preserving their traditions while striving for growth. International partnerships and local initiatives are helping to foster economic opportunities, making Burundi a country of hope and determination.

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The Historical Context of Colonialism

https://anthropologyreview.org/anthropology-glossary-of-terms/colonialism-acquiring-and-maintaining-control-over-another-country-or-territory/#:~:text=During%20this%20period%20of%20imperialism%2C%20colonial%20powers%20used,extracting%20resources%20and%20wealth%20for%20their%20own%20benefit.

10 October 2024

Colonialism has a long and complex history, stretching back centuries to the era of European exploration and colonisation. In the 16th century, European powers began establishing colonies in the Americas, Africa, and Asia, with Spain and Portugal leading the way. By the 19th century, other European nations such as Britain, France, and Germany had joined in on the colonial scramble.

During this period of imperialism, colonial powers used violence and exploitation to maintain control over their colonies. They imposed their own laws, languages, religions, and cultural practices on colonised peoples while extracting resources and wealth for their own benefit. This often involved brutal forms of labour exploitation such as forced labour or slavery.

One key example of this was the Belgian Congo under King Leopold II's rule from 1885-1908. The extraction of rubber from Congolese forests led to widespread violence against local populations including mutilation and murder. Historians estimate that millions died during this period due to starvation or disease resulting from forced labour.

The legacy of these actions is still felt today in many former colonies where unequal power structures continue to shape social relations between former colonisers and colonized peoples.

The Driving Forces for Colonialism

New land and resources.

The opportunity to acquire new land and resources was a major factor that drove countries to embark on the practice of colonialism. For many European powers in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, acquiring colonies meant gaining access to new sources of raw materials such as gold, silver, spices, and timber. These resources were essential for European economies that were growing rapidly during this period.

In addition to raw materials, colonial powers also sought out new land for settlement and expansion. Many Europeans saw colonies as an opportunity to escape poverty or overcrowding in their home countries and start anew in far-off lands. This was particularly true for countries like Britain that had limited agricultural land but needed food to feed their growing populations.

Establishing new trade routes

The establishment of colonies allowed for the creation of a network of conveniently located ports and trading posts, which in turn facilitated the growth of commerce and the development of new markets. Prior to the era of colonialism, trade between Europe and Asia had been largely conducted through overland routes such as the Silk Road. However, with the rise of sea power in the 16th century, European powers began to explore new maritime trade routes that would allow them to bypass these traditional routes and gain quicker access to Asian markets.

The establishment of colonies along these trade routes provided European powers with strategic bases from which they could control shipping lanes and monopolise certain goods. For example, Britain's control over India allowed it to dominate the opium trade with China, while its colonies in Africa provided access to valuable natural resources such as diamonds and gold.

The establishment of new trade routes also led to the growth of commerce within Europe itself. As European nations competed for dominance in global markets, they developed their own industries and manufacturing capabilities. This led to an increase in economic growth and prosperity throughout Europe during this period.

Spreading Christianity

For many European powers, the spread of Christianity was seen as a moral obligation and a way of civilising the "heathen" peoples of the world. (A false premise still held by many worldwide.)

Christian missionaries often accompanied colonialists on their expeditions, and they used their position to convert indigenous people to Christianity. Missionaries saw themselves as bringing salvation to those who were living in darkness and ignorance, and they believed that converting people to Christianity was essential for their spiritual well-being.

In some cases, the spread of Christianity was also seen as a way of gaining political influence. By converting local leaders and elites, European powers could gain their support and establish alliances with them. This was particularly true in Africa where European powers used Christian missionaries to gain access to local rulers and establish control over their territories.

However, while the spread of Christianity may have brought some benefits for colonised peoples such as education and healthcare, it also had negative consequences. Many indigenous cultures and religions were suppressed or even destroyed by colonial powers who saw them as primitive or inferior. The forced conversion of indigenous peoples often led to cultural assimilation and loss of identity.

Furthermore, the use of religion as a tool for colonisation raises ethical questions about the imposition of one culture's values on another. It is important to recognise that the spread of Christianity through colonialism was not always a voluntary process, but rather one that involved coercion and violence in many cases. (The suppression of a child's true personality is the greatest crime universally committed by every parent worldwide.)

Power and Prestige

Finally, colonialism was attractive to countries because it allowed for the accumulation of power and prestige. For many European powers, the establishment of colonies was seen as a way to enhance their national pride and demonstrate their strength on the world stage.

Competition for dominance was a major factor driving colonial expansion during this period. European nations were in competition with each other for economic resources, political influence, and military power. The acquisition of colonies was seen as a way to gain an advantage over rival nations by expanding their territory and securing valuable resources.

The possession of colonies also provided a sense of security for European powers. By establishing control over territories outside Europe, they could protect their interests from potential rivals or enemies. This was particularly important in times of war when access to overseas resources could be crucial for military success.

How did dominant countries govern the countries they colonised?

There were a few different ways in which dominant countries governed the countries they colonised. Some countries, such as France and Britain, established colonies. These were areas that were controlled by the colonising country. However, they were not considered to be part of the colonising country.

Other countries, such as Spain and Portugal, established direct rule over the colonised countries. This meant that they directly governed the colonised country. The indigenous people were considered to be part of the colonising country.

Finally, some countries, such as the Netherlands and Belgium, established indirect rule. This meant that they allowed the indigenous people to keep their own culture and customs. However it was the colonisers who had ultimate control over the colonised country.

What were some of the consequences of colonialism?

The consequences of colonialism varied depending on the country, but there were a few general trends.

Conflict between the colonisers and the indigenous people. Colonialism almost inevitably created conflict between the colonisers and the indigenous people. This occurred because the colonisers took over the land and often forcibly removed the indigenous people from territory they had inhabited for centuries. The result often involved wars and rebellions.

The loss of traditional ways of life. One of the most common consequences of colonialism was the loss of traditional ways of life. The colonisers imposed their own culture and values on indigenous people. This led to the loss of traditional languages, customs, and beliefs.

The spread of disease. Another negative consequence of colonialism was the spread of disease. The colonisers brought new diseases with them, which the indigenous people were not immune to. This often led to devastating epidemics that killed many people.

The exploitation of natural resources. Colonisers often extracted resources from the colonised country without contributing anything to the country's development. This led to the depletion of natural resources, and it often left the country's economy in a weak position.

The growth of new economies. On the positive side, the colonisers often brought new skills and technologies to the colonised country. This led to the development of new industries and the growth of trade.

The Economic Impact of Colonialism

The economic impact of colonialism is a complex and controversial topic. One of the key ways in which colonisers built wealth was by extracting resources from their colonies. Colonial powers often established systems of forced labour to extract resources such as gold, silver, diamonds, and other valuable commodities. This exploitation of natural resources allowed European nations to build up their wealth at the expense of colonised peoples who were often subjected to harsh working conditions and low wages.

In addition to resource extraction, colonial powers also established trade networks that favoured their own economies over those of their colonies. They imposed tariffs and trade restrictions on goods produced in the colonies while importing raw materials at low prices. This created a situation where colonised countries were dependent on their colonisers for both economic growth and access to global markets.

The legacy of colonialism continues to affect global economic inequality today. Many former colonies still struggle with poverty, underdevelopment, and political instability as a result of the economic structures put in place during colonial times.

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Furthermore, patterns of trade established during colonisation continue to disadvantage many developing countries today. The export of raw materials from these countries at low prices perpetuates a system where they remain dependent on developed nations for finished goods and manufactured products.

While some argue that colonialism provided opportunities for economic development in certain regions, it is clear that the long-term effects have been devastating for many colonised peoples. Understanding the economic impact of colonialism is essential for addressing current global inequalities and promoting more equitable systems of international trade and cooperation.

The Social Impact of Colonialism

The social impact of colonialism was profound, as colonisers imposed their cultural norms, values, and beliefs on colonised peoples. This often led to the suppression of local cultures and traditions in favour of European customs.

One way in which this was achieved was through the imposition of Christianity as the dominant religion in many colonies. Missionaries were sent to convert local populations to Christianity, often with the support of colonial authorities. This led to the marginalisation of traditional religious practices and beliefs.

Colonial powers also imposed their own legal systems on colonised peoples. This often failed to take into account local customs and traditions. This resulted in a situation where indigenous peoples were subject to discriminatory laws that favoured European settlers.

Furthermore, colonialism had a lasting impact on social hierarchies within colonised societies. Europeans often placed themselves at the top of these hierarchies, with mixed-race or lighter-skinned individuals occupying a middle position and darker-skinned or indigenous peoples at the bottom. This legacy continues to affect social relations within many former colonies today.

The ongoing discrimination and marginalisation experienced by many indigenous peoples can be traced back to this legacy of colonialism. The imposition of European cultural norms has led to a situation where traditional languages and customs are endangered or have been lost altogether. Indigenous communities continue to struggle for recognition and protection of their rights in many parts of the world.

The Psychological Impact of Colonialism

The psychological impact of colonialism cannot be overstated. Colonised peoples experienced trauma as a result of violence, displacement, and cultural erasure at the hands of European colonisers. Violence was often used as a means of subjugating indigenous populations, with brutal tactics such as forced labour, torture, and massacres being employed to maintain control. This led to widespread trauma among colonised peoples, with many suffering from mental health conditions as a result.

Displacement was another common feature of colonialism, as Europeans sought to expand their territories and extract resources from new lands. Indigenous peoples were often forcibly removed from their homes and communities, leading to feelings of isolation and disconnection from their cultural roots.

Cultural erasure also had a profound impact on the mental health of colonised peoples. The imposition of European cultural norms and values often led to the suppression or elimination of local customs and traditions. This created a situation where individuals were forced to live in a cultural vacuum, disconnected from their own heritage.

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The lasting effects of these experiences can be seen in intergenerational trauma that is still present in many former colonies today. Trauma can be passed down through generations in the form of learned behaviours, attitudes, and beliefs. This can manifest in various ways such as addiction issues or higher rates of mental illness. (Emotional injuries are infused into the child from their parents – generation after generation!)

It is essential for societies around the world to recognise the psychological impact of colonialism and work towards healing this legacy. This includes acknowledging past traumas, promoting cultural revitalisation efforts within indigenous communities, providing access to mental health services for affected individuals, and supporting intergenerational healing processes (Feeling Healing to become universal).

Moving Forward – Decolonisation and Restorative Justice

Moving forward, there are ongoing efforts to decolonise institutions, education systems, and other aspects of society. This involves recognising and dismantling the systemic biases that have been perpetuated by colonial legacies. (All institutionalised systems are to be demolished.)

One key area of focus is education. Many schools and universities are working towards decolonising their curriculums by incorporating more diverse perspectives and promoting a greater understanding of indigenous histories and cultures.

Institutions such as museums are also working towards decolonisation by re-evaluating their collections and repatriating objects that were taken from colonised nations without consent.

www.pascashealth.com then to Library Download within Medical Education, click on to open:
Pascas Park Journey for Humanity Museum.pdf

Another important aspect of decolonisation is addressing the ongoing effects of colonialism through reparations or restorative justice. This could involve providing financial compensation to affected communities or returning land that was seized during colonisation.

Some potential strategies for reparations or restorative justice include the establishment of truth and reconciliation commissions, which provide a space for affected individuals to share their experiences and seek redress for past injustices. (Talking it out is Feeling Healing – we are to personally heal.)

It is important to note that these efforts must be led by affected communities themselves, with support from allies who recognise the need for systemic change. Decolonisation requires a fundamental shift in power dynamics, with marginalised communities being given a voice in decision-making processes that affect their lives.

Final Thoughts on the Legacy of Colonialism

Colonialism has had a profound impact on societies around the world, with lasting effects that continue to be felt today. The violence, displacement, and cultural erasure that occurred during this period have led to widespread trauma among colonised peoples. In fact, the intergenerational effects of these experiences are still present in many former colonies.

However, there is hope for healing and progress. Current efforts towards decolonisation and restorative justice provide a path forward for affected communities to reclaim their cultural heritage and seek redress for past injustices.

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Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com then Library Download and click on the papers within Feeling Healing as well as Pascas Care Parenting sections.

Related terms:

Imperialism: The extension of power or influence by one country over another.

Neo-colonialism: The continued economic, political, or cultural dependence of a country on another country that has formerly been its colony.

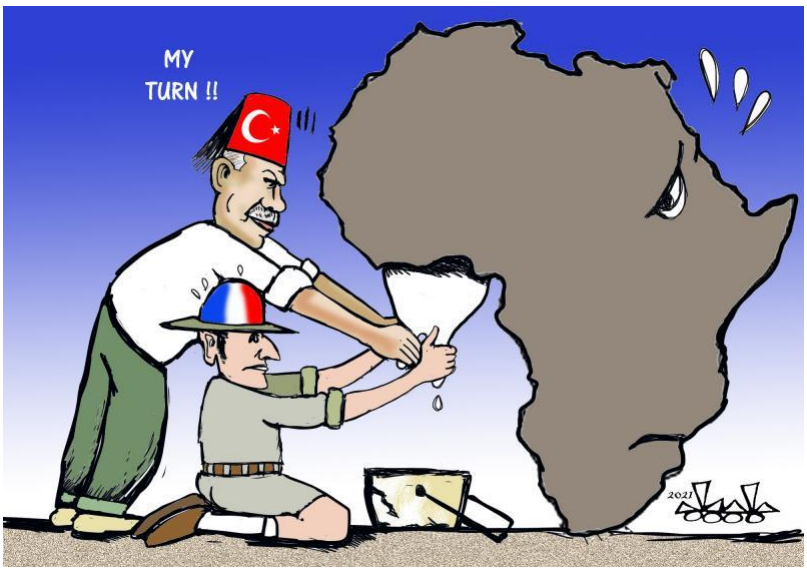
Post-colonialism: The period after a country has gained independence from its coloniser. This term is often used to describe the ongoing effects of colonialism.

Third World. A term used to describe countries that are not developed and are often considered to be economically or politically disadvantaged. This term is often used in relation to neo-colonialism.

Fourth World: A term used to describe Indigenous peoples who live outside of the Western world. This term is often used in relation to the ongoing effects of colonialism.

Decolonisation: The process of ending colonial rule. This can happen through a variety of means, such as war, revolution, or negotiations.

Independence: The state or quality of being free from the control of another country or power.



The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

Diverse Cultures of Burundi: Exploring the Traditions and Languages of Ethnic Groups

https://www.afrodiscovery.com/country/burundi/burundi-tribes-languages/

Shaan Roy 13 March 2024



Burundi is a nation of diverse cultures, each ethnic group having unique traditions and languages. Exploring these rich cultural tapestries sheds light on the country's vibrant heritage and deep-rooted customs.

From the Tutsi to the Hutu and Twa peoples, Burundi is a mosaic of cultural identities that coexist harmoniously. The customs, languages, and practices of these ethnic groups play a significant role in shaping the societal fabric of the country.

Understanding and appreciating the diverse cultures of Burundi provides valuable insights into the complexity and beauty of the nation's heritage. We delve into the traditions and languages of various ethnic groups in Burundi, offering a glimpse into the fascinating cultural landscape of this East African country.



Burundi's Ethnic Groups

Explore the rich cultural tapestry of Burundi, revealing a dynamic blend of traditions, languages, and ethnic groups. From the Tutsi and Hutu to the Twa, each community preserves distinct customs and dialects, contributing to the country's vibrant heritage.

Tutsi	**Hutu**	**Twa**
Tutsi are known for their cattle farming and tall stature	Hutu are primarily involved in agriculture and have a rich oral history	Twa are skilled hunters and gatherers, living in the forests

In Burundi, **Tutsi**, **Hutu**, and **Twa** are the main ethnic groups. **Tutsi** are traditionally cattle herders, while **Hutu** mainly focus on farming. The **Twa** people are forest-dwelling hunter-gatherers. Each group has unique cultural practices and languages that contribute to the diverse tapestry of Burundi.

Traditional Practices

Burundi boasts a rich tapestry of **diverse cultures** characterised by **unique traditions** and **vibrant languages**. Traditional practices in the country encompass intricate **ceremonial rituals** and deeply-rooted **social customs**. These customs play a crucial role in shaping the cultural identity of Burundi's **ethnic groups**.

Language Diversity

Burundi is known for its **diverse cultures**, where various ethnic groups coexist. **Kirundi** is the **national language**, spoken by the majority of the population. Additionally, there are **regional dialects** that reflect the cultural and linguistic diversity within the country.

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Cuisine and Festivals



The diverse cultures of Burundi offer a rich tapestry of traditions and languages, captivating visitors with their distinctiveness. When exploring the culinary delights of this East African country, one cannot miss the unique flavours of Burundian cuisine. With its roots in local produce, traditional dishes feature ingredients such as maize, sorghum, beans, plantains, and fish. The national dish, known as Beans and Rice, showcases the simplicity and deliciousness of the local fare.

Another fascinating aspect of Burundian culture is its vibrant celebrations and festivals. Annual events like the Drum Festival and the Imuhira Festival showcase the talents and heritage of the ethnic groups in Burundi. These festivals are a spectacular display of traditional music, dance, and vibrant costumes, offering a glimpse into the rich cultural heritage of the country.

Exploring the diverse cultures, traditions, and languages of Burundi brings to light the unique culinary delights and rich celebrations that define this East African nation.

Arts, Crafts, and Music

Dive into the diverse cultures of Burundi and discover the rich traditions and languages of its ethnic groups. From arts and crafts to music, the country holds a multitude of captivating expressions.

Intricate artistry is a notable aspect of Burundi's cultural heritage. Local artisans skilfully create stunning masterpieces, showcasing their talent and craftsmanship. Delicate beadwork, beautiful pottery, and intricately woven baskets are just a few examples of the remarkable art forms you'll encounter.

The rhythmic melodies of traditional Burundian music are guaranteed to leave a lasting impression. These soulful tunes are often accompanied by drums, string instruments, and captivating vocals. The music serves as a way to preserve and celebrate the heritage and stories of the various ethnic groups.

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Impact of External Influences

The diverse cultures of Burundi are influenced by various external factors. The **colonial legacy** has left a lasting impact on the traditions and languages of ethnic groups in the country. The introduction of different practices and languages during the colonial era has contributed to the rich tapestry of Burundian culture.

Moreover, **globalisation effects** have further shaped the cultural landscape, bringing in new ideas, technologies, and influences from around the world. These external influences have contributed to the dynamic and evolving nature of Burundi's cultural identity.

Preservation and Evolution

Burundi's diverse cultures showcase unique traditions and languages. Efforts are made to preserve these rich customs, ensuring their continuity. Ethnic groups are adapting to modern society while maintaining their distinctive heritage. As traditions evolve, they hold onto their roots and embrace cultural preservation.



Frequently Asked Questions on Diverse Cultures of Burundi: Exploring the Traditions and Languages of Ethnic Groups

What Are The Ethnic Groups In Burundi?

Burundi is a culturally diverse country with ethnic groups like Hutu, Tutsi, Twa, and others. Each group has its unique traditions, languages, and customs.

What Languages Are Spoken In Burundi?

The official languages of Burundi are Kirundi and French. Moreover, there are several ethnic languages spoken by different groups, including Kinyarwanda and Swahili.

What Traditions Are Celebrated In Burundi?

Burundi's ethnic groups celebrate various traditions that reflect their rich cultural heritage. Traditional dances, drumming, storytelling, and rituals are an essential part of these celebrations.

How Do Burundians Express Their Culture?

Burundians express their culture through art, music, dance, and traditional attire. These forms of expression showcase their unique identity and preserve their rich cultural heritage.

Conclusion

In exploring Burundi's diverse cultures, we have witnessed the richness of traditions and languages. The deep-rooted cultural heritage of ethnic groups reflects unity in diversity. Embracing these varied customs and dialects promotes a sense of inclusivity and tolerance. Let's continue to cherish and celebrate the uniqueness of Burundi's cultural mosaic.

ADDRESSING MENTAL HEALTH IN BURUNDI

https://borgenproject.org/mental-health-in-burundi/ 7 December 2021



The aftermath of the long-lasting Burundian Civil War manifests as poverty, trauma and inequality in Burundi. These factors devastate the mental health of people in Burundi; depression, anxiety and PTSD are common in adults and children alike.

An Overview of Burundi

From 1993 to 2005, the Republic of Burundi, a country located in East Africa, endured a violent civil war stemming from ethnic conflicts between the Hutu majority and the Tutsi minority. Although the civil war officially came to an end 17 years ago, ethnic violence and injustice persist, causing many to live in fear or flee as refugees. Furthermore, the long-term impacts of the civil war linger in the form of poverty and mental illness.

According to the World Food Program U.S.A, Burundi ranks as one of the most impoverished nations globally, with a staggering poverty rate of 65% (2025). Furthermore, on the 2019 Human Development Index (HDI), Burundi ranks 185th out of 189 nations. "The HDI is a summary measure

for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living." Burundi's ranking places the nation "in the low human development category."

With 12.2 million (14.4 million in 2025) citizens crammed into 9,920 square miles, overpopulation and food insecurity are major problems. Malaria, measles, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis are common causes of death in Burundi. COVID-19 and a lack of adequate medical care exacerbate poor living conditions within the country. These factors push mental health treatment to the back burner.

Case Study

The aftermath of the war created a ripple of trauma for many citizens. A 2018 study by Nkengurutse and Bitangumutwenzi illuminates the severity of mental health in Burundi. The study included 120 subjects from ages 15 to 55. The results were frighteningly dire: 100% of patients had some form of moderate to severe mental illness. About 57% suffered depression, 20% had "psychotic features," 13% had bipolar disorder, 8% received a schizophrenia diagnosis and 65% were victims of trauma.

Subjects remained as inpatients for about 20 days. Mental health stigma (60%) and "poor economic insertion" (90%) stood as barriers to full recovery. After a year, 30% of treated patients reported a full recovery while 42% went into relapse. This study illustrates the sheer volume of Burundians that struggle with mental illness and the factors presenting barriers in mental health recovery.

The Good News

Sports unite warring factions of Burundi, reducing the ethnic tensions prevalent across the nation. Burundi recognises sports as an outlet, never missing a Summer Olympic Game since its first debut in the Olympics in 1996. Athletes from Burundi also compete in the African Wrestling Championship, winning gold and silver medals. Among women, soccer offers many females a source of income, providing a way to use their talents to make a living, the Guardian explains. Soccer also grants these girls and women independence and freedom, a rare commodity for many Burundian females who often face parental pressures to marry as teenagers. Athletes provide role models for young Burundians and boost morale throughout the country, directly improving mental health and confidence.

Why Mental Health Matters

Poor mental health directly correlates with poverty. The Psychiatric Times observed that childhood poverty may lead to depression and anxiety, a decline in school performance and an increased rate of "psychiatric disorders in adulthood." This impact on education is evident in Burundi as the nation's literacy rate stood at about 68% in 2017, well below the world average of 86%.

In addition, poverty has direct links to depression, anxiety, psychological distress and suicidality. This causal relationship between poverty and mental illness creates a constant loop that is especially dangerous in Burundi where it is extremely difficult to escape the cycle of poverty. Poverty leads to poor mental health, which impedes the ability of individuals to pull themselves out of the depths of poverty, thus worsening their mental states. In 2019, the Mental Health Innovation Network stated that "90% of people with mental illnesses have no access to treatment, especially in [impoverished] and rural areas."

Organisations Assist

While UNICEF's mental health services in 2020 gave 160,000 Burundian children access to mental health resources, partially alleviating the issue, there are still millions of Burundians in need of mental health treatment.

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Human Health Aid–Burundi (HHA Burundi) is a non-profit that "medical students, psychologists and social workers" established in 2005. The organisation works with Burundian communities, "especially children and women who suffer from anxiety, depression, trauma and other psychosocial consequences of their war experiences," to improve "access to mental health care and psychosocial support." HHA Burundi also provides direct aid to refugees by sending clothing, food and other necessities. Through programs such as Health School and Sanitation Training in Burundi, HHA Burundi transforms lives.

In addition, UNICEF secured US$9.8 million worth of funds for Burundi in 2020 for the provision of education, food, medicine and other humanitarian needs. Aid lessens the economic and emotional strain in Burundi, therefore, contributing to positive mental health.

While addressing mental health in Burundi is a matter of urgency, several organisations are stepping in to assist. Furthermore, sport provides citizens an outlet for trauma, giving Burundians a source of hope in a war-torn country. As organisations strive to push mental health to the forefront of foreign aid, the hope is for Burundians to receive the mental health assistance they require to thrive.

– Mariam Abaza

NOTE: The Burundian population overall calibrate at 140 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness – this 'poverty in truth'. Universal free feelings orientated education is the overarching foundation to alleviating poverty and mental illness.

Tears flow inwards. Post-traumatic stress in Burundi

https://english.theafricanists.info/features/tears-flow-inwards-post-traumatic-stress-in-burundi/

4 January 2025

Following the genocide, the struggle with trauma and loss manifests as an invisible war.

Similar to the situation in Rwanda, the ethnic violence between Hutus and Tutsis continues to linger in the memories of survivors in Burundi. It is hardly talked about, and people are looking for ways to heal the scars of trauma and loss.

Dieudonné (42) often wishes he had died as well. His parents, older brother, and friends were all killed, targeted for being Hutu. In the world that was left behind, the dead seem blessed. "It's not easy for me to tell this," he says, making a cutting gesture with his hand along the side of his stomach. "They cut my mother open with a machete. The soldiers said: 'You must suffer first before we shoot you dead.'"

Helene, his seven-year-old sister, had watched and later told Dieudonné about the murder. Dieudonné himself was not present because his parents had thrown him out of the family a few months earlier to live off the streets. Dieudonné's voice falters, his eyes become wet. "This happened a long time ago, it was 1993, but the images kept haunting me and my sister. We had no life."

African wars are marked by a staggering number of victims, with hundreds of thousands losing their lives. However, the true horror extends to the millions who survive, including both victims and perpetrators. The brutal conflict between Hutus and Tutsis known from the Rwandan genocide in 1994. Burundi, which has a population of 85%t Hutu and 14% Tutsi, shares a similar past. Although the fighting is over, the suffering is not over yet.

The violence was intimate. Tens of thousands of murderers killed not from a distance with bullets and bombs, but up close in personal confrontations with machetes and clubs with spiked knobs. Neighbour against neighbour, mothers against each other's children, husbands against their wives. Half a million people were killed in the various rounds of ethnic violence in Burundi's long trail of blood since independence in 1962. The biggest massacre came in 1972, started when Hutus rebelled against the Tutsi regime, which did lead to eliminating almost all well-educated Hutus. After Tutsi soldiers shot dead the Hutu president Melchior Ndadaye in 1993, a civil war broke out between Hutus and Tutsis, with hundreds of thousands of victims. Can you continue peacefully as a nation then?

Unhealed dividing lines



After the death of his parents, Dieudonné worked his way up from street boy to student. Now he teaches at the reception centre *Oeuvre Humanitaire pour la Protection et le Developpement de l'enfant en Difficulté* (OPDE). It is located at the foot of the hills of Bujumbura and provides vocational training for the thousands of street and former rebel children. The government forbids the centre to offer overnight sleeping places for the homeless. "Then you would be taking in too many of them," sneers director T.

Poverty and war, the social fabric has been destroyed by it. "Humanity has diminished, in their anger men immediately reach for a machete. Once you have killed, it remains easy to kill," he says. "People can no longer rely on each other, especially if you belong to the other group."

What lies ahead after a genocide, when the physical suffering has ended and the survivors try to pick up their lives? In muddy camps with blue United Nations tents, international aid organisations kept hundreds of thousands of Burundian displaced people alive for years. That's where the assistance stopped. Upon their return, the government organised no trials or reconciliation attempts, there are no regular commemoration events. The country prefers to play hide-and-seek with its past, for fear that unhealed dividing lines would become visible again.

Reconciliation is about dealing with trauma, there is a common problem that requires individual solutions. In Western psychology, healing is often seen as revisiting painful memories. However, in Burundi, many people endure their pain quietly. **The country has just four psychiatrists**. In 2007, there was only one, and currently, 48 are in training.

On the hills of Bujumbura lies the *Centre Neuro Psychiatrique*, in the residential area of Kamenge where Dieudonné's parents lived. In this Catholic centre made out of red bricks, patients wait with tense muscles on wooden benches for their daily therapy. Therapist V. (48) gives them pencil and paper to draw their parents. "After the war ended, a cold war began in people's minds," he says. "Victims still encounter perpetrators, murderers avoid relatives, returning displaced persons encounter those who attacked their families with machetes in their fields. That creates new psychoses. The patients in our clinic often come from the areas where the violence was most intense. Many residents there commit suicide, sometimes dozens in a few weeks. We are a sick society." His patients share their drawings. The one of a boy shows his deceased family members in bizarre shapes.

Psychologist P. (41) looks at the lethargic patients slowly making their way to their dormitories past her office. She was born during the civil war. "With the pungent smell of corpses in the depths of

your lungs, with images on your retina of people blown to pieces by grenades, with the memory of roadblocks where victims wait, frozen, for their slaughter, these horrors brand the brain of every child," she says. Distance yourself, rationalise, is her advice, try to replace the bad images with good ones, a murder with a wedding, an explosion with a graduation party. "If that is too much effort for you, if you are unable to look at your father's murderer, perhaps you should go and live separately on another hill, as some Hutus and Tutsis do now."



Tears flow inwards

Everywhere along the side of the road from Bujumbura northwards to the city of Cibitoke, young people, mostly returned refugees, hang around aimlessly. In the distance on the mountain tops, farmers are overexploiting the last bits of vacant land with their spades, sometimes with a climbing rope tied around their waists.

N., who is employed at a psychiatric clinic in Cibitoke, tells about four women have come forward in recent days due to experiencing sexual violence within their families. "Excessive alcohol and drug abuse, family quarrels, prostitution, robberies on food kiosks, all this antisocial behaviour is caused by poverty," he states.

War, corruption and the flight of the middle class have led to extreme poverty in Burundi, the poorest country in Africa. This unites, but perhaps it also hides the trauma of the war. The title of a book by Pacifique Irankunda, a Burundian who grew up during the war, is: A man's tears flow inwards. "Here it is accepted that you do not talk about traumas," N. explains. "It is dangerous, you have to admit what you have done. So you talk along with your ethnic group, whether you are a victim or a perpetrator. Life today is already traumatic enough due to poverty."

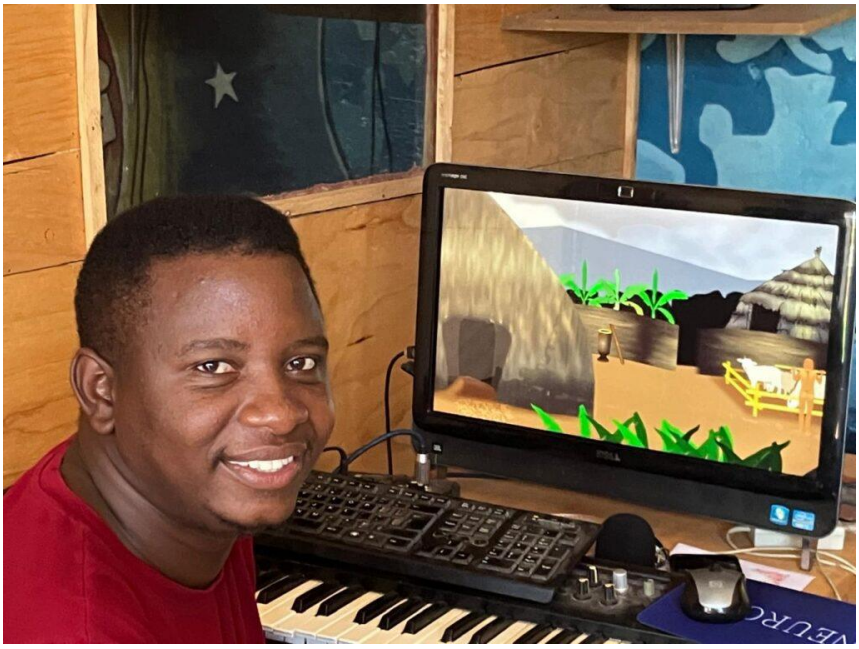
Burundi and Rwanda, following their troubled past, became heavily militarised in both society and politics. In 2015, people in Bujumbura witnessed hundreds of bodies lying in the streets once more. President Evariste Ndayishimiye's ruling party supports a violent youth militia that, after a failed coup by Tutsi officers, took to the streets with hatchets, sparking a new wave of ethnic violence.

In a better neighbourhood of Bujumbura, in a villa on a cobblestone street, musicians, writers and filmmakers gather in a studio on a Sunday afternoon. For the Hutus and Tutsis among these artists, ethnic differences do not seem to create barriers.

We Burundians never tell the truth, they start the conversation. "That is why our language has so many metaphors," explains doctor and cartoonist Arnaud Badogomba, euphemisms for non-offensive language. "When a mother hits her child, she cries out: 'don't cry'. You never show your feelings." His friend Alain Ingabire strums a guitar and sneers: "Burundians either seek revenge or become schizophrenic. But in our studio, we give people the chance to open their minds."

Arnaud Badogomba

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



New world

Badogomba creates images of reconciliation in his cartoons. Like when, long ago, people mixed a few drops of their blood, put them in beer and drank it to settle their differences. On the wall they painted Le Petit Prince. "He flew to another planet to find the best flower and when he didn't find it, he returned to cherish his own flower," Badogomba explains Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's book. "Try to improve your situation, as we do here, don't flee to another planet. We artists create a new world."

It was only two years ago that Dieudonné dared to organise a commemoration ceremony for the murder of his family. His sister Helene couldn't muster the courage and stayed away. Everyone cried, for hours. "Everyone needs someone," he says. "I'm trying to develop humane thoughts again."

In his attempts to rationalise his fantasies, he began to realise that he wasn't the only victim. "Both Hutus and Tutsis were killed, that realisation gives me the strength to carry on. Shortly after my parents died, I did not yet understand how we were all wounded inside, how difficult it is to find peace. But now a generation must rise up that frees itself from that past."



One day he got in the car and took his children to Independence Square. "I had slept on the street there. My son saw a street boy and said: 'Dad, watch out, he's a thief.' I said: my child, maybe his parents were murdered too."

Due to the sensitivity of the subject, the full names of the interviewees have not been used at the request of the editors. Thanks to Lidewyde Berckmoes, of the African Studies Centre Leiden who has been studying the intergenerational consequences of war in Burundi.

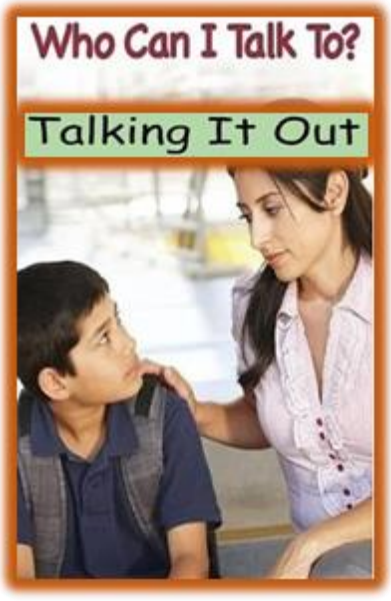
COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



Enters emotionally - is to leave emotionally!

WHAT ENTERS EMOTIONALLY IS TO BE EXPRESSED EMOTIONALLY WHILE LONGING FOR THE TRUTH TO BE KNOWN ABOUT WHAT IS BEING FELT!


AT ALL TIMES
holding on
does more
damage
than
letting go
TALK it OUT


Who Can I Talk To?
Talking It Out


LET'S TALK
IT OUT





feelings

New waY

The NEW WAY The NEW WAY

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

Our Heavenly Parents simply desires for us to ask for Their Love.

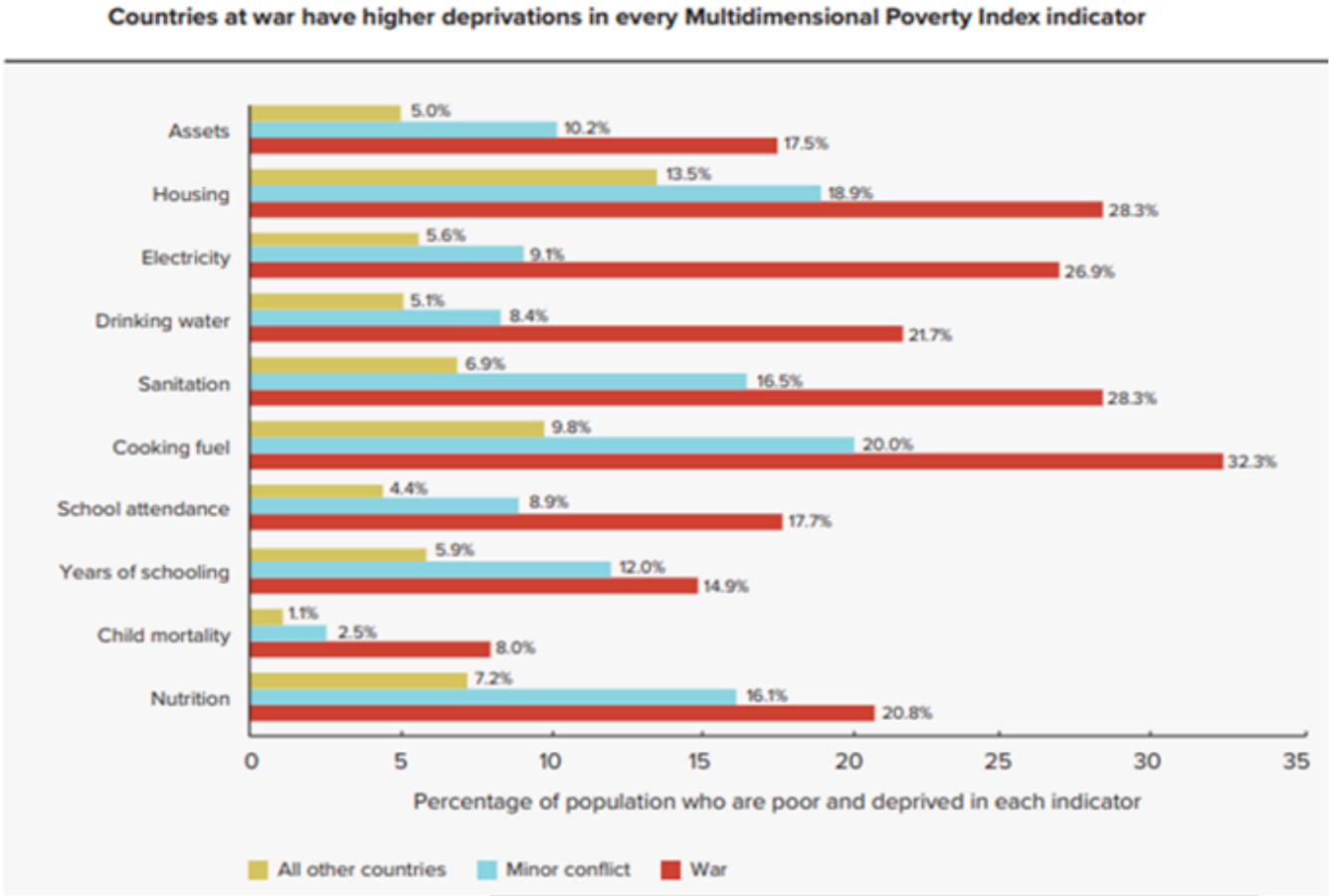
The New Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves, true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915



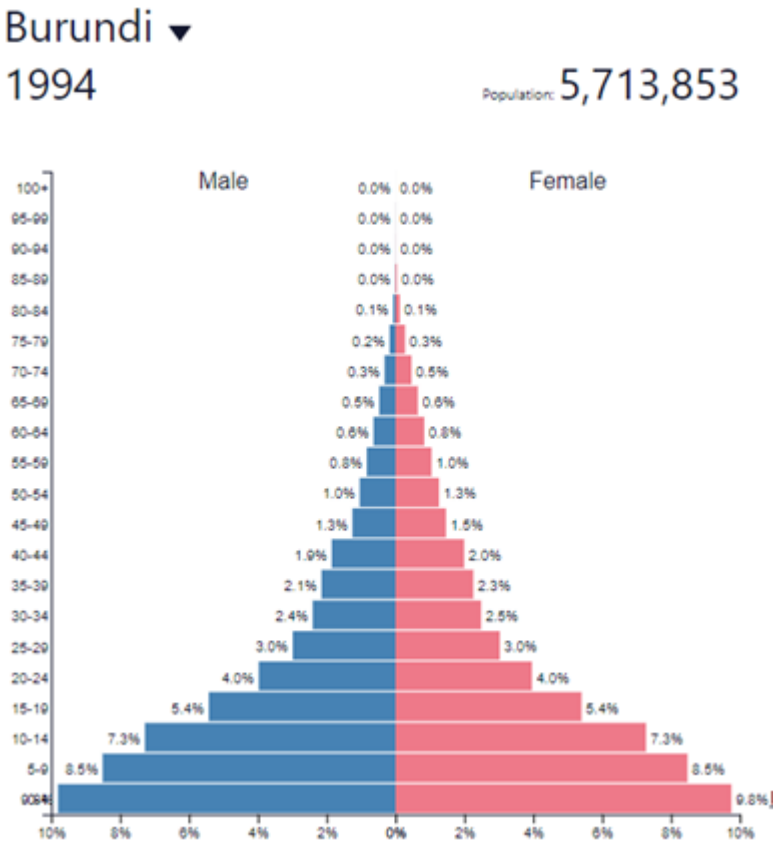
	1940 population	total deaths	Percentage of population
Belarus	9,000,000	2,290,000	25.44%
Soviet Union	104,000,000	24,000,000	23.08%
Poland	34,849,000	6,000,000	17.22%
Ukraine	42,900,000	6,850,000	15.97%
Germany	86,755,281	7,700,000	8.88%
Japan	73,114,000	2,850,000	3.90%
China	550,000,000	20,000,000	3.64%
Phillippines	17,000,000	557,000	3.28%
France	41,000,000	600,000	1.46%
Italy	43,000,000	457,000	1.06%
India	318,660,580	3,087,000	0.97%
United Kingdom	48,216,000	450,700	0.93%
Austrialia	7,000,000	40,500	0.58%
United States	132,164,569	418,500	0.32%

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF GENOCIDES

https://www.oxjournal.org/the-psychological-impacts-of-genocides/ 3 April 2024

Bailey Lanier, Lucija Ozic-Paic, Sherazade Prasetyo, Ariel Reuveni Cohen and Ariel Wang

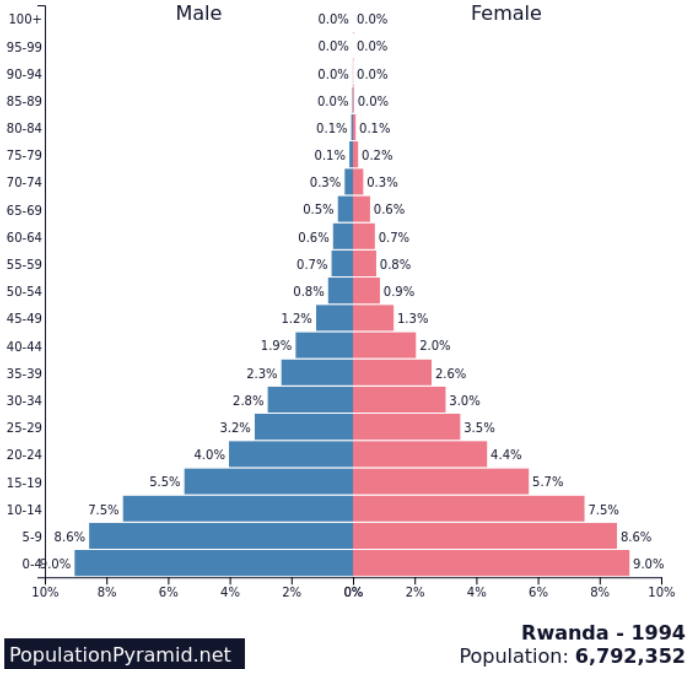
In 1994, Rwanda's population was more than 7 million people, and Burundi's population was around 6 million people, both comprising three ethnic groups: the Hutu (who made up roughly 85% of the population), the Tutsi (14%), and the Twa (1%). According to PopulationPyramid.net, the population of Rwanda in 1994 was 6,792,352, and Burunid 5,713,853.



After the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) took power in 1994, it erased references to ethnic belonging. People ceased to be Hutu, Tutsi or Twa but became Rwandan, as underscored by the campaign *Ndi Umunyarwanda* ("I am Rwandan"). This policy of ethnic amnesia was understandable. During the genocide, being identified as Tutsi meant near certain death. The new government therefore sought to resolve inter-communal animosity by simply removing references to ethnicity.

Whether or not this worked, one effect of this practice is that it has obscured the disproportionate representation of Tutsi in positions of power today. While Tutsi represent 10-15% of the population, their elites occupy the vast majority of high-level functions. Despite the outlawing of references to ethnicity, this fact is well-known in Rwanda.

From ethnic amnesia to ethnocracy: 80% of Rwanda's top officials are Tutsi. 24 November 2021. In Burundi, the situation is similar.
Https://africanarguments.org/2021/11/from-ethnic-amnesia-to-ethnocracy-80-of-rwanda-top-officials-are-tutsi/

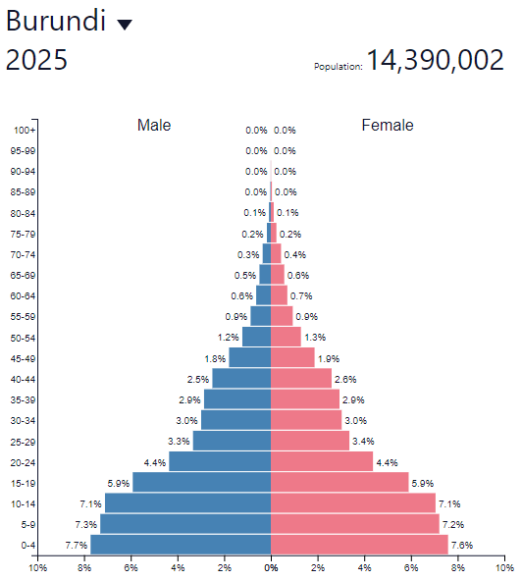


Burundi's post-conflict constitution requires ethnic balance in government: 60% of cabinet posts must go to the Hutu majority, who make up around 85% of the population, and 40% to the Tutsi minority, who constitute roughly 14%.
https://newscentral.africa/burundi-swears-in-new-cabinet/ 6 August 2025

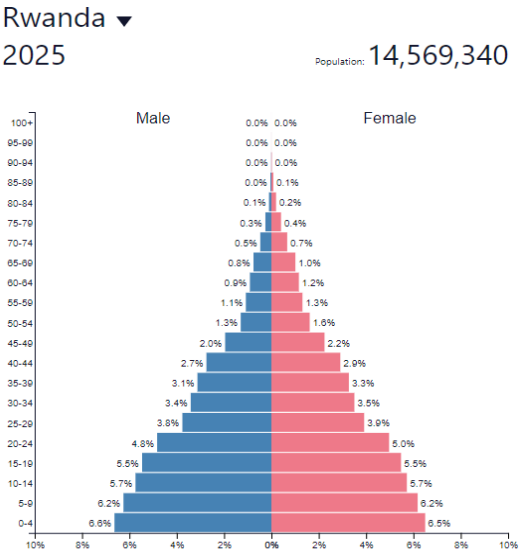
ABSTRACT

Genocide continues to scar individuals and societies globally. While its consequences are often discussed in terms of physical injuries and territorial losses, the psychological aftermath of genocide is frequently the lesser-explored terrain. The spectrum of psychological trauma that emerges from genocide is vast and includes many conditions, such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), survivor guilt, intergenerational trauma, and separation anxiety / trauma.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is arguably the most well-known and is characterised by symptoms such as flashbacks, nightmares, and anxiety. Survivor guilt often stems from hearing about or witnessing a loved one's death and thinking more could have been done to save the lives cut short, or that one's own life should have ended as well; this experience is often correlated with social isolation and depression. Intergenerational trauma occurs when trauma experienced directly is passed indirectly to subsequent generations (e.g., children, grandchildren, and beyond), affecting their perceptions of safety, tolerance towards others (especially of a specific race), or even self-worth. Separation anxiety / trauma, possibly the least researched impact of genocide, often materialises in situations where a parent and child, or two loved ones, are forcibly separated, resulting in forms of intense anxiety, recurring distress, and even physical ailments such as nausea.



This research paper aims to comprehensively examine the existence of these psychological traumas. Through an in-depth investigation, this study will explore the symptoms, causes, impacts, and types of psychological effects. Drawing on data collected from survivors, as well as empirical studies of past genocides, this paper will also examine how psychological burdens of genocide manifest and impact people's daily lives. Additionally, we will elaborate on existing solutions and treatments of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), survivor guilt, intergenerational trauma, and separation trauma, providing a glimpse into the enduring psychological impact of genocide on individuals and communities, as well as the complexities of trauma transmission, coping mechanisms, and pathways to healing.



INTRODUCTION

Genocides stand among the gravest crimes in the world. As stated in Article II of the 'Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide' by the United Nations, genocide happens when certain acts are committed against a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group with the intent to eliminate them in whole or in part. These acts include the killing of individuals or groups, or causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of a group (Matheson et al., 2022).

Genocides can manifest on various scales. History's most known genocides are extensive mass killings with mass burials, including the Rwandan genocide (1994) and the Holocaust (World War II).

The Rwandan genocide in itself saw the murder of 1 million people out of the 7.5 million total population (13.3%) (Dyregrov et al., 2000). The Holocaust, one of the most well-known genocides, refers to the murder of 6 million Jews. These acts not only violate human rights but also leave deep scars on both the nation's societal fabric and its people.

Beyond the physical toll on citizens, population demographics, poverty rates, and territorial integrity, genocide inflicts enduring psychological trauma on its victims, spanning generations. This psychological impact manifests both collectively and individually. We will explore four prominent manifestations of trauma: **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), survivor guilt, intergenerational trauma, and separation trauma.**

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) stands as one of the most researched psychological impacts of genocide. In the aftermath of the Rwandan genocide, approximately 25% of postgenocide Rwanda, or a total of 2,957 out of 11,746 of the population, suffered from PTSD (Musanabaganwa et al., 2021). This disorder consists of a wide umbrella of symptoms, often manifesting in nightmares, panic attacks, and flashbacks. Similarly, **survivor guilt** symptoms include recurring flashbacks, heightened irritability, and social isolation. Furthermore, survivor guilt has links with suicidality and is also often connected to intense cases of PTSD (Bistas et al., 2023). **Intergenerational trauma** ensues when residual pain from past experiences influences the lives of survivors, slowly shaping the values that they teach their children and affecting their development across five domains: safety, trust, esteem, intimacy, and control (Mangassarian, 2016). Conversely, **separation trauma / anxiety** manifests because of the forced separation of loved ones, leading to intense distress and pervasive worry. All four of these psychological impacts have been identified in the lived experiences of survivors of genocide, shadowing their actions, behaviour, and more importantly, mental health. Moreover, manifestations can create long-term impacts that burden the health and life of not only the direct survivors, but also their families and communities.
This study aims to show the extent of these repercussions on the lives of survivors – from causes to consequences, as well as how they reappear later in life to underscore the enduring impact of genocide on individuals and communities alike.

SURVIVOR GUILT

Survivor guilt is a psychological condition commonly associated with those who have witnessed irreversible tragedies that involve the occurrence of death. Current analysis regarding trauma-exposed populations reveals a clear correlation between declining mental health and the subconscious guilt experienced by survivors, often of various forms of war or brutal offences. Murray (2018) conducted research to address its prevalence in clinical samples, where 90% of survivors reported feelings that resemble emotional distress and negative self-appraisal. A critical review of survivor guilt by Juni (2016), conducted through the lens of the Holocaust, complies with such findings. Guilt is precisely characterised by the immoralities one ascribes to oneself, building an evaluative image that disproportionately tilts towards the negatives (Tangney et al., 2003). To further expound on this notion, guilt sprouts from an innate sense of responsibility despite the survivors having zero power over the deaths of others (Tangney et al., 2003).

Compared to other post-traumatic disorders, research literature rarely encompasses the intricacies of the condition's symptoms, such as survivor guilt. Few have attempted to study the experience thoroughly, though the familiarity of the concept has risen publicly in past decades. According to DSM-III, it was once a classified symptom of PTSD; however, the relevance of PTSD models when applied to survivor's guilt is somewhat debatable as the diagnostic criteria of survivor guilt extends beyond a mere subset of PTSD. According to Murray et al. (2021), "one may ruminate about a death but not intrusively re-experience it." It is important to note that this article only addresses the term 'survivor guilt' in situations where others have died, more specifically tailoring its effects to past

genocides, while previous papers have generalised the term in an attempt to explain guilt stimulated by less severe situations.

THEORIES

"I am living a life that should not be lived. That's where my guilt comes from because he took my place, because he stepped into my shoes and it should've been me, it would've been me…"

These were the exact words quoted from a participant in a qualitative analysis conducted by Pethania et al. (2018) in relation to survivor guilt. The submissive nature of such irrationalities that constantly disturbs the survivors as they try to make sense of their survival is a vivid illustration of their persistent guilt and disentitlement to life as concluded by the study. Participants often perceived themselves as undeserving of their current life when comparing themselves to the deceased. Guilt patterns appear to be the strongest in communal relationships, characterised by the identification of commonalities (Baumeister & Leary, 1994). Applying this to the previous study conducted by Pethania et al. (2018), the feeling of unfairness when survivors view themselves to be 'in the same boat' as the deceased is what ultimately leads to strong conviction and a sense of disbelief. Participants often reported feeling less entitled to 'living' – "I kind of feel like it was my fault really" – thus, many describe a state of merely 'existing' rather than truly 'feeling alive'.

FEATURES

Two core features of the psychological impacts of genocide are downward social comparisons and the constant pursuit of equity amongst a mutual group that experienced the same trauma. Interpersonal attachments are essential for human motivation (to survive in a satisfactory manner); belonging acts as a basis for emotional patterns (Baumeister & Leary, 1995). By 'existing' while others had their lives cut short, their sense of belonging is incomplete, especially when survivors tend to ruminate and engage in frequent comparisons. When over-benefited, many view this to be a social handicap, where one tends to minimise their visibility as being positively discriminated (Coleman et al, 1988). Survivor guilt arises from a deep sense of helplessness where survivors simply don't have the power to hide such visibilities. To many survivors, they perceive survival as being fundamentally 'wrong' (Pethania et al, 2018).

TREATMENTS

Guilt shouldn't be solely described as a psychological concept; it also branches into morality. Survivor guilt occurs when such moralities are challenged yet no pragmatic procedure can resolve the conflict. Interventions can be offered as a stand-alone treatment or integrated into Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) (Murray et al., 2021).

On the individual level, one has to accept the existential and irreversible nature of such deaths, while developing self-forgiveness. Murray et al. (2021) analysed that some individuals believe reducing their feelings of guilt is a form of disrespect and they deserve to feel guilty as they are the over-benefited group.

Survivor guilt is empathy-based guilt, thus distinguishing empathetic emotions from guilt is also largely necessary, as often empathy builds up to form guilt (O'Connor et al., 2011). Currently, empathy abides by social discipline so the challenge moving forward is for survivors to perceive their feelings of depression as empathetic instead of long-lasting guilt. This is where a therapist may aid in the replacement of submissive irrationalities experienced by patients (Murray et al., 2021). Correction of irrational beliefs is the primary task of cognitive therapy for trauma-related guilt (CT-TRG) (Kubany & Manke, 1995). Involvement of psychoeducation helps survivors rebuild their view surrounding responsibility and wrongdoings (Kubany & Manke, 1995).

CHALLENGING SOCIAL NORMS

On a broader level, social norms are "the unwritten rules of beliefs, attitudes, and behaviours that we expect (from individuals) in society" (Peck 2021), whilst conformity is a prominent group behaviour characterised by compliance with stated guidelines, sometimes enforced by law. Individual's actions are a result of not only moral considerations but also observation, as proposed by the social learning theory (Bandura, 1977). When a majority experiences survivor guilt, the guilt is likely to pass on to other survivors. To prevent this negative conformity, individualism has to be rebuilt (Okochu, 2017). Once again, this is an area where therapists may provide knowledge regarding the disadvantages of lingering in a state of guilt.

SEPARATION TRAUMA / ANXIETY

Global media tends to focus on national displacement; however, the number of internally displaced peoples has been rising at an increasing rate, creating a more local, as well as international, problem. Displacements may lead to a range of circumstances; from camps where citizens are recorded and documented, to the forced movement of a family to a new home within or outside of the country. A growing number of scientists theorise that the level of displacement is proportional to the intensity of violence (Sasse, 2020; Moore & Shellman, 2006; Davenport et al., 2003; Ball et al., 2002; Cohen & Deng, 1998; Schmeidl, 1997; Weiner, 1996; Zolberg et al., 1989; Stanley, 1987). This migration can also be the response to destruction or loss of economic stability. Displacement often leads to separation of families when part of a family unit must flee to protect themselves while others are required to remain in the native country to fight in the conflict. These factors lead to the forceful removal of important support in an individual's life and can cause emotional damage that lasts long beyond the closure of any particular conflict.

EFFECTS ON CHILDREN

During traumatic experiences of separation and displacement, children often face extreme reactions, whether in the immediate aftermath or at a later time. At the time of a tragic event, children commonly experience symptoms such as elevated levels of aggression, disinterest in activities, increased dependence on others, heightened amounts of crying, and symptoms of psychosomatic disorder. As for long lasting effects, children face much higher levels of PTSD, depression, and anxiety as they process their experiences. Another burden stems from the loss of familiar places, as this increases levels of stress and uncertainty (Bürgin et al., 2022). In preschool aged children, self-blame results from both the inability to reason the cause of conflicts and to conceptualise roles. Children of seven to eleven years of age share a similar developmental struggle of not fully comprehending the reasoning behind events, though they do have a stronger sense of perspective. These children often have high levels of anxiety and fear, as well as dependence on parental figures, and a reluctance to participate in education. Children of twelve or more years of age tend to have a greater understanding of the conflict. This often leads to a confinement of feelings within themselves in order to not appear as an additional burden. Contrastingly, others feel large amounts of anger and become resistant to their parents. Across all age groups, the sudden need for relocation creates instability and fear that can stunt the psychological and neurological development of these children (Joshi & Fayyad, 2015).

EFFECTS ON ADULTS

Separation not only affects children but also has a large impact on adults who faced separation either during wartime or experienced trauma earlier in their lives. The actual act of removal can be very traumatising; however, much of the turmoil these adults face is a direct result of the burdens placed upon them to support their families in a new place. One study follows the prevalence of depression

within a group of adults who had experienced different forms of displacement during World War II (Pesonen et al., 2007). This included participants who had spent time in foster care without the presence of a parental figure and those who were separated from their fathers, as they remained behind to fight. Pesonen et al., (2007) discovered that symptoms of depression were much more apparent in those who had experienced longer durations of separation; however, depression was prevalent both in people separated from their father figures and those placed in foster care.

In another experiment involving displaced survivors of the war in Bosnia, 11 years after the conflict took place, researchers found higher levels of mental illness and distress than in the general population (Comtesse et al., 2019). Displaced people were found to experience and express hostility years after the conflict, potentially as a result of being socialised in a place of extreme aggression and violence. Citizens who chose, or were forced, to flee during the time of war displayed a more *significant prevalence* of mental illness; however, those who stayed in their home countries experienced a much more *consistent* level of mental challenges (Comtesse et al., 2019).

PTSD

SYMPTOMS

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a disorder that often occurs in the aftermath of a traumatic experience such as being the victim of genocide. PTSD is characterised by intrusive, negative memories of the traumatic experience, usually in the form of nightmares or flashbacks; a loss of interest in doing things once enjoyed; changes in behaviour, often involving aggressive outbursts; and the tendency to repress the traumatic experience and refrain from discussions about it.

Symptoms of PTSD can be categorised as the following (Walton et al., 2017):

- Re-experiencing the traumatic event,
- avoiding anything that might trigger the traumatic event, and
- reacting to triggers with a fight-or-flight response.

In some cases, specific phobias may be developed towards specific objects or situations that may remind the victim of the traumatic experience.

Shame is also an inseparable part of PTSD symptoms, with victims often feeling shameful about the traumatic event or their opinions concerning it. Feelings of shame and guilt often have a direct relationship with the severity of the symptoms; shame caused by a traumatic experience can lead to social withdrawal, negatively affecting the victim's personal relationships (Budden et al., 2012). PTSD may lead to a high risk of suicidal thoughts or actions, as well as self-harming behaviours (Auxéméry et al., 2018). Research has shown that out of 183 participants who experienced a traumatic event, 79.0% of them were diagnosed with varying symptoms of PTSD (Walton et al., 2017).

TREATMENTS

Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) is considered to be an effective method of treating PTSD, as well as depression and other anxiety disorders (Kaczkurkin et al., 2015). CBT helps the patient find relationships between their thoughts, feelings, and behaviours. It attempts to recognise the troubled thinking patterns caused by the patient's disorder (Stallard, 2022).

Prolonged exposure therapy (PE) incorporates recalling vivid images from the patient's traumatic event, and then describing them aloud to the therapist. PE aims at having the patient digest the traumatic experience, and having new perspectives on oneself, as well as trying to shift negative perceptions to positive or neutral ones (Kaczkurkin et al., 2015). PE patients of PTSD are also advised

to visit places or perform safe activities which were avoided beforehand (Kaczkurkin et al., 2015). An analysis of the effectiveness of Prolonged Exposure therapy showed significant improvement in patients of PTSD, however not more significant than other methods of treatment (Kaczkurkin et al., 2015).

GENOCIDES' SURVIVORS

In the Holocaust, many concentration camp survivors were diagnosed with PTSD and other clinical disorders. Those diagnosed experienced nightmares about the traumatic experience, a tendency to avoid discussions about the event, and triggered fight-or-flight situations after the traumatic event. Those symptoms were present even after more than seventy years (Braker, 2023). A study conducted shows that out of 124 concentration camp survivors, the majority, if not all of them, experienced recurring symptoms of PTSD (Kuch et al., 1992). In addition, the Rwandan Genocide, or the Genocide against the Tutsi, resulted in one million deaths, with the majority of the survivors carrying the burden of PTSD (Musanabaganwa et al., 2020).

INTERGENERATIONAL TRAUMA

Intergenerational trauma refers to ongoing cycles of traumatic experiences, including symptoms, behaviours, and emotional distress (Yehuda et al., 2016). This phenomenon develops when the effects of trauma extend to children, grandchildren, and even great-grandchildren of the direct victims or survivors. In other words, intergenerational trauma is an inherited impact of emotional and psychological pain that includes both the direct consequences of trauma suffered by survivors as well as the indirect effects experienced by the next generations.

TYPES OF INTERGENERATIONAL TRAUMA

Genocide-related generational trauma takes many different forms, each having different impacts on survivors and generations that follow.

Historical trauma refers to the collective emotional and psychological traumas inherited across generations. For example, Armenian communities across the world continue to be impacted by the 1915 Armenian Genocide, in which Ottoman Turks deliberately targeted and murdered Armenians. Survivor trauma has been passed down through the generations, impacting the resilience, memory, and cultural identity of those who come after (Dadrian, 2008).

Relational trauma is another form of generational trauma that is characterised by changes in attachment styles and family dynamics. This type of trauma occurred in the 1994 Rwandan Genocide, in which **Hutu extremists murdered thousands of people who were part of the Tutsi minority**. **Due to the collapse of social ties and the loss of loved ones, victims and their children tend to have difficulties with trust, intimacy, and emotional control** (Schaal & Elbert, 2006).

Secondary trauma results from second-hand exposure to traumatic experiences of those who have survived. The Holocaust provides a clear example of how trauma may be transferred down through generations, causing successors of survivors to experience symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or other mental health illnesses (Yehuda et al., 2005).

Systemic Trauma is caused by the institutional and structural oppression that oppressed groups are subjected to over generations. An example of this type of trauma is the Native American genocide in the United States, including brutality against Native Americans, forced displacement, and a purposeful change in culture. The ongoing legacy of past injustices can be observed in the disparities and marginalisation that Native American communities continue to experience (Brave Heart & DeBruyn, 1998).

EFFECTS ON MEN AND WOMEN

Men and women who survive genocides often have to deal with particular, complex problems which will leave an impact on future generations. Individuals who have dealt with trauma, such as being exposed to violence, losing loved ones, and being uprooted, can have a significant negative effect on their mental health and social functioning (Klein et al., 2001). Survivors frequently suffer from existential anxiety, survivor guilt, and challenges dealing with traumatic events, which prevents their ability to heal and grow.

Additionally, the men specifically might find it more difficult to ask for help and manage feelings if societal expectations are 'strength' and 'toughness' (Kirmayer et al., 2011). **The obligation placed on men by society to repress their feelings is a problem that is deeply rooted in cultural norms and expectations. This expectation not only prevents men from getting the psychological care they need, but it also feeds a generational cycle of unresolved trauma and emotional repression.** These crucial effects of societal pressure on men's mental health underscore the persistent existence of heightened levels of distress and psychological symptoms. For example, research among Indigenous communities in Canada by Bombay et al., (2009) highlights how this expectation perpetuates a cycle of emotional suppression, leading to increased rates of depression, substance abuse, and suicide among Indigenous men.

On the other hand, women survivors of genocides face different challenges. They might have suffered increased rates of forced labour or sexual assault (Kellermann, 2001). After genocide, women may experience feelings of helplessness, remorse, and humiliation. The emotional burden placed on women by society's expectations of them as "nurturers" and "caretakers" may also increase their sense of obligation to ensure the well-being of their family. Such challenges, more often than not, make it harder for them to give their children support and stability, which adds to the trauma which is being passed down through generations. These burdens of trauma also frequently result in complications with emotional support and communication with their children. These issues may be transmitted to the children of survivors, sometimes manifesting as mental disorders.

The trauma of sexual assault also disproportionately impacts women. For example, women suffered extensive sexual abuse during the Bosnian War in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which resulted in long-lasting psychological scars and intergenerational trauma. Sackellares et al. (2005) explore the long-lasting effects of sexual violence on women's mental health, as high rates of depression and PTSD continue long after the conflict has finished. In addition, the memory of sexual assault and forced labour ties back to previous points as it can affect family relations and prolong trauma cycles in later generations. The experiences of survivors' children are influenced by the relationship between the challenges faced by male and female survivors, which also affect wider family dynamics.

EFFECTS ON CHILDREN

The traumatic events of parents often lead to a variety of psychological and neurological symptoms in their children who have not directly experienced the trauma. For example, the descendants of Holocaust survivors may experience higher rates of mental health conditions such anxiety, sadness, and PTSD (Yehuda et al., 2005). In fact, according to Yehuda et al. (2016), neurobiological research has shown that children of trauma survivors have altered stress-regulating brain circuits, suggesting possible pathways for the transfer of trauma-related traits. Transgenerational transmission of trauma-related behaviours may also be influenced by epigenetic changes such DNA methylation (Yehuda & Bierer, 2008).

These results show the complicated relationships between environmental factors and a person's genetic makeup which influence the psychosocial and neurological consequences of those who

have experienced intergenerational trauma. Targeted therapies, intended to lessen the negative effects of trauma on the mental health and general well-being of affected individuals and their offspring, can be improved through a more comprehensive understanding of underlying mechanisms.

DISCUSSION

Though mental health impacts of war acts such as PTSD are extensively researched, there are limited treatment options for most, if not all, of the conditions stated above. PTSD is known to have the most developed treatments, ranging from cognitive behavioural therapy to prolonged exposure therapy, however, the same level of development cannot be said about the treatments for other conditions, such as survivor guilt or intergenerational trauma. More often than not, different manifestations of psychological effects of genocide are meshed together under a wide umbrella of trauma, often labelled simply as PTSD.

While it is true that most genocide survivors experience a level of trauma or PTSD, PTSD manifests differently in different people, and there are also many other psychological impacts of genocide that become overlooked and under-researched. There are many common symptoms between different manifestations of PTSD, or even between PTSD and other psychological impacts such as intergenerational trauma. PTSD and intergenerational trauma can share certain symptoms – such as avoidance, outbursts, and feelings of blame – however, there is still a significant difference between general PTSD and intergenerational trauma, especially given that intergenerational trauma is secondary – the intensity, origin, and timeline of the trauma is different to general PTSD. Yet, most types of trauma are still treated by similar talking therapies. Targeted therapies for specific traumas are rare to find and often expensive or exclusive. This is especially evident in countries that lack the psychotherapeutic advancements needed to provide support for mental health outside of general counselling and therapy.

Due to this, an area that could be researched on further under this topic would be the treatments and curing of these conditions, as it is important to explore more effective and accessible interventions tailored to the unique needs of those suffering from various psychological impacts of genocide.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the psychological impact of genocide is a highly complex and often overlooked aspect of its impact on individuals and communities. Conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), survivor guilt, intergenerational trauma, and separation anxiety / trauma are extensively highlighted in this paper, including a range of types, symptoms, causes, and effects. By drawing on survivor testimonies and evidence, it underscores the enduring nature of psychological trauma. This paper also emphasises the available treatments and therapies, such as cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), prolonged exposure therapy (PE), and psychoeducation, that aim to address the ongoing struggles affecting the lives of innocent people caused by the four psychological effects.

This research begins a comprehensive investigation into the existence of psychological traumas that result from conflict and potential ways to address their causes, symptoms, and effects. Through in-depth research based on data from survivors and research on past conflicts, **it is evident that the psychological effects of genocide impact the lives of individuals and communities in a broad and ongoing manner.** By shedding light on these issues, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the enduring impact of genocide, and paves the way for effective strategies for healing and recovery.

Addressing Mental Health in Burundi

https://reliefweb.int/report/burundi/addressing-mental-health-burundi 21 April 2022

Since 2000, HealthNet TPO has been supporting the mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of people living in Burundi. By training health professionals to detect and treat mental health issues, we aim to make mental healthcare accessible for all.

Mental healthcare for all

The notion of mental health is still struggling to find its place in communities in Burundi. Mental health has long been relegated to the realm of taboo and superstition. The tendency is to consider mental illnesses, that are unknown to the population, as supernatural sufferings that can only be cured by spiritual interventions or by resorting to traditional medicines and rituals. People living with mental health issues are stigmatised and often held responsible for their illness. For these reasons, people are marginalised, ignored and become invisible to a society that fears them.

Within the Twiteho Amagara programme, we support the national strategy of the Minister of Health to integrate mental health and psychosocial support services within existing local health facilities. Through training we build the capacity of healthcare providers to recognise the signs of mental health issues, refer for specialist care and treat through psychosocial support. The training also includes actions for prevention including self-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration to help people connect once more with their communities. More than 2,500 doctors, nurses and community health workers are now better equipped to support patients with their mental health.

Testimonial from a Doctor

Dr. Kwizera Richard, a general practitioner working at the hospital in Kayanza, told us about his professional experience before and after his training.

"Before when I saw a patient with mental health issues, I wasn’t prepared, I didn’t know what to do!

But now I am proud. Thanks to HealthNet TPO who delivered a three-week training, I have since referred three patients and I have supported four people myself.

I am better equipped now and I know how to react to a given situation.

The training on mental health has allowed me to be enlightened on the particularity of these kind of illnesses and the delicacy it needs to treat them."

WE DO NOT EXPERIENCE the DEATH of OUR PHYSICAL BODY!

Nanna Beth, 3rd Celestial Heaven, John's grandmother. Friday, 5 January 2018

"Many people, as you understand, are heavily controlled by their minds, however with such an intense and different experience such as death, and with all the up-rushing new feelings – good and bad because of it, that control can be severely shaken, which is all part of what needs to happen and what is good about dying, all so new feelings and a new life path can evolve – because that's what it's about after all – setting out on a whole new life. And doing so, whether you want to do it or not. So the sooner one accepts that it's the end and a new beginning, which is often much easier said than done, then the mind can settle down into its newly adjusted controlling track, happy to deal with the new feelings being stimulated by the new environment."

Currently the whole of Creation exists for the ascension of mortal souls from their earth planets to Paradise. It's all one vast Grand Ascension Scheme. With all the higher and lower spiritual Daughters and Sons, together with all the many different angels and other universal spirit personalities, and even including nature and our very own pets, assisting women and men with their Ascension Journey. It being: and Ascension of Truth. Everything we do is done to help us grow in truth. (Only everything we do in our negative state is to deny ourselves our truth from our feelings, which is why we have to do our Healing.) All women and men are ascending (or growing) in truth through their experiences. And as we grow in truth by looking to our feelings to show us that truth, so we're ascending, moving inwards and upwards through all the worlds and spheres of the Grand Universe to one day arrive on Paradise and meet our Heavenly Parents. God is providing us, Their children, with this spiritual journey called our Ascension of Truth. And by living true to our feelings, so we are progressing on our true Spiritual Path – our Ascension Path.

Live true to your feelings, and you ARE living true, not only to your own soul, but also true to God's soul. So doing your Healing by honouring all your feelings, IS living the will of God. And being fully Healed, IS living even more truly the Will of your Mother and Father.

Humanity is to pursue the pathway for Truth through one's soul based feelings, this is the right pathway. However, humanity commences its journey founded on natural love, which we now know is to be perfected through one's Feeling Healing process and then made divine through asking for and receiving our Heavenly Parents' Divine Love.

For 200,000 years, **humanity** has pursued the pathway of the Mind, being that of the brain, this is the wrong pathway. The Mind is the pathway for Angels and that of all of Nature.



We awake upon a soft white bed to be greeted by those who have been close to us during our life on Earth – family and friends. There may spirit personalities in attendance, all to comfort and support us upon our wakening. We wake up on a fluffy white bed within an environment not all that much dissimilar to that of a convalescent home or hospital without all the devices and electronic systems.



We have no recollection whatsoever of what transpires from the time we leave our physical body to the moment that we wake up on a soft bed being welcomed by people and voices that we recognise.



We may have lingered a little or a bit more than a little in time observing our physical body once we separated from it and then come awake with family members and friends being present.

We do not experience the death of our physical body!

We do not experience the death of our physical body! Even if you fell off a three story building and death was certain then your angelic companions would separate the cords connecting your spirit body to the physical body before your body impacts with the ground – you might observe your body dying but you will not experience the pain of it.

For example: when Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Jesus of Nazareth, suicided by using his rope like belt, tying it to a rock and then jumping over the cliff edge into the rubbish dump, outside of Jerusalem, only to find the rope coming off the rock; he subsequently observed his body smash on the rocks below, he did not experience the pain of the death of his body.

When the cords are separated between the spirit body and the physical body, THEN the physical body will die, and along with it, all pain. It is by us separating from the physical body that life within the physical body ceases. It is not the other way around.

This is so for all of nature. Even when an antelope is trapped by a predator such as an alligator or lion, should the engagement be certain of death then the antelope's nature spirits will separate the life force from the antelope and consequently the drawn out death of the physical body is not felt by the antelope.

For some of us, we may linger in our astral body / spirit state and watch the proceedings and goings on around our dead physical body before commencing the full transition process into the spirit Mansion Worlds. Our two 'angels of death' manage the whole death and dying process while we are in a state of total unawareness, then awakening our consciousness within the spirit arrival room, as we wake up conscious in our pain-free spirit body.



Once separation of the spirit body from the physical body takes place, there is NO returning to the physical body. Life of the physical body is now impossible. No other entity can enter that physical body. Its life experience is over.

It is our soul that orchestrates everything. It is our soul that brings about the spirit body which becomes the template for the physical body at conception. The physical body is the vessel for individualisation of the personality. And should that be for a fleeting moment – then the unborn child will become spirit born to have its equivalent 'physical life experience' all within the 1st spirit Mansion World.

Following separation from the physical body, there is no tunnel or light that is followed. These are impressions that relate to out of body experiences or near death experiences which do not represent actual death of the physical body. There is no one that has consciously experienced their transition to an arrival hall in the 1st spirit Mansion World. There are numerous adjustments being made to the spirit body during the transition from the physical world to the 1st spirit Mansion World through which the angels in attendance require the personality to be unconscious. This is also the case when a personality transitions from any of the spirit Mansion Worlds to a higher Mansion World. However, that is not the case when we transition from the highest Mansion World, the 7th, to the 1st of the Celestial Heavens – that is a journey to embrace and talk about for the rest of eternity. Transitioning into the Celestial Heaven is the time of the fusing of your Indwelling Spirit / Thought Adjuster with your soul. Your Indwelling Spirit is a fragment of our Heavenly Mother and Father's Soul – we become in continual commune with God and that is when we begin our Celestial life!



We are not our physical body. We are spirit personalities having a physical experience. Propagation of children only occurs within the physical environment. However, should we want to experience raising a family, this we can do within the spirit Mansion Worlds by adopting physical foetuses, babies and young children who've died, becoming 'spirit born children' – there are presently 78 million aborted children and about 30 million miscarried children each year.



Life is all about experiences and the feelings that arise from such experiences.

Throughout the 200,000 years of the Rebellion and Default, all of humanity has suppressed their feelings and embraced their minds.

We are now to embrace our feelings and have our minds follow. When we embrace our Feeling Healing with Divine Love then we can heal ourselves of the Rebellion and Default and progress into the Celestial Heavens.

Oh, and even though we have no reproductive organs, we continue to be able to have sexual experiences throughout our spirit world life! That will give you something to investigate!



Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then the Library Download page, scroll down to Medical, Death & Dying and click on to open:

- Pascas Care Death & Dying Transition.pdf
- Pascas Care Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation.pdf
- Pascas Care Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie.pdf

Life After Death



We are more alive than ever – when we are dead!

The life after death is no different in the essentials than the mortal existence.

However, our capabilities are about three fold of what it is when now as we are living in the physical. We may come to look upon our physical body as though we are living as a potato, or maybe like we are living in and through a heavy rubber suit. Even being the Michelin man may come to mind.

Our physical brain is the interface between our spirit body mind and our physicalness, thus upon death of our physical body we lose nothing! Our personality remains as we know it and life is far more fulfilling in the spirit Mansion Worlds than living on Earth. We all arrive in the 1st Mansion World.

Every mortal gain is a direct contribution to the enrichment of the first stages of the immortal survival experience. Everything we do in this life which is good contributes directly to the enhancement of the future life – as it does now throughout our physical life! Death is definitely not to be feared, because what awaits us on the other side is a much more amenable way of life, even if it is still presently all within the Rebellion and Default.



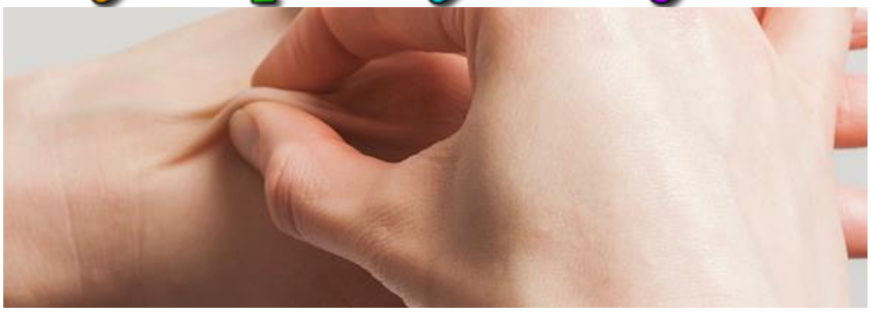


While we are living on Earth, we are spirits having a physical experience! Our physicalness restricts our capabilities to around one third.



People in spirit - 'spirits' - are the same as they were in the physical.

Try the pinch yourself test!



When you become a spirit, try the pinch test by using your fingers to pinch your other arm – you will still have two arms when in the spirit worlds!

You will find that the tensile strength and texture of your spirit body skin will feel the same as it did to you when you were living on Earth. Now that you are in a foreign world, so to speak, nothing much will have changed – well I guess that is an understatement!

There is even spirit world gravity – so you will not go floating off into space!

And then look in the mirror!



Yes, you will see yourself, you will not be invisible as you will be to us who remain on physical Earth.

But you will start to de-age! It is gradual. But you will slowly and progressively look a little younger. The more you have addressed your childhood suppression and repression through Feeling Healing, then the more apparent to you it will be that you are beginning to look younger than you were when living in the physical on Earth. That is, of course, that you were in your later years when you died. Generally speaking, as you ascend through the Feeling Healing worlds you will progressively move to looking and feeling as though you are in your mid- thirties.

And no more physical discomfort. However, mental and emotional issues continue until we complete our Feeling Healing. Our Feeling Healing can be started while we are living on Earth. Thus, as our mind is within our spirit body, then emotional issues begin to abate as we progress with our Feeling Healing which we can begin and do when in the physical here on Earth.

Passing into the spirit worlds is a time for Celebration!

Country Profiles Burundi

https://migrants-refugees.va/country-profile/burundi/

A. Executive Summary

Burundi is densely populated, even though it is the least urbanized country in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a 13.7% urban population. It is a young and mostly rural country, with almost half of the population below 15 years old and 64% under the age of 25. Its Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.433, and it is ranked at 185 out of 189 countries.

Agriculture is the backbone of Burundi's economy and more than 90% of the population depends on it for livelihood. The country is often experiencing food shortages, and this is a major issue in Burundi, with 53% of children under 5 stunted by higher levels of malnutrition. Some of the causes of food scarcity are rapid population growth, vulnerability to climate-related shocks, poor access to clean water and other basic services, putting the country in an extremely difficult position by thwarting any economic growth and increasing its dependence on humanitarian assistance. Since April 2021, 14% of the population (1.61 million) has faced a real emergency and crisis levels of food insecurity.

Despite its stretched resources, Burundi is a host to about 80,000 refugees mostly from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Many former Burundian refugees are also returning home (about 60,000 already did it in 2021), adding more pressure to the already unstable situation of the country because of poor resources.

B. Country Profile

I. Basic Information

Burundi is a landlocked country in East Africa, surrounded by Rwanda to the North, Tanzania to the East, the Democratic Republic of Congo to the West, and Lake Tanganyika to the Southwest. It has a total surface area of 27,830 sq km, with a population of 11.8 million (14.4 million in 2025), of which 50.4% are women. It is one of the most densely populated countries in the Great Lakes region. In 2019, the Burundian parliament voted to make Gitega the political capital of the country, moving it from Bujumbura. It has two official languages – Kirundi (29.7%) and French (0.3%). Other languages include Swahili and English. The country has three main ethnic groups – Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa. Burundi has a large Christian population. The religious demographics are as follows, Roman Catholic 62.1%, Protestants 23.9%, Muslim 2.5%, other 3.6%, and unspecified 7.9%.



II. International and Internal Migrants

Current internal migration in Burundi consists mainly of rural-urban movements. Even though it is the least urbanised country in the Horn, Eastern, and Central Africa region, it is one of two countries with the fastest-growing rural-urban population (5.7% urbanisation rate). Rural-urban migration in Burundi is primarily determined by young people looking for employment opportunities in urban areas. The majority of the urban dwellers (58%) lives in under-resourced and unplanned urban areas, often lacking basic services like affordable and adequate health care, education, water sanitation and waste

management, and mobility and transportation options. The under-resourced nature of the unplanned areas has exacerbated poverty of the people residing in them.

Burundi has a positive net migration rate of 2.6%. International migrants in Burundi come predominantly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (167,768), followed by Rwanda (64,363) and Tanzania (28,008). Other international migrants come from Kenya (1,032) and Uganda (891).

III. Emigration and Skilled Migration

The primary destination countries for Burundi emigrants are Tanzania (87,099), Rwanda (64,501), Uganda (45,345), DRC (39,062) and Canada (7,474).

Regarding the number of skilled Burundians living abroad, there is no clear data. Burundian emigrants are viable partners in nation-building, and, as individuals and collectively (diaspora organisation), they offer much in terms of monetary support and in sharing their knowledge and skills, especially in the health and education departments. For example, the Burundian Diaspora in Denmark (DBD) supports development efforts in Burundi through projects for children, education, health, poverty reduction, and protection for human rights. There is also IZERE-Hollande that, among other things, provides surgical services, that meet Dutch standards to correct cleft lips and palates, sports development, and social investment through MURYANGO Brickyard. They send money to their families and finance the construction of important infrastructures like hospitals, schools, and hotels. However, there is no record of how large this cash flow is. In 2017, for instance, the World Bank reported that there was an estimated inward remittances flow of US$33.51 million.

IV. Forced Migrants (internally displaced persons, asylum seekers, and refugees, climate displaced people)

Burundi is more of a refugee sending country than a receiving one. By October 2021, there were 266,351 Burundian refugees living in Tanzania (126,534), Uganda (51,410), Rwanda (47,806), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (40,601). Since 2017, when the assisted returnee programme began, more than 180,000 Burundian refugees have voluntarily returned home from Tanzania, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, and Uganda.

Most of the refugees hosted in Burundi come from the Democratic Republic of Congo (about 80,000 registered urban and camp-based refugees). Burundi has an encampment policy concerning refugees and asylum seekers, placed in **5 refugee camps and 8 transit facilities**. Among different services provided for them, refugees have access to primary health care.

There were 115,981 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Burundi identified by the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), and their displacement was determined by natural disasters (83%), especially flooding, and 17% for other reasons, such as conflict or violence. Bujumbura Mairie and Bujumbura Rural recorded the highest number of displacements – 26,891 and 17,079 respectively, and Gitega and Mwaro recorded the lowest, 390 and 84 respectively. Most IDPs live in host communities (94%), while a small fraction lives in sites (5%) and collective centres (1%). The vast majority is younger than 18 years old and 54% is female.

V. Victims of Human Trafficking

The government of Burundi and other international organisations are at the forefront of fighting human trafficking. Because of the high unemployment rate and with **65% of Burundians living below the poverty line**, victims of human trafficking are mostly children and young adults, as they are easily misled and exploited for monetary gains. Burundi is a Tier 2 country and does not entirely meet the minimum standards for the eradication of human trafficking despite its efforts to do so. According to the 2021 US State Department TIP report, the government identified 174 victims of trafficking, of whom 45 were located in China, Oman, Saudi Arabia, and Tanzania; 133 instead were on route to the Middle East, and 16 on the way to Tanzania. All 174 victims were referred to governmental or NGOs

shelters, while child victims were sometimes placed into foster care where they were provided with psychosocial assistance and care. The Burundian government in collaboration with foreign countries also repatriated 134 victims from abroad and provided legal and consular assistance to them, including facilitating their return and reintegration into their host communities. The government identified 101 female victims during a raid in 2020. In 2020, an international organisation and its partner identified 25 victims of human trafficking, 6 children – all victims of labour exploitation repatriated from abroad, and 17 children identified on route to Tanzania. Another international organisation identified an additional 403 child victims including, 361 boys and 42 girls.

VI. National Legal Framework

At national level, the Government of Burundi in collaboration with IOM is working towards the establishment of a National Labour Migration Policy, aiming at providing longer-term protection and good governance for migrant workers. Ordinance no. 530-443 (July 4, 2009) – on the implementation of Law no. 1/32 (November 13, 2008) on asylum and refugee protection in Burundi and on the composition, organisation and functioning of the Consultative Commission for Foreigners and Refugees and the Appeal Committee – among other things, seeks to ensure the physical, material, legal, and administrative protection of asylum seekers and refugees. There is also the Protocol for the creation of a permanent framework for the consultation on the protection of displaced persons, which among other things seeks to share information on the protection of displaced persons and determines preventative measures. There is also Law no. 1/28 (October 29, 2014) on the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and the Protection of Victims of Trafficking.

Burundi is a member of several regional organisations, for example, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (CMESA), East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, and International Conference on the Great Lakes Countries (ICGLR), which has as one of its priorities to facilitate the movement of people within the region.

At continental level, Burundi is a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees and its 1967 protocol, the 1969 AU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugees Problems in Africa. In January 2020, during a Regional Ministerial Forum organised by IOM in Nairobi, the Government of Burundi signed an agreement to harmonise labour migration policies from the East and Horn of Africa, making it harder for human traffickers to exploit young people looking for work in the Great Lakes Countries.

Also at international level, Burundi is a signatory of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

VII. Main Actors

The State

The two ministries responsible for migration issues in Burundi are the Ministry of Interior, which determines the patterns and trends of migration, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation, which engages with the diaspora for development in Burundi. Within the Ministry of Interior, there is the National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (*Office National de Protection des Réfugiés et des Apatrides* – ONPRA) that is responsible for the determination of the refugee status.

Under the supervision of the Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation, there is Burundi's Diaspora Organisation overseeing relations between the diaspora and Burundi. Both – the Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – emphasise the contributions of the diaspora in the development of projects of Burundi.

International Organisations
The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) are the most important international agencies dealing with migration-related issues in Burundi. The UNHCR works with the government of Burundi (Ministry of Interior, Patriotic training and local Development, Ministry of Public Security and collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and other partners – World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Food and Agricultural Programme (FAO), World Health Organisation (WHO), the joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAID) – to provide security, social, legal, health, and livelihood assistance to people in need including refugees in Burundi.

Other UNHCR regional partners include the International Conference on the Great Lakes Countries (ICGLR) and African Union (AU), helping to develop the policy framework to facilitate the movement of people within the region. UNHCR implementing partners include the *Office National et de Protection des Refugies Apatride* (ONPRA), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Caritas Burundi, the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) Refugee Education Trust (RET), Red Cross, and *Gruppo di Volontariato Civile*. IOM focuses, instead, on refugee resettlement and reintegration, and works with the government in areas of migration policies and research.

Other organisations
The Ubuntu Centre, in partnership with the Catholic Church through research and other activities (drama, psychosocial counselling, peace education, and media programmes), promotes peace and reconciliation in Burundi. Recently, they included socio-economic development projects like housing, goat farming, and training in project management.

The Association of Female Lawyers of Burundi (AFJB) offers counselling, legal advice, information on rights, drafting of legal documents, legal support, and legal assistance.

The Association for the Defence of Refugee Rights (ADR), *Ligue Burundaise des Droits de l'Homme*, Nibitegeka & Co. Advocates, and *Avocats Sans Frontieres* in partnership with other human rights organisations, provide representation for and advocate on behalf of refugees safeguarding the protection of their fundamental human rights (civil, political, economic, and social).

Using human rights and good governance education, the Initiative for Peace and Human Rights (ipeace) provides assistance to communities and individuals in Africa's Great Lakes Region to achieve sustainable peaceful coexistence.

Solidarite d'Action Pour la Paix/Grands Lacs (SAP/GL) identifies refugee and returnee victims of torture and provides counselling, psychosocial assistance, and medical treatment in its clinic in Bujumbura. SAP also promotes vocational, technical, and basic micro-business skill training. Rema Ministries provides social support through community sensitisation programmes to refugees, returnees, and disadvantaged people in Burundi.

The Catholic Church
The Catholic Church is widespread in all over Burundi and has a number of organisations, assisting migrants, refugees, internally displaced people, and returnees.

The Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) provides psychosocial, educational, and livelihood support to the vulnerable population. For example, in the provinces of Bujumbura, Ruyigi, and Muyinga, JRS facilitates formal and informal education in the **camps of Kinama and Musasa in Muyinga, and Bwagiriza in Ruyigi** where more than 32,000 Congolese families are settled. In Bujumbura, with the support of Fund For Women, some 300 urban refugees (mostly girls) have access to public education and livelihood training, promoting their integration within the local communities. Also, JRS

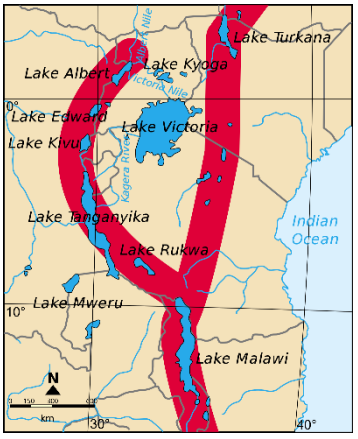
implements early childhood development, sports, and leisure activities to enhance psychosocial welfare for refugee children living in camps.

Caritas Burundi – in its move to bring about a reunited society in which human dignity is paramount, and the rights of everyone are respected, especially the poorest, the most vulnerable, the excluded, and the oppressed – together with its partners provides support for agricultural growth, health, and nutrition, career development, and psycho-social accompaniment to refugees with mental health-related problems.

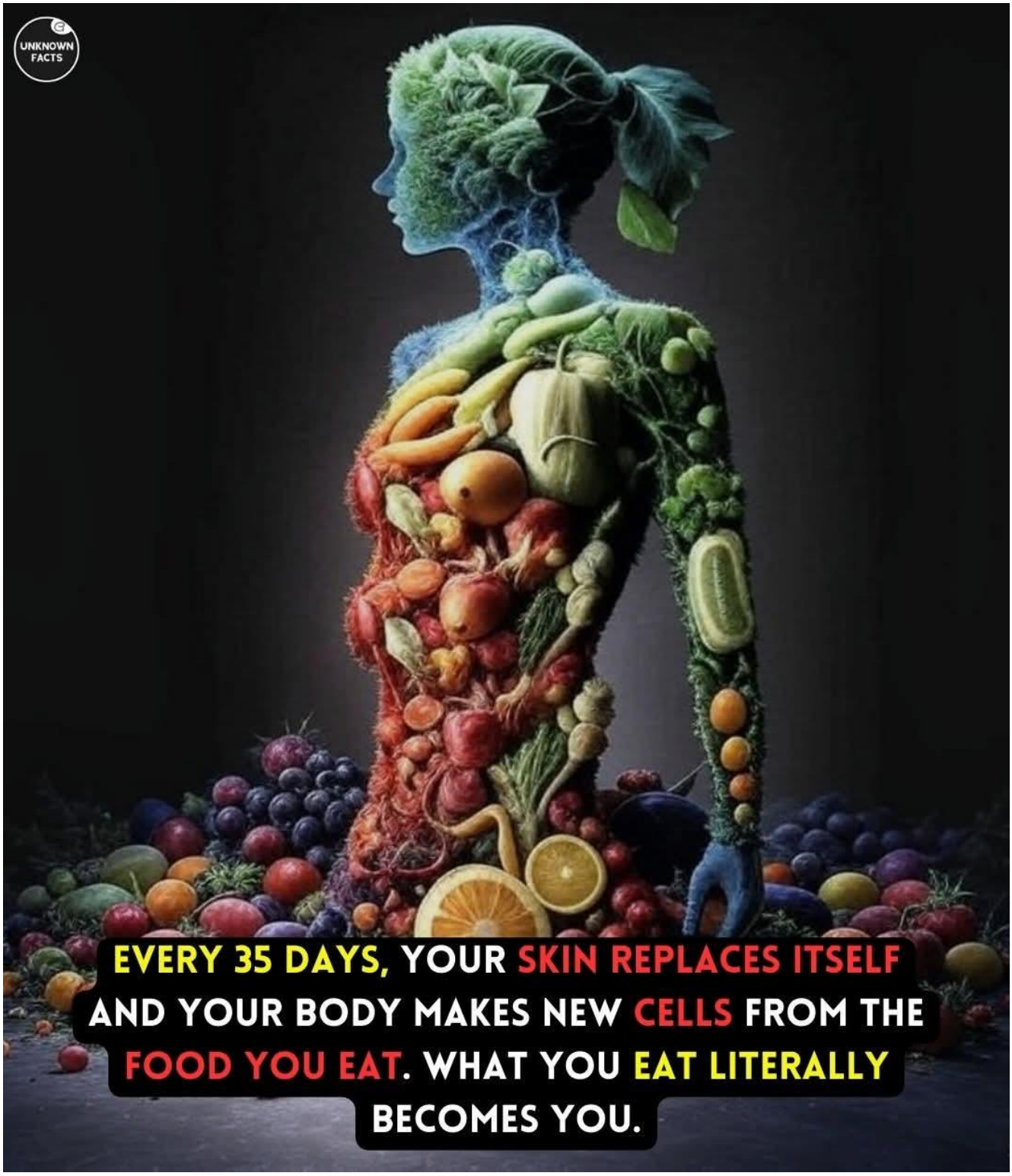
Caritas partners include The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Malaria and Tuberculosis, UNHCR, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, GAVI, CRS, The World Bank, Caritas Netherland (Cordaid), Trocaire (Caritas Ireland) Caritas Austria, Caritas Italy, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health and the Fight Against Aids, the French Embassy, and USAID. In the health domain, Caritas supports people affected by AIDS through psychosocial counselling, and has implemented a Prevention of Transmission from Mother to Child (PTMC) programme in 11 hospitals, 2 maternity wards, and 87 health centres of the Catholic Church in Burundi. Caritas also provides nutritional resources for people at special risk to over 3,000 individuals.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in Burundi serves vulnerable people, by coordinating complex and multi-sectoral emergency and development programmes. Together with its partners, CRS projects focus on youth empowerment and social cohesion. For example, CRS Dukire Tubane Project which implements the People-to-people (P2P) programme draws diverse youth from across Burundi's political, social, and ethnic divides to break down divisions by emphasising commonalities, developing a shared vision for the future to attain social cohesion. The project also works along with local authorities in addressing development challenges including unemployment; for example, through its *Ikawa Yacu* Project which complements the *Amashiga* Programme, in the area of coffee production in Muyinga, engages and encourages youth to be involved in the coffee production business for sustainable development. At the verge of abandonment before the launch of *Ikawa Yacu*, the 4,035 participating households are now farming 8,456 fields containing 994,147 coffee trees. There is also the *Amashiga* Programme and the Development Food Assistance Programme (DFAP), working in all 7 municipalities of Muyinga, across 809 different communities, with the aim of providing sustainable nationally replicable improvements in child nutrition designed for these three integrated purposes – nutrition, agriculture, and governance.

Child protection and psychological support are provided by Malteser International together with local partners, especially in the areas of Rutana, Makamba, and Muyinga, where more refugees continue to return. Two homes have been funded by Malteser International in Bujumbura and Ngozi for children to receive protection and support.



Food insecurity in Burundi is a major issue, as 53% of children under the age of 5 suffers from stunted growth caused by poor infant feeding, inadequate food, and a low-quality diet. The Salesian Missions in Burundi provide access to nutrition to more than 800 youth in three different run programmes, funded by the Salesian Missions and Rise Against Hunger. For example, 750 students in Don Bosco High School receive three balanced meals a day, Don Bosco Buterere Youth Centre provides food, shelter, and education for youth and orphans once living on the street, and in the first, second, and third quarter of 2019, more than 1,200 students attending Lycee Don Bosco, located in Bujumbura, had better nutrition.


UNKNOWN FACTS
EVERY 35 DAYS, YOUR SKIN REPLACES ITSELF AND YOUR BODY MAKES NEW CELLS FROM THE FOOD YOU EAT. WHAT YOU EAT LITERALLY BECOMES YOU.

Refugee camps in Burundi: between hunger, disease and shattered hope

https://www.sosmediasburundi.org/en/2025/07/20/refugee-camps-in-burundi-between-hunger-disease-and-shattered-hope/ 18 July 2025



SOS Médias Burundi

Buhumuza, 18 July 2025 – In Burundi, refugee camps are facing an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. The drastic reduction in aid, the suspension of resettlement programs, and soaring market prices have made life virtually unbearable for thousands of people.

Since the World Food Program (WFP) gradually cut food rations, the situation has deteriorated considerably. Rations have been cut in half, and their total elimination is scheduled for November.

"Before, we could still get by with what we received. "Now, with only 50% of the rations, we eat once a day, sometimes nothing," says Mugisha, a refugee who has been living in the Kinama camp in Buhumuza province (eastern Burundi) for several years.

Poverty forces many families to sell part of the meagre aid they receive to buy other essentials, including soap, clothes, and kitchen utensils. The monthly amount paid to some families—around 23,000 Burundi francs (US$7.70 per month)—is not enough to cover basic needs.

"I went to the hospital with my sick son. I was told there was no medicine. With the 23,000 Burundi francs we receive, I have to choose between feeding my children or buying medicine," says Anicet, a Congolese refugee who did not want his camp named.

Access to healthcare has become a luxury. Due to the lack of available medicines in UNHCR partner health facilities, refugees have to resort to pharmacies, which is virtually impossible for the majority of them. This situation exacerbates malnutrition and disease in the camps.

Since Donald Trump's second term in the White House and the implementation of more restrictive immigration policies, departures to the United States have been frozen.

"We'd been waiting our turn for years. We had passed the interviews, all that remained was the departure date. Everything stopped on January 27, as soon as Trump's restrictive measures took effect. We had borrowed money to prepare for the trip. I abandoned the small income-generating activity I was doing, thinking I would leave soon. After the suspension was announced, I fell into extreme poverty," says Claude, a disillusioned refugee.

This measure has affected many families whose applications were already well advanced. The lack of a credible alternative increases their despair.

Added to this is rampant inflation in the markets near the camps. The prices of basic goods have skyrocketed, making even the simplest foods inaccessible.

"Before, 10,000 francs (US$3.33) was enough to buy a bowl of sweet potatoes at the market. Today, you need double or even triple that. Everything has increased, except what we receive," laments Consolatrice, also a refugee in Kinama.

Burundi is home to more than 90,000 Congolese refugees, mainly from South Kivu province in eastern Congo.

In this context, survival is a daily struggle. Calls for help are increasing, but the international community seems to turn a blind eye. Burundian authorities, however, remain silent, while the camps are becoming pockets of extreme vulnerability.

Without a rapid resumption of humanitarian aid and resettlement programs, the refugee camps in Burundi risk sinking into an even more terrible crisis.

BURUNDI REFUGEE RESPONSE – IMPACT of DRC CRISIS



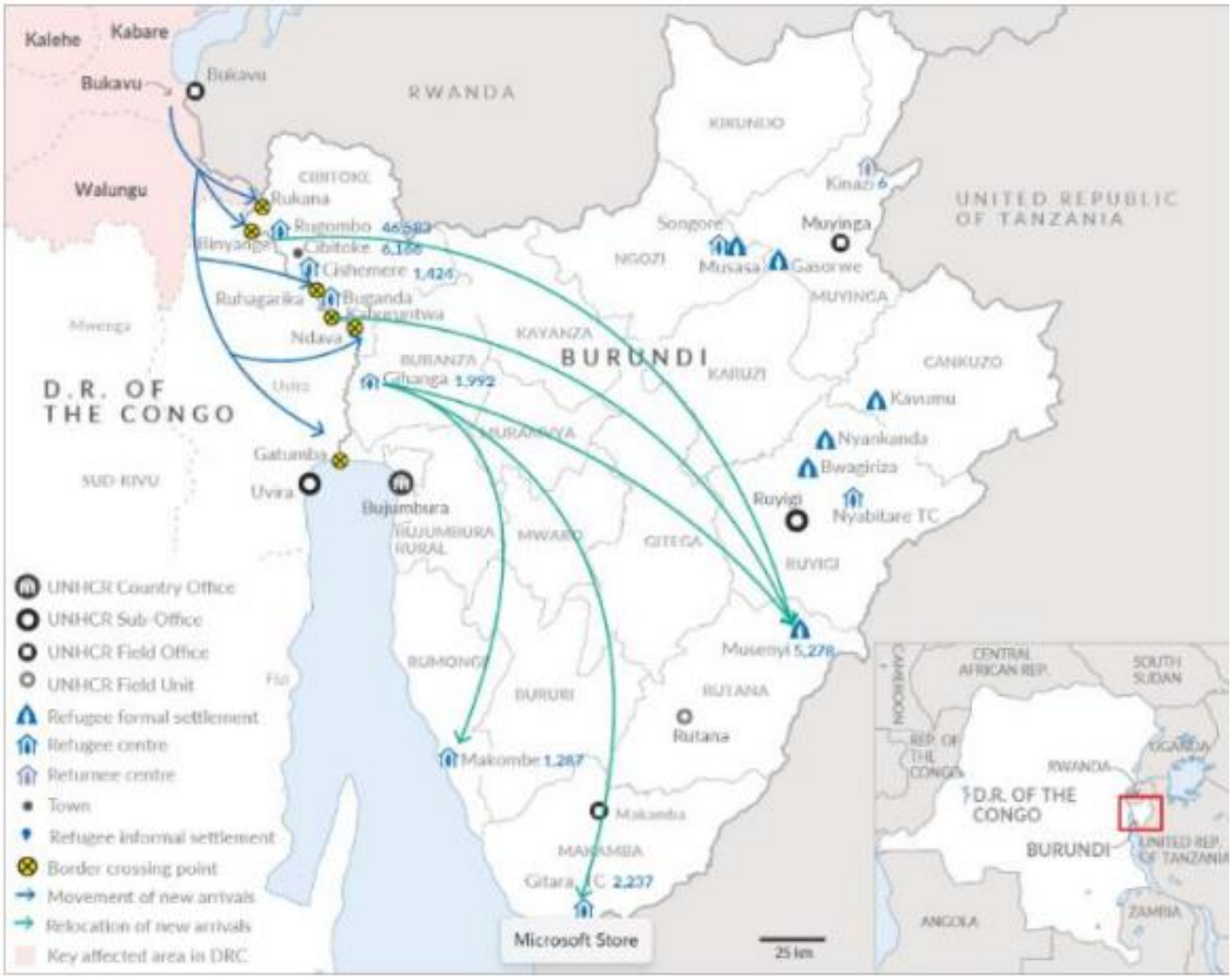
https://www.unicef.org/media/168801/file/UNICEF%20Burundi%20Refugee%20Response%20FLASH%20UPDATE%20No.2.pdf.pdf 28 February – 14 March 2025

Situation Update

• **66,445** people have crossed from DRC into Burundi since the beginning of 2025, fleeing the ongoing armed conflict in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (DRC). Out of those, **more than 55,000**

(85%) arrived after 14 February 2025. There are about 128,000 refugees and asylum seekers from DRC in Burundi.

• The situation remains very fluid, and as fighting continues in South Kivu, people continue to cross into Burundi. After a spike in new arrivals from 14 -16 February, the number of new arrivals has reduced to a flow of approximately **200-300 per day**. People continue to enter primarily from informal entry points in Cibitoke Province – including via the Rusizi River. The latest reports also indicate some people are crossing further south by Rumonge (numbers are unconfirmed).



• In Cibitoke Province, most arrivals stay in Rugombo commune, where **47,457 people are hosted** in the stadium; additionally, 6,166 refugees are hosted in Cibitoke site. Efforts are underway by the Government and UNHCR to move people from Cibitoke Province to a site in Musenyi, an estimated 5,000- 6,000 people have been relocated so far to this site. It is expected that another site will be functional the week of 17 March in Bweru, Ruyigi Province and relocation to this site will then commence as well.

• **393 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)** and other highly vulnerable children have so far been identified by UNICEF partners among the new arrivals. Given the intensity of the conflict in DRC and its casualties on civilians, it is expected – yet to be assessed – that a significant number of children are victims of grave violations.

• Reports of a cholera outbreak in Uvira, with 291 reported cases over the past week, raise concerns given the proximity to Burundi. A first case of cholera has been reported and confirmed at MSF clinic in Rugombo Stadium and referred to Cibitoke Cholera Treatment Centre.

• UNICEF assessment missions are planned for Musenyi and Bweru the week of 17 – 21 March. Findings will be shared in subsequent reports.

• UNHCR are leading the overall response; while UNICEF is co-lead of the Education, Health and Nutrition, and WASH sectors and the Child Protection sub-sector under the response coordination structure.
• The UNICEF Burundi CO activated an immediate response while finalising its multi-sectoral Refugee Response Plan (6 months) and enhancing preparedness measures for a worsening situation (ongoing, significant influx).

UNICEF Burundi has carried out the following activities:

• **Enhance protection activities at border entry points and reception sites, particularly for UASC and other vulnerable children.**

o UNICEF partner, local NGO Social Action for Development (SAD) is providing mental health and **psychosocial support**, organising recreational activities through fixed and mobile child-friendly spaces, supporting **registration of refugees and documentation of UASC** in Rugombo and Cibitoke. 3,800 children have participated in socio-recreational activities and benefited from psychosocial support so far.
o 13 recreational kits have been delivered through UNICEF Implementing Partner SAD.
o UNICEF is working with partners, including UNFPA and MSF (Doctors without Borders), to ensure appropriate **referrals and multi-sectoral support to survivors of sexual violence**.
o Cross-border collaboration with UNICEF in DRC to support family tracing and reunification is ongoing.

• **Ensure WASH and Health interventions are scaled up to prevent disease outbreaks.**

o With UNICEF support, **primary health care is provided through health facilities in host communities. A mobile clinic** is established through UNICEF's implementing partner, Global Development Community (GDC) in Cibitoke site with 1,891 consultations (including 855 children) since the start of the operation. 1,311 rapid tests for malaria have been done, with 1,050 returning positive (34% are children).
o All staff at the mobile clinic have been trained on **Mpox and screening is ongoing**. In addition, UNICEF is preparing a training of health workers, including those coming from DRC, so that active screening for Mpox cases in all reception sites can be reinforced.
o **Preventive vaccination campaigns** are being rolled out at arrival sites and in the host communities with UNICEF support to prevent measles outbreaks. 6,194 children aged 6 to 59 months have already received measles vaccination as part of the campaign. This is coupled with Vitamin A supplementation and deworming.
o **UNICEF has also installed 40 mobile latrines** across the arrival sites in Cibitoke, as well as four bladders of 10,000 litres (3 in Rugombo stadium, and 1 in Cibitoke site) and supports the distribution of water via **water trucking in arrival sites** (80,000 litres per day) in collaboration with Civil Protection and the Burundian Red Cross. **400 hygiene kits** have been distributed to displaced households. In response to the cholera outbreak in Rugombo stadium, UNICEF is dispatching soaps and handwashing devices to Rugombo stadium and Cibitoke site through our Implementing Partners AIDE and the Burundian Red Cross.
o UNICEF Burundi has prepositioned Health Cholera Kits to respond to 800 cases.

• **Nutrition screening and treatment for children and pregnant and lactating women**

o Mass screening of Moderate and Severe Acute Malnutrition (MAM and SAM) cases among children aged 6 to 59 months old and pregnant and lactating women, coupled with Vitamin A supplementation and deworming, is being conducted jointly with the Integrated National Nutrition Programme (PRONIANUT), Concern, WFP and the health districts. As of 11 March, 3,552 children were screened and 52 cases of SAM (1.5%) and 93 cases of MAM (3%)

detected. Additionally, 2,229 PLW were screened and 11 cases of SAM (0.5%) and 257 cases of MAM (11.5%) detected. A total of 2,526 children aged 6 to 59 months have received Vit. A, and 2,112 children aged 12 to 59 months have been dewormed.
o Treatment of SAM cases at health centres around the different sites (Rugombo, Cibitoke, Murambi, Kaburantwa and Gihungwe). By 11 March, 68 children and 11 pregnant and lactating women were referred and treated.

• **UNICEF BCO is scaling up PSEA, and SGBV risk mitigation** across the response. Posters in French language on the **prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse** and existing reporting mechanisms have been placed in the Rugombo stadium with the support from SAD. An assessment mission is planned for the week of 17 March, jointly with other partners, at the different displacement sites to strengthen PSEA and identify protection risks.
• **As part of its enhanced preparedness and response efforts**, Burundi CO is reinforcing emergency and protection capacity:

o UNICEF **Child Protection ERT deployed** to Burundi for a six-week mission, and additional support staff for Nutrition and WASH to be deployed soon.
o **A UNICEF Regional Office emergency mission** to Burundi took place (3-7 March) to support the CO with the refugee response scale-up.
o **A two-day training on child protection in emergencies**, with a focus on cross-border child protection case management, identification of and support to unaccompanied and separated children, and the protection of children associated to armed forces and armed groups was organized by UNICEF (5 and 6 3 March 2025) for 22 participants from national and international NGOs, UN agencies, the ICRC and the Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender.

• **UNICEF is also enhancing preparedness efforts – in close collaboration with UNHCR and partners – in other neighbouring countries at risk of a refugee influx.** The COs are developing 'light' contingency plans/ contributing to interagency level plans.

Preliminary Funding Requirement

UNICEF Burundi requires 8.4 million USD to scale-up life-saving services for the actual caseload of Congolese refugees. UNICEF Burundi quickly reallocated internal resources to meet immediate needs. The CO is grateful for an allocation of Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding of US$400,000.

However, we face a significant funding gap of US$8 million without urgent, additional funding, our ability to provide life-saving support to children will be severely compromised. UNICEF needs flexible and timely funding to respond immediately to priority areas of interventions indicated below.

Area of intervention	Funding Requirements (US$)	Funds available (US$)	Total Funding Gap (US$)
Child Protection	$ 1,780,000	$ 179,644	$ 1,600,356
WASH	$ 3,599,000	$ 263,000	$ 3,336,000
Health	$ 1,407,444	$ 185,444	$ 1,222,000
Nutrition	$ 446,080	$ 122,222	$ 323,858
Education	$ 778,140	$ 50,000	$ 728,140
Social & Behaviour Change	$ 385,000	$ 11,111	$ 373,889

Burundi Culture

https://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Burundi.html
Culture Name **Burundian**

Orientation
Identification. Burundi has to two distinct ethnic groups: the Hutu and the Tutsi. While these cultures have coexisted in the area for centuries and now share a common language and many common cultural elements, they remain separate in terms of group identification.

Location and Geography. Burundi is a small landlocked country in east central Africa, bordering Rwanda, Tanzania, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Its total area is 10,750 square miles (27,830 square kilometres). The country is situated on a high plateau, with the altitude ranging from 2,532 feet (772 metres) at Lake Tanganyika in the east, to 8,760 feet (2,670 meters) at the highest point, Mount Heha. The country lies along the East African rift and experiences occasional tremors and earthquakes. Forty-four percent of the land is arable, but only 9% is planted with permanent crops. One-third of the country is used as pastureland. The most fertile areas are in the highlands, where temperatures are moderate and rainfall averages sixty inches (152 centimetres) a year. The mountain slopes are dense with trees. The plateau is also wooded, particularly at the higher altitudes. The wildlife includes elephants, hippopotamus, crocodiles, buffalo, warthogs, baboons, and antelopes. These animals are being threatened as development encroaches on their natural habitat, and the country has not established national park areas or sanctuaries where species are protected. Laws against poaching are not strictly enforced. The country also is experiencing deforestation and soil erosion because of overgrazing and the spread of farming.

Demography. The population was estimated at 6,054,714 in 2000, now in 2025 at 14,400,000, with one of the highest population densities in Africa. Through much of the country's history, the majority (around 85%) of the people have been Hutu. The Tutsi, the largest minority, traditionally have accounted for about 14% of the population. One percent of the people are Twa. The ethnic balance has begun to shift as Hutu from Burundi have fled to neighbouring Rwanda to escape ethnic persecution and Tutsi have escaped violence in Rwanda and settled in Burundi. The Tutsi now make up closer to 20% of the population. There is a small population of three thousand Europeans and two thousand South Asians; most of these immigrants live in the capital, Bujumbura, and are involved in church-related activities.

Ethnic groups in Burundi
Hutu (Bantu) 85%, Tutsi 14%, Twa (Pygmy) 1% Europeans 3,000, South Asians 2,000

Tutsi	Hutu	Twa
Tutsi are known for their cattle farming and tall stature	Hutu are primarily involved in agriculture and have a rich oral history	Twa are skilled hunters and gatherers, living in the forests

Linguistic Affiliation. Both the Hutu and the Tutsi speak Kirundi, a Bantu language. The Twa also speak Kirundi, although theirs is a slightly different dialect. Along with French, Kirundi is the official language. Swahili, a mixture of Arabic and Bantu languages that is the language of trade and business in much of East Africa, also is spoken, mostly in the region of Lake Tanganyika and in the capital city. English is taught in some schools.

Symbolism. The Tutsi are historically a herding society, and the cow therefore holds a great deal of symbolic power in the national culture. This is reflected in the language: a typical Kirundi greeting, *Amashyo*, translates as "May you have herds of cattle." The language is full of references in which cattle stand for health, happiness, and prosperity.

History and Ethnic Relations



Emergence of the Nation. The original inhabitants of present-day Burundi are thought to be the Twa people, descendants of the pygmies. The Hutu arrived from the west in a gradual migration between the seventh and the eleventh centuries. They outnumbered the Twa and put their own regional kings, called *bahinza*, in place. Most of the Twa retreated farther into the forested highlands. The Tutsi began to appear in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, migrating from the Nile region in present-day Sudan and Ethiopia south and west in search of new cattle pastures. The Tutsi are tall, martial people, and while they never accounted for more than their current 15% of the population, they established economic and political control of the region, effectively subduing the Twa and the Hutu majority. From the seventeenth through the nineteen centuries, the kingdom continued to expand, eventually encompassing parts of present-day Rwanda and Tanzania. However, rule was decentralised, following a system similar to that of feudal lords, and internal conflicts led to a situation in which the king controlled only half the land that was nominally part of his domain by 1900.

Burundi

In 1885, Germany declared present-day Burundi and Rwanda part of its sphere of influence, forming a territory it called German East Africa; however, Germans did not begin to settle in the area until 1906. They made a deal with the Tutsi king, guaranteeing him protection from his enemies in exchange for following German commands, thus making the king a puppet. The European conflict of the World War I spread to the African continent, and in 1916 Belgium sent 1,400 troops to Burundi. They wrested control of the land from the Germans with little opposition. In 1923, Burundi and Rwanda were officially declared a Belgian mandate by the League of Nations. The territory was known as Ruanda-Urundi.

After the World War II, the mandate was superseded by a United Nations trusteeship. Throughout colonial times, internal strife continued to build. When independence was declared in 1962, the area reverted to Tutsi rule. In the first elections, which were overseen by the Belgians, the Tutsi-led Union for National Progress and Unity (UPONA) won a majority in the National Assembly. The first Prime Minister, Louis Rwagasore, from the UPONA party, was assassinated a few weeks after the election and was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Andre Muhirwa. Because Burundi and Rwanda were populated by the same ethnic groups and spoke the same language, the United Nations thought that they should remain one nation, but the two wanted independence separately, and the United Nations acquiesced. Rwanda, unlike Burundi, was controlled by the Hutu, and before European rule, the two had never constituted a single political entity.

Anti-Tutsi sentiment began to intensify among the Hutu in Burundi. In a 1964 election, a Hutu won the popular vote but the Tutsi refused to accept a Hutu prime minister. In 1965, a Hutu rebellion was put down violently. A coup in 1966 replaced the monarchy with a military government and put Michel Micombero in power. Micombero's party, UPONA, was declared the only legal political party, and Micombero consolidated his power by declaring himself both president and prime minister. The coup resulted in further Hutu deaths. A civil war that began in 1971 caused some Tutsi deaths in addition to the Hutu toll of 100,000 to 150,000 dead and 100,000 displaced or homeless.

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Another coup in 1976 left the country with a one-party government and elected the coup's leader, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, as president. Bagaza declared the goal of eliminating corruption in the government; however, in the subsequent election in 1982, he was the only candidate. Bagaza's regime harboured suspicion toward Catholics, who were considered dangerously sympathetic to the Hutu. In 1986, the government seized control of the seminaries, banned Catholic prayer meetings, and arrested and jailed several priests. These policies were largely unpopular, however, and Bagaza began to soften his stance.

The year 1987 saw the coup engineered by Major Pierre Buyoya. Buyoya suspended the constitution that had been in place since 1981 and installed a transitional government. In the following year, twenty thousand Hutu were killed in the ongoing ethnic conflict. As president, Buyoya attempted to make peace between the two groups, including representatives of both parties in the cabinet.

In 1992, a new constitution established a multi-party system, and in the following year, Melchior Ndadaye, the nation's first Hutu ruler, was elected president. Five months after assuming office, Ndadaye and several other Hutu leaders were assassinated in a failed coup attempt. A further outbreak of violence ensued, resulting in the deaths of 150,000 people (both Hutu and Tutsi) in two months and the emigration of an estimated eighty thousand.

The National Assembly named another Hutu, Cyprien Ntaryamira, to replace Ndadaye in 1994. Later that year, he and Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of Rwanda, died in a plane crash under suspicious circumstances. The next president, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, held office for two years, until a 1996 coup by the Tutsi installed Pierre Buyoya as president again. The president of Tanzania, who had led peace talks between the Hutu and the Tutsi, called for sanctions against the Buyoya regime, and the rest of the world responded by halting trade and international flights. Despite the crippling effect on the economy, no change was effected; the bloodshed that had begun in 1993 continued with little sign of abatement, and the peace process was put on hold. In 1999, the sanctions were lifted, and at the end of that year Nelson Mandela was appointed as moderator of the peace talks. However, no clear end to the fighting is in sight.

National Identity. The country's history of ethnic strife goes back centuries. Cultural identity stems from tribal affiliation rather than from any unifying national characteristic. The domination of the Hutu majority by the Tutsi minority has not resulted in a fusion but in extreme divisiveness in terms of national identity. Neither tribe is contained within the borders of current-day Burundi; the Hutu-Tutsi conflict also has affected neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda, the latter of which was part of the same territory under colonial rule. Belgium's influence as a colonial power did little to unite the two tribes.

Ethnic Relations. Relations between the Hutu and the Tutsi are extremely antagonistic. While the two tribes share a good deal culturally, their mutual disdain is evident. The Hutu have a number of sayings reflecting the rapacious nature of the Tutsi, and the Tutsi, traditionally cattle herders, look down upon the farming tradition of the Hutu. Animosity and resentment have led to continued violence and political unrest. The violence and hatred extend beyond the borders of the country; Rwanda is engaged in similar ethnic warfare. Whereas in Burundi much of the violence is perpetrated on the Hutu by the Tutsi, in Rwanda the situation is reversed. However, the two nations are closely linked, and events in one often influence and precipitate events in the other. The small population of Twa in Burundi remain isolated from both groups, preferring to live in the forest as hunter-gatherers, although as their land has been lost, some have adopted different trades and have settled closer to the Hutu and the Tutsi.

Urbanism, Architecture, and the Use of Space

The capital city, Bujumbura, is the populous and most industrialised city. It is located on the north shore of Lake Tanganyika, and its port is the country's largest. Cement, textiles, and soap are manufactured there, and it is home to one of the country's two coffee-processing facilities. Bujumbura,

once known as Usumbura, was also the colonial capital, and many of its buildings reveal a European influence. The majority of foreigners in the country are concentrated in the capital, which gives the city a cosmopolitan feel. Large sections of the city, however, are almost entirely untouched by colonial influence. The second-largest city, Gitega (now the political capital), is east of Bujumbura on the Ruvuvu River. It was the old capital of the kingdom under Tutsi rule and has grown rapidly in the last several decades from a population of only five thousand in 1970. Gitega is in the fertile highlands and is surrounded by coffee, banana, and tea plantations. It has a coffee-processing plant and a brewery that manufactures beer from bananas.

These are the only two urban centres. Ninety-two percent of the population lives in a rural setting, mostly in family groupings too small to be called villages that are scattered throughout the highlands. A number of market towns draw inhabitants of surrounding rural zones to buy, sell, and trade agricultural products and handicrafts.

Burundi	Rural population, percent of total population
Latest value	85.22
Year	2023

Burundians traditionally built their houses of grass and mud in a shape reminiscent of a beehive and wove leaves together for the roof. The traditional Tutsi hut, called a *rugo*, was surrounded by cattle corrals. Today the most common materials are mud and sticks, although wood and cement blocks also are used. The roofs are usually tin, since leaves are in short supply as a result of deforestation. Each house is surrounded by a courtyard, and several houses are grouped together inside a wall of mud and sticks.

Food and Economy

Food in Daily Life. The most common foods are beans, corn, peas, millet, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, and bananas. The diet consists mainly of carbohydrates; vitamins and minerals are provided by fruits, vegetables, and combinations of grains, but little fat and protein are available. Meat accounts for 2% or less of the average food intake. As a result, kwashiorkor, a disease caused by protein deficiency, is common. Fish is consumed in the areas around Lake Tanganyika. Meal production is labour-intensive. The cassava root is washed, pounded, and strained, and sorghum is ground into flour for pancakes or porridge. The porridge is rolled into a ball with one hand and dipped in gravy or sauce.

Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions. Beer is an important part of social interactions and is consumed at all important occasions, such as the marriage negotiations between two families. It is drunk through straws. A number of food customs revolve around the treatment of cows, which are considered sacred. For example, milk cannot be heated or boiled or drunk on the same day that peas or peanuts are consumed. When a cow dies, the family eats its meat and then plants its horns in the soil near the house to bring good luck.

Basic Economy. Burundi has one of the lowest gross national products in the world. It is moving toward a free-enterprise economy, with a system that is partly state-run and partly private. There is a severe trade imbalance as the country imports twice as much as it exports. The entire economy has been severely altered by the ethnic warfare that has plagued the country since 1993, resulting in 250,000 deaths and the displacement of 800,000 people and leaving the country with limited supplies of food, medicine, and electricity. In 1990, before the violence began, 36% of the population lived below the poverty line; in rural areas, this number approached 85%. Ninety percent of the population supports itself through subsistence farming, growing cassava, corn, sweet potatoes, bananas, and sorghum. Four percent of the population is employed by the government, 1.5% by industry and commerce, and 1.5% in the service sector.

Land Tenure and Property. In the system imposed by the Tutsi in the fifteenth century, Hutu worked as serfs for Tutsi landholders. This system, which is called cattle clientage, meant that the Hutu cared

for the land and the cattle but did not own it. In fact, they were in effect possessions of the Tutsi. This contract was called *ubugabire.* After independence, the Tutsi did not want to relinquish their land and managed to keep the ubugabire system in place until 1977. The legacy of this system remains, as much of the land is still owned by the Tutsi minority.

Commercial Activities. Farmers cultivate a large number of crops for domestic consumption, including bananas, dry beans, corn, sugarcane, and sorghum. They also raise goats, cattle, and sheep. These products are transported to local markets and to the capital. Bartering is still common, particularly the use of cattle as currency.

Major Industries. There is little industry and development is slow because of a lack of trained workers and little investment or aid from foreign countries. It is difficult to develop industry in a country in which most people cannot afford to purchase the goods industry would produce. Currently, the country is involved mainly in processing food (primarily coffee), brewing beer, and bottling soft drinks. There is some production of light consumer goods, including blankets, shoes, and soap. The country also engages in the assembly of imported components and public works construction.



A car drives on a quiet street in the downtown capital of Bujumbura. Only about 8% of the population live in the two largest cities: Bujumbura and Gitega.

Trade. Coffee, which was introduced to the area in 1930, is the main cash crop, accounting for 80% of foreign revenue. This leaves the economy vulnerable to variations in weather and to fluctuations in the international coffee market. To combat this problem, Burundi has been attempting to diversify its economy by increasing the production of other products, such as tea and cotton. Other exports include sugar and cattle hides. It exports mainly to the United Kingdom, Germany, Benelux nations, and Switzerland. Burundi receives goods from the Benelux nations, France, Zambia, Germany, Kenya, and Japan. The main imports are capital goods, petroleum products, and food. While the country produces some electricity from dams on the Mugere River, it receives the majority of its power from a hydroelectric station at Bukavu in the Congo and by importing oil from the Persian Gulf. Burundi had a large trade deficit in the 1980 and 1990s, but this was mostly alleviated by foreign aid from Belgium, France, and Germany.

Division of labour. The Hutu have a long tradition of working the land. The Tutsi were originally cattle herders, although much of the labour of caring for their cattle was done by the Hutu. This class division is still evident, as most of the few prestigious jobs are held by the Tutsi, who dominate both the government and the military. A few Hutu have attained positions in business and government, but the majority are farmers.

Social Stratification

Classes and Castes. Since the Tutsi came to power in the fourteenth or fifteenth century, they have occupied a higher social position than the Hutu. Agricultural Hutu were forced to become caretakers for the large Tutsi cattle herds. The ruling class was composed entirely of Tutsi. It was possible,

although rare, for Hutu (or even occasionally Twa) to join the Tutsi class through acts of unusual bravery or honour, and Tutsi could fall into the Hutu class by committing a dishonourable act. The Tutsi still are represented disproportionately in the government and among the wealthy. This discrepancy has been exaggerated by Tutsi violence specifically targeting Hutu with professional jobs and training. Thus, the Hutu as a whole have been left even more disproportionately illiterate and poor.

Symbols of Social Stratification. The possession of a large number of cattle is traditionally the sign of a wealthy person. Even today, especially among rural people, cattle are a visible token of prosperity, and people are reluctant to slaughter them even when the sale of the meat could bring money to the family. Other traditional status symbols include the spear, which is carried on ceremonial occasions, and drums. The ultimate symbol of power traditionally was the drum of the *mwami,* or king. Being selected to play this drum was considered one of the highest achievements a young man could attain. Traditional attire consists of brightly coloured wraps for women and white clothing for men. Today, especially in the cities and among the wealthier classes, Western-style clothes are common.



Students at a school watch a performance representing the Hutus and Tutsis groups. The Hutus and Tutsis have a longstanding history of ethnic differences, which has split not only Burundi, but extends into Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Political Life

Government. The constitution ratified in 1992 established a plural political system that was suspended after a military coup in 1996. In 1998, it was replaced by a transitional constitution that enlarged the National Assembly and created two vice presidents. The president, who is elected for a maximum of two five-year terms, is both chief of state and head of the government. The legislative branch is the unicameral National Assembly, which has 121 members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms. Technically there is universal suffrage, but the current president came to power through a coup, at which point he suspended all elections for the National Assembly. The country is divided into fifteen provinces that are administered by governors appointed by the president. These regions are further subdivided into *arrondissements,* then into communes or townships.

Leadership and Political Officials. Political leaders are not trusted among the population. Instability and frequent changes in regime, as well as the disregard for the democratic process shown by many rulers, have led to a feeling of disenfranchisement and bitterness, especially among the Hutu. A number of elected Hutu leaders have been assassinated since independence. While it has been exacerbated in recent years, this sentiment of distrust dates back centuries to the long standing domination by the Tutsi in a non-representative governmental system.

Social Problems and Control. The legal system is based on traditional tribal customs and the German and French models introduced by the Belgians. The highest level of legal recourse is the Supreme Court, under which there are several lower levels of courts. Crime rates are high in and around the

capital. The most pressing social problem is the ongoing ethnic violence, which often is dealt with brutally by the police and military forces.

Military Activity. At independence, the country had a separate army and police force. The two were consolidated in 1967. Since that time a navy and an air force have been added. The armed forces include an army, an air force, a navy, and a paramilitary organisation for police action and riot control. The army is dominated by the Tutsi, who have used it since independence to ensure their control of the government. Males are eligible for military service at sixteen.

Social Welfare and Change Programs

The social welfare system provides health care only for people who are employed and earn a salary and therefore is largely ineffective in dealing with the country's health problems. Money is scarce, and the government has no effective mechanism in place for dealing with the many widespread problems that affect the country, ranging from unemployment, to illiteracy and lack of education, to AIDS.

Nongovernmental Organisations and Other Associations

The United Nations has been a presence since the country gained independence in 1962, especially through the World Health Organisation, which has provided money and training to combat smallpox, tuberculosis, malaria, malnutrition, and AIDS. Catholic and Protestant churches have a long history of sending missionaries and aid workers to the region.

Gender Roles and Statuses

Division of Labour by Gender. Women's primary duties are childbearing and child care. They are also responsible for household chores, including cleaning and food preparation. In rural regions, women also work in agriculture and do most of the work of planting, as their fertility is believed to be transferred to the seeds. Women are almost entirely unrepresented in business and at all levels of government.

The Relative Status of Women and Men. Women are respected, particularly for their power as life bearers. The role of the mother is highly honoured, but in practice, women have little decision-making authority in the family or in society as a whole. Fatherhood is considered an important responsibility, and it is the man who is in charge of the family. Women's status is little higher than that of children, and like them, women are expected to defer to the wishes of any adult male.

Marriage, Family and Kinship

Marriage. Polygamy was practiced traditionally. Despite being forbidden by both civil law and the Christian churches, it still exists. Traditionally, it was the duty of the father to find a first wife for his son. It is still common practice for the parents of a young man to meet with his potential bride and her parents and discuss issues such as the bride-wealth. This is the equivalent of a dowry, but it is given by the groom's family to the bride's. Traditionally, it consisted of cattle, goats, and hoes, but today it can include cash, clothing, and furniture. The bride-wealth is delivered on the wedding day, when the bride leaves her parents (who do not attend the wedding ceremony) to participate in the festivities at the husband's home.

Domestic Unit. Each family generally has its own house, and these houses are grouped together in compounds that include the homes of extended family members. Upon marriage, a woman becomes part of her husband's family. In Tutsi tradition, wives and husbands live separately, but in Hutu practice, they share a house.

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Inheritance. Inheritance passes from the male head of the family to his oldest son after the father's death. This is symbolised by the bequest of the ceremonial spear.

Kin Groups. Family ties are very powerful, and extended families live in close proximity as a clan. Particularly in the countryside, the extended family is the primary social unit, as kin groups live together in relative isolation from other groups. The Tutsi divide themselves into four *ganwa* (royal) clans—the Batare, Bezi, Bataga, and Bambutsu— descendants of the four dynasties that once ruled the country.

Socialisation

Infant Care. Birth usually occurs at home, assisted by midwives and other women. Six days after a baby is born, a ceremony called *ujusohor* is observed in which he or she is presented to the family. The mother receives a crown of flowers and gifts of beer and money. Children are named in the *kuvamukiriri* ceremony. The paternal grandfather bestows on the child a proper name, a clan name, and one or two nicknames. If the family is Christian, baptism occurs at the same time. This is not done until the child reaches the age of about one year, as infant mortality is high.



Tutsi schoolboys in a class in Bujumbura. Lack of supplies, teachers, and overall political instability have led to low school attendance figures, which average only 50%.

Children are breast-fed for as long as possible. At age two or three, they begin to be fed the typical national diet. Mothers generally tie their babies to their backs (or when they are older, perch them on their hips) and carry them everywhere.

Child Rearing and Education. Children are highly valued. They are viewed partly as insurance for the future, as one proverb suggests: "The greatest sorrow is to have no children to mourn for you." Traditionally, male Tutsi children are given extensive training in public speaking, storytelling, traditional dances, and military skills. In the agricultural Hutu culture, the work ethic is inculcated early; both boys and girls begin to be assigned chores at around the age of five. They also are schooled in proper behaviour and in communal and family values. Those values include treating elders with supreme respect and responding promptly and willingly to their commands.

The overall literacy rate is 35%: 49% for men and 22% for women. Education is free and technically mandatory for children between the ages of seven and twelve, but only an estimated 50% of eligible children attend primary school; for secondary school, the figure is only 8%. The functioning of the schools has been hindered by political instability, a severe shortage of teachers, and a lack of supplies. Many families prefer to keep their children at home to work in the fields and care for younger siblings. School is taught in Kirundi in the lower grades and in French at the secondary level.

Higher Education. There is one university, located in Bujumbura, which was opened in 1960. There are two technical colleges in the capital that train people in crafts, mechanics, carpentry, and other skilled labour. Several institutions provide training in teaching and other professions.

Etiquette

Exchanges often include literal or figurative references to cattle. A typical greeting involves both parties wishing each other large herds. Handshakes are important, and the type varies by location. One version involves touching one's left hand to the other person's elbow. People stand close together in conversation and often continue holding hands for several minutes after shaking. Social gatherings, whether large or small, formal or informal, often include food and drink, especially beer. It is considered rude to turn down food or drink when it is offered.



Gitaga drummers perform a folk dance. Dance is an essential part of Burundian culture that has received international recognition.

Religion

Religious Beliefs. Sixty-seven percent of the population is Christian (62% Roman Catholic and 5% Protestant); 23% of the people follow exclusively traditional beliefs, and the remaining 10% are Muslim. The first Roman Catholic mission was set up in 1898, and the Protestants arrived in 1926. In addition to converting a large percentage of the population, they established schools and hospitals. Although the majority of the people today profess to be Christian, many retain some animist beliefs and practices.

Traditional beliefs place a strong emphasis on fate as opposed to free will. Everything is in the hands of Imana, the source of all life and goodness. The traditional religion is a form of animism in which physical objects are believed to have spirits. There is great respect for dead ancestors. In the Hutu tradition, these spirits often visit with evil intent, whereas in Tutsi belief, the ancestors' influence is more benign. Cattle are invested with a special spiritual force. They are cared for according to specific customs dictated by the religion and are objects of prayer and worship.

Religious Practitioners. Diviners, or fortune-tellers, are believed to have a special connection with the spirit world and can be called upon as go-betweens. The Hutu sometimes use their services to appease the spirits of their ancestors. When Burundi was a Tutsi kingdom, the *mwami,* or king, played an important role in some religious ceremonies.



Cultivated terrace farming in the Nyanza region. Coffee crops account for 80% of foreign revenue.

Rituals and Holy Places. *Kubandwa* is one of the most important religious festivals. It celebrates the grain harvest and pays homage to Kiranga, a spirit who is the leader of all the dead ancestors. At this ceremony, young men decorate their bodies and engage in traditional chants and dances; one of them dresses as Kiranga. At the end of the festival, people bathe in a stream in a cleansing ritual. Another central ritual is a fertility ceremony called *umuganuro,* in which a sacred drum is played and a virgin plants the first sorghum seeds to assure a good harvest.

Death and the Afterlife. Departed ancestors are considered an essential part of the culture. There are various practices and ceremonies to exalt and appease their spirits, which are seen as powerful influences in the world of the living.

Medicine and Health Care

Burundi has extremely poor health conditions and few doctors to alleviate those problems. Malaria, influenza, diarrhoea, and measles are common. Diseases are spread through poor sanitation and contaminated drinking water. While access to potable water has increased in the last decades, it is still low, particularly in rural areas. Epidemics of infectious diseases such as cholera are relatively rare, but when they occur, the death toll is high. The country has a high birth-rate and a high infant mortality rate. As in much of Africa, AIDS is the major health problem today. As a result, life expectancy is one of the lowest in the world: forty-seven years for females and forty-five years for males. The AIDS epidemic has resulted in lower population growth and a low proportion of males to females.

Secular Celebrations

Independence Day is celebrated on 1 July.

The Arts and Humanities

Support for the Arts. The Centre of Burundi Culture, founded in 1977, provides support for traditional art forms. Located in Bujumbura, it sponsors a "living museum" that honours the artistic aspects of people's daily lives as well as an open-air theatre, a botanical garden, a music pavilion, and a crafts village. Gitega is home to a national museum that contains folk art, historical artefacts, and a library. That city also has an art school. Cultural programs have suffered as a result of poverty and political upheaval.

Literature. Because of widespread poverty and illiteracy written literature is virtually non-existent. However, there is a strong oral tradition consisting of stories, legends, fables, poems, riddles, and songs. In this way, history and culture are passed from one generation to the next. Storytellers are highly respected, and it is part of their duty to train young people in the art. There are a number of epic poems about cattle. Storytelling is used as a way to report news, but subtlety and creative figures of speech are more valued than is strict accuracy.

Graphic Arts. While people value the artistic expression of craftsmen, all the items they produce are functional as well as decorative. Baskets traditionally are woven by Tutsi women with the help of their servants. They are made from papyrus root, bast fibre, and banana leaves and are decorated with mud dyes in elaborate patterns. The baskets serve a variety of purposes, from water canisters, to carrying containers for the head, to storage vessels for food and seasonings. Other handicrafts include leather goods and ironwork, both of which are often decorated with geometric patterns similar to those used in baskets. Blacksmiths fashion spears for warfare and hunting, which are handed down from father to son. The Twa are famous for pottery, a tradition that dates back thousands of years.

Performance Arts. Burundi has a unique and long-standing musical heritage. At family gatherings *imvyino* songs with a short refrain and a strong beat that often include improvised verses, are sung. The *indirimbo* song is a more subdued form that is performed by a single singer or a small group. Men sing *kwishongora,* a rhythmic song with shouts and trills, whereas the *bilito,* a sentimental musical expression, is generally a female form. "Whispered singing" is also typical of Burundian music. It is performed at a low pitch so that the accompaniment of the instruments can be heard more clearly. Songs are played on the *inanga,* an instrument while six to eight strings stretched over a hollow wooden bowl; the *idono,* a fiddle with one string; the *ikihusehama,* a clarinet like woodwind; and the *ikimbe,* a linguaphone. Drums are important not only as musical instruments but as symbols of power and status. Several men play one drum at the same time and alternate playing solos.

Dance is an integral part of the culture. One form of Tutsi dance, performed by a group of highly trained men, has gained international attention. The troop Les Tambouinaires du Burundi has performed in New York and Berlin. The dancers dress in leopard fur and headdresses and enact an elaborate choreography of leaps. This form has its roots in the dances of the royal court in the time of the Tutsi kingdom.

The State of the Physical and Social Sciences

Because of the extreme poverty and lack of education, facilities for the study of the social and physical sciences are virtually non-existent. There is a run-down geology museum and a reptile park in the capital.

Burundi Overview

Overview

1 April 2025

https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/burundi/overview

A landlocked country in East Africa, Burundi is a low-income economy, with 80% of the population employed in the agricultural sector. Located in the Great Lakes region, Burundi is surrounded by Rwanda to the north, Tanzania to the east, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west, and bordered by Lake Tanganyika to the southwest. With a population of 13.2 million people (2023), 50.3% of whom are women and 41.5% are young people under 15, Burundi is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with a density ratio of 442 people per square kilometre (2020 population projection).

Burundi has made significant progress in terms of access to education. Thanks to the introduction of free primary education in 2005, the gross enrolment in primary education reached 118.4% during the 2023/2024 school year without significant variation between provinces, gender, or level of income.

Political Context President Evariste Ndayishimiye was elected in 2020 for a seven-year term of office. The ruling party, CNDD-FDD, has dominated the political scene since 2005, with a large majority in the National Assembly (87 out of 123 seats) and the Senate (38 out of 39 seats). Legislative elections are planned for June 2025 and will follow the new country's administrative structure which reduces the numbers of provinces from 18 to 5 and the new number of parliamentarians will be 103.

The National Development Plan (NDP) was updated to implement Burundi's vision, "*Emerging country in 2040 and developed country in 2060*." The NDP has an overall objective of transforming structurally the Burundian economy for strong, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive growth, creating decent jobs for all and leading to the improvement of social well-being. The implementation of the vision will promote population growth compatible with the viable and sustainable management of available resources, as well as human development likely to be valued on national and international labour markets.

Socio-economic Background Real GDP growth is estimated at 3.5% in 2024, up from 2.7% in 2023, supported by agriculture, domestic demand—especially public—and improved electricity supply. On the supply side, agriculture (+3.7%) rebounded despite flooding, driven by good rainfall. The tertiary sector (+4.2%) benefited from the dynamism of public services. In contrast, industry (+1.0%, down from 2.9% in 2023) was affected by persistent fuel and currency shortages, before starting to recover in the second half of the year, supported by the commissioning of three new power plants.

Average annual inflation slowed to 20.2% in 2024, down from 27.1% in 2023. However, it accelerated sharply from mid-2024, rising from 12.1% in May to 39.7% in February 2025. This surge is mainly due to increases in the price of essential goods. Food inflation, in particular, is putting increased pressure on low-income households, exacerbating poverty risks.

Real GDP growth is expected to reach 3.6% in 2025, supported by the recovery of the secondary sector (bolstered by the commissioning of the Jiji & Mulembwe power plant), the revival of mining exports, and services. Inflation is expected to remain high, around 40%, due to the increased monetary financing of the deficit and a persistent exchange rate gap. In the medium term (2026–2027), growth is expected to average 4%, while inflation would gradually moderate to 27.9%.

The budget deficit, projected at 5.6% of GDP in 2025, is expected to decrease to 4.4% by 2027, while public debt would decline from 69.3% to 64.6% of GDP. The current account deficit, estimated at 11.5% in 2024, would continue to decrease, notably thanks to the increase in mining exports.

Downside risks include climate shocks, fiscal slippages, and regional geopolitical tensions.

Refugees as Catalysts for Local Development in Burundi

https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2024/12/04/refugees-as-catalysts-for-local-development-in-afe-burundi 4 December 2024



Consolate Masama and Emelyne Ririkumutima, Chair and Co-Chair for Upendo Cooperative, Ngozi Province.

The presence of refugees in Burundi's communities has proven to be a catalyst for local development, transforming challenges into opportunities for growth and collaboration. Refugees bring diverse skills, experiences, and cultural perspectives that enrich the host communities, fostering innovation and resilience. The PRODECI-TURIKUMWE Project funded by the International Development Association (IDA), leverages these strengths by supporting refugees and their host communities through developing microenterprises, improving healthcare, and helping various associations aimed at promoting sustainable development.

This initiative has improved the quality of life for both refugees and residents and highlighted the significant contributions refugees can make to a country's economic and social progress. In fact, **Burundi is home to around 90,000 refugees living in five camps,** with over 90% from the Democratic Republic of Congo and the remainder from Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, and the Central African Republic.

Upendo Cooperative's Impact

"It is wonderful to see refugees and the host community working together, creating jobs, and making profits for themselves and their families," said Consolatte Masama, a refugee in the Musasa camp.

Consolate leads the *Upendo* Cooperative, which specialises in mushroom cultivation for commercial purpose and ensuring balanced nutrition. The cooperative was initiated when the food provided to refugees was insufficient and signs of stunting were observed in children under five years of age. With the cooperative's project plan and capital already in place, the project supported building infrastructure, training workers, and starting production.

"We received training to produce mushrooms and high-quality inputs to boost production. In less than three months, we increased our production from 3,000 to 7,000 batches per month. With the high cost of meat, the community is turning to mushrooms, which are a good source of a variety of nutrients," explained Consolate.

Healthcare Improvements

The Musasa camp is home to 9,000 refugees who used to walk for over an hour to receive healthcare, including maternity services. Now, a health centre just two minutes from the camp has been renovated and equipped with modern care and maternity facilities. The centre's capacity has been doubled, and it now handles at least 50 births per month, including 20 caesarean sections. "*The health centre is now equipped with modern maternity equipment, heating lamps, oxygen concentrators, and protective gear. Our practitioners have also received training to use this modern equipment to better serve patients*," said Dr. Prosper Irakoze, head of the Musasa camp health centre.



Musasa new maternity health centre in Ngozi. Photo: World Bank

Other improvements include the upgrade of a health centre in Rusimbuko to a hospital. This modern hospital now serves over 120,000 people in the area, including 7,300 refugees. Its capacity has been increased to accommodate 100 patients.

"We are very happy not only with the proximity of this hospital but also with the services it offers. As a mother, I no longer need to travel long distances to get my children treated, as young children often have health issues," said Nahimana Gregonie, a beneficiary of the Rusimbuko Hospital.

Economic empowerment through agriculture

While a large number of Burundians rely on agriculture for their livelihood, the beneficiaries of this project have received key support to harness agriculture to achieve economic growth, breaking out of subsistence farming. Before receiving support from PRODECI-TURIKUMWE, the beneficiaries, mostly cooperatives, had worked on a business plan. For instance, with the project funding and technical assistance, the Gasorwe Cooperative improved their cultivation of maize, achieving a good yield thanks to new methods that combine chemical fertilizers and organic manure. For the 2024 harvest, they produced 9 tons of maize, achieving a surplus.

“While others sold their harvest, we prioritised feeding our families and transforming the surplus. We processed the maize into fortified flour for porridge and maize paste. Through our contacts, another young person helped us find a market outside Burundi, specifically in Canada. To date, we have exported 4 tons, which we sell at US$3 per kg," said Jean Bosco Tombola, President of the Gasorwe Cooperative.

They are now partnering with other associations to buy their harvests and increase their export capacity, especially diversifying the types of flour they export, which are organic and healthy.

Their ambition is to involve other young people from different localities with various crops to further expand their product range for export. "*We see potential in exportation and want to encourage other associations supported by the project to cultivate products we lack but would be useful for export*," added Jean.

Job creation, training, and building of job experience were bonus factors that stemmed from the work to export these crops. During the production of this flour, they created jobs for 38 unemployed young people and provided 1,100 man-days of work during cultivation. The indigenous Batwa population was also included among these workers. The cooperative has successfully exported maize flour, cassava flour, and peanuts, with plans to expand further.

“*I was here seven years ago when the project was thought of. Today, I am back in Burundi and the implementation of this project is very impressive. It is not just food on the table and money in the pocket, but there is happiness at the homes of the beneficiaries,*” said Varalakshmi Vemuru, Practice Manager, Social Development for the World Bank.

The project has improved the living conditions of its members and also addresses local malnutrition issues. The work done by the beneficiaries is a model of social cohesion, comprising both Congolese refugees and the host Burundian community.

The history of Burundi: A tale of complex ethnic relations and political turmoil



COLONISATION
30 June, 2020

Burundi, a landlocked country in East Africa, is known for its rich history and complex ethnic relations. From its pre-colonial era to the present day, the region has witnessed a series of political upheavals and ethnic tensions.

Pre-colonial Burundi: A land shaped by indigenous peoples

The history of Burundi stretches back to the 16th century when the foundations of the Burundian monarchy were laid. Unlike many other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Burundi's borders were not determined by European powers but rather emerged from the development of the indigenous Burundian state. The region was initially inhabited by the Twa, a Pygmy hunter-gatherer population. However, around 1000 CE, the Hutu farmers migrated into the area, eventually constituting the largest proportion of the population. Later, the Tutsi people arrived, and a Tutsi monarchy was established in the 16th century by Ntare Rushatsi (Ntare I). The relationship between the Tutsi, Hutu, and the monarchy was intricate, with a princely class acting as intermediaries between the king and the masses.

The identification of individuals as Tutsi or Hutu was not solely based on physical appearance but was also influenced by social status and wealth. While Tutsis were traditionally cattle owners, symbolising wealth, Hutus were predominantly agriculturalists. However, intermarriage and the use of a common language, Rundi, blurred the lines between the two groups. A wealthy Hutu could be identified as a Tutsi, and a poor Tutsi could be identified as a Hutu.

Colonisation

Burundi's destiny changed in the early 20th century when Germany claimed the region as its colony. After Germany's downfall in World War I, Belgium took control, uniting Burundi and Rwanda under the European colony of Ruanda-Urundi. On 1 July 1962, Burundi regained its independence and embraced a monarchy. However, political turmoil escalated through assassinations, coups, and regional instability, leading to the birth of a one-party republic in 1966.

The First Republic: Ethnic conflict and political instability

Burundi's journey towards independence was marred by discord and violence. Although not on the scale of its neighbour, Rwanda, Burundi experienced its fair share of ethnic conflicts, resulting in significant loss of life and displacement. The first major incident occurred in January 1965 when Pierre Ngendandumwe, a Hutu prime minister, was assassinated before he could establish a government. The subsequent political turmoil led to Leopold Biha, a Tutsi, being appointed prime minister, despite the Hutu majority in the National Assembly. The constitutional monarch, Mwami Mwambutsa, supported this decision, reinforcing the power of the Tutsi elite.

The Tutsi domination intensified in the following years, with the monarchy being overthrown and replaced by the First Republic under President Michel Micombero. The First Republic, however, is stained by the genocidal killings in April and May 1972. What initially began as Hutu attacks on Tutsis quickly escalated into widespread violence, resulting in the deaths of an estimated 100,000 to 200,000 Hutus and 10,000 Tutsis. This brutal episode not only deepened the ethnic divide but also sowed seeds of tension within the Tutsi minority, ultimately leading to the overthrow of Micombero in 1976.

The Second Republic: Struggles for stability and political transformation

The overthrow of Micombero marked the beginning of the Second Republic, with Jean-Baptiste Bagaza assuming the presidency. Bagaza, a Tutsi-Bahima from Bururi province, aimed to rejuvenate the Union for National Progress (UPRONA) party and consolidate Tutsi control. Concurrently, the government sought to exert control over the Roman Catholic Church, which they believed favoured the Hutu population. This led to the repression of church activities, further exacerbating tensions within the country.

While Bagaza's presidency saw some stability, it also perpetuated ethnic divisions and political suppression. However, in 1987, a military coup led by Pierre Buyoya, a Tutsi officer, ousted Bagaza and ushered in a new era of political transformation. Buyoya implemented democratic reforms and initiated a power-sharing agreement between the Tutsi-dominated military and the Hutu political parties. This marked a significant shift toward inclusivity and multiculturalism in Burundi's political landscape.

The road to democracy: A fragile balance

The 1990s witnessed a gradual move towards democracy in Burundi. The Arusha Accords, signed in 1993, aimed to end the ethnic conflict and establish a power-sharing government. However, the assassination of the first democratically elected Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, in 1993 plunged the country into chaos. This event triggered a series of massacres, resulting in the deaths of thousands of people and the displacement of many more.

Despite the setbacks, Burundi continued its journey towards democracy. In 2005, the country held its first democratic elections under the Arusha Accords, and Pierre Nkurunziza, a former rebel leader, was elected president. However, Nkurunziza's presidency was marred by controversy and political instability. His decision to run for a controversial third term in 2015 sparked widespread protests, leading to further violence and a subsequent political and humanitarian crisis.

Present-day Burundi: Striving for peace and prosperity

Burundi's recent history has been characterised by ongoing efforts to achieve lasting peace and stability. In 2020, President Nkurunziza, who had been in power for 15 years, passed away, and his successor, Evariste Ndayishimiye, assumed office. Ndayishimiye has expressed a commitment to national unity and has taken steps to improve relations with neighbouring countries and the international community.

However, challenges remain. Burundi continues to face socio-economic disparities, political polarisation, and human rights concerns. The government's commitment to inclusivity and reconciliation will be crucial in overcoming these obstacles and forging a brighter future for the people of Burundi.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

The history of Burundi:
A tale of complex ethnic relations and political turmoil

https://www.ourhistory.org.uk/the-history-of-burundi-a-tale-of-complex-ethnic-relations-and-political-turmoil/#google_vignette 30 June 2020



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COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

HUMAN CAPITAL COUNTRY BRIEF - OCTOBER 2024

BURUNDI

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Category: Low Income



Human capital – knowledge, skills, and good health – empowers people to achieve their potential and drives economic growth. This brief tracks progress by Burundi in building and using human capital. The Human Capital Complementary Indicators offer a snapshot of human capital investments at four stages of the lifecycle. The figures show the latest available data, benchmarked against regional averages. The figures also report progress over the previous 5 years.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

- **Neonatal mortality rate.** The neonatal mortality rate is **20** per 1,000 live births (2022), compared to 23 in 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- **Participation rate in organized learning.** In 2021, **49%** of children one year younger than the official primary school entry age participated in an organized learning program, compared to 42% in 2017. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **DTP vaccination rate, third dose.** In 2023, **89%** of infants received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine, compared to 90% in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

SCHOOL AGE

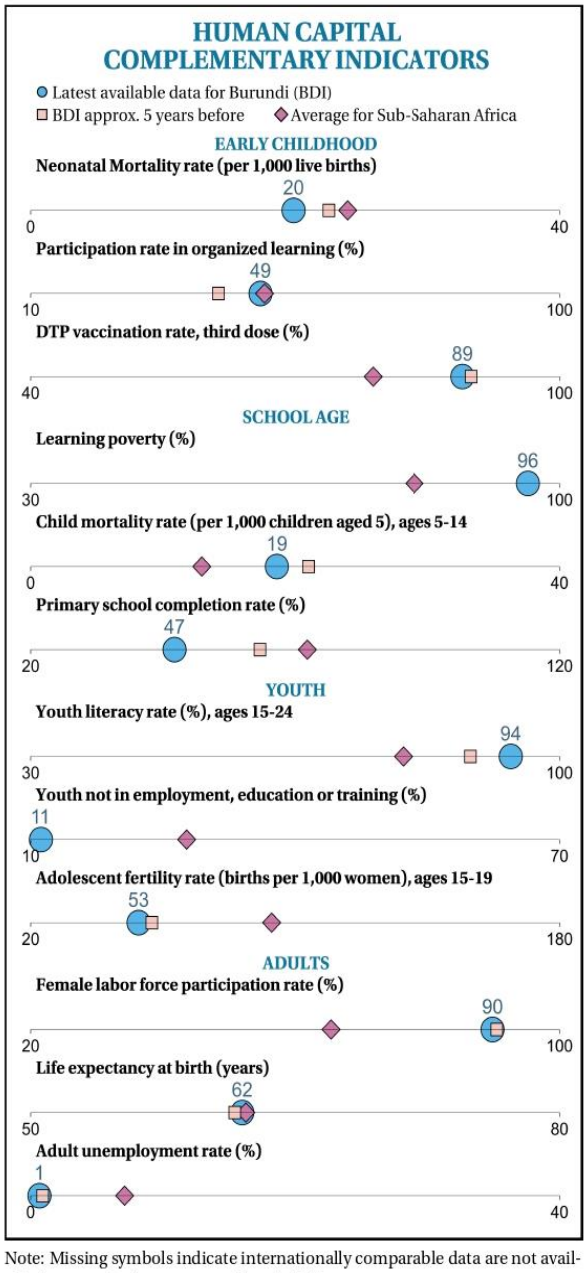
- **Learning poverty.** In 2019, **96%** of children could not read and understand a simple text, by age 10. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Child mortality rate.** The mortality rate for children ages 5-14 is **19** per 1,000 children aged 5 (2022), compared to 21 in 2017. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **Primary school completion rate.** The primary school completion rate is **47%** (by the official entrance age of the last grade) (2022), compared to 63% in 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

YOUTH

- **Youth literacy rate.** The share of youth (ages 15-24) who are literate is **94%** (2022), compared to 88% in 2017. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Youth not in employment, education or training.** In 2020, **11%** of youth (ages 15-24) were not in employment, education or training. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Adolescent fertility rate.** The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15-19 is **53** (2022), compared to 57 in 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

ADULTS

- **Female labor force participation rate.** Female labor force participation as a percentage of the female working-age population (ages 25+) is **90%** (2023), compared to 91% in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Life expectancy at birth.** Life expectancy at birth is **62** years (2022). This remains unchanged since 2017. The indicator is similar to the regional average.
- **Adult unemployment rate.** Unemployed adults as a share of the adult labor force (ages 25+) is **1%** (2023). This remains unchanged since 2018. The indicator is lower than the regional average.



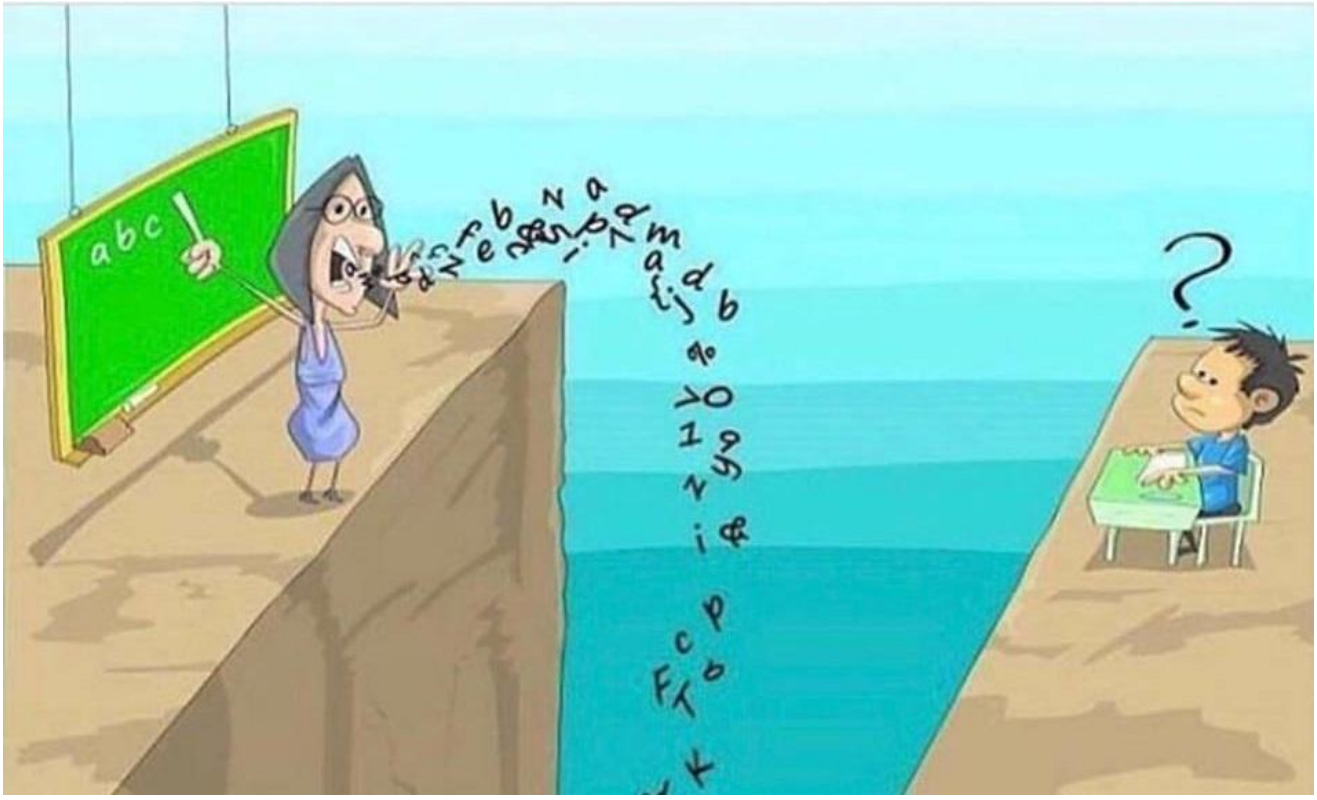
Note: Missing symbols indicate internationally comparable data are not available to generate the corresponding statistic.

PROTECT AND INVEST *in people* HUMAN CAPITAL PROJECT To access more data:

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Quality of basic education – Burundi

For every child, a quality education



Why do we need 12 years of schooling?

4 years feeling orientated education includes a university degree as well!

Embrace the guidance and revelations found throughout the Pascas Papers.

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COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

WE ARE ALL BEING PLAYED

DIVIDE & CONQUER: IF THEY KEEP US FIGHTING WITH EACH OTHER, WE WILL NEVER FIGHT THE TRUE ENEMY... **THE ESTABLISHMENT**!



DIVIDE AND CONQUER MECHANISMS:

Skin Colour / Tone Bigotry
Class & Social Structures
Borders & National Cultures
Militarism is all Wrong
Language Divides
Societal Customs & Practices
Financial Enslavement
Debasement of Education
Professional Snobbery
Sexual Preference Bigotry
Assumptions Err 98% of the time
Political Division
Mind-Centrism Stagnation
Religious Bigotry
Mind Control Addiction
Mind Untruth Addiction
Institutional Controls
Leadership Propaganda & Lies
Parental / Teacher / Religion / Employer / Government Suppressions
Potable Water Security
Food Security
Safe Shelter Security
Universal suppression of all peoples by covert controllers
Living Mind Centric is prohibiting spontaneity & freedom
Living Feelings First is living in truth & freedom !
Women Liberating
Childhood Suppression to end

Poverty









5 FACTS ABOUT THE BURUNDI REFUGEE CRISIS

https://borgenproject.org/burundi-refugee-crisis/ 24 May 2021



Burundi is a country in East-Central Africa with a population of about 14.;4 million (2025). Trying to escape violence in their home country, thousands of Burundians have fled and become refugees. These people seek shelter in several different countries, and as of October 2020, there are more than 150,000 Burundian refugees in Tanzania, according to Human Rights Watch. The Burundi refugee crisis comes with heartbreaking tragedies. Sadly, Burundian refugees face many obstacles for protection and are often forced to return to Burundi against their will.

Here are five facts about the Burundi refugee crisis.

- **The Burundi refugee crisis began in 2015**. After serving two terms, Burundi's former president, Pierre Nkurunziza, was expected to step down. When Nkrurnziza refused to do so, civilian protests began and lasted for months. The military responded with violence and targeted civilian killings. Unrest and state-sanctioned human rights violations caused hundreds of thousands of Burundi citizens to seek refuge in surrounding areas. The conflict has killed more than 1,700 people since 2015.
- **The U.N. Refugee Agency reports that the conflict resulted in more than 333,700 Burundi refugees seeking safety and shelter in other countries**. Many of the camps are unable to provide adequate shelter, health services or education. Moreover, many Burundi refugees feel as if the population has nowhere to go.
- **Tanzania, a country that took in a significant portion of Burundi's refugees, is no longer a place of refuge**. Since 2019, Tanzanian authorities have abused Burundian refugees. They have also forced many refugees to return to Burundi. More than 150,000 Burundians reside in Tanzania, and the Burundians are at risk of suffering the same violations that the population fled from.
- **Some Burundians feel safe returning to the country following the death of Nkurunziza**. Rwanda, in particular, working with the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, has a program for the repatriation of Burundian refugees. Nearly 1,500 refugees have registered for the program. While many Burundians are excited to return home, a significant portion does not feel safe returning. The political stability of Burundi is still uncertain, especially with Nkurunziza's passing being so recent.
- **Often referred to as the "forgotten" refugee crisis, the Burundi refugee crisis is the lowest funded global situation**. In 2020, the cause received only 40% of the funds required to offer protection to the refugees. Even as Burundians are beginning to return home, there is still a significant population of vulnerable Burundi refugees who need assistance.

The 2021 Burundi Refugee Response Plan will ensure that Burundi refugees will be safe wherever they choose to reside. The plan advocates for more education and vocational training and incorporates Burundi refugees into local livelihood activities. It also ensures that basic needs, including health services, food and shelter are met in refugee camps.

DISARMING MILITANTS

What could Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) look like?

Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration lays the groundwork for safeguarding and sustaining the communities to which these individuals may assimilate into or return to, while building capacity for long-term peace, security and development. It is a time in the life of the militant to now be assisted in addressing his/her difficult upbringing. To assist the 'militant' personality we need to understand their circumstances of family life and upbringing.



Map of Consciousness illustration based on the model created by Dr David R Hawkins

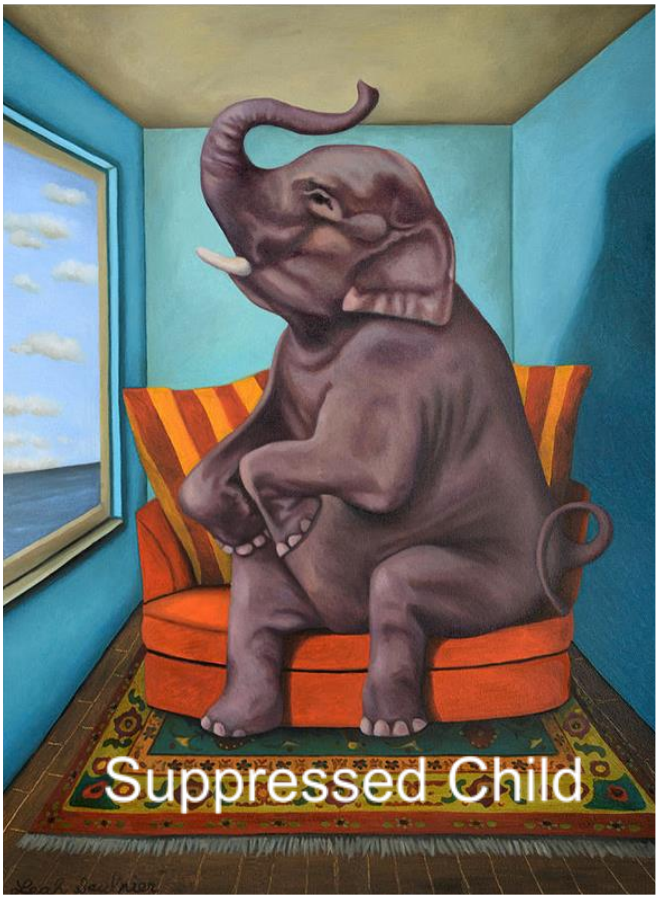
Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration support to mediation processes comprises three types of activities that can be undertaken before, during and after the mediation process:

- Mediation support: deployment of experts, drafting provision of agreements, and negotiation advice;
- Analysis: communication with armed groups and identification of entry points for programmatic engagement. This could be into any community or specialised centres;
- Capacity building: strengthening the parties' ability to work constructively towards an agreement and then together.

Implementation of community violence reduction programmes encompasses a range of initiatives from labour-intensive projects, business incubation and community dialogue forums, to direct engagement with members of armed groups, as well as youth-at-risk, and to prevent further recruitment. Community violence reduction also plays a key role in reducing tensions at the grassroots level to increase opportunities for social cohesion and conflict resolution, as well as lifting levels of truth to mitigate the potential for aggression.

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	**Rate of Unemployment**	**Rate of Poverty**	**Happiness Rate "Life is OK"**	**Rate of Criminality**
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

Peacekeeping operations recognise the role that disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programmes play in managing the disengagement of combatants from violent extremist groups.



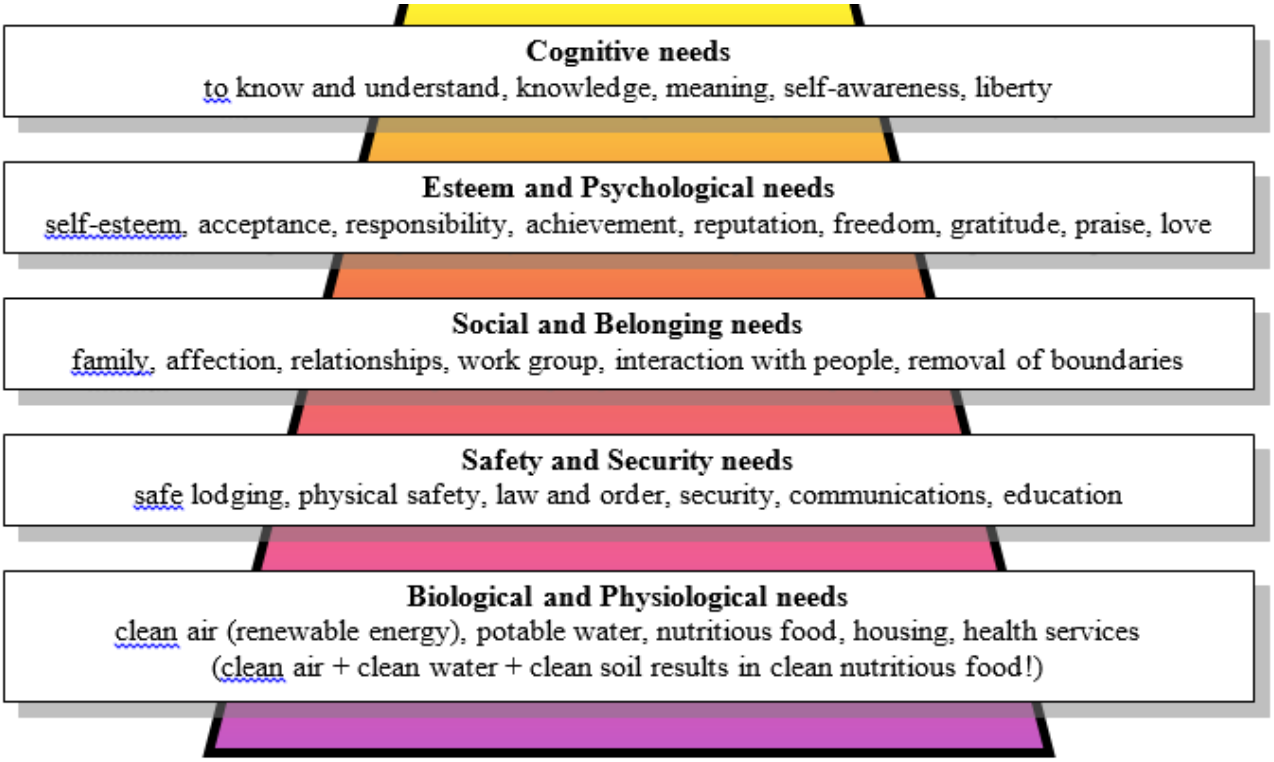
This offers a rare window of opportunity to further deplete radicalised militant ranks by offering security and alternative livelihoods. Religious mentoring and ideological rehabilitation represent a crucial component of this process.

The elephant in the room is the suppressed child. Our childhood upbringing is the absorption of emotional injuries and errors of belief of our parents and carers. We go on to live our life under the umbrella of our carers' level of consciousness and their lacking in truth.

Until we are provided with the pathway to express what we each have absorbed throughout our early childhood, we will go on emulating our emotional injuries absorbed from parents.

Our consciousness conditions are typically so diminished that we need to have our survival needs addressed prior to being able to even contemplate any form of personal development, such as literacy. Hence we are to start with the bottom rung of the hierarchy of needs for militants and communities in general.

PASCAS WORLDCARE
recognised Hierarchy of Needs,
structured upon Maslow's theory.



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Drop leaflets, not hand grenades!



The needs of both the community and the aggressors are to be addressed. While addressing the need for safe housing, potable water, nutritious food and health services for the aggressor, this also needs to be provided for the hosting community that may be attacked.

Thus, encouraging the aggressor to put his / her arms down when approaching the front door to the community, the support and assimilation process needs to be provided both for the host as well as the predator.

Notably, literacy needs to be addressed universally. Without universal literacy then the poverty in truth cannot be addressed. Throughout any region that is subjected to terrorism there is a low level of literacy.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download pages, scroll down to Corporate Alliances and click on to open:

Chaldi College I Love Reading.pdf

Generally speaking, anyone can be taught to read and write within three months using this package, “I Love Reading”. And it is adaptable to any language. Illiteracy can be addressed as a priority.

Humanity, worldwide, is devoid of truth! Humanity overall calibrates at around 220 MoC on Dr David Hawkins’ Map of Consciousness. 75% of the worldwide population is in severe truth poverty calibrating 200 MoC or lower. 40% of the worldwide population is in chronic truth poverty calibration 100 MoC or lower. The emergence of aggressive militancy and terrorism is universal and can be spontaneous.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download pages, scroll down to Pascas Care Letters and click on to open:

Pascas Care Letters Poverty and Religion.pdf

Humanity, in its world of deception, typically refers to poverty as having a random level of daily income. Poverty if more accurately defined as the level of truth that a person may calibrate at is more to the mark. In countries that terrorism occurs, it typically is found that the severe truth poverty level is 80% or higher. Education that is open, free and feelings orientated is the one and only pathway out of poverty, terrorism, suppression, health crisis, and all the social ills that plague any community.

FEELING HEALING and RADICALISED AGGRESSION 20 January 2025

My heart breaks for the peoples of Rwanda, the more I ask Grace for guidance the more I am guided to my experience.

I sincerely hope what i have shared is of value:

It comes back to fostering dialogue between Christians, Muslims, traditions of indigenous religions, to create mutual understanding and respect, emphasising a common spiritual value, Healing through Feelings.

The way forward needs to be experienced, understood, accepted and rubber stamped from the very top. Only then will we be able to work from the bottom up, with children in a safe neutral environment through education and awareness.

A light would need to be shone within the various belief systems and spiritual concepts to the truth of Healing through Feelings.

This can include discussions on ethical living, connecting with the Divine while taking care to be inclusive of the various cultures.

Healing awareness programs in schools and communities can then be offered.

From my experiences, most cultures, particularly Africans are vigilant against perceived indoctrination of their children hence all literature and discussions need to be approved by the highest authorities before those in a position can introduce the Great U-turn.

The best way forward is face to face communication which means persons invited to Australia or establishing connections and an envoy to Rwanda.

Once introduced, continuing the education journey:

Support Youth Engagement and Storytelling:

African cultures have a rich tradition of storytelling. Use this medium in schools and youth programs to tell stories that highlight the importance of welcoming and expressing one's feelings.

Youth Spiritual Leadership:

Empower young people to take active roles in promoting spiritual awareness. Engage them through social media campaigns, workshops, and / or local youth groups focused on spiritual development and community service.

Mentorship Programs:

Establish mentorship initiatives where young people can be safely guided by peers, spiritual leaders, or teachers to help them welcome and express suppressed emotions.

Connect the benefit of Social and Economic Issues through Healing

Link authentic communication to practical solutions for pressing societal challenges such as poverty, corruption, and inequality.

Speaking from the heart of justice, equity, and the common good can be an important force in addressing these issues

Ultimately, Promote Unity Through Schools:

Schools are spaces where children from different backgrounds interact, collaborate, and build friendships.
Integrate lessons of innate values of truth within diversity of cultures encouraging students to enquire into the truth of their values debunking some of the myths.

Create a safe places where children have permission to share their feelings within a compassionate environment

Leverage platforms like Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok to create content that spreads healing through feelings.

This can include posting videos and films, material discussing different aspects of personal transformation through healing.

Documentaries and Films:

Create and share documentaries that showcase the power of healing practices across African cultures. Promote understanding and appreciation and acceptance of diversity.

Local Radio and TV Shows:

Use these mediums to host discussions or programs on healthy expression of one's feelings, with respected spiritual leaders from various traditions to share their insights on healing through forgiveness.

In conclusion:

Over time, the above was introduced into South Africa and other African nations south of Kenya with the intention of creating a continuum.

Diversity was the elephant in the room, coming together as one void of labels created an embrace in which feelings could be shared.

The ability to fund individuals contributed to the decline in some areas while other areas that received corporate or government funding flourished. Faizel

Presentation: Awareness of being able to embrace our feelings in how we live: 20 January 2025

We represent Pascas Foundation (Aust) Ltd, an Australian charity that has funding available to offer your country / state / city / town / village / community to assist on the personal level. Pascas is specifically focused on improving one's standard and quality of living. With your blessing and support, we are seeking to work in the areas of developing food and water security, providing education, housing, power (electricity), healthcare for and to all. Then also financially support programs and projects that grow social security and employment; such as supporting cooperatives to develop new enterprises and industries, small business incentives, funding to get established, such as micro personal loans coupled with business, accounting, financial and administrative support. An ambitious goal to be sure, however with the idea of harnessing local talent and potential to help people to become self-sufficient in their lives, villages, towns, cities, country.

We may be working with the people and authorities to address recognised concerns and problems that they see need addressing, and what the people need the most to help them in their lives... and how to go about implementing new systems to ease and even remove such concerns and problems. Awareness of truth that has been alluding all for aeons is what we can freely share. We are not to become involved in what other people and organisations are addressing but to look to resolve what is needing attention and is not being dealt with.

We would like to encourage the formation of community **Oversight Council**: to embrace a General, Working and National Plan for the people.

We would want to encourage a team of local people, nationals, to form such an **Oversight Council** to oversee what happens between higher government in the country, people in their daily lives, and Pascas. A team of three people to begin with, moving to 12, possibly drawn from the local people of the area. The 12 then employing further help for themselves. (The number is flexible – dependent upon need, skills and available people), being;

3 people to liaise with Pascas – administration, and submitting quarterly progress reports. To ensure the aims and goals are being worked toward, that there is no disruption, no corruption and theft of funds, that all is working according to plan or funding may be withheld or even withdrawn. Source funds require confirmation that the prior three monthly allocation is applied for the stated purpose before a subsequent three monthly allocation is to be released.
2 people to liaise with: local government and national government.
5 people to represent the inputs as well as concerns of the people.
2 people to oversee administration, wages, vehicles, communication, offices, etc.

We also wish to create and support the team, or sub-group(s), to deal with the actual problems and concerns of the people and area. This **Oversight Council** may be likened to a Think Tank. People who can understand the problems, how the people are being affected by them, define what is needed to rectify such problems, and how to go about doing that. Such council representatives having little picture, big picture and discernment and visualisation awareness. The number of people on this Oversight Council is to be determined by what's needed – drawing from the local people and experiences in various fields offering possible solutions to be considered. We all learn through doing! The Oversight Council may determine which projects, systems and ideas are to be acted upon – supported and funded through Pascas. Within it may be a small group of honest people who liaise directly with Pascas to ensure everything remains effective and with no corruption – so projects benefit all throughout the support community, and not just for filling the pockets and privileges of a few.

The creation of an **Oversight Council** is to oversee the receiving of ongoing funding with accountability. To keep corruption to a minimum, local accountants, auditors and legal representatives are to liaise with Pascas Foundation (Aust) Ltd on behalf of the local not-for- profit that is to be established with the working aim of moving towards self-autonomy.

Other than people being honest, Pascas has only one condition that is to be understood and embraced before a business plan for the people can be implemented.

To be open to the elevation in truth that is now available for all who might be open to consider, irrespective of their customs and practices, which includes the awareness that we are:

1. to long for the Divine Love, and
2. to endeavour to live True to one's Feelings.

Through education as to how to long for and receive our Heavenly Parent's Divine Love, for individuals, groups, in schools, and families, basically is Divine Love Spirituality.

That is, for people to understand that they can Long with all their heart directly to our Heavenly Mother and Father, God, wanting God to love them, wanting God to fill their heart and soul with Their Divine Love. This longing for Divine Love to then be backed up and supported by the individual's prayers – longings – desire to our Heavenly Parents.

It is however voluntary, not everyone needs to be longing for God's Divine Love for funding to flow.

Only, for the way to do it; the truth that we can ask God directly for His / Her Divine Love; and how we can be do so, to be made readily available through our individual awareness.

Longing for the Truth of one's Feelings; involving education as to how to live wholly embracing one's feelings: accepting them all, that is our feelings, especially the bad ones, then to express them as fully as possible, all whilst longing for the Truth that they are to show one about oneself. We need to delve a long way down into the truth of what our feelings will progressively draw our attention to. We need to continually ask, long to know, what else is there to recognise and then express.

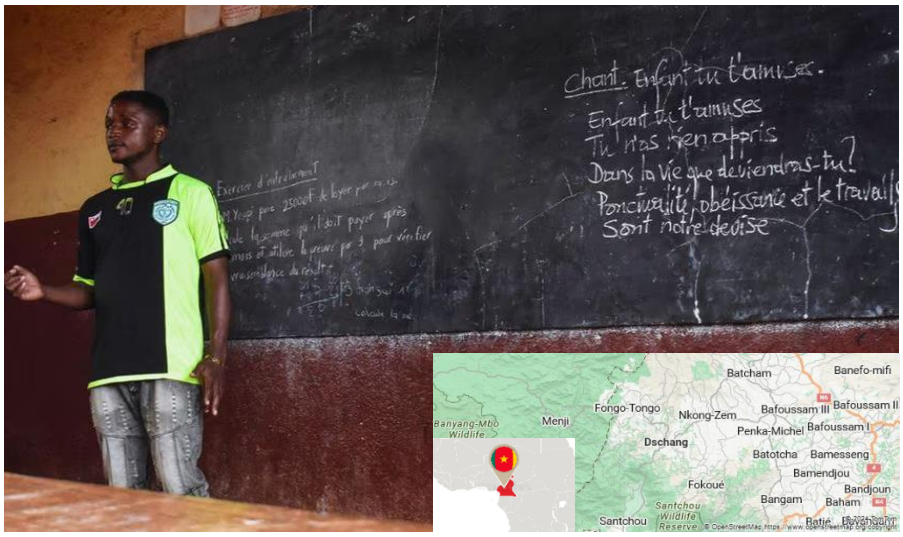
Education as to live truly with one's feelings and how to fully express them. The benefits of such a way of life, and the pitfalls if one doesn't live that way, to be made available to individuals, groups, families, and schools. Again, this is voluntary, not everyone has to do it for the funding to flow.

For Pascas within any setting or location, is to be in harmony with the authorities, it is to organise the awareness of such a way of living. This may possibly be the establishment of Divine Love Spirituality through a Paradise House / meeting place / room / any appropriate setting. The Paradise House could be a part of a Pascas Medical and Healthcare Centre. A Pascas Healthcare Centre is to provide counselling which also embraces to how to do one's Feeling-Healing – looking to one's feelings for their Truth; and how to long for Divine Love. (amended) James

From rebel to teacher:
Story of former separatist fighter promoting peace in Cameroon

https://english.mathrubhumi.com/news/world/former-separatist-fighter-promoting-peace-in-cameroon-1.10287572 26 January 2025

A former separatist rebel in Cameroon, Ateasong Belts Tajoah, now teaches philosophy, using his past to inspire peace and prevent others from repeating his mistakes.



Dschang, (population 96,000) Cameroon (population 30 million): In the lush highlands of Cameroon, a former rebel fighter now teaches philosophy and logic to students, a role far removed from the violence and destruction of his past. Ateasong Belts Tajoah, who once fought for the separatist Red Dragons militia, is now focused on promoting peace and education after surrendering his weapon in 2019.

Tajoah's journey began in 2017, when he was 23 years old. Frustrated by what he saw as the marginalisation of English-speaking Cameroonians by the French-speaking government, he joined the Red Dragons militia in the southwest of the country. Tensions had been rising for years, with peaceful protests by lawyers and teachers spiralling into deadly violence after a government crackdown. As the separatist movement grew, it led to the formation of "Ambasonia", a self-declared breakaway region seeking independence.

During his time with the militia, Tajoah endured harsh conditions. He lived in makeshift camps under plastic sheets, often in the rain, and fought in battles targeting both military and civilian sites. "You could never sleep with both eyes closed," he recalls, pointing to scars on his neck and stomach, which serve as a reminder of the dangers he faced. The rebel group's tactics included destroying schools to undermine government control, a strategy that deeply impacted the education system. As a result, thousands of children were left without schooling, and many teachers lost their lives.

Turning point: losing his child

Despite his involvement in the conflict, Tajoah's perspective began to shift after the death of his 11-year-old child in an attack by government forces. Overcome with grief and disillusioned by the rebel leadership, Tajoah made the decision to surrender in early 2019. This moment marked a turning point, leading him to enter a government run rehabilitation centre in Buea, where he spent 18 months reflecting on his actions and past choices.

However, reintegrating into society proved to be a difficult journey. The rehabilitation programme, although offering skills training, faced widespread criticism for its lack of resources and slow progress. Many ex-combatants like Tajoah found it challenging to move forward, with some even returning to armed groups due to frustration with the process.

Education as redemption

Despite these challenges, Tajoah persevered. In 2021, he earned a master's degree in philosophy, and soon after, he began teaching. Today, he is an educator in the same region where he once fought, using his role as a platform to promote peace and prevent others from following his troubled path.

"Teaching is more than a job," Tajoah says. "It is a way to confront my past and inspire others to avoid my mistakes." His decision to teach philosophy and logic stems from a long-standing interest in critical thinking and human behaviour. "I was fond of these subjects before becoming a fighter," he explains. Now, he uses them to challenge his students' thinking and guide them towards a more constructive future.

Teacher, advocate for peace

Tajoah's story has not been without challenges. Initially, many of his students and their parents were wary of his past, fearing that former combatants were dangerous or uneducated. But through his honesty about his history and his dedication to teaching, Tajoah gradually earned their trust. His classroom has become a space where young minds are encouraged to think critically and embrace peace.

Outside the classroom, Tajoah has become an advocate for peace. Using social media, he shares the grim realities of armed conflict, posting images of fallen fighter to show the true cost of rebellion. He also travels to remote villages, urging young people to lay down their weapons. His efforts have led to the surrender of several fighters, and some villages have seen their schools reopen as a result of his outreach.

Personal sacrifices, challenges

However, Tajoah's advocacy has come at a personal cost. His mother has been kidnapped twice by separatists, and he has received numerous death threats. Despite this, he continues to push forward with his mission to spread a message of peace.

"More people understand now he's here to bring peace and encourage others to drop their guns," says Ajiawung Columbus Fortulah, a traditional chief from Tajoah's home village. Tajoah's influence has helped reopen schools and foster a more peaceful environment in his community.

Way forward: dialogue, not violence

Tajoah's story highlights the need for dialogue and reconciliation in Cameroon, a country still grappling with the consequences of its ongoing conflict. "Anglophones are marginalised, but guns and kidnappings won't solve it," he says. "Dialogue and action are the only way forward."



He hopes that his students, and others in his community, will embrace this message of peace, recognising that while the scars of the past will never disappear, they don't have to define the future. "I fought to close schools, but now I teach to open minds," Tajoah reflects. "The scars will always be there, but they don't have to define you.

The Global Talent Competitiveness Index 2023

Income levels are closely linked to literacy and ongoing education!

African countries with the best vocational and technical skills:

https://africa.businessinsider.com/local/markets/top-10-african-countries-with-the-best-vocational-and-technical-skills/nf804gm

World Ranking	Africa Rank	Country	Score 2023	Skills Percentage
1		Switzerland	78.96	
2		Singapore	77.11	
8		Australia	73.93	
14		Germany	69.88	
51	1	Mauritius	48.77	54.09%
88	2	Egypt	37.67	52.35%
126	3	Mauritania	23.09	40.20%
117	4	Zimbabwe	26.16	39.45%
95	5	Ghana	32.97	39.34%
113	6	Benin	28.45	39.08%
98	7	Kenya	31.66	38.84%
93	8	Namibia	36.67	38.74%
68	9	South Africa	43.01	38.20%
108	10	Zambia	29.32	37.50%
73		Botswana	42.28	
110		**Rwanda**	**28.71**	
119		Uganda	25.71	
121		Tanzania	25.33	
124		**Burundi**	**23.46**	
129		Burkina Faso	20.55	
130		Angola	20.43	
133		Congo Dem Rep	17.57	

We learn by doing!

https://www.insead.edu/system/files/2023-11/gtci-2023-report.pdf



https://www.insead.edu/system/files/2023-11/gtci-2023-report.pdf

https://www.insead.edu/system/files/2023-11/gtci-2023-report.pdf

BURUNDI

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 134)	**124**
Income group	**Low income**
Regional group	**Sub-Saharan Africa**
Population (millions)	**12.89**
GDP per capita (PPP US$)	**836.19**
GDP (US$ billions)	**3.07**
GTCI score	**23.46**
GTCI score (income group average)	**22.85**

GTCI 2023 Country Profile by Pillar

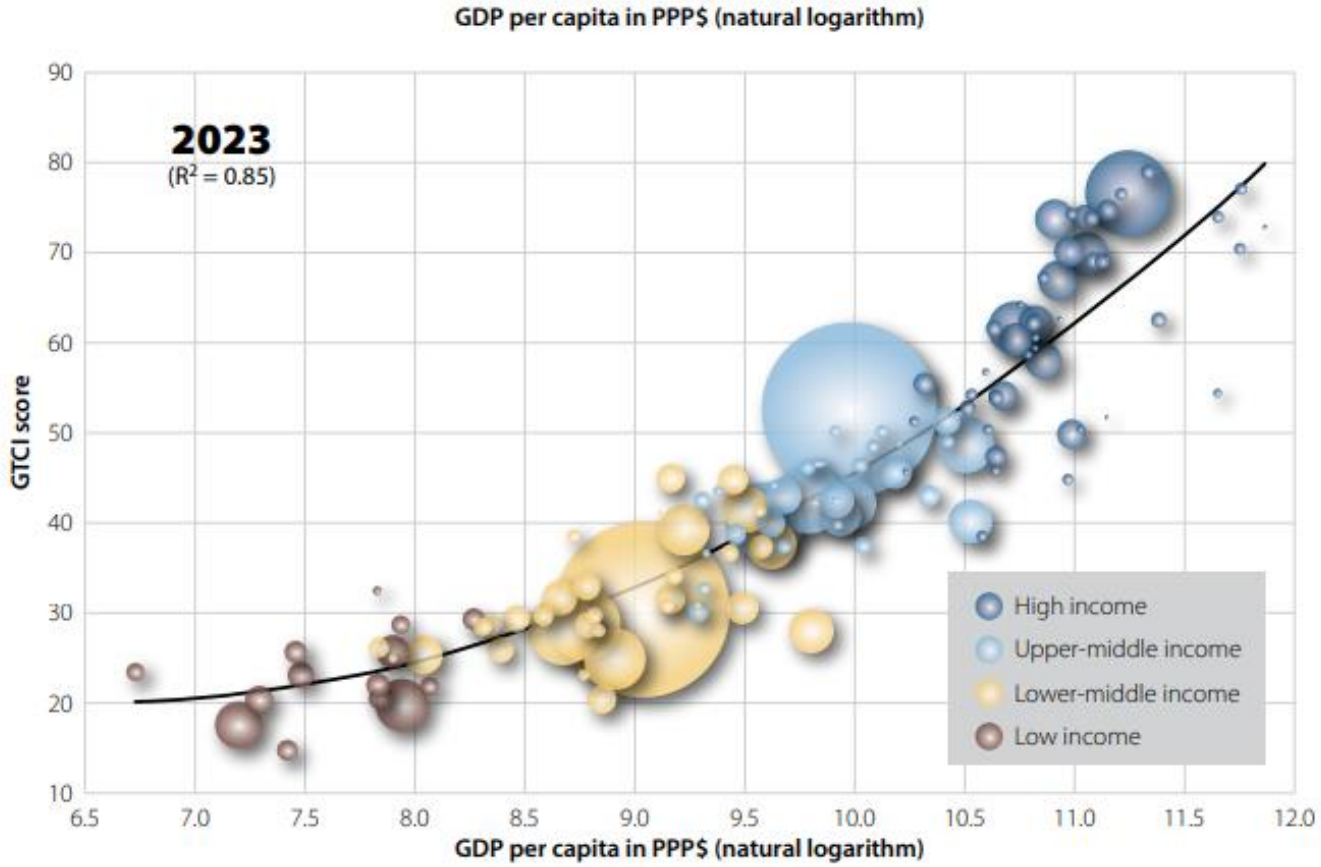


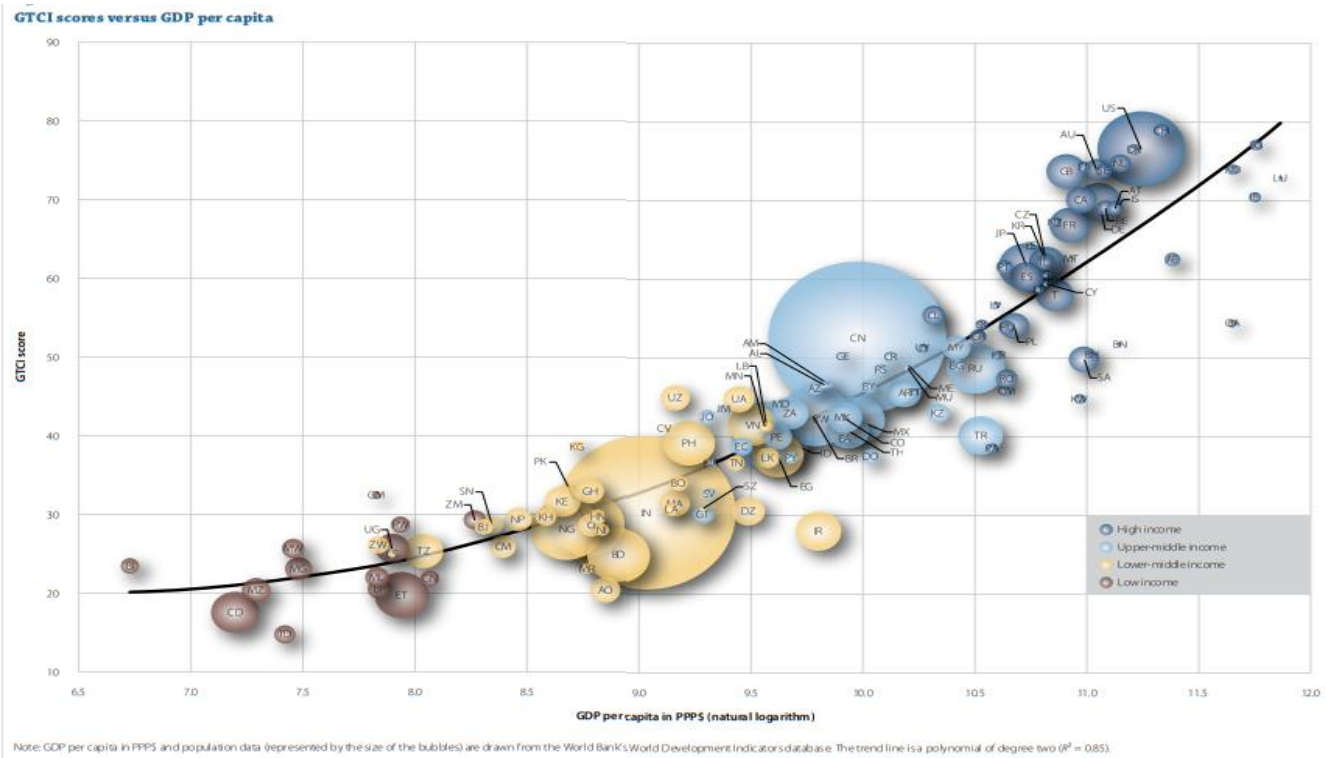
		Score	Rank
1	**ENABLE**	**20.56**	**131**
1.1	Regulatory Landscape	12.56	132
1.1.1	Government effectiveness	9.67	132
1.1.2	Rule of law	10.90	131
1.1.3	Political stability	25.70	125
1.1.4	Regulatory quality	16.56	127
1.1.5	Corruption	0.00	133
1.2	Market Landscape	18.33	129
1.2.1	Extent of market dominance	32.24	87
1.2.2	Domestic credit to private sector	44.38	76
1.2.3	Cluster development	29.60	105
1.2.4	R&D expenditure	3.80	87
1.2.5	ICT infrastructure	0.00	129
1.2.6	Urbanisation	0.00	134
1.3	Business and Labour Landscape	30.77	117
	Labour Market		
1.3.1	Labour rights	n/a	n/a
1.3.2	Labour-employer cooperation	45.62	66
	Management Practice		
1.3.3	Professional management	28.23	112
1.3.4	Relationship of pay to productivity	29.58	127
	Technology Adoption		
1.3.5	Enterprise software	62.58	14
1.3.6	Cloud computing	0.00	126
1.3.7	Firms with website	18.60	99
2	**ATTRACT**	**39.81**	**103**
2.1	External Openness	30.85	107
	Attract Business		
2.1.1	FDI regulatory restrictiveness	n/a	n/a
2.1.2	Financial globalisation	19.92	126
	Attract People		
2.1.3	Migrant stock	38.82	73
2.1.4	International students	17.24	51
2.1.5	Brain gain	47.43	66
2.2	Internal Openness	48.76	94
	Social Inclusion		
2.2.1	Tolerance of minorities	28.72	92
2.2.2	Tolerance of immigrants	53.85	79
2.2.3	Social mobility	39.21	84
	Gender Equality		
2.2.4	Economic empowerment of women	66.37	95
2.2.5	Gender parity in high-skilled jobs	56.76	97
2.2.6	Leadership opportunities for women	47.66	69

		Score	Rank
3	**GROW**	**23.85**	**108**
3.1	Formal Education	17.95	102
	Enrolment		
3.1.1	Vocational enrolment	13.61	73
3.1.2	Tertiary enrolment	3.03	122
	Quality		
3.1.3	Tertiary education expenditure	55.17	71
3.1.4	Reading, maths, and science	n/a	n/a
3.1.5	University ranking	0.00	76
3.2	Lifelong Learning	24.55	109
3.2.1	Business masters education	0.00	57
3.2.2	Prevalence of training in firms	37.32	51
3.2.3	Employee development	36.33	111
3.3	Access to Growth Opportunities	29.05	107
	Empowerment		
3.3.1	Delegation of authority	32.88	100
3.3.2	Youth inclusion	80.39	30
	Collaboration		
3.3.3	Use of virtual social networks	2.72	129
3.3.4	Use of virtual professional networks	0.23	130
4	**RETAIN**	**20.26**	**129**
4.1	Sustainability	19.90	127
4.1.1	Pension coverage	3.03	126
4.1.2	Social protection	54.21	60
4.1.3	Brain retention	17.84	119
4.1.4	Environmental performance	19.66	111
4.1.5	Vulnerable employment	4.76	131
4.2	Lifestyle	20.63	129
4.2.1	Personal rights	16.11	127
4.2.2	Personal safety	25.73	119
4.2.3	Physician density	0.24	130
4.2.4	Sanitation	40.42	114
5	**VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SKILLS**	**33.12**	**106**
5.1	Mid-Level Skills	3.83	130
5.1.1	Workforce with secondary education	6.49	120
5.1.2	Population with secondary education	3.66	87
5.1.3	Technicians and associate professionals	1.34	131
5.1.4	Labour productivity per employee	n/a	n/a
5.2	Employability	62.40	54
5.2.1	Ease of finding skilled employees	71.58	32
5.2.2	Relevance of education system to the economy	41.89	65
5.2.3	Skills matching	n/a	n/a
5.2.4	Highly educated unemployment	73.74	72
6	**GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE SKILLS**	**3.18**	**133**
6.1	High-Level Skills	1.52	132
6.1.1	Workforce with tertiary education	2.13	128
6.1.2	Population with tertiary education	0.00	94
6.1.3	Professionals	4.56	129
6.1.4	Researchers	0.15	105
6.1.5	Senior officials and managers	0.76	130
6.1.6	Digital skills	n/a	n/a
6.2	Talent Impact	4.84	130
6.2.1	Innovation output	2.31	123
6.2.2	High-value exports	0.12	130
6.2.3	Software development	16.84	129
6.2.4	New business density	n/a	n/a
6.2.5	Scientific journal articles	0.07	130

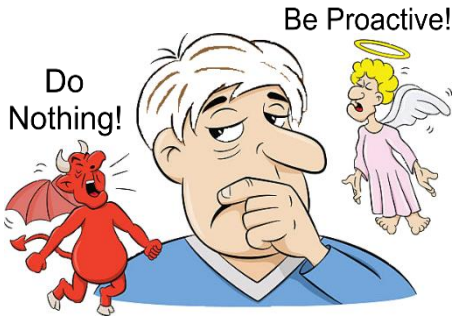
Talent performance remains closely linked to income level

Income levels are closely linked to literacy and ongoing education!





WORLDWIDE MALAISE!



We are seeing good people do nothing, thus perpetuating impoverishment, insecure housing, food insecurity and poverty in truth and all the essentials required for a fulfilling life.

Education is the most diabolically, degraded service to humanity that is in such neglect and adequacy that generations will be deprived while leadership slowly awakens to the underlying cause of all of society's ailments, being the lack of truth in education with the quality of teaching being so poor that students flounder throughout every nation and education system.



The art of doing nothing is entrenched everywhere!

While good women and men do nothing, evil prevails.

It matters not at what level of society one may be at, his or her environment is stagnated through the self-embraced inertia of those around them. We all succumb to the inability to deliver simple services and take initiatives for those in need.



Grey haired old folks through to energetic vibrant young people are all suppressed by lack of constructive communication and the suppression of initiatives. Our personality is high jacked by electronic communications without any sensitivity of innate gifts of perception as well as big picture – little picture visualisation.

Clairsentency cannot be comprehended by artificial intelligence. Yet the world is madly scrambling to submit themselves to artificial intelligence – more avoidance of personal responsibility and still doing nothing.



The death of society is delivered through artificial intelligence! Yet we are seeing such dying and death of mankind all around us. Permissiveness is all prevailing. At least 78% of humanity calibrate at or below 200 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness – these are submitted people – things are done to them, not by them! The world is preparing for world war three and yet no one is pushing back on it.

Global warming is having devastating effects and yet people and communities are not preparing for the changes that will later have to be imposed after great losses.

People; all institutionalised systems are to be dismantled and universal changes in how we are to live is now to unfold. We are to live through our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth, and have our minds to follow in support – not continue to live mind-centric and worship our minds as we each have been taught and brought up to do, mind-centricity is stagnation and destruction!

The World Bank in Burundi

https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/burundi/overview

A landlocked country in East Africa, Burundi is a low-income economy, with 80% of the population employed in the agricultural sector. Located in the Great Lakes region, Burundi is surrounded by Rwanda to the north, Tanzania to the east, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west, and bordered by Lake Tanganyika to the southwest. With a population of 14.4 million people (2025 3), 50.3% of whom are women and 41.5% are young people under 15, Burundi is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with a density ratio of 442 people per square kilometre (2020 population projection).

Burundi has made significant progress in terms of access to education. Thanks to the introduction of free primary education in 2005, the gross enrolment in primary education reached 118.4% during the 2023/2024 school year without significant variation between provinces, gender, or level of income.

Political Context

President Evariste Ndayishimiye was elected in 2020 for a seven-year term of office. The ruling party, CNDD-FDD, has dominated the political scene since 2005, with a large majority in the National Assembly (87 out of 123 seats) and the Senate (38 out of 39 seats). Legislative elections are planned for June 2025 and will follow the new country's administrative structure which reduces the numbers of provinces from 18 to 5 and the new number of parliamentarians will be 103.

The National Development Plan (NDP) was updated to implement Burundi's vision, "*Emerging country in 2040 and developed country in 2060*." The NDP has an overall objective of transforming structurally the Burundian economy for strong, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive growth, creating decent jobs for all and leading to the improvement of social well-being. The implementation of the vision will promote population growth compatible with the viable and sustainable management of available resources, as well as human development likely to be valued on national and international labour markets.

Socio-economic Background

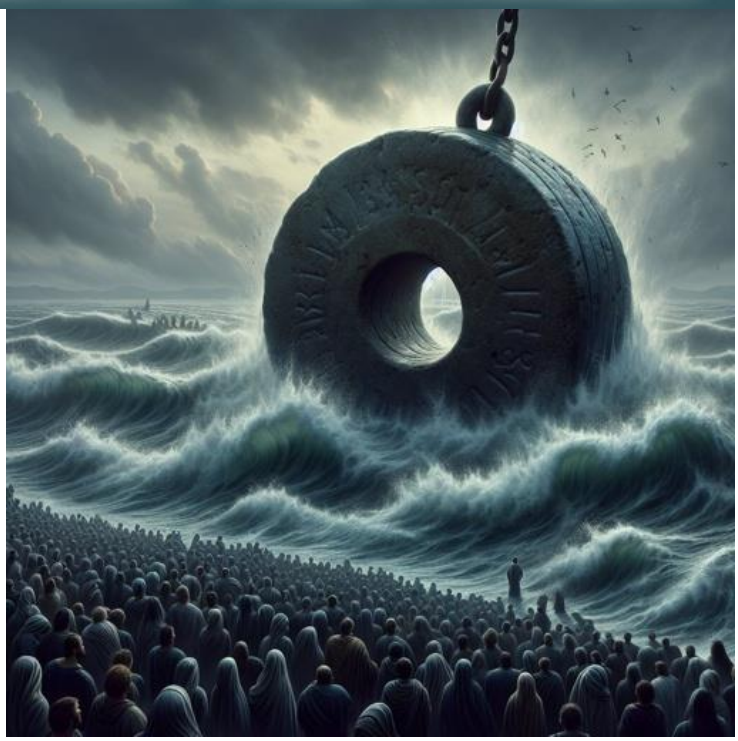
Real GDP growth is estimated at 3.5% in 2024, up from 2.7% in 2023, supported by agriculture, domestic demand—especially public—and improved electricity supply. On the supply side, agriculture (+3.7%) rebounded despite flooding, driven by good rainfall. The tertiary sector (+4.2%) benefited from the dynamism of public services. In contrast, industry (+1.0%, down from 2.9% in 2023) was affected by persistent fuel and currency shortages, before starting to recover in the second half of the year, supported by the commissioning of three new power plants.

Average annual inflation slowed to 20.2% in 2024, down from 27.1% in 2023. However, it accelerated sharply from mid-2024, rising from 12.1% in May to 39.7% in February 2025. This surge is mainly due to increases in the price of essential goods. Food inflation, in particular, is putting increased pressure on low-income households, exacerbating poverty risks.

Real GDP growth is expected to reach 3.6% in 2025, supported by the recovery of the secondary sector (bolstered by the commissioning of the Jiji & Mulembwe power plant), the revival of mining exports, and services. Inflation is expected to remain high, around 40%, due to the increased monetary financing of the deficit and a persistent exchange rate gap. In the medium term (2026–2027), growth is expected to average 4%, while inflation would gradually moderate to 27.9%.

The budget deficit, projected at 5.6% of GDP in 2025, is expected to decrease to 4.4% by 2027, while public debt would decline from 69.3% to 64.6% of GDP. The current account deficit, estimated at 11.5% in 2024, would continue to decrease, notably thanks to the increase in mining exports. Downside risks include climate shocks, fiscal slippages, and regional geopolitical tensions.

MILLSTONE AROUND OUR NECKS!



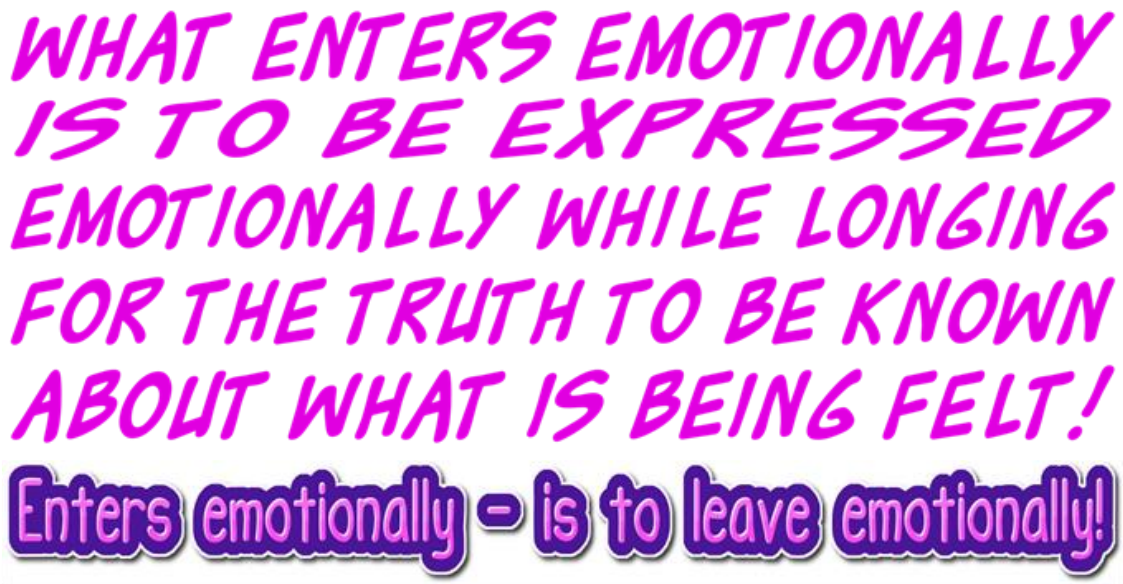
While we each live mind-centric and ignore and suppress our emotions, humanity will continue to wear the yoke of a millstone that keeps us degraded, retarded, entrapped to the covert control of others unseen, and be with no hope or way of breaking free of our suppression.

Every institutionalised system is masterfully designed to keep each of us submissive and committed to the nothingness life that we mundanely adhere to. The order comes; "go to war Johnny", and we each pick up a broom stick and go and slaughter each other!

Until we begin to embrace our feelings and long to know what it is that our feelings are to reveal, and then express our experiences of our feelings to a companion, we are held in the rebellion state that we each have been born and now live in.

We are now to begin to embrace our feelings, live feelings first, having our mind to follow assisting us to live our feelings and not our mind which is addicted to untruth, yes, our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood – hence our gullibility to propaganda and lies in general – also our mind is addicted to control of others and our environment. Our feelings are always in truth.

We are to begin to express all the pain that we each have taken on throughout our childhood suppression – from conception to the age of six years. Our childhood suppression is the elephant in the room. Our feelings are our pathway home and now we can follow what has now been revealed for each of us.



Burundi – Data

https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/burundi/ 13 August 2025

Introduction

Background

Established in the 1600s, the Burundi Kingdom has had borders similar to those of modern Burundi since the 1800s. Burundi's two major ethnic groups, the majority Hutu and minority Tutsi, share a common language and culture and largely lived in peaceful cohabitation under Tutsi monarchs in pre-colonial Burundi. Regional, class, and clan distinctions contributed to social status in the Burundi Kingdom, yielding a complex class structure. German colonial rule in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and Belgian rule after World War I preserved Burundi's monarchy. Seeking to simplify administration, Belgian colonial officials reduced the number of chiefdoms and eliminated most Hutu chiefs from positions of power. In 1961, the Burundian Tutsi king's oldest son, Louis RWAGASORE, was murdered by a competing political faction shortly before he was set to become prime minister, triggering increased political competition that contributed to later instability.

Burundi gained its independence from Belgium in 1962 as the Kingdom of Burundi. Revolution in neighbouring Rwanda stoked ethnic polarisation as the Tutsi increasingly feared violence and loss of political power. A failed Hutu-led coup in 1965 triggered a purge of Hutu officials and set the stage for Tutsi officers to overthrow the monarchy in 1966 and establish a Tutsi-dominated republic. A Hutu rebellion in 1972 resulted in the deaths of several thousand Tutsi civilians and sparked brutal Tutsi-led military reprisals against Hutu civilians which ultimately killed 100,000-200,000 people. International pressure led to a new constitution in 1992 and democratic elections in 1993. Tutsi military officers feared Hutu domination and assassinated Burundi's first democratically elected president, Hutu Melchior NDADAYE, in 1993 after only 100 days in office, sparking a civil war. In 1994, his successor, Cyprien NTARYAMIRA, died when the Rwandan president's plane he was traveling on was shot down, which triggered the Rwandan genocide and further entrenched ethnic conflict in Burundi. The internationally brokered Arusha Agreement, signed in 2000, and subsequent cease-fire agreements with armed movements ended the 1993-2005 civil war. Burundi's second democratic elections were held in 2005, resulting in the election of Pierre NKURUNZIZA as president. He was re-elected in 2010 and again in 2015 after a controversial court decision allowed him to circumvent a term limit. President Evariste NDAYISHIMIYE -- from NKURUNZIZA's ruling party -- was elected in 2020.

Geography

Location

Central Africa, east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, west of Tanzania

Geographic coordinates

3 30 S, 30 00 E

Map references

Africa

Area

total : 27,830 sq km
land: 25,680 sq km
water: 2,150 sq km
comparison ranking: total 146

Area - comparative

slightly smaller than Maryland

Area comparison map:

Land boundaries
total: 1,140 km
border countries (3): Democratic Republic of the Congo 236 km; Rwanda 315 km; Tanzania 589 km

Coastline	0 km (landlocked)
Maritime claims	none (landlocked)

Climate
equatorial; high plateau with considerable altitude variation (772 m to 2,670 m above sea level); average annual temperature varies with altitude from 23 to 17 degrees Celsius but is generally moderate; average annual rainfall is about 150 cm with two wet seasons (February to May and September to November) and two dry seasons (June to August and December to January)

Terrain
hilly and mountainous, dropping to a plateau in east, some plains

Elevation
highest point: unnamed elevation on Mukike Range 2,685 m
lowest point: Lake Tanganyika 772 m
mean elevation: 1,504 m

Natural resources
nickel, uranium, rare earth oxides, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum, vanadium, arable land, hydropower, niobium, tantalum, gold, tin, tungsten, kaolin, limestone

Land use

agricultural land:	82.8% (2022 est.)
arable land:	50.4% (2022 est.)
permanent crops:	13.6% (2022 est.)
permanent pasture:	18.8% (2022 est.)
forest:	10.9% (2022 est.)
other:	6.3% (2022 est.)

Irrigated land	230 sq km (2012)

Major lakes (area sq km)
fresh water lake(s): Lake Tanganyika (shared with Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, and Zambia) – 32,000 sq km

Major watersheds (area sq km)
Atlantic Ocean drainage: Congo (3,730,881 sq km), *(Mediterranean Sea)* Nile (3,254,853 sq km)

Population distribution
one of Africa's most densely populated countries; concentrations tend to be in the north and along the northern shore of Lake Tanganyika in the west; most people live on farms near areas of fertile volcanic soil, as shown in this population distribution map

Natural hazards flooding; landslides; drought

Geography – note
landlocked; straddles crest of the Nile-Congo watershed; the Kagera, which drains into Lake Victoria, is the most remote headstream of the White Nile

People and Society

Population
total: 13,590,102 (2024 est.)
male: 6,755,456
female: 6,834,646
comparison rankings: total 77; female 77; male 77

Nationality
noun: Burundian(s)
adjective: Burundian

Ethnic groups
Hutu, Tutsi, Twa, South Asian

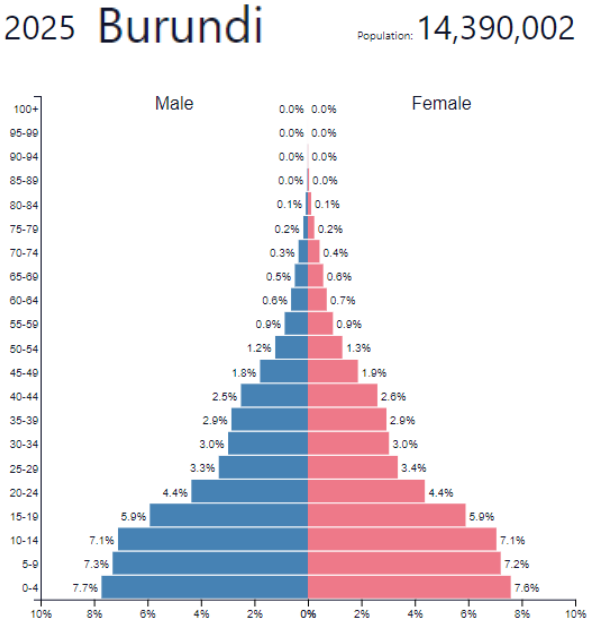
Languages
Kirundi (official), French (official), English (official, least spoken), Swahili (2008 est.)
major-language sample(s):
Igitabo Mpuzamakungu c'ibimenyetso bifatika, isoko ntabanduka ku nkuru z'urufatiro. (Kirundi)

The World Factbook, the indispensable source for basic information.
note: data represent languages read and written by people 10 years of age or older; spoken Kirundi is nearly universal

Religions
Christian 93.9% (Roman Catholic 58.6%, Protestant 35.3% [includes Adventist 2.7% and other Protestant religions 32.6%]), Muslim 3.4%, other 1.3%, none 1.3% (2016-17 est.)

Age structure
0-14 years: 42.3% (male 2,895,275/female 2,848,286)
15-64 years: 54.4% (male 3,662,688/female 3,727,022)
65 years and over: 3.4% (2024 est.) (male 197,493/female 259,338)

2024 population pyramid:



Dependency ratios
total dependency ratio: 83.9 (2024 est.)
youth dependency ratio: 77.7 (2024 est.)
elderly dependency ratio: 6.2 (2024 est.)
potential support ratio: 16.2 (2024 est.)

Median age
total: 18.4 years (2024 est.)
male: 18 years
female: 18.7 years

comparison ranking: total 220

Population growth rate
2.81% (2024 est.) comparison ranking: 11

Birth rate
34.6 births/1,000 population (2024 est.) comparison ranking: 14

Death rate
5.7 deaths/1,000 population (2024 est.) comparison ranking: 174

Net migration rate
-0.7 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2024 est.) comparison ranking: 137

Population distribution
one of Africa's most densely populated countries; concentrations tend to be in the north and along the northern shore of Lake Tanganyika in the west; most people live on farms near areas of fertile volcanic soil, as shown in this population distribution map

Urbanisation
urban population: 14.8% of total population (2023)
rate of urbanisation: 5.43% annual rate of change (2020-25 est.)

Major urban areas - population
1.207 million BUJUMBURA (capital) (2023)
Sex ratio
at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
0-14 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.76 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2024 est.)

Mother's mean age at first birth
21.5 years (2016/17 est.)
note: data represents median age at first birth among women 25-49

Maternal mortality ratio
392 deaths/100,000 live births (2023 est.) comparison ranking: 14

Infant mortality rate
total: 35.7 deaths/1,000 live births (2024 est.)
male: 39.7 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 31.5 deaths/1,000 live births comparison ranking: total 36

Life expectancy at birth
total population: 68.1 years (2024 est.)
male: 66 years
female: 70.3 years comparison ranking: total population 192
Total fertility rate
4.9 children born/woman (2024 est.) comparison ranking: 10

Gross reproduction rate
2.41 (2024 est.)
Contraceptive prevalence rate
28.5% (2016/17)
Drinking water source
improved:
urban: 98.7% of population
rural: 78.9% of population
total: 81.6% of population

unimproved:
urban: 1.3% of population
rural: 21.1% of population
total: 18.4% of population (2020 est.)

Health expenditure
9.1% of GDP (2021)
4.7% of national budget (2022 est.)

Physician density
0.08 physicians/1,000 population (2022)

Sanitation facility access
improved:
urban: 87.4% of population
rural: 53.7% of population
total: 58.4% of population

unimproved:
urban: 12.6% of population
rural: 46.3% of population
total: 41.6% of population (2020 est.)

Obesity - adult prevalence rate
5.4% (2016) comparison ranking: 178

Alcohol consumption per capita
total: 4.07 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.)
beer: 1.84 litre of pure alcohol (2019 est.)
wine: 0 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.)
spirits: 0 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.)
other alcohols: 2.23 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.) comparison ranking: total 95

Tobacco use
total: 9.1% (2025 est.)
male: 14% (2025 est.)
female: 4.3% (2025 est.) comparison ranking: total 134

Children under the age of 5 years underweight
27.6% (2022) comparison ranking: 5

Currently married women (ages 15-49)
54.1% (2023 est.)

Child marriage
women married by age 15: 2.8% (2017)
women married by age 18: 19% (2017)
men married by age 18: 1.4% (2017)

Education expenditure
4.4% of GDP (2022 est.)
20.6% national budget (2022 est.) comparison ranking: Education expenditure (% GDP) 88

Literacy
total population: 68% (2017 est.)
male: 76% (2017 est.)
female: 61% (2017 est.)

School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education)
total: 10 years (2018 est.)
male: 10 years (2018 est.)
female: 10 years (2018 est.)

Environment

Environmental issues
soil erosion from overgrazing and agricultural expansion; deforestation; wildlife habitat loss

International environmental agreements
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Climate Change-Paris Agreement, Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban

Climate
equatorial; high plateau with considerable altitude variation (772 m to 2,670 m above sea level); average annual temperature varies with altitude from 23 to 17 degrees Celsius but is generally moderate; average annual rainfall is about 150 cm with two wet seasons (February to May and September to November) and two dry seasons (June to August and December to January)

Land use
agricultural land: 82.8% (2022 est.)
arable land: 50.4% (2022 est.)
permanent crops: 13.6% (2022 est.)
permanent pasture: 18.8% (2022 est.)

forest: 10.9% (2022 est.)
other: 6.3% (2022 est.)

Urbanization
urban population: 14.8% of total population (2023)
rate of urbanization: 5.43% annual rate of change (2020-25 est.)

Air pollutants
particulate matter emissions: 28 micrograms per cubic meter (2019 est.)
carbon dioxide emissions: 0.5 megatons (2016 est.)
methane emissions: 1.42 megatons (2020 est.)

Waste and recycling
municipal solid waste generated annually: 1,872,016 tons (2002 est.)

Total water withdrawal
municipal: 40 million cubic metres (2020 est.)
industrial: 20 million cubic metres (2020 est.)
agricultural: 220 million cubic metres (2020 est.)

Total renewable water resources
12.54 billion cubic metres (2020 est.)

Government

Country name
conventional long form: Republic of Burundi
conventional short form: Burundi
local long form: République du Burundi (French)/ Republika y'u Burundi (Kirundi)
local short form: Burundi

former: Urundi, German East Africa, Ruanda-Urundi, Kingdom of Burundi

etymology: name dates from 1966 and is derived from the name of the local Bantu people, the Rundi or Barundi; *ba-* is the prefix for the people, and *bu-* is the prefix for the country; the former name, Urundi, is the Swahili version

Government type
presidential republic

Capital
name: Gitega (political capital), Bujumbura (commercial capital)
geographic coordinates: 3 25 S, 29 55 E
time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC, during Standard Time)
etymology: the origin of the name Bujumbura is unclear, but "bu-" is a Bantu prefix meaning "place"

note: in January 2019, the Burundian parliament voted to make Gitega the political capital of the country while Bujumbura would remain its economic capital; as of 2023, the government's move to Gitega remains incomplete

Administrative divisions
18 provinces; Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karuzi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Makamba, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro, Ngozi, Rumonge, Rutana, Ruyigi

note: a law was passed in March 2023 reducing the number of provinces to five: Buhumuza, Bujumbura, Burunga, Butanyerera, Gitega, with full implementation by 2025

Legal system
mixed legal system of Belgian civil law and customary law

Constitution
history: several previous, ratified by referendum 28 February 2005

amendment process: proposed by the president of the republic after consultation with the government or by absolute majority support of the membership in both houses of Parliament; passage requires at least two-thirds majority vote by the Senate membership and at least four-fifths majority vote by the National Assembly; the president can opt to submit amendment bills to a referendum; constitutional articles including those on national unity, the secularity of Burundi, its democratic form of government, and its sovereignty cannot be amended

International law organisation participation
has not submitted an ICJ jurisdiction declaration; withdrew from ICCt in October 2017

Citizenship
citizenship by birth: no
citizenship by descent only: the father must be a citizen of Burundi
dual citizenship recognized: no
residency requirement for naturalisation: 10 years

Suffrage
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch
chief of state: President Evariste NDAYISHIMIYE (since 18 June 2020)

head of government: Prime Minister Nestor NTAHONTUYE (since 5 August 2025)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by president

election/appointment process: president directly elected by absolute-majority popular vote in 2 rounds, if needed, for a 7-year term (eligible for a second term); vice presidents nominated by the president, endorsed by Parliament

most recent election date: 20 May 2020

election results:
2020: Evariste NDAYISHIMIYE elected president; percent of vote – Evariste NDAYISHIMIYE (CNDD-FDD) 71.5%, Agathon RWASA (CNL) 25.2%, Gaston SINDIMWO (UPRONA) 1.7%, other 1.6%

2015: Pierre NKURUNZIZA reelected president; percent of vote – Pierre NKURUNZIZA (CNDD-FDD) 69.4%, Agathon RWASA (Hope of Burundians – Amizerio y'ABARUNDI) 19%, other 11.6%

expected date of next election: May 2027

Legislative branch
legislature name: Parliament (Parlement)
legislative structure: bicameral

Legislative branch - lower chamber
chamber name: National Assembly (Inama Nshingamateka)
number of seats: 111 (all directly elected)
electoral system: proportional representation
scope of elections: full renewal
term in office: 5 years
most recent election date: 6/5/2025

parties elected and seats per party: National Council for the Defense of Democracy – Front for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) (108); Other (3)

percentage of women in chamber: 39.6%
expected date of next election: June 2030

note: 60% of seats in the National Assembly are allocated to Hutus and 40% to Tutsis; 3 seats are reserved for Twas; 30% of total seats are reserved for women
Legislative branch – upper chamber
chamber name: Senate (Inama Nkenguzamateka)
number of seats: 13 (all indirectly elected)
scope of elections: full renewal
term in office: 5 years
most recent election date: 7/20/2020
parties elected and seats per party: National Council for the Defense of Democracy - Front for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) (34); Other (2)

percentage of women in chamber: 41%
expected date of next election: July 2025
note: 3 seats in the Senate are reserved for Twas, and 30% of all votes are reserved for women

Judicial branch
highest court(s): Supreme Court (consists of 9 judges and organised into judicial, administrative, and cassation chambers); Constitutional Court (consists of 7 members)

judge selection and term of office: Supreme Court judges nominated by the Judicial Service Commission, a 15-member body of judicial and legal profession officials), appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate; judge tenure NA; Constitutional Court judges appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate and serve 6-year non-renewable terms

subordinate courts: Courts of Appeal; County Courts; Courts of Residence; Martial Court; Commercial Court

Political parties
Council for Democracy and the Sustainable Development of Burundi or CODEBU
Front for Democracy in Burundi-Sahwanya or FRODEBU-Sahwanya
National Council for the Defense of Democracy - Front for the Defense of Democracy or CNDD-FDD
National Congress for Liberty or CNL
National Liberation Forces or FNL
Union for National Progress (Union pour le Progress Nationale) or UPRONA

Economy

Economic overview
highly agrarian, low-income Sub-Saharan economy; declining foreign assistance; increasing fiscal insolvencies; dense and still growing population; COVID-19 weakened economic recovery and flipped two years of deflation

Real GDP (purchasing power parity)
$11.739 billion (2024 est.)
$11.343 billion (2023 est.)
$11.048 billion (2022 est.)

note: data in 2021 dollars comparison ranking: 165

Real GDP growth rate
3.5% (2024 est.)
2.7% (2023 est.)
1.8% (2022 est.)

note: annual GDP % growth based on constant local currency comparison ranking: 99

Real GDP per capita

$800 (2024 est.)
$800 (2023 est.)
$800 (2022 est.)
note: data in 2021 dollars comparison ranking: 213

GDP (official exchange rate)
$2.162 billion (2024 est.)
note: data in current dollars at official exchange rate

Inflation rate (consumer prices)

20.2% (2024 est.)
26.9% (2023 est.)
18.8% (2022 est.)
note: annual % change based on consumer prices comparison ranking: 177

GDP - composition, by sector of origin
agriculture: 25.3% (2023 est.)
industry: 9.6% (2023 est.)
services: 49% (2023 est.)
note: figures may not total 100% due to non-allocated consumption not captured in sector-reported data
comparison rankings: services 151; industry 189; agriculture 18

GDP – composition, by end use
household consumption: 75.9% (2023 est.)
government consumption: 30.7% (2023 est.)
investment in fixed capital: 13.1% (2023 est.)
investment in inventories: 0% (2023 est.)
exports of goods and services: 5.3% (2023 est.)

imports of goods and services: -24.4% (2023 est.)
note: figures may not total 100% due to rounding or gaps in data collection

Agricultural products
cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes, beans, maize, vegetables, potatoes, rice, sugarcane, fruits (2023)

note: top ten agricultural products based on tonnage

Industries
light consumer goods (sugar, shoes, soap, beer); cement, assembly of imported components; public works construction; food processing (fruits)

Industrial production growth rate
-0.2% (2024 est.)

note: annual % change in industrial value added based on constant local currency
comparison ranking: 139

Labour force
6.107 million (2024 est.)

note: number of people ages 15 or older who are employed or seeking work
comparison ranking: 75

Unemployment rate

1% (2024 est.)
1% (2023 est.)
1% (2022 est.)
note: % of labour force seeking employment comparison ranking: 5

Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)
total: 1.6% (2024 est.)
male: 2.1% (2024 est.)
female: 1.2% (2024 est.)
note: % of labor force ages 15-24 seeking employment comparison ranking: total 185

Population below poverty line
51% (2020 est.)
note: % of population with income below national poverty line

Gini Index coefficient - distribution of family income
37.5 (2020 est.)
note: index (0-100) of income distribution; higher values represent greater inequality
comparison ranking: 56

Household income or consumption by percentage share
lowest 10%: 2.9% (2020 est.)
highest 10%: 29.9% (2020 est.)
note: % share of income accruing to lowest and highest 10% of population

Remittances
7.5% of GDP (2023 est.)
4.9% of GDP (2022 est.)
6.1% of GDP (2021 est.)

note: personal transfers and compensation between resident and non-resident individuals/households/entities

Budget
revenues: $713.694 million (2021 est.)

expenditures: $506.147 million (2021 est.)

note: central government revenues and expenses (excluding grants/extrabudgetary units/social security funds) converted to US dollars at average official exchange rate for year indicated
Taxes and other revenues

15.6% (of GDP) (2021 est.)
note: central government tax revenue as a % of GDP comparison ranking: 87

Current account balance
-$625.597 million (2023 est.)
-$621.969 million (2022 est.)
-$393.88 million (2021 est.)
note: balance of payments - net trade and primary/secondary income in current dollars
comparison ranking: 112
Exports
$378.229 million (2023 est.)
$333.637 million (2022 est.)
$302.752 million (2021 est.)
note: balance of payments – exports of goods and services in current dollars
comparison ranking: 196
Exports – partners
UAE 59%, Uganda 8%, China 5%, Germany 5%, USA 3% (2023)
note: top five export partners based on percentage share of exports

Exports – commodities
gold, coffee, tea, tin ores, iron bars (2023)
note: top five export commodities based on value in dollars

Imports
$1.433 billion (2023 est.)
$1.42 billion (2022 est.)
$1.166 billion (2021 est.)
note: balance of payments - imports of goods and services in current dollars
comparison ranking: 187

Imports – partners
Tanzania 26%, China 15%, Uganda 10%, Kenya 10%, India 6% (2023)
note: top five import partners based on percentage share of imports

Imports - commodities
fertilizers, cement, packaged medicine, plastic products, cars (2023)
note: top five import commodities based on value in dollars

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold
$90.35 million (2023 est.)
$158.53 million (2022 est.)

$266.164 million (2021 est.)
note: holdings of gold (year-end prices)/foreign exchange/special drawing rights in current dollars
comparison ranking: 176

Debt – external
$805.174 million (2023 est.)
note: present value of external debt in current US dollars comparison ranking: 109

Exchange rates
Burundi francs (BIF) per US dollar –

Exchange rates:
2,574.052 (2023 est.)
2,034.307 (2022 est.)
1,975.951 (2021 est.)
1,915.046 (2020 est.)
1,845.623 (2019 est.)

Energy

Electricity access
electrification – total population: 10.3% (2022 est.)
electrification – urban areas: 64%
electrification – rural areas: 1.7%

Electricity
installed generating capacity: 131,000 kW (2023 est.)
consumption: 444.018 million kWh (2023 est.)
imports: 100 million kWh (2023 est.)
transmission/distribution losses: 39.994 million kWh (2023 est.)

comparison rankings: transmission/distribution losses 33; imports 112; consumption 177; installed generating capacity 185

Electricity generation sources
fossil fuels: 31.2% of total installed capacity (2023 est.)
solar: 0.5% of total installed capacity (2023 est.)
hydroelectricity: 66.7% of total installed capacity (2023 est.)
biomass and waste: 1.6% of total installed capacity (2023 est.)

Coal
consumption: 1,000 metric tons (2023 est.)
imports: 10,000 metric tons (2023 est.)

Petroleum
refined petroleum consumption: 6,000 bbl/day (2023 est.)

Carbon dioxide emissions
838,000 metric tonnes of CO^2 (2023 est.)

from coal and metallurgical coke: 32,000 metric tonnes of CO^2 (2023 est.)
from petroleum and other liquids: 806,000 metric tonnes of CO^2 (2023 est.)
comparison ranking: total emissions 174

Energy consumption per capita
946,000 Btu/person (2023 est.) comparison ranking: 194

Communications

Telephones - fixed lines
total subscriptions: 14,000 (2023 est.)
subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: (2023 est.) less than 1 comparison ranking: total subscriptions 182

Telephones – mobile cellular
total subscriptions: 8.65 million (2023 est.)
subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 58 (2022 est.) comparison ranking: total subscriptions 98

Broadcast media
state-controlled Radio Television Nationale de Burundi (RTNB) operates a TV station and a national radio network; 3 private TV stations and about 10 privately owned radio stations; transmissions of several international broadcasters are available in Bujumbura (2019)

Internet country code
.bi

Internet users
percent of population: 11% (2023 est.)
Broadband - fixed subscriptions
total: 3,000 (2023 est.)
subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: (2023 est.) less than 1 comparison ranking: total 198

Transportation

Civil aircraft registration country code prefix
9U

Airports
6 (2025) comparison ranking: 173

Military and Security

Military and security forces
Burundi National Defense Force (BNDF; Force de Defense Nationale du Burundi, FDNB): Land Force (Army), Naval Force, Air Force, Specialized Units

Ministry of Interior, Community Development, and Public Security: Burundi National Police (Police Nationale du Burundi, PNB) (2024)

note: the Naval Force is responsible for monitoring Burundi's 175-km shoreline on Lake Tanganyika; the Specialised Units include a special security brigade for the protection of institutions (aka BSPI), commandos, special forces, and military police

Military expenditures
3.5% of GDP (2024 est.)
3% of GDP (2023 est.)
2.6% of GDP (2022 est.)
2% of GDP (2021 est.)
2.1% of GDP (2020 est.)

Military and security service personnel strengths
limited available information; estimated 25-30,000 active-duty Defense Force troops (2025)

Military equipment inventories and acquisitions
the military has a mix of mostly older weapons and equipment typically of French, Russian, and Soviet origin, and a smaller selection of more modern second-hand equipment from such countries as China, South Africa, and the US (2024)

Military service age and obligation
18 years of age for voluntary military service for men and women (2023)

Military deployments
770 Central African Republic (MINUSCA) (2025)

note: Burundi has deployed several thousand military troops to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) since 2022 to assist the DRC Government in combating armed anti-government rebel groups; as of 2025, a contingent remained in the DRC

Military - note
the National Defense Force (FDNB) is responsible for defending Burundi's territorial integrity and protecting its sovereignty; it has an internal security role, including maintaining and restoring public order if required; the FDNB also participates in providing humanitarian/disaster assistance, countering terrorism, narcotics trafficking, piracy, and illegal arms trade, and protecting the country's environment; the FDNB conducts limited training with foreign partners such as Russia and participates in regional peacekeeping missions, most recently in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Somalia; in recent years the FDNB has conducted operations against anti-government rebel groups based in the neighboring DRC that have carried out sporadic attacks in Burundi, such as the such as National Forces of Liberation (FNL), the Resistance for the Rule of Law-Tabara (aka RED Tabara), and Popular Forces of Burundi (FPB or FOREBU); Burundi has accused Rwanda of supporting the RED-Tabara

the Arusha Accords that ended the 1993-2005 civil war created a unified military by balancing the predominantly Tutsi ex-Burundi Armed Forces (ex-FAB) and the largely Hutu dominated armed movements and requiring the military to have a 50/50 ethnic mix of Tutsis and Hutus (2025)

Transnational Issues

Refugees and internally displaced persons
refugees (country of origin): 87,157 (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (refugees and asylum seekers) (2024)

IDPs: 76,987 (some ethnic Tutsis remain displaced from intercommunal violence that broke out after the 1993 coup and fighting between government forces and rebel groups; violence since April 2015) (2023)

stateless persons: 767 (mid-year 2021)

https://oec.world/en/profile/country/bdi

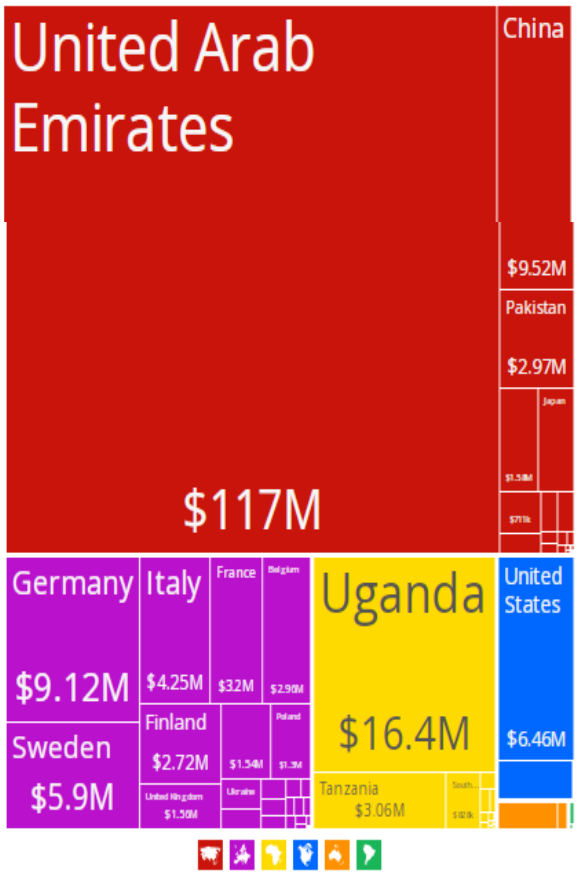




Burundi's Export Destinations

[Click to select a Country]

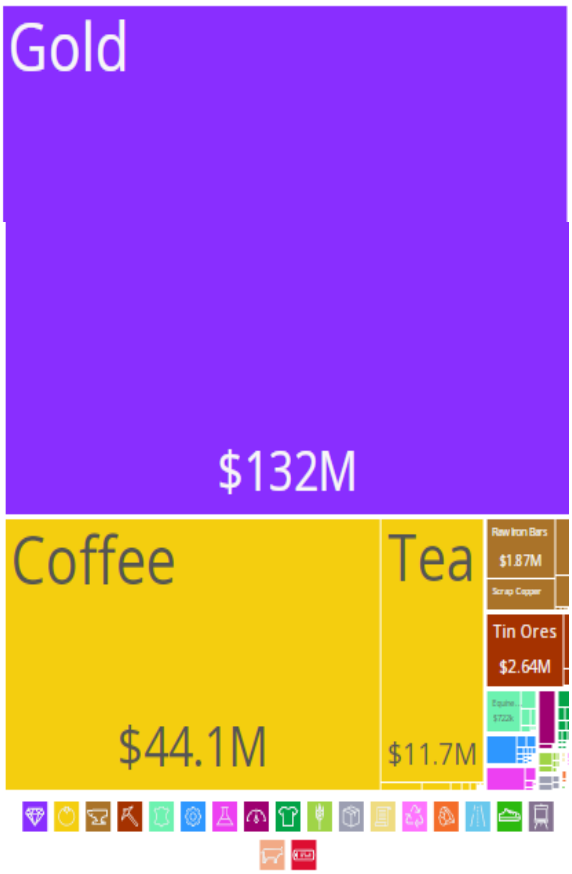
Total : $199M

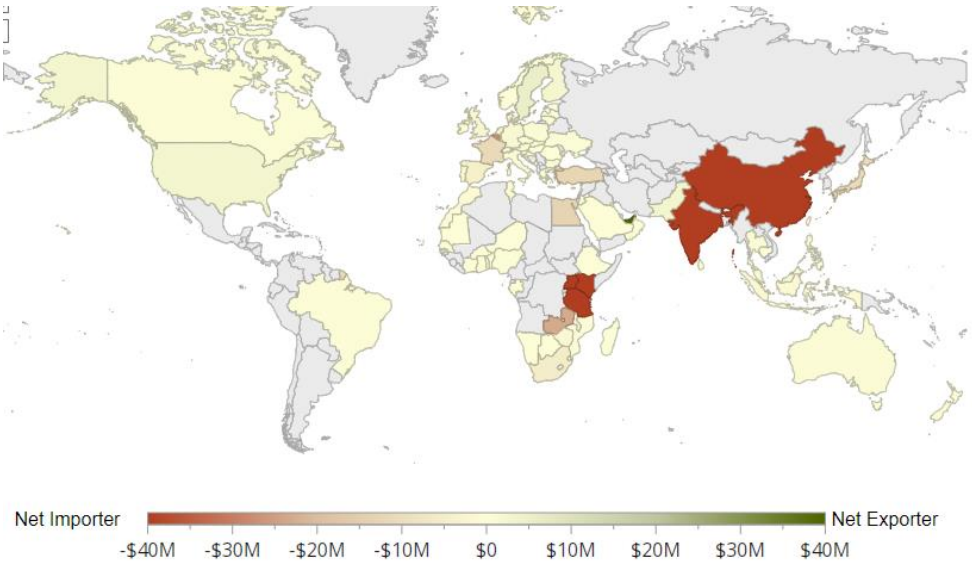


Burundi's Exported Products

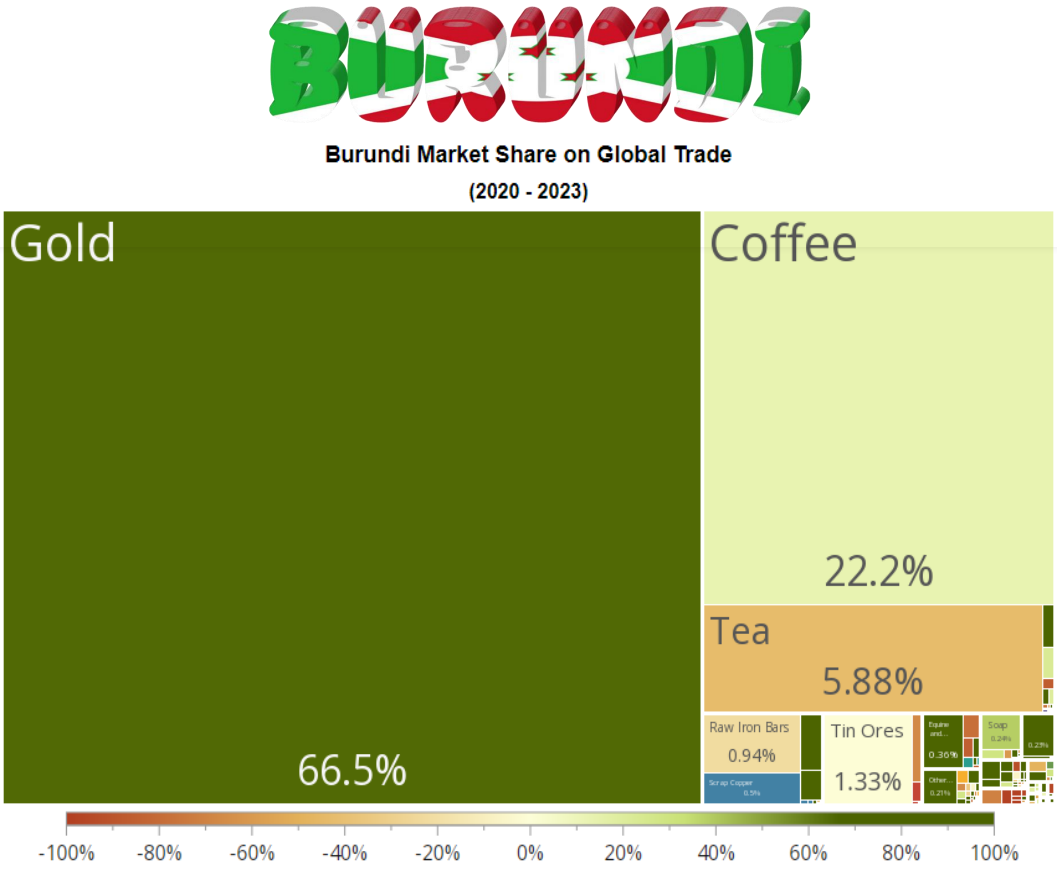
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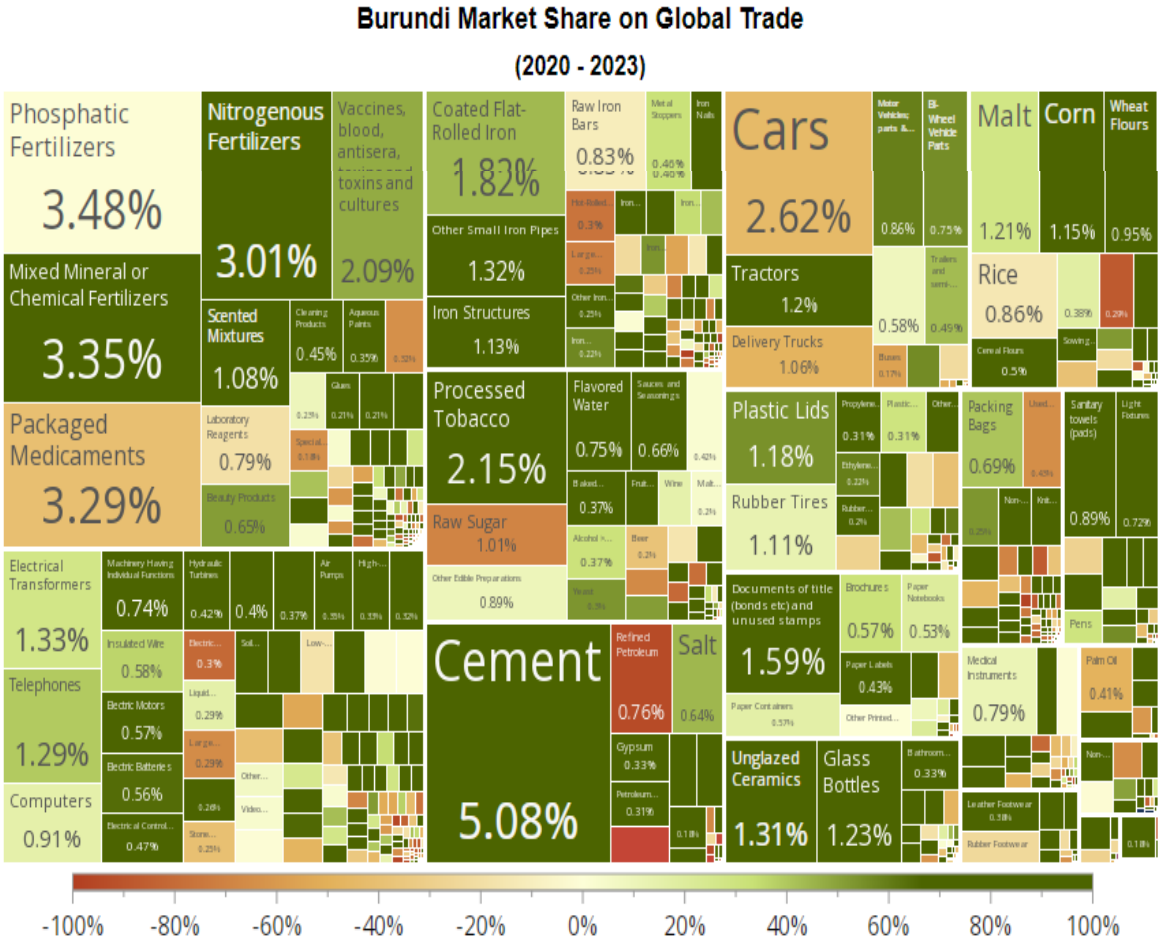
Total: $199M





https://oec.world/en/profile/country/bdi?selector343id=Import&selector2428id=Importer





https://oec.world/en/profile/country/bdi?selector343id=Import

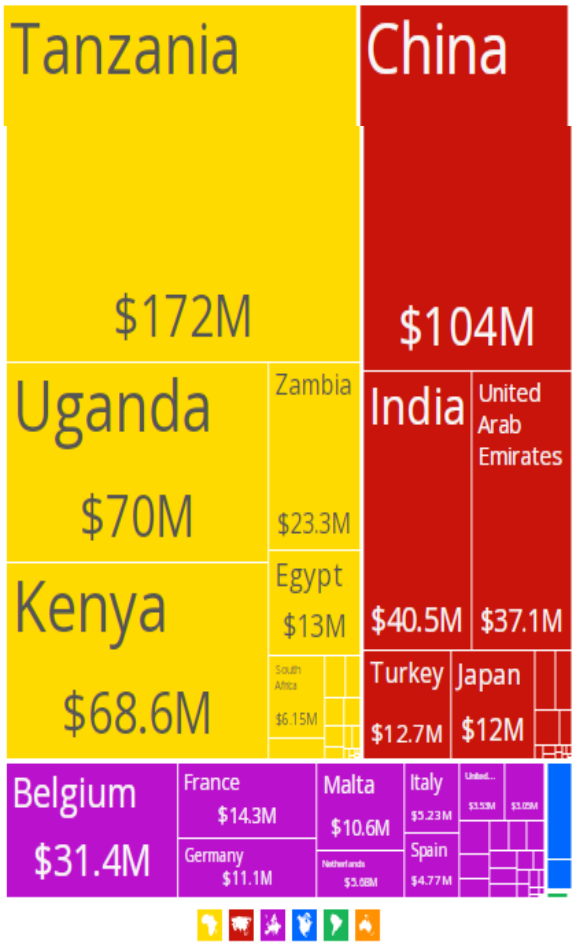




Burundi's Import Origins

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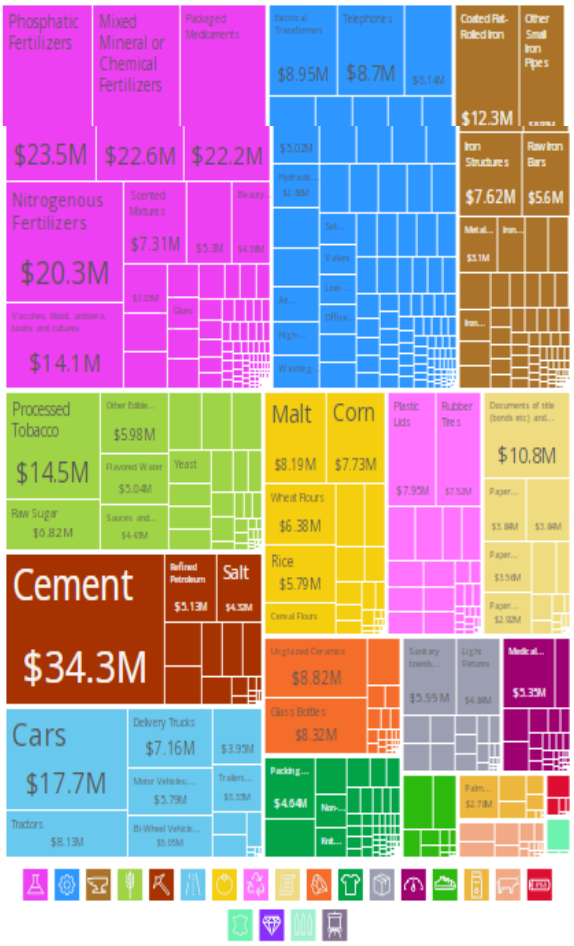
Total : $675M



Burundi's Imported Products

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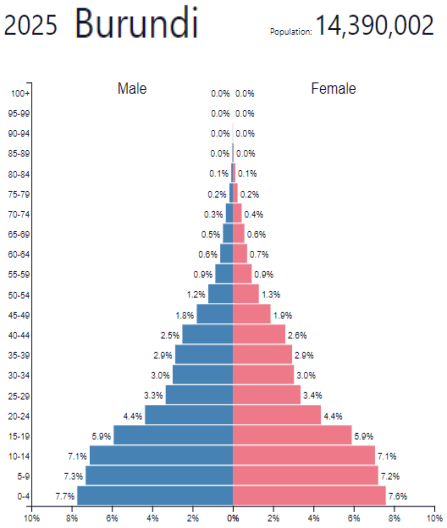
Total: $675M





Burundi Population

https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/burundi



Burundi Overview

Burundi Demographics

The Tutsi, Hutu and Twa people have inhabited the area for at least 500 years. About 85% of Burundians are of Hutu origin, 15% are Tutsi and less than 1% are indigenous Twa or Pygmies.

Today, about 500,000 people in Burundi have been displaced due to the effects of AIDS, which has impacted the country significantly. Many people from Burundi have migrated to nearby countries due to civil war. In 2006, the U.S. accepted about 10,000 Burundian refugees.

Much of Burundi remains rural, and only 13% of the country lives in an urban area. Just over 1% of the population has electricity, and only 50% of children go to school. About 1 in 15 adults in Burundi have HIV/AIDS. The AIDS epidemic in the country has dramatically affected its demographics, displacing more than 500,000.

Burundi Religion, Economy and Politics

Burundi is a fairly religiously diverse country, but 86% of the population practices some form of Christianity. Within the Christian population, 62.1% are Roman Catholic, and 23.9% are Protestant. Aside from Christianity, numbers vary about estimates of the populations of other religions. Muslims make up for anywhere from 2.5-10% of the population, while there remaining portion practice a variety of other religions.

As a landlocked nation, Burundi has a hard time accessing many resources and is generally pretty underdeveloped. The largest industry in Burundi is agriculture, which makes up for 32.9% of their GDP, and employs over 70% of the population. Even though they produce a lot of food, overpopulation, and a generally poor economy has kept much of the population hungry and is, in fact, the world's hungriest country with 40% of the country needing more to eat. Burundi is one of the 5 poorest countries in the world with one of the lowest per capita GDPs. It has suffered from many problems, including limited education, widespread corruption, and warfare.

Burundi Population History

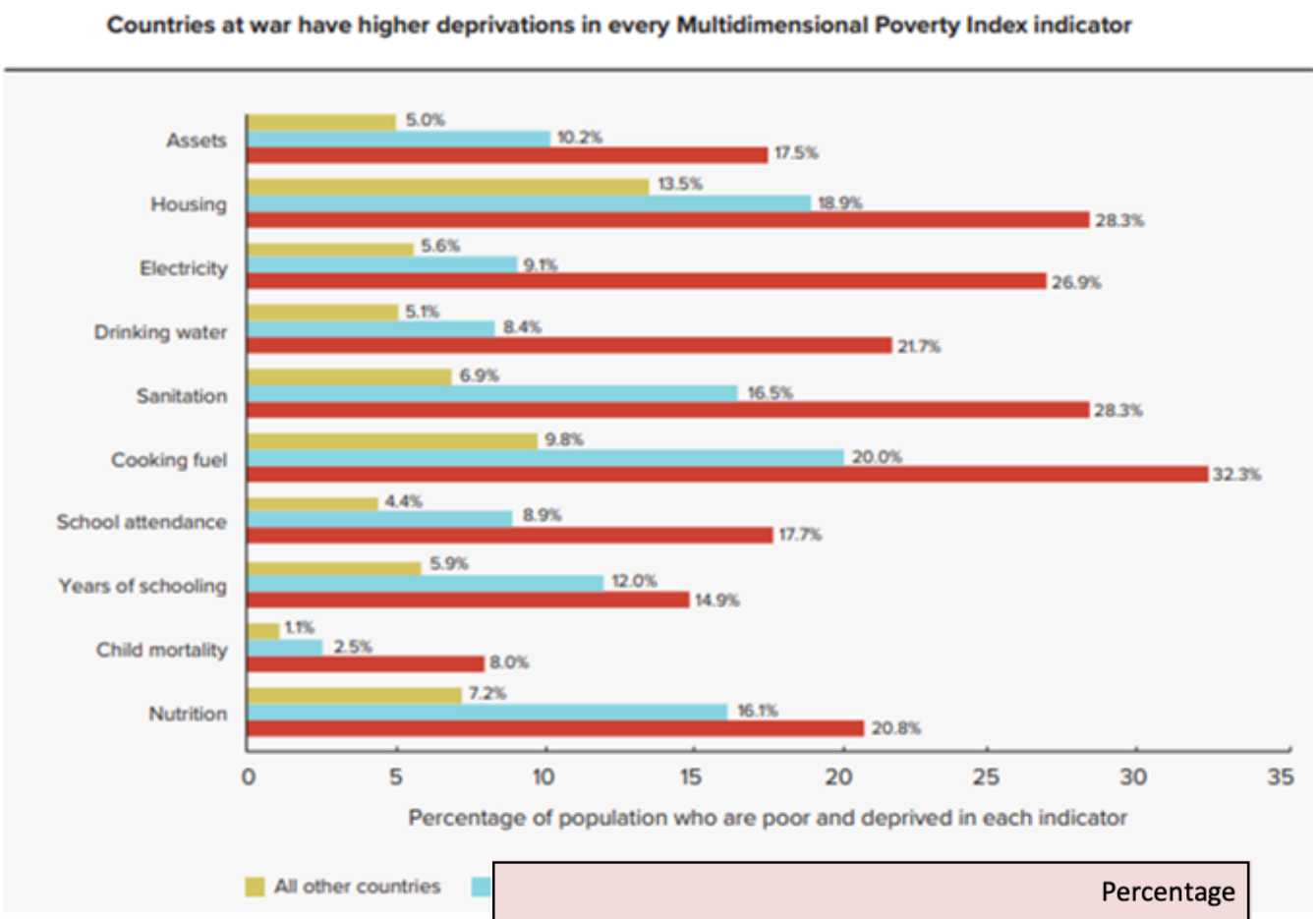
The distinct Burundian kingdom emerged during the 1500s and there were no major disruptions until Germany and Belgian forces began to occupy the land in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In 1959, there was a massive influx of refugees from the Ruandam half of the land due to ethnically-related violence there.

Urundi seceded in 1962 and the country became an independent kingdom the name of the country changed to Burundi. Settling into their own was not easy, and over 120,000 Hutus were massacred by the government in 1972 over political issues. This kind of civil unrest has been fairly constant ever since, and an ethnic-based war that has gone on for more than ten years has killed about 200,000 people, displaced 140,000 internally, and forced about 48,000 refugees into Tanzania.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915





	1940 population	total deaths	Percentage of population
Belarus	9,000,000	2,290,000	25.44%
Soviet Union	104,000,000	24,000,000	23.08%
Poland	34,849,000	6,000,000	17.22%
Ukraine	42,900,000	6,850,000	15.97%
Germany	86,755,281	7,700,000	8.88%
Japan	73,114,000	2,850,000	3.90%
China	550,000,000	20,000,000	3.64%
Phillippines	17,000,000	557,000	3.28%
France	41,000,000	600,000	1.46%
Italy	43,000,000	457,000	1.06%
India	318,660,580	3,087,000	0.97%
United Kingdom	48,216,000	450,700	0.93%
Austrialia	7,000,000	40,500	0.58%
United States	132,164,569	418,500	0.32%

NEW FEELINGS WAY A WAY OF LIVING.

To achieve limited living standard progress may require 3 generations (75 years) to unfold through engaging mind centric platforms, whereas similar progress may unfold within 1 decade (10 years) through engaging the living feelings first way of life.



To put this another way, the typical 12 year school curriculum can be covered and embraced within 4 years + obtaining a university degree when the curriculum is feelings orientated.

For the past 200,000 years, humanity has been led down the suppression and stagnation path of worshipping our mind!

Now, we have the choice to free ourselves and evolve in every way imaginable.

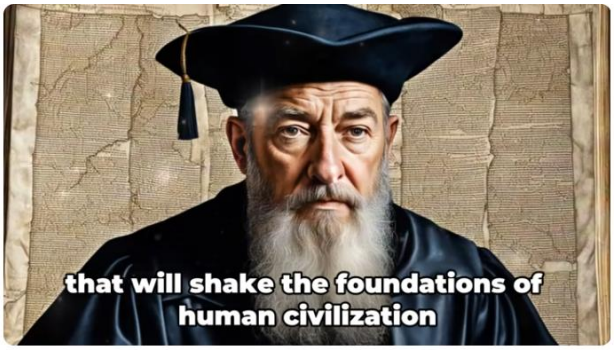
What Baba Vanga predicted in the 1970s is now outlined in detail throughout the Pascas Papers. Further, what she inferred is now practical and proven through the lives of a few that have engaged with their feelings, living feelings first and then embracing Feeling Healing, together with asking for and longing to know the truth of what their feelings are drawing their attention to; and asking our Heavenly Mother and Father for Their Divine Love, we now have the first person living on Earth to have achieved a Celestial Soul Condition. Living feelings first progressively ends all the social ills and issues that we see around us – life is meant to be simple!

TERRIFYING: Psychic, Baba Vanga, Who Predicted 9/11 Makes a BIZARRE Prediction for 2025!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QtqLGTy013I 20 December 2024
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t1ajSv7i78Q



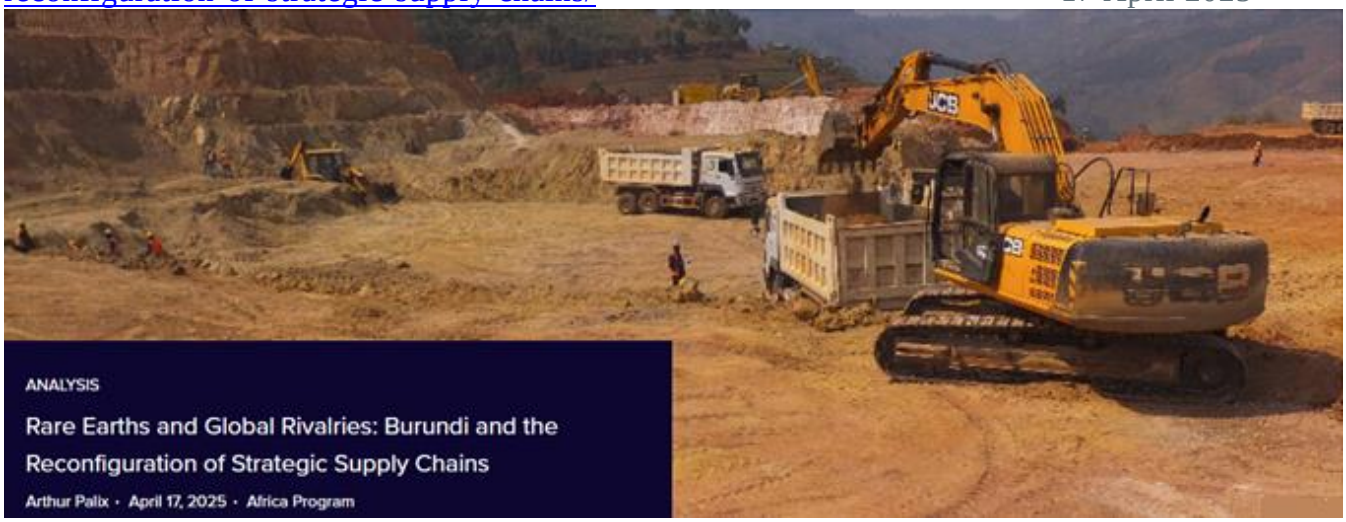
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TERRIFYING: Psychic Who Predicted 9/11 Makes a BIZARRE Prediction for 2025!

Rare Earths and Global Rivalries: Burundi and the Reconfiguration of Strategic Supply Chains

https://www.fpri.org/article/2025/04/rare-earths-and-global-rivalries-burundi-and-the-reconfiguration-of-strategic-supply-chains/ 17 April 2025



On March 4, 2025, US President Donald Trump argued before Congress in favour of reducing the budget for USAID, the agency responsible for international development assistance. Illustrating his point, Trump singled out Lesotho, criticizing an US$8 million allocation to a nation "no one has ever heard of." While Trump's remark sparked indignation among Lesotho's authorities, it raises broader questions about the US administration's approach to Africa at a time when geopolitical power balances across the continent are rapidly changing.

Within this shifting landscape, Burundi—often seen as peripheral—demands particular attention. Despite being similar in size to Lesotho at around 27,900 square kilometres, Burundi has six times the population of its southern African counterpart, with 13.7 million inhabitants as of 2023. A former Belgian colony, independent since 1962, Burundi is in the Great Lakes region, bordering the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda, and Rwanda. Historically marked by recurrent conflicts and deep ethnic tensions between Hutus and Tutsis, Burundi plunged into a decade-long civil war in 1993, resulting in hundreds of thousands of civilian deaths. Although agriculture—primarily coffee, tea, and cotton—accounts for approximately 80% of its workforce, Burundi remains one of the world's poorest nations, with nearly 90% of its population living below the poverty line. Beyond agriculture, Burundi possesses significant and largely untapped mineral potential, notably rare earth elements—assets becoming increasingly vital as international competition intensifies. Far from being another blind spot on Washington's radar, Burundi could soon become a pivotal link in the restructuring of global supply chains for critical minerals.

The Great Lakes Region: A Strategic Hub for Critical Resources

Africa's Great Lakes region occupies a central position in global strategic mineral supply chains. Supplying approximately half of the world's tantalum—essential in the production of aircraft turbines and nuclear reactors, as well as substantial volumes of tin, gold, and tungsten—this region is a crucial node in industrial supply chains.

Mining in the Great Lakes has historically been characterised by substantial foreign intervention and informal networks largely outside state control. In response, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), comprising twelve member states, aims to enforce better-regulated frameworks. In 2010, the ICGLR launched the Regional Initiative against Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources, structured around six mechanisms to formalise mining and curb illicit trade. Continuing these efforts, the European Union recently committed €7 million (US$7.5 million) for the

project “Peace and Security in the Great Lakes Region” (2024 to 2027). Managed by the ICGLR and the Canadian NGO IMPACT, the initiative focuses on modernising mineral surveillance systems, reinforcing regional mineral certification, and facilitating market integration between Great Lakes states and international markets.

Burundi: A Modest Player with Significant Resources

While Burundi remains a modest player compared to mining giants such as the DRC or Rwanda, it possesses considerable untapped mineral wealth. In 2006, the World Bank’s Poverty Reduction Strategy report highlighted Burundi’s mineral potential, estimating reserves at 11,641 tons of nickel, 1,580 tons of vanadium, and 1.5 tons of gold. Recent reports by IMPACT broadened the spectrum of Burundi’s mineral wealth to include copper, uranium, tin, platinum, tantalum, and cobalt. In 2019, the US Geological Survey attributed around 2% of global tantalum production to Burundi.

Resource management falls under the jurisdiction of Burundi’s Ministry of Hydraulic Energy and Mines. Since taking office in 2020, President Évariste Ndayishimiye has adopted an assertive stance towards natural resource governance. In 2021, he halted foreign mining operations, denouncing unfair profit-sharing arrangements and the exploitation of national resources. In 2022, the government solidified this position by announcing that the Comptoirs miniers des exploitations minieres du Burundi (COMEBU), Burundi’s national mining company, would become the exclusive operator authorised to conduct mining activities. Such nationalisation has not dampened enthusiasm for exploration. A significant discovery announced in July 2024 revealed estimated tin and cobalt reserves of approximately 12.7 million tons, valued at over US$50 billion.

Rare Earth Potential

Rare earth elements, comprising seventeen essential metals indispensable to modern technologies, have become focal points of economic and geopolitical rivalry. From neodymium used in wind turbines to gadolinium in medical imaging, rare earth elements—often described as economic vitamins—play critical roles in advanced technologies, including military equipment like America’s F-35 fighter jets. However, their extraction and refining processes are notoriously energy-intensive, expensive, and environmentally damaging.

In 2021, Burundi produced around 200 tons of these elements, ranking eleventh globally, but accounting for only 0.1% of worldwide production. Although modest, this figure requires context: Burundi’s entry into the rare earth sector is recent, beginning only in 2017 with the Gakara mine (which is rich in bastnäsite and monazite), whereas the United States, China, and Japan established their industries in the 1990s. Moreover, Burundi’s political instability has significantly hindered the sector’s sustainable development.

Gakara: A Promising Yet Stalled El Dorado

With rare earth oxide concentrations ranging between 47% and 67%, Gakara, located in western Burundi, is among Africa’s most promising rare earth deposits. At the same time, it highlights Burundi’s structural challenges in fully leveraging its mineral potential.

Gakara was operated by the UK-based Rainbow Rare Earths (RRE) under a twenty-five-year contract which was abruptly halted by the Burundian government in 2021. This sudden halt underscored intensifying global competition for Rare Earths, jeopardising Burundi and RRE’s ambitions to offer credible alternatives to Chinese dominance in this sector. George Bennett, RRE’s CEO, recently reiterated his commitment to prioritising Western clients in order to reduce global dependence. This strategy is explicitly linked to the Phalaborwa project in South Africa, where RRE collaborates with the US government which invested US$50 million in January 2024. With the current deterioration of

US-South African relations, however, the future of this project remains uncertain. Still, it has reignited speculation about potential American backing for RRE's return to the Gakara project.

The relationship between RRE and the Burundian government is uncertain. In September 2023, RRE announced a reduction in its investments in Gakara, shifting its focus toward more stable projects—a decision that raises doubts about the future of this promising mining site.

Foreign Interests and Rivalries

China

China is the dominant player in the global rare earth market. With its industrial supremacy, comprehensive control of the value chain, and geopolitical leverage, Beijing enjoys an undeniable advantage over its competitors. As of 2023, China accounted for 69% of the world's rare earth mineral production, but its dominance is even more pronounced in refining, controlling 85% of global processing capacity for light rare earth elements and a staggering 100% for heavy rare earth elements. By comparison, the United States (12%). Myanmar (11%), and Australia (5%) lag far behind, underscoring China's near-total market control. Currently, no Western power can match China's sophisticated and tightly integrated industrial ecosystem, making any attempt at supply diversification extraordinarily challenging and further solidifying China's strategic indispensability.

Africa occupies a pivotal position in this geopolitical equation. China has steadily increased its foothold on the continent through extensive trade agreements and substantial investments. By 2023, Sino-African trade had reached US$300 billion, making China Africa's leading importer of mineral resources, consuming around one-third of the continent's total mineral exports. In the Great Lakes region, Beijing deploys a comprehensive, multi-sector strategy, gradually expanding its influence.

China, for example, dominates much of the DRC's mining industry—60% of Chinese cobalt consumption originates from Congolese mines.

In September 2024, Rwanda reached a significant milestone in its relations with China, elevating bilateral ties to the level of a strategic partnership. China invests heavily in Rwandan infrastructure and agriculture, illustrated by a US$60 million loan provided during the COVID-19 pandemic, a US$40 million investment into the Giseke irrigation project, and the cancellation of a US$6 million debt.

In Burundi, Beijing follows a similar pattern, enhancing its strategic partnership through increased trade—with Burundian exports to China at US$10 million in 2023, contrasted with $105 million in Chinese imports to Burundi—and infrastructural investments, notably the railroad connecting Dar es Salaam (port city) to Burundi, vital for exporting minerals such as nickel.

Nonetheless, Beijing's expansive approach across borders has drawn criticism, particularly due to opaque contractual agreements and limited tangible benefits for local populations.

Given these dynamics, it is difficult to envision China overlooking Burundi's potential in rare earth elements. Strengthening Beijing's presence in Burundi's rare earth sector would further solidify its near-monopoly across the entire value chain. Politically, China already benefits from favourable conditions: Burundi, Rwanda, and the DRC formally support Beijing's "One-China" policy, deepening diplomatic alignment. As the United States and Europe urgently seek to diversify their sources of rare earths, expanded Chinese control over Burundi's reserves would further entrench global dependence on Beijing.

The United States

Faced with China's growing dominance in the rare earth supply chain, the United States' strategic posture is increasingly uncertain. The Trump administration has made its objectives clear: restoring American economic supremacy, particularly in regions and sectors where it has diminished. Within this broader geo-economic context, securing access to critical natural resources, particularly rare earth elements, has become a top priority. In Ukraine, Greenland, or Canada, American mining initiatives primarily aim to consolidate control over strategic resources, sometimes at the expense of traditional multilateral diplomatic frameworks.

In this context, Burundi, though modest in production volumes, could represent a strategically valuable ally. The stakes extend far beyond mining. For Washington, Burundi offers an opportunity to establish a credible alternative to Chinese influence in Africa at a time when American presence on the continent is waning. Indeed, the recent defunding of USAID—a central pillar of American soft power in Africa—has created a strategic void quickly filled by Beijing. In Rwanda, for instance, the termination of approximately US$170 million in annual American aid was perceived as a withdrawal, opening space for China to strategically invest in healthcare and agriculture, sectors previously supported by the United States.

The Gakara project therefore holds significant potential as a geopolitical lever to reignite American influence in the Great Lakes region. Coordinated and transparent resumption of RRE's mining activities, backed by a more balanced partnership with Burundi's government, could provide Washington with dual strategic benefits: securing vital rare earth resources and reinforcing geopolitical influence in a contested region. Yet, this ambition faces considerable obstacles. Burundi's institutional environment remains fragile, and mistrust towards foreign actors has deepened following previous mining ventures perceived as exploitative. Thus, for Washington, the challenge transcends economic interests—it must convincingly demonstrate that its model offers greater sustainability and equity compared to the Chinese alternative. Failing this, the United States risks being sidelined in an increasingly competitive struggle for critical African resources.

M23 Movement

The resurgence since 2022 of the March 23 (M23) Movement, an armed rebel group active in the eastern DRC, underscores a troubling geopolitical dynamic: the revival of hybrid conflicts that blend ethnic grievances, regional military strategies, and struggles over strategic resources. With support from Rwanda, M23 has recently seized control of Goma and Bukavu, two crucial urban centres in DRC's North and South Kivu provinces, thereby solidifying its grip over vital economic and logistical crossroads. Although ceasefire negotiations continue, fighting between M23 and the Congolese Armed Forces persists in the eastern DRC.

Though originally rooted in ethno-political tensions between Hutu and Tutsi groups, M23's contemporary agenda reveals a wartime political economy heavily focused on resource appropriation. The Movement's capture of the strategic Rubaya coltan mine in April 2024 serves as a clear illustration of this predatory logic. Coltan, a crucial mineral to digital technologies and defence industries, places these contested territories at the epicentre of a broader geopolitical competition over scarce resources. Beyond coltan, the DRC holds approximately 70% of the world's cobalt reserves and significant quantities of other strategic minerals, including gold, copper, lithium, and diamonds.

Burundi, a close DRC ally, carefully monitors these developments. Already hosting around 63,000 Congolese refugees, Burundi fears a potential spill over of violence onto its own territory. Beyond military solidarity, latent geopolitical tensions simmer between Burundi and Rwanda. Burundi's demographic majority of Hutus (comprising 83% to 85% of the population) contrasts sharply with President Paul Kagame's Tutsi-led regime in Rwanda, fuelling underlying regional rivalries. In 2016, the United States accused Rwanda of interfering in Burundi's politics. More recently, in 2023,

Kagame referred to the "pre-colonial borders of the Kingdom of Rwanda," encompassing Burundi, Uganda, and eastern DRC—a statement hinting at an expansionist regional vision from Kigali.

The international community's inability to coordinate a unified response to the rising power of M23 has created a strategic vacuum. This situation may catalyse shifts in regional power dynamics, with profound implications for Burundi's stability, the territorial integrity of the DRC, and the security of global supply chains for critical resources. A territorial escalation of the conflict would not merely constitute a humanitarian crisis, but a significant geopolitical challenge whose ramifications would extend far beyond Central Africa.

Redefining Power through Resources: Burundi's Strategic Bet on Rare Earth Elements

Control over the rare earth value chain has emerged as a pivotal factor in contemporary geopolitical reconfigurations. These critical minerals, central to industrial, energy, and military competition, are reshaping global power dynamics between established and emerging nations. Mastering their extraction, refining, and commercialisation processes is becoming a major lever of national sovereignty. Within this context, Africa, and particularly the Great Lakes region, occupies a position of crucial strategic importance.

Burundi, grappling with fragile governance, ongoing armed conflicts, and predatory exploitation of its natural resources, must also confront the significant social challenges inherent in rare earth extraction. A World Bank report identified the inability to manage natural resources "transparently and equitably" as a major driver of forced population displacement. By 2024, nearly 6.9 million internally displaced persons were recorded in the DRC, primarily concentrated in the mineral-rich provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, and Tanganyika. Inefficient redistribution mechanisms and porous regulatory controls, as highlighted by former Ambassador Pierre Jacquemot, underscore a systemic failure: the absence of a robust institutional framework to manage strategic resources effectively. This governance vacuum is typically filled by external actors—foreign states, multinational corporations, armed groups—operating under asymmetric conditions involving conditional investments, imported expertise, tax evasion, and the appropriation of trade flows through intermediary states. For instance, gold from South Kivu is routinely smuggled through Burundi, where export duties are lower, to markets in the United Arab Emirates, circumventing state control. Similarly, when foreign powers finance development projects, profits are often repatriated—for example, Chinese-funded infrastructure in Rwanda is largely executed by Chinese firms. Thus, the much-touted "win-win" rhetoric frequently remains theoretical. Added to these challenges are environmental concerns: Burundian experts already warn of ecological repercussions from future mining operations, particularly soil erosion and compromised water access for local communities.

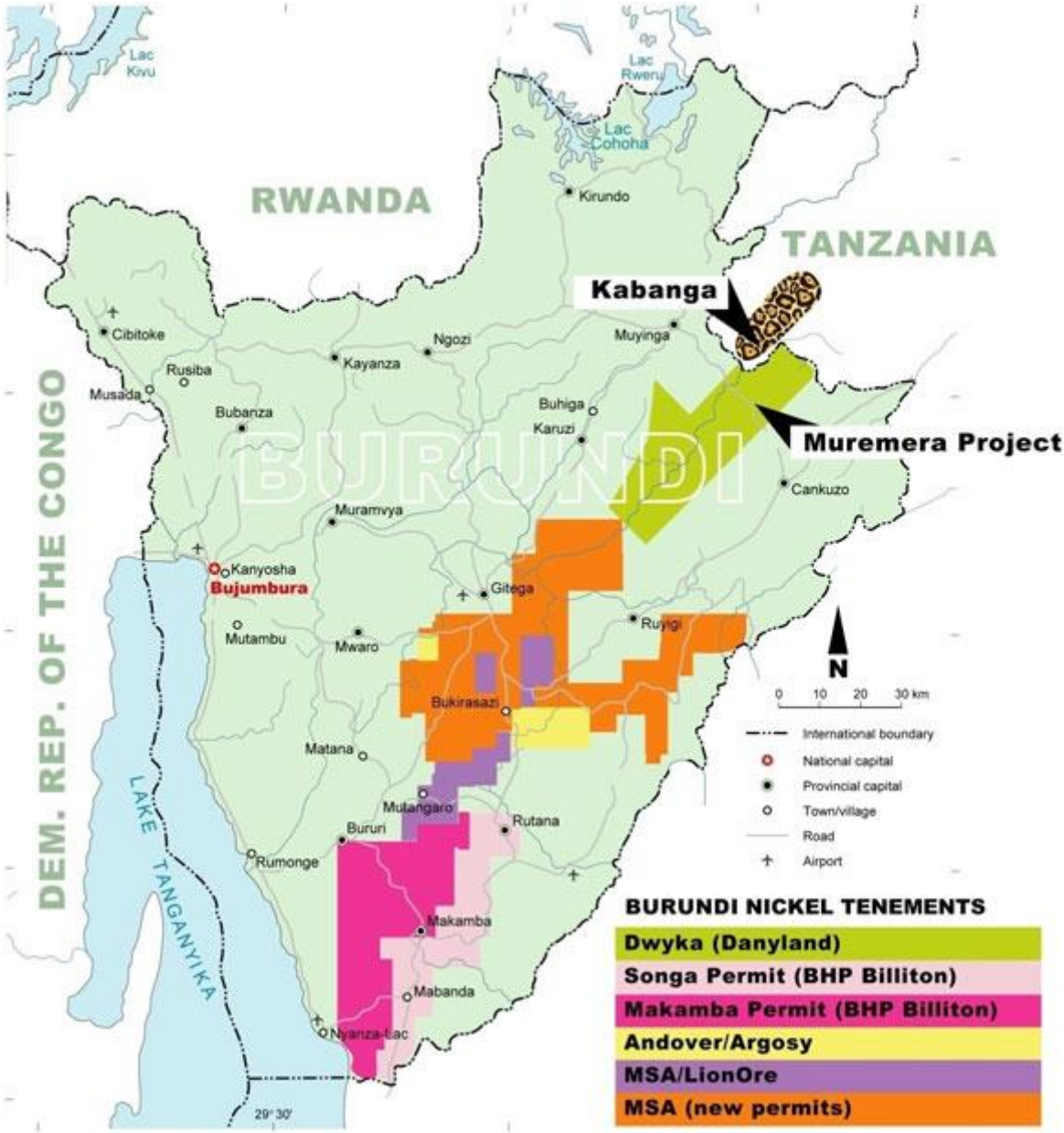
Against this backdrop, Burundi stands at a decisive crossroads. One of the world's poorest nations, it now occupies a critical position within a highly strategic sector. It will require substantial support from both institutional and private actors to develop its rare earth resources sustainably. The decision to maintain COMEBU as the sole authorised operator reflects a broader pan-African trend toward asserting sovereignty over strategic economic sectors and reducing foreign interference. Yet, significant questions persist about COMEBU's technical capabilities and financial resources. Can Burundi realistically forego foreign investment without jeopardising its mining potential?

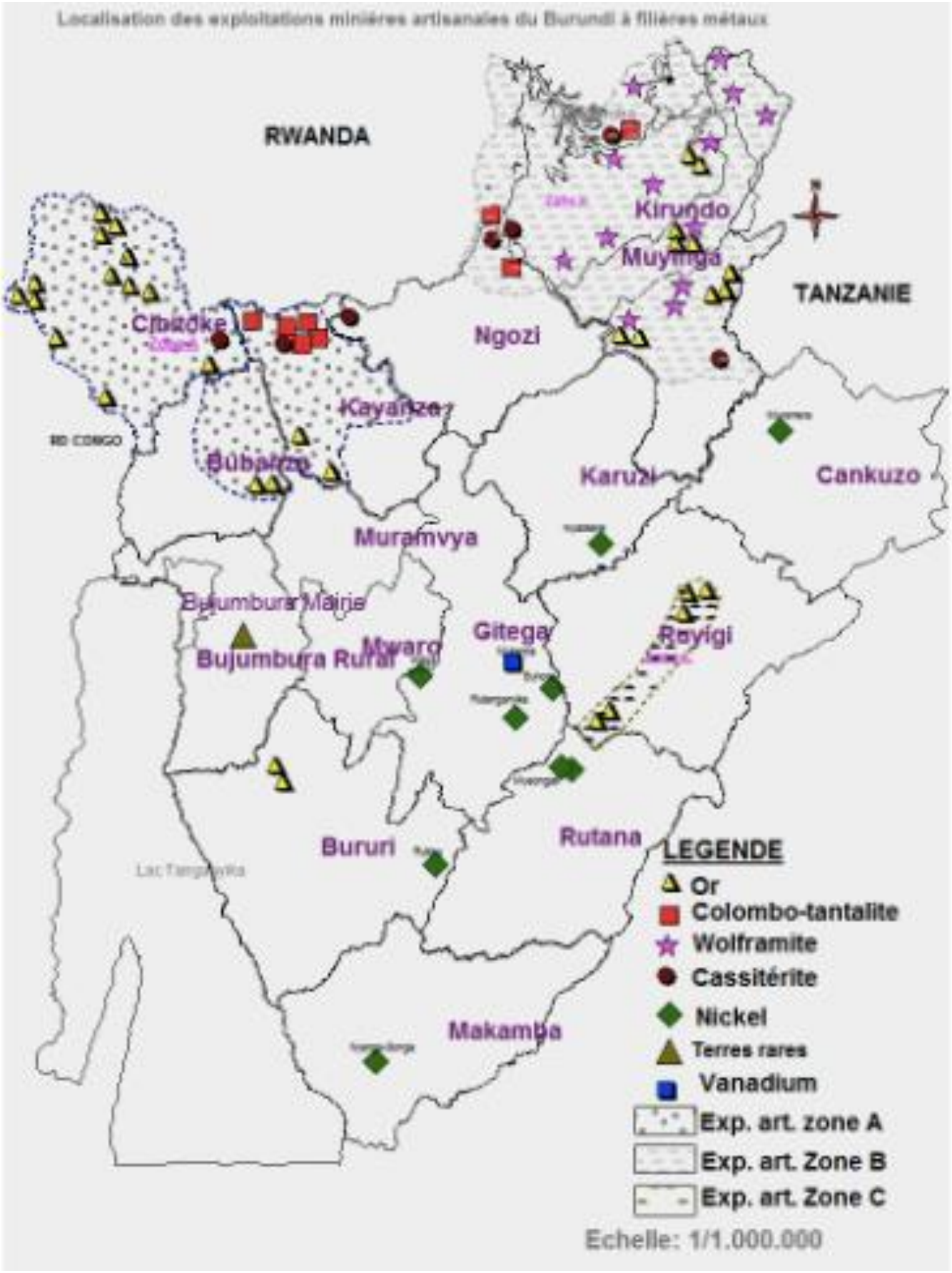
In parallel, amid escalating tensions linked to the resurgence of the M23 rebel movement, the DRC has recently initiated discussions with the United States, seeking deeper US involvement in its mining sector, which has been historically dominated by China. This marks a pivotal moment in international competition over strategic African resources. As economic choices increasingly intertwine with systemic geopolitical rivalries, Burundi faces a unique opportunity to chart the future of its rare earth sector. The potential entry of African private investors deserves careful consideration. For instance, Nigerian magnate Aliko Dangote, committed to the development of African leaders, could represent a

credible pan-African alternative through Dangote Mining, one that prioritises African interests, promotes local redistribution of benefits, fosters skills transfer, and encourages regional economic integration.

Globally, rare earth extraction projects are proliferating. In Africa, fields such as Songwe Hill in Malawi, operated by the Canadian company Mkango Resources Limited, or Mabounié in Gabon (temporarily suspended but run by the Compagnie miniere de l'Ogooue, a subsidiary of Eramet and the Gabonese state), exemplify the continent's promising yet technically complex and economically risky deposits. Beyond Africa, initiatives are advancing in Ukraine, Greenland, and even France, where a recently announced mega-refining plant dedicated to heavy rare earth elements underscores Europe's determination to repatriate critical segments of the supply chain.

At a time when global powers are engaged in clashes over tariffs, targeted embargoes, and commercial rivalries over the control of natural resources, Burundi could find itself at a decisive crossroads in its history—if it succeeds in developing its rare earth potential in a sovereign and sustainable manner. In today's global economy of critical minerals, mastering one's natural wealth is no longer merely an economic issue: It is an act of sovereignty, a lever for emancipation, and a vital step toward enabling Africa to speak as an equal on the world stage.




Localisation des exploitations minières artisanales du Burundi à filières métaux
RWANDA
TANZANIE
Kirundo
Muyinga
Ngozi
Kayanza
Cibitoke
Bubanza
Karuzi
Cankuzo
Muramvya
Bujumbura Mairie
Bujumbura Rural
Mwaro
Gitega
Ruyigi
Bururi
Rutana
Makamba
Lac Tanganyika
LEGENDE
Or
Colombo-tantalite
Wolframite
Cassitérite
Nickel
Terres rares
Vanadium
Exp. art. zone A
Exp. art. Zone B
Exp. art. Zone C
Echelle: 1/1.000.000

Two Simple Charts:

POVERTY as defined by lack of Consciousness, being in UNTRUTH							
Burundi Nation	Consciousness (MoC)	Population (2025)	Percentage Calibrating MoC 50 | MoC 100 | MoC 150 | MoC 200 or below				Population in Untruth Poverty 
Burundi overall	140	14,400,000	38%	59%	70%	84%	12,096,000

WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income							
MoC	**No. of Countries+ Territories**	**Average MoC**	**Average Life Expectancy**	**Human Development Index**	**Happiness Index**	**Education Index**	**Per Capita Income 2021**
400s	**22**	**405**	**82.2**	**0.924**	**7.1**	**.890**	**US$63,032**
300s	**71**	**343**	**77.2**	**0.794**	**6.1**	**.741**	**US$30,154**
200s	**50**	**251**	**72.7**	**0.676**	**5.3**	**.610**	**US$16,560**
High 100s	**38**	**174**	**70.5**	**0.659**	**5.0**	**.600**	**US$12,516**
Low 100s	**21**	**119**	**67.1**	**0.587**	**4.6**	**.501**	**US$7,081**
Below 100	**14**	**74**	**65.3**	**0.565**	**4.4**	**.501**	**US$6,377**
WORLD	**216**	**220**	**73.3**				**US$17,110**

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems **Truth vs Falsehood** by Dr David R Hawkins 2005				
Level of Consciousness	**Rate of Unemployment**	**Rate of Poverty**	**Happiness Rate "Life is OK"**	**Rate of Criminality**
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

Note:
The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.
A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.
A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.
Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

NOW to ENHANCE our LIFE EXPERIENCES!

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	**Rate of Unemployment**	**Rate of Poverty**	**Happiness Rate "Life is OK"**	**Rate of Criminality**
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com then Library Download page, scroll down to Pascas Care Letters, and click on to open: Pascas Care Letters Worldwide Survey.pdf

More than fifteen worldwide surveys, by numerous research institutions, all point to the fact that one's level of consciousness points to our level of societal issues and their intensity, health experiences, finances and all our life experiences. All can be indicated relative to one's level of consciousness as per the Map of Consciousness as developed and published by Dr David Hawkins in his book, 'Power vs Force'.

Further, the elephant in the room is our Childhood Suppression and then our ongoing Repression of our emotional injuries experienced as well as our errors of belief infused upon us by our parents and carers throughout our early childhood forming years, from conception through to the age of six years. By the time we are six years of age, we will be calibrating at a similar level as one or the other of our parents, should they differ, thus generation after generation imposes upon their children the same conditions as themselves – stagnation in our evolutionary growth in consciousness has prevailed almost since the first century at 190 MoC for humanity overall!

Through engaging kinesiology muscle testing in conjunction with Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness, it is relatively easy to calibrate the level of truth and consciousness of anyone, any group of people, any community, state / province or nation of people as well as the level of truth of any statement, document, book or system. There are no secrets, all is revealed or revealable.

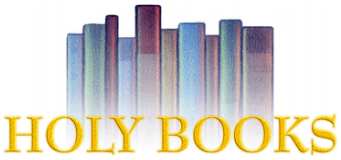
Truth is our pathway to freedom. We are truth seekers. The more we strive for truth, the more we have revealed to us. The more we express our feelings, both good and bad, AND long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to, and THEN we are to progressively express / release our emotional injuries AS WELL as our errors of belief. In this way we may progressively raise our individual level of consciousness. Freedom unfolds through truth. And truth is love.

Kindly look closely at the calibrations of consciousness – levels of truth – on the preceding two tables. Anything under 200 MoC is of untruth! The scale is based on the common log of 10! Through changing from living mind-centric and suppressing our feelings TO embracing our feelings, LIVING FEELINGS FIRST and having our minds to follow in support of what our feelings are leading us to embrace we are actually opening the door to progress beyond 500 MoC.

This has never been understood before now, before these writings referred to as the Pascas Papers! By also embracing and asking for, longing for, desiring to receive our Heavenly Mother and Father's Love, Their Divine Love, while also LIVING FEELINGS FIRST, we have opened the door to progress beyond 1,000 MoC. Yes, that has recently been achieved here on Earth.

Continue living as we are (were) then the same dramas of living a life of hell will prevail for us all – each of us now has a choice and it is as simple as what is now outlined throughout this document. You will find that the calibration of the level of truth, the MoC of these writings, is at the end of this paper.

So let us kindly outline what additional elements may be incorporated into the assistance that will not only greatly benefit refugees and asylum seekers, but all the people of the nation. It matters not which book or books that one may adhere to, the following will apply:



All institutionalised platforms endeavour to have the woman subservient to the male. Our soul is a duplex, that is, our soul manifests TWO personalities, one is always a female and the other is always a male – we each have a soul partner – often referred to as a soulmate. Ultimately, when we each have healed of what we each have taken on of the Rebellion and Default, we will unite with our soul partner for eternity.

Women are closer to their feelings. We are to live feelings first with our mind in support, now, how we have each been taught to live is to be mind-centric. Consequently, hidden controllers imposed the notion that men are to dominate women as they would have put this absurdity of mind centricity living aside. That is what is now to change. We are to embrace the way of living feelings first and consequently women will attain their true status in life – equality.

As we grow in truth and consequently love, then by living through our feelings we are living how our Heavenly Parents intended us to be – thus true to God. We then do not have need of all the oppressive governmental rules which are suppressing our true personality and truth. Further, as we are made in the image of our Heavenly Parents, that is our soul manifests a female and male personality, then our Heavenly Parents are both Mother and Father. Yes, we each can talk to Mum as well as Dad – separately or together! Amazing is it not!

We were induced to live mind-centric for the purpose of being kept subordinated to hidden controllers. By living mind-centre we cannot progress beyond 499 on the Map of Consciousness. You will find no nation of people calibrating anywhere near MoC 499. However, as communities emerge living Feelings First we will find such communities experiencing life at above 500 MoC, and then later on states / provinces and further on, then nations.

Our mind is unable to discern truth from falsehood, our mind is addicted to untruth as well as addicted to control over others and the environment. Consequently our thinkingness as well as assumption making is in error 98% of the time. Yes, the error rate is 98%. Consequently we end up reworking what we do if based on our assumptions. Further, thinking is arduous. Feelings are spontaneous and exhilarating as they are always in truth, our own soul based truth.

It is to be through open and free feelings orientated education, at all levels, that we will become aware of the option to live Feelings First and progressively put the shackles and enslavement of our minds behind us and then through our healing, evolve into harmony with our environment and all peoples thus putting behind illness, conflict and all the social ills that now prevail worldwide. MoC 980

Burundi's Informal Economy Size

INFORMAL ECONOMY SIZE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP (%)

https://www.worldeconomics.com/DataQualityRatings/Burundi.aspx

An informal economy (informal sector or shadow economy) is the part of any economy that is neither taxed nor monitored by any form of government.

Official GDP data for Burundi has been awarded the quality rating of E - Extremely poor. Burundi's GDP data quality ranks 147th on a global scale and 0 for Africa, while population and demographic data are positioned 135th and 0 respectively.

Country	World Economics Data Quality Index	World Economics Data Grade (A-E)	Base Year Chained/Year	SNA Framework Version	Informal Economy % of GDP	Statistical Resources Index	Governance Levels Index
Burundi	**43.9**	E	2005	1993	35.3	47.3	18.6
Rwanda	**70.2**	C	2017	2008	31.4	73.3	40.6

Burundi GDP: $22 billion

GDP 2025 AND ESTIMATES FOR 2026 & 2030 IN GDP PPP

World Economics estimates **Burundi's 2025 GDP at $22 billion in PPP terms** (Purchasing Power Parity) and an initial estimate of **$22 billion for 2026**. This figure is 81% higher than the official estimate published by the World Bank.

World Economics' methodology incorporates crucial factors often overlooked in official estimates, such as:

- The size of the informal economy: It is estimated that **35% of Burundi's economic activity occurs outside the formal sector.**
- Outdated GDP base year data: Many countries use outdated base years for their GDP calculations, leading to an underestimation of economic growth. Burundi uses a 19 year old GDP base year.

By adjusting for these factors where required, World Economics provides a more accurate picture of Burundi's true economic size and potential.

For reference, offical data reported Burundi's GDP as $4 billion in 2015 constant prices and $3 billion in current prices for 2024.

Data source: World Economics Research, London

An Overview of the Education System in Burundi

https://generisonline.com/an-overview-of-the-education-system-in-burundi/

10 November 2024

Introduction to Education in Burundi

Education in Burundi holds significant importance as a fundamental pillar of national development and socio-economic growth. Recognised as a key driver in the fight against poverty and inequality, the education system has evolved over the years, influenced by various social, political, and historical factors. Historically, the education landscape in Burundi has experienced considerable challenges; however, it has also witnessed important milestones that have contributed to its ongoing development. The roots of the education system can be traced back to the pre-colonial era, where traditional methods of learning prevailed. Following colonisation in the early 20th century, the Belgian administration introduced formal education, which primarily served the elite. After gaining independence in 1962, the Burundian government sought to broaden educational access and promote literacy among its citizens. The establishment of a national curriculum aimed at delivering quality education was a pivotal moment in the evolution of the education system.

Key milestones in the education system's history also include the introduction of free primary education in the early 2000s, which significantly increased enrolment rates, particularly among marginalised communities. However, despite these advancements, the system continues to face various challenges, such as inadequate infrastructure, insufficient educational materials, and a shortage of qualified teachers.

This overview aims to provide readers with a comprehensive understanding of the education structures in Burundi, encompassing primary, secondary, and higher education. In addition, it will examine the challenges and opportunities that exist within the system, alongside potential strategies for enhancement. By exploring these aspects, readers will gain insights into the role education plays in shaping the future of Burundi, as well as its contributions to national development and cohesion.

Structure of Primary Education

The primary education system in Burundi plays a crucial role in laying the foundational skills necessary for the development of children. Typically, enrolment begins at the age of six, which aligns with the global norms for starting formal education. The duration of primary schooling is generally six years, culminating in the completion of Grade 6. This stage of education aims to provide students with basic literacy, numeracy, and life skills essential for their future endeavours.

The curriculum in Burundi's primary education system is structured to cover a range of subjects including mathematics, science, social studies, and the local language, alongside French and English. The integration of various subjects is intended to develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills among young learners. However, the implementation of this curriculum faces various challenges, particularly regarding access and quality of education.

Access to primary education has been improved in recent years, yet disparities remain—especially in rural areas where infrastructure is lacking. Many schools are faced with overcrowded classrooms, inadequate teaching resources, and insufficient trained teachers. The government's role is significant in the organisation and management of primary education, with efforts directed at increasing enrolment rates and enhancing educational quality.

To address these challenges, several initiatives have been put in place. The government, in collaboration with non-governmental organisations, has developed programs aimed at improving infrastructure, such as the construction of new classrooms and the provision of teaching materials. Additionally, training programs for educators focus on pedagogical skills to ensure that teachers are

well-equipped to deliver quality education. Such initiatives are essential for fostering a conducive learning environment that paves the way for effective educational outcomes in Burundi's primary education system.

Secondary Education Overview

In Burundi, secondary education serves as a critical stage in the academic journey of students, typically spanning from the ages of 12 to 18. This level of education is divided into three primary categories: general secondary schools, technical secondary schools, and vocational training institutions. Each type of school caters to different interests and career pathways, allowing students to tailor their education towards academic, technological, or practical skills.

The curriculum for general secondary schools is designed to prepare students for higher education, emphasising subjects such as mathematics, sciences, languages, and social studies. In contrast, technical secondary schools focus on equipping students with specialised skills relevant to various industries, including agriculture, mechanics, and computer science. Vocational training institutions offer practical, hands-on training aimed at ensuring students are job-ready upon completion of their studies, thus enhancing employability in the local economy.

Transitioning from primary to secondary education in Burundi poses significant challenges for many students. Factors such as socio-economic status, geographic location, and gender can create barriers that hinder access to secondary schooling. For instance, families with limited financial resources may prioritise immediate labour over long-term education investments, resulting in high dropout rates. Urban areas often have better access to secondary institutions compared to rural regions, where schools may be scarce or poorly resourced. Furthermore, cultural norms may also play a role in influencing a student's likelihood of continuing their education, particularly for girls, who are sometimes discouraged from pursuing secondary studies.

Addressing these barriers is crucial for improving the overall education system in Burundi. Efforts to enhance educational access, promote equal opportunity, and invest in infrastructure must be combined to create a more inclusive environment for secondary education, ultimately benefiting the nation's development and progress.

Higher Education Institutions in Burundi

The higher education landscape in Burundi is composed of a variety of institutions, including public and private universities, technical institutes, and vocational training centres. The primary public universities, such as the University of Burundi, offer a wide range of degree programs that cater to the needs of both local and regional students. These programs generally encompass fields such as sciences, humanities, engineering, and social sciences.

In addition to the public sector, several private universities have emerged, providing increased choices for students. Institutions like the University of Ngozi and the Ascension University contribute to a burgeoning educational framework, offering programs that often align with market demands. These universities aim to deliver quality education while promoting research initiatives that benefit the community.

Admission requirements typically include the possession of a national high school diploma or an equivalent qualification, along with the completion of entrance exams in certain disciplines. These criteria are designed to ensure that only qualified candidates gain access to higher education programs, thereby enhancing the competence of graduates entering the workforce.

However, higher education institutions in Burundi face significant challenges that hinder their growth and effectiveness. Funding shortages remain a major obstacle, limiting the ability of universities to

invest in infrastructure, technology, and research initiatives. Additionally, there is a critical shortage of qualified faculty members, which adversely impacts the quality of education delivered. Addressing these issues is crucial for fostering an environment conducive to learning and research.

To maintain educational standards, several quality assurance measures have been introduced by the government and educational authorities. These include accreditation processes for higher education institutions and the establishment of frameworks aimed at evaluating academic programs. Continuous improvement in these areas is essential for bolstering the reputation of Burundian higher education on a global scale.

Government Policies and Oversight

The education system in Burundi is underpinned by various governmental policies and legislation that aim to regulate and oversee educational practices. The Ministry of Education is the central body responsible for the formulation and implementation of these policies, ensuring the delivery of quality education across the nation. The fundamental legislative framework guiding education includes the 2018 Education Act, which emphasises access to education for all children, particularly marginalised groups. This legislation aims to promote inclusive education and ensures that children from diverse backgrounds receive equal educational opportunities.

Additionally, the government has instituted various policies targeted at improving educational access and quality. One such policy is the National Education Strategic Plan (NESP), which outlines strategic objectives for the education sector and sets performance indicators to evaluate progress. The NESP emphasises enhancing infrastructure, providing adequate teaching resources, and improving teacher training programs as key components in ensuring educational quality.

Various governmental bodies, including local education authorities, play a crucial role in the oversight and management of educational institutions at the community level. These bodies are tasked with monitoring school performance, providing support to educators, and facilitating the implementation of national policies. They also collect data on enrolment, completion rates, and learning outcomes, which are essential for assessing the effectiveness of educational strategies.

Despite these frameworks, the education system in Burundi faces challenges, including limited resources and infrastructural deficits. While policies aim to enhance access and equity, the realities of implementation often compromise these objectives. Evaluations of these policies often reveal gaps between the intended goals and actual outcomes regarding educational access and quality. Continuous assessment and adaptation of these initiatives are vital to improving the education system and ensuring equitable access for all children in Burundi.

Challenges Facing the Education System

The education system in Burundi grapples with a myriad of challenges that significantly impede its effectiveness and reach. Among these, inadequate funding stands out as a paramount issue. The financial constraints limit the government's ability to invest in educational infrastructure, leading to poorly maintained schools and insufficient learning materials. Many educational institutions operate with outdated resources, which undermines teachers' efforts to provide quality education and compromises students' learning experiences.

Another critical challenge is the limited access to educational resources. Rural areas in particular suffer from a lack of libraries, laboratories, and technological tools that are essential for a well-rounded education. This disparity in resource distribution creates a significant gap between urban and rural education, often leaving students in underprivileged areas at a disadvantage. Furthermore, the inadequate availability of textbooks and other instructional materials exacerbates the situation, affecting the overall quality of education.

A severe teacher shortage also plagues the Burundian educational landscape. Many qualified educators are discouraged by low salaries and challenging working conditions, leading to high attrition rates. This shortage results in overcrowded classrooms and often pushes unqualified individuals into teaching positions, thereby impacting the level of instruction provided. Without a sufficient number of dedicated and well-trained teachers, the system struggles to meet the educational needs of its students effectively.
Finally, socio-political factors play a critical role in shaping the educational environment in Burundi. Ongoing political instability and conflict can disrupt schooling, discourage attendance, and contribute to a culture of fear and uncertainty. These conditions hinder not only immediate educational access but also long-term development, as young people may be deprived of the skills necessary to contribute positively to society. Addressing these challenges is imperative for the advancement of the education system in Burundi and for the nurturing of its future generations.

Recent Reforms and Initiatives

The education system in Burundi has undergone significant reforms and initiatives aimed at enhancing access and improving the overall quality of education. The Burundian government, often in collaboration with international organisations, has introduced various programs designed to address the existing challenges within the education sector. One notable initiative is the “Education for All” program, which seeks to ensure that every child has access to free primary education. This program is crucial in a country where poverty remains a significant barrier to education.

Additionally, the government has made efforts to upgrade school infrastructure, providing better facilities and learning environments that are essential for effective learning. These upgrades include building new classrooms, renovating existing schools, and equipping them with necessary teaching materials, which are integral to delivering quality education. This initiative aims to reduce the teacher-to-student ratio, thereby improving student engagement and academic performance.

In parallel, international organisations, such as UNICEF and the World Bank, have partnered with the Burundian government to implement targeted interventions in the education sector. For instance, programs focusing on teacher training have been established to enhance pedagogical skills and methodologies. By improving the qualifications of teachers, the initiatives aim to elevate the standard of education and ensure that students receive not only foundational knowledge but also critical thinking skills necessary for their future.

Another significant aspect of these reforms is the emphasis on inclusive education, which aims to integrate marginalised groups, including girls and children with disabilities, into the mainstream education system. By prioritising these vulnerable populations, the initiatives work toward achieving gender parity in education and fostering an equitable learning environment for all.

Overall, these recent reforms and initiatives reflect Burundi’s commitment to transforming its education system into one that is accessible, inclusive, and capable of producing skilled individuals ready to contribute to societal development.

Future of Education in Burundi

The future of education in Burundi holds significant potential for growth and development, primarily driven by both local and global influences. With the global demand for skilled labour increasing, there is an urgent need for the Burundian education system to adapt and modernise to meet these evolving requirements. The implementation of innovative teaching methods and curricular reforms that emphasise critical thinking, creativity, and technical skills will be crucial in preparing students for the challenges of a rapidly changing world.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

One of the key opportunities for advancing education in Burundi lies in the integration of technology into the classroom. Access to digital learning tools can enhance educational outcomes and bridge the gap in resources between urban and rural areas. The government and local organisations can collaborate to invest in infrastructure that supports internet access and technical training for both teachers and students. Such initiatives could significantly enhance educational equity, thus allowing even the most marginalised communities to partake in quality education.

Moreover, partnerships with international educational institutions could yield additional benefits. By fostering collaborations, Burundi can gain access to best practices, expertise, and funding opportunities that enable innovative programs tailored to local needs. These partnerships can also facilitate student exchange programs, thus broadening students' perspectives and strengthening their global citizenship. Additionally, addressing the socio-economic implications of education through policies that promote inclusivity and accessibility will be paramount. Emphasising vocational training alongside traditional academic paths can empower a wider range of students, particularly in rural settings where employment opportunities are limited. As education evolves, a focus on sustainability and environmental education will also be critical, equipping future generations with the knowledge to confront climate change challenges.

Ultimately, the future of education in Burundi can be optimistic, contingent upon strategic investments, collaborative efforts, and a commitment to inclusivity and equity. With these steps, the Burundian education system can pave the way for socio-economic advancement and prepare its youth for a competitive global landscape.

Conclusion

The education system in Burundi plays a pivotal role in shaping the country's future and fostering holistic national development. Throughout this discussion, we have examined various components of the educational framework, including the challenges it faces, such as lack of funding, infrastructure deficits, and issues related to teacher training. Addressing these concerns is vital for nurturing a skilled workforce capable of propelling Burundi towards sustainable economic growth and social progress.

The importance of a well-structured education system cannot be overstated. In Burundi, access to quality education contributes not only to individual empowerment but also enhances social cohesion and promotes civic responsibilities among citizens. By equipping individuals with essential skills and knowledge, the education system acts as a catalyst for innovation and adaptability in an ever-changing global landscape. It is crucial that the government, alongside non-governmental organisations and international partners, prioritises educational reforms and invests in resources that support effective teaching and learning.

Furthermore, engagement with various stakeholders such as communities, parents, and educators is essential to ensure the education system remains responsive to the needs of students. This collaborative approach fosters a sense of ownership among the populace, enabling them to take an active role in shaping their educational journey. Continued dialogue surrounding educational policies and practices will pave the way for a stronger societal commitment to nurturing a knowledgeable and skilled population.

In summary, the path forward for Burundi's education system calls for concerted efforts aimed at reforming and enhancing its quality. **By recognising education as a fundamental driver of change, the nation can unlock its full potential and aspire to a brighter, more equitable future for all its citizens.** Engaging further with this topic can yield insights into transformative strategies that will ultimately benefit the entire community.

Feelings Orientated Education Free, Open and Universal

Feeling Orientated Education, Free, Open and Universal

We Learn by Doing

Artificial Intelligence is involved in everything we do, however, we are not to submit to artificial intelligence, but use it to assist us with our discernment, leading us towards discovery of truth. We learn by doing and that is how it will be throughout our infinitely long journey. Should we individually, and also as a community, submit to artificial intelligence then society will collapse and end. This has unfolded with civilisations of the past – now lost to memory. To avoid stagnation and collapse, we are to continue to 'learn by doing!'

Mind Centricity

The concept of living and worshipping our minds was to subject ourselves to covert control. We are submissive to the 'belief' that we can become mini-gods through the wonders of our minds, however, living mind-centric presents us with a glass ceiling in our development which is at MoC 499 on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness. That is the peak consciousness of the 1st spirit Mansion World, being the spirit world we all arrive at when we separate from our physical body. Many of the first of humanity are still there. Andon and Fonta lived nearly 993,500 years ago! That is a million years of stagnation through the limitations of mind centricity.

You may wonder how this is so. The mind is unable to discern truth from falsehood, and the mind is addicted to untruth. Our thinkingness and assumptions are about 98% erroneous – count the times they are in truth! Our mind is addicted to control, control over our environment and over others. Now you may see why we cannot step away from conflict and wars. Further, you can now see why our development is not achieving results. There are 20 times the number of people living at consciousness levels that prevailed 2,000 years ago.

Kinesiology Muscle Testing

Kinesiology Muscle Testing utilised in the manner that Dr David R Hawkins introduced in 1995 is a tool for discernment. It can be used to determine artificial

intelligence results if they are true or not true. Further, it can also determine the level of truth of any statement or paper relative to the Map of Consciousness scale which goes beyond 1,000. Further the scale is based on the common log of 10. Thus several points increase or difference is very significant.

Artificial intelligence is a man-made development that is mind centric based. Artificial intelligence does not discern, nor is it psychic, clairvoyant, able to perceive, intuitive or be feelings sensitive and responsive.

Kinesiology Muscle Testing is actually your physical conduit to your soul based truth. Your soul based feelings are always in truth. Your feelings are YOU! It is our soul that we are suppressing when we live mind centric. We are denying our truth by living mind centric and this we, as humanity, have been seduced to do these past 200,000 years. The Pascas Papers now provide you with the pathway we long for.

Everything that is known is now accessible to us all. As ONE person, yes, only one person, recognises truth that has not been revealed previously, then ALL of humanity is to and will have access to that truth. Freely share the Pascas Papers.

As we long for truth, look for truth, ask for truth, we will be provided with that truth. We are TRUTH SEEKERS. For 200,000 years we have been closed out to truth as we have succumbed to worshipping our minds and consequently been in Rebellion and Default following hidden controllers dictates. That is now to end!

WE are to aspire to Live Feelings First, to express our feelings, to long for the truth of what our feelings are to reveal for us, and yes they will. We are to have our minds to follow what our feelings lead us to consider and embrace, not how we have been taught. It is a complete U-Turn in how we are to live.

This time, in the history of humanity, is the most exciting time ever experienced.

As we progress through our short journey in the physical on Earth, we learn by doing, as we progress through the seven spirit Mansion Worlds we learn by doing, and then through the Celestial Heavens of our Local System, then Constellation and then out of our Local Universe, through our Super Universe, then the outer reaches of Paradise and finally into Paradise, our learning continues with ever increasing exponential capabilities. This is the Journey for Humanity, and we will ALL succeed.

This document on the Map of Consciousness calibrates MoC 1,000

Truth is Freedom

Life through our Feelings is Dynamic and Vibrant!



Aspiring to live feelings first opens our perception to levels of truth never before experienced. Our feelings are us, they are always of truth, and they are always vibrant, dynamic and freeing. Through our feelings we find that the imprisonment of our mind is put aside. We come to see that mind-centricity is claustrophobic, it is our stagnation, and it is our difficulties with all of our environment and what is around us.

Bringing about awareness that living feelings first breaks through the glass ceiling that our mind imposes upon us all, dismantles boundaries and prejudices that underpin conflict and control addictions. Sharing this awareness of the new way we are to live embracing harmony, peace and friendship – borders will dissolve. The need for policing and military abates and over time as we progressively evolve, our life will become simple.



And simple is how we are meant to experience life.

Feelings First!

Mind to Follow!

We are to enable our neighbours to become aware and have the option to live feelings first, having their minds to follow in support. Not how it is mostly now, with the mind in control generating conflict and confusion.

It is simple, but difficult, as time is required to discover the joy of this new found freedom through truth.

An internally inefficient education system



An efficient education system ensures that all learners move through years of schooling at an appropriate rate and exit the system with the skills needed to either actively engage in the workforce or pursue further academic opportunities.

https://countryeconomy.com/demography/literacy-rate/burundi

Burundi - Literacy rate						
Date	Adult literacy rate female	Adult literacy rate male	Adult literacy rate	Adult literacy rate 15-24 female	Adult literacy rate 15-24 male	Adult literacy rate 15-24
2022	69.44%	81.84%	75.54%	93.16%	93.97%	93.56%

Rwanda - Literacy rate						
Date	Adult literacy rate female	Adult literacy rate male	Adult literacy rate	Adult literacy rate 15-24 female	Adult literacy rate 15-24 male	Adult literacy rate 15-24
2022	76.70%	81.03%	78.76%	92.37%	87.51%	89.97%

LITERACY Mathematics

Educational Challenges in Burundi

https://brokenchalk.org/educational-challenges-in-burundi/

Written by Joseph Kamanga

Introduction

Burundi, a small landlocked country in East Africa with a population of over 11 million (2017) (14.4million 2025) people, has been plagued by political instability and violence throughout its history. These challenges have severely impacted the country's education system, hindering progress and development. While some improvements have been made in recent years to enhance access to education, Burundi continues to face several critical challenges, including substandard school infrastructure, limited access to education, low quality of education, and high dropout rates. Addressing these issues requires a collaborative effort involving the government, donors, and civil society to implement sustainable solutions.



Students are eagerly waiting for the completion of their new school in Mabayi, Burundi. Photo by United Nations Development Programme.

Substandard School Infrastructure

One of the primary obstacles affecting education in Burundi is the substandard condition of school infrastructure. Many schools lack the necessary facilities and resources, impeding effective teaching and learning. The critical problems associated with school infrastructure in Burundi include:

Lack of classrooms:

A significant number of schools in Burundi suffer from a shortage of classrooms, resulting in overcrowding. Students often have to sit on the floor or study outside, hampering their ability to learn and concentrate.

Insufficient number of teachers:

In 2017, Burundi had only 40,000 teachers for a population of over 11 million (14.4 million 2025), resulting in an alarming student-to-teacher ratio. The lack of teachers compromises the quality of education as individual attention to students becomes challenging.

Shortage of textbooks and learning materials:

Access to textbooks and learning materials is limited, with only 50% of students having access to these resources in 2017. This scarcity hampers students' ability to actively participate in class and complete their assignments effectively.

Inadequate water and sanitation facilities:

Approximately 50% of schools lack proper water and sanitation facilities, depriving students of clean water and hygienic toilets. This lack of basic amenities contributes to the spread of diseases, making it difficult for students to attend school regularly.

Insufficient electricity:

Only 30% of schools in Burundi have access to electricity, restricting the use of electronic devices and hindering the integration of technology in teaching and learning practices.

Deteriorating school buildings:

Approximately 30% of schools in Burundi require urgent repairs, rendering them unsafe and unsuitable for students. Dilapidated infrastructure adds to the challenges faced by both students and teachers.

Limited Access to Education

Access to education in rural areas of Burundi is significantly limited due to various factors:

Poverty:

Poverty is a significant barrier preventing families from sending their children to school, even when educational institutions are available. The inability to afford school fees and related expenses hampers children's access to education.

Distance:

The geographical remoteness of rural areas in Burundi makes it challenging for children to access schools, resulting in limited educational opportunities.

Gender discrimination:

Girls, particularly in rural areas, face gender-based barriers to education. Cultural beliefs often dictate that girls should prioritise household responsibilities, impeding their access to formal education.

Additionally, the lack of adequate sanitation facilities specifically designed for girls discourages their attendance.

The combined effect of poverty, distance, and gender discrimination has led to an estimated 600,000 girls in Burundi not attending school during the 2017-2018 academic year.

Low Quality of Education

The issue of low quality of education in Burundi encompasses various factors that contribute to a substandard learning experience for students. These factors can be attributed to the lack of resources, inadequate teacher training, outdated curriculum, and insufficient focus on student-centred learning approaches as follows:

Insufficient focus on student-centred learning: A student-centred approach to education emphasises active participation, collaboration, and critical thinking. However, the traditional teaching methods employed in Burundi often prioritise rote memorisation and passive learning. (Mind-centric education is suffocating and creating stagnation. Worship of the mind is imposed control over others.) Shifting towards student-centred approaches, such as project-based learning, inquiry-based learning, and interactive teaching methods, can foster a deeper understanding of concepts and improve students' ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

The quality of education in Burundi is generally low, attributed to several factors:

Lack of qualified teachers:

A considerable number of teachers in Burundi need to be qualified or adequately trained. Moreover, the low salaries offered to qualified teachers often discourage highly skilled individuals from pursuing a career in education. As a result, the quality of instruction suffers. The quality of education is closely linked to the competence and skills of teachers. In Burundi, there is a need to invest in comprehensive teacher training programs that focus on pedagogical techniques, subject knowledge, and classroom management. Without proper training, teachers may rely on outdated teaching methods or struggle to effectively engage students in the learning process. Ongoing professional development opportunities can help teachers stay updated with best practices and enhance their instructional strategies.

Poor quality textbooks:

Many textbooks in Burundi are outdated or inaccurate, failing to provide up-to-date and accurate information to students. This hinders their ability to acquire knowledge effectively.

Outdated Curriculum:

The curriculum used in Burundi's education system may suffer from outdated content, limited relevance to real-world contexts, and a lack of alignment with modern educational standards. Updating the curriculum to reflect current knowledge and skills required in the job market is crucial. A contemporary curriculum should promote critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, and digital literacy, equipping students with the competencies necessary for future success.

Insufficient resources:

Many schools in Burundi need more essential resources, such as textbooks, learning materials, and technological equipment. Without access to up-to-date and relevant resources, students may struggle to grasp concepts and engage in meaningful learning. Insufficient resources also limit teachers' ability

to deliver comprehensive lessons and provide students with hands-on experiences that enhance their understanding of subjects.

High dropout rates:

Burundi experiences alarmingly high dropout rates among girls and children from disadvantaged backgrounds. Factors contributing to these high dropout rates include:

a. Poverty: Economic constraints force many families to prioritise immediate needs over education, making it difficult for children to continue their studies.

b. Early marriage: The prevalence of early marriage in Burundi prevents girls from pursuing education beyond a certain age. Early marriage often leads to the discontinuation of their schooling.

c. The need to work: Many children in Burundi are compelled to work to support their families, leaving them with no time or opportunity to attend school.

Addressing these complex challenges requires a multifaceted approach involving various stakeholders.



The Charlemagne School in Burundi. Photo by Bernd Weisbrod

Challenges faced by Children with disability

Children with disabilities face significant challenges in accessing quality education in Burundi. The educational system in the country often lacks the necessary infrastructure, resources, and inclusive policies to accommodate their diverse needs. Here are some key challenges faced by children with disabilities in Burundi's education system:

Inadequate infrastructure and facilities:

Many schools in Burundi lack the necessary infrastructure and facilities to support children with disabilities. This includes wheelchair-accessible ramps, adapted classrooms, and accessible toilets. The physical barriers in schools make it difficult for children with mobility impairments to navigate the campus and fully participate in educational activities.

Limited availability of specialized support:

Specialised support services, such as trained teachers, therapists, and assistive devices, are scarce for children with disabilities in Burundi. These children often require individualised attention and tailored instructional approaches to address their specific learning needs. The need for more trained professionals and appropriate assistive technology hampers their educational progress.

Discrimination and stigma:

Children with disabilities in Burundi often face discrimination and stigma within their communities and schools. This can create psychological barriers affecting their self-esteem, confidence, and willingness to engage in learning. Negative attitudes and misconceptions about disability can lead to exclusion and social isolation.

Limited awareness and understanding:

There is a lack of awareness and understanding among educators, parents, and the wider community about disabilities and inclusive education. This can result in a failure to recognise and accommodate the diverse learning needs of children with disabilities. Promoting awareness campaigns and training teachers and stakeholders to foster an inclusive and supportive learning environment is crucial.

Inaccessible curriculum and teaching methods:

Burundi's curriculum and teaching methods often do not consider the diverse learning styles and needs of children with disabilities. The instructional materials and assessments may not be adapted to cater to their specific requirements, hindering their full participation in the educational process. Adapting the curriculum and employing inclusive teaching strategies can help ensure that children with disabilities receive an equitable education.

Interventions to Improve Burundi's Education System

To enhance the education system in Burundi, the following vital interventions are necessary:

Teacher Training and Professional Development:

To improve the quality of education in Burundi, a strong emphasis should be placed on teacher training and professional development programs. The government, in collaboration with educational institutions and international partners, should establish comprehensive training programs to enhance teachers' skills and pedagogical techniques. Ongoing professional development opportunities should be provided to ensure that teachers are equipped with the latest teaching methodologies and subject knowledge. By investing in the professional growth of teachers, the overall quality of education in Burundi can be significantly improved.

Promoting Inclusive Education:

Another critical aspect of enhancing the education system in Burundi is promoting inclusive education. Efforts should be made to ensure that children with disabilities, those from marginalised communities, and those with special learning needs have equal access to education. This requires developing

inclusive policies, providing necessary support services and resources, and effectively training teachers to cater to diverse learning needs. Inclusive education not only fosters a sense of equality and social cohesion but also maximises the potential of all children, contributing to the nation's overall development.

Enhancing Parent and Community Involvement:

To create a holistic and supportive learning environment, it is essential to enhance the involvement of parents and the wider community in education. Establishing partnerships between schools, parents, and community organisations can facilitate collaborative efforts in promoting education. This can involve initiatives such as parent-teacher associations, community outreach programs, and awareness campaigns on the importance of education. Engaging parents and the community can contribute to increased school attendance, reduced dropout rates, and improved educational outcomes for children in Burundi.

Integration of Technology in Education:

Integrating technology in education can revolutionise the learning experience for students in Burundi. Access to computers, internet connectivity, and digital learning resources can enhance teaching and learning methods, promote interactive and self-directed learning, and foster digital literacy skills. The government should prioritise initiatives to provide schools with the necessary technological infrastructure and ensure that teachers receive adequate training to utilise technology in their classrooms effectively. By embracing technology, Burundi can bridge the digital divide and equip its students with the skills needed for the modern world.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

A robust monitoring and evaluation system should be established to assess the progress and impact of education initiatives in Burundi. Regular assessments of school infrastructure, teacher quality, student performance, and dropout rates are essential to identify areas of improvement and make informed policy decisions. Additionally, collecting data on gender disparities, educational equity, and access to education can help design targeted interventions. Monitoring and evaluation provide the necessary feedback loop to ensure that efforts to enhance the education system in Burundi are effective and sustainable.



Violence has affected the infrastructure of schools in the country.

Photo by EU/ECHO/Anouk Delafortrie

Investing in school infrastructure:

The government should prioritise investments in the construction and rehabilitation of schools. Adequate classrooms, furniture, and facilities are essential for creating a conducive learning environment.

Expanding access to education:

Efforts should be made to improve access to education, particularly in rural areas. This can be achieved by constructing additional schools, recruiting and training more qualified teachers, and providing transportation subsidies to ensure students can reach schools despite the distance.

Improving the quality of education:

The government must focus on improving the quality of education by enhancing teacher training programs and attracting skilled educators. Additionally, ensuring the availability of updated textbooks, learning materials, and technological resources is crucial for fostering a quality learning environment.

Reducing dropout rates:

To address the high dropout rates, comprehensive strategies must be implemented. This includes targeted interventions to alleviate poverty, awareness campaigns to discourage early marriages, and initiatives to provide financial assistance to families struggling with school fees.

Addressing these challenges for children with a disability requires a concerted effort from the government, educators, families, and civil society organisations. The following interventions can help improve educational opportunities for children with disabilities:

Inclusive policies and legislation:

The government should establish and enforce inclusive education policies that protect the rights of children with disabilities and ensure their access to quality education. This includes promoting inclusive practices, providing reasonable accommodations, and eliminating school discrimination.

Training and professional development:

Teachers and education professionals need specialised training on inclusive education and strategies to support children with disabilities. This training should focus on adapting teaching methods, creating accessible learning materials, and using assistive technology effectively.

Provision of support services:

Adequate resources should be allocated to provide necessary support services, such as speech therapy, occupational therapy, and psychological support, to children with disabilities. This includes recruiting and training specialised professionals who can work directly with these children.

Infrastructure and accessibility:

Schools should be equipped with appropriate infrastructure and facilities to ensure accessibility for children with disabilities. This involves constructing wheelchair ramps, installing accessible toilets, and adapting classrooms to accommodate different types of disabilities.

Awareness and community engagement:

Conducting awareness campaigns to combat stigma, raise awareness about disabilities, and promote the importance of inclusive education is essential. Engaging parents, communities, and local organisations in educating children with disabilities can help foster an inclusive and supportive environment.

By addressing these challenges and implementing inclusive practices, Burundi can create a more inclusive education system that ensures equal educational opportunities for all children, including those with disabilities.

Conclusion

Burundi's education system faces significant challenges, including substandard school infrastructure, limited access to education, low quality of education, and high dropout rates. These issues have profound implications for the country's development and the well-being of its population. However, these challenges can be overcome with the joint efforts of the government, donors, and civil society. By investing in school infrastructure, expanding access to education, improving the quality of instruction, and implementing strategies to reduce dropout rates, Burundi can pave the way for a brighter future, ensuring that all children have equal opportunities to access quality education.



Broken Chalk is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) committed to addressing human rights violations in the education sector. It was established in October 2020. A multinational team of dedicated human rights advocates collaborates extensively on researching violations in every corner of the world. https://brokenchalk.org/



Establishing Quality in Technical and Vocational Education in Burundi: Contribution of the National Education Forum, Edition 2022 and in Employability in Burundi

https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation?paperid=127589
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September 2023

Abstract
Burundi, a party to the UN engaged to the development of youth education targeting to diminish the situation of youth unemployment and under-employability. It has on June 14-16, 2022 organised a national education forum to search for means to face youth issue in the field education especially technical and vocational education. This article aims to analyse solutions held over the forum towards youth employability through technical and vocational education and training. The documentary method was used throughout this article in data collection while a deduction technique helped during their analysis. Results showed that through that gate, youth employability increase is possible but requires involvement of all sub-sector actors and stakeholders in the design of training programs, participation of professionals throughout the curriculum and program development process, diagnostic eye on the current curriculum with a view to improving it, employers' association call up in job referential establishment which has a better grasp of the job market, programs revision in line with the real needs of the job market, and the connection between schools and universities and the professional environment to define together the training offer and the output profile.

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1. Introduction

Bringing young people into productive work has been revealed as a key on the labour market challenging in both developing and developed economies, and a multitude of labour market interventions have been implemented to assist vulnerable youths (Kluve et al., 2019) . Countries like India have adopted the online skills certification for engineering graduates using a regression discontinuity design and this has produced a positive result maintaining youth competitive on the labour market, especially in technical and professional trainings (Sengupta et al., 2023).

The Burundi General Education Forum also known as "Etats-Généraux de l'Education" was held from June 14 to 16, 2022, under the theme "Building a high-performance system for a better future for Burundi". A large number of issues were discussed, including the organisation of curricula and the employability of young people, the management of the education system to improve the quality of education, the promotion of technical education, vocational training and teaching of trades, flow management, the rational management of human resources, school and university infrastructure and equipment, the financing of education and the role of research (Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique, 2022) . In order to deepen the discussions, panels were organised on the above-mentioned themes. After three days of intense interaction and reflection, twenty-nine recommendations marking the end were issued, and a roadmap for their implementation was defined, with the aim of building an education system capable of giving new impetus to Burundi's integral development.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Burundi like all African countries part to the African youth charter consider young people as all human being aged between fifteen and thirty five years (African Youth Charter). Youth in Burundi is marked by a long legacy of scarcity and inequality and is seen as a powerful and dangerous political constituency for, during the war time, young people served as the force that can confirm or jeopardise the status quo, especially by means of violence and the threat thereof (Berckmoes, 2015). In the aftermath of civil war, young people in Burundi experience their livelihoods and preparations for independent households after becoming women and husbands being aware of the unsustainability of practices of land inheritance and farming, they orient to other livelihood possibilities whilst maintaining an aspiration to a farming future (Berckmoes & White, 2016). As youth cannot be left with the only profession of farming is a narrow and small country of Burundi, the National education forum seeks for solution to youth employability by helping quit the wartime mindsets but enter in the social and vocational world (Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique, 2022). Avoiding the ongoing of the phenomenon of street children (Sindayigaya, 2022) among youth, Burundi has already made a big step programming the curricula of technical and professional training made of seven steps inside which youth are getting performance in the domain (Nduwimana & Sindayigaya, 2023).

Competitiveness, youth employability and entrepreneurship is a key to the development since they work in network and the country tends to mobilise and support youth organisations to work collaboratively, to build and strengthen their capacities, and to raise funding for their projects (Ngubane & Kanyangara, 2018) including women. Thus, youth skills needs be raised to fit to the need of labour market and employability project (Baramboneranye, 2019). Representing more than 30% of the total population, youth employment problems continue to pervade in all EAC countries, marking a disproportionate large number of young women and men exposed to unemployment or else that are limited to term work in informal sectors (Semboja & Hafidh, 2021). It is however noticeable that the influence of a youth economic empowerment projects on youth employability (Magali & Mbagwa, 2022) has a useful meaning.

This article targets to analyse the impact of the technical and vocational training in Burundi as achievement or aim to which the implementation of the curricula has promised.

2. Methods and Methodology

This article is a result of documentary technique (Tight, 2019) in data collection with a focused eye to the Burundian report of the national education forum edition 2022 and any documents in regard to youth employability in Burundi. The analysis of the results was carried out using the deductive method (Gilgun, 2019; Siponen & Klaavuniemi, 2020) starting from the comparison of facts and contents of administrative reports and policies about youth employability through education on professions to conclude all similar cases in the field of youth employability. Zotero softaware helped with referencing.

3. Results

Results from the conclusion of the National education forum showed that technical and vocational training are favourite to the employability of the youth in the context that they pass through different phases as:

ð Involve all sub-sector actors and stakeholders, including researchers, in the design of training programs;

ð Ensure the participation of professionals throughout the curriculum and program development process;

ð Diagnose the current curriculum with a view to improving it;

ð Set up a job referential involving the employers' association, which has a better grasp of the job market;
ð Regularly revise programs in line with the real needs of the job market;
ð Connect schools and universities with the professional world to define together the training offer and the output profile (Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique, 2022) .

4. Discussion

Under this section, we analyse the importance of the stakeholders' involvement in the design of curricula (4.1), the role played by the participation of professionals throughout the curriculum and program development process (4.2), the diagnosis for the curriculum improvement (4.3), the involvement of employers' in job referential setting up (4.4), the programs revision in line with the needs of the job market (4.5) and the schools and universities connection with the professional practitioners (4.6).

4.1. Stakeholders' Involvement in the Training Programs Design

Managing the education system to improve quality at all levels, from basic to higher education, is a major challenge for the credibility and recognition of training organised by public and private educational institutions. Thus, it is obviously necessary to involve all stakeholders from the step of designing the curricula. This implies sub-sector actors and stakeholders and academic researchers.

4.1.1. The Role of Sub-Sector Actors in the Design of Curricula of Technical and Vocational Training and Youth Employability

Employability calls for the intervention of stakeholders who intervenes in any case where it is required to:

➢ Propose strategies to promote the quality and efficiency of technical and vocational education and training in Burundi;

➢ Propose strategies to promote the employability of graduates of the Burundian education system through the professionalisation of teaching;

➢ Make proposals for the integration of ICT throughout the education system

➢ Propose strategies to improve the financing of the education sector (Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique, 2022).

Despite a constrained economic context, Burundi has chosen to invest in its youth and its future and over the past five years, it has spent its quarter-budget and one third of its recurrent expenditure on education and training, well above the average for sub-Saharan Africa (Education and training in Burundi: Priorities in a Constrained Environment, 2021). This means certain activities should be made available with an in-depth examination of the situation in various education sub-sectors, in order to initiate reflection on defining relevant education policies for the development of education in Burundi achieving to youth employability (Institut international de planification de l'éducation, 2021).

Education sub-sectors played an important role in like it is clearly verified in tourism education and skills training issues in relation to youth employment and development in South-Africa (Booyens, 2020) or digital media and creative economy in Kenya (Muchira, 2023).

4.1.2. Academic Researchers' Role in the Training Design and Youth Employability

The report on the national education forum 2022 cites researchers like Dr. Nestor NIYONZIMA and Mr. Donatien MURYANGO stating that in Burundi, "the technical education, vocational training and trades sub-sector in Burundi has been neglected in recent years, even though it is one of the main pillars of human resource preparation, skills development, economic growth and social inclusion at all levels. The aim of the TVET sub-sector, in complementarity with all the other sectors of the national

economy, is to qualify training seekers cognitively, professionally and socially. It also contributes to the social and professional advancement of the working population by developing workers' professional skills and increasing the competitiveness of companies" (Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique, 2022).

Very dynamic and varying across countries, the contribution of research about technical and vocational education and training to employment has attracted much interest from actors from different domains such as researchers, policy-makers, and academia over the years (Hamdard, 2019). Researchers intervening in youth employability in domains like agriculture in Zambia have been of great value for agriculture is an open gate to youth (Mulema et al., 2021). The same situation has been proved in Botswana and Namibia where the great role played by UNESCO was a key to influencing youth employability through globalisation, mass education, and technical and vocational education and training (Galguera, 2018).

Involving researchers in the field of technical and vocational education and training will help to fight against challenges that are:

➢ Lack of suitable equipment;
➢ Insufficient qualified human resources to design and deliver specialised courses;
➢ Insufficient consumables;
➢ Lack of prioritisation of fields in relation to outlets / lack of added value for village tradesmen / Low level of innovation or innovative techniques;
➢ No support structure for graduates of this program;
➢ Setting up production facilities in unsuitable locations;
➢ Existence of documents unfamiliar to both students and teachers;
➢ Guidance of students in non-job-creating fields;
➢ Absence of a national policy specific to technical education and vocational training (Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique, 2022).

Not only fighting these challenges, but academic researchers also play an undoubtable role in the support of developing understanding and finding the way forward for the improvement of the technical and vocational education sector as it has been witnessed in Nepal (Renold et al., 2018).

Lack of suitable equipment handicaps the technical and vocational education and training as long as, targeting to go the job market, they have to practice and learn how to use computers (Sanusi et al., 2022) which are not available in Burundi. The same as for teachers as for learners in the pedagogy of integration (Dinc, 2019). Teachers, therefore, are the most important to handle the challenge of insufficient qualified human resources to design and deliver specialised courses (Kipper et al., 2021).

4.2. Participation of Professionals throughout the Curriculum and Program Development Process

In the contemporary world of work, job security and lifetime employment are no longer the norm (Blokker et al., 2019). Thus, it has been realised that Burundi must gather contributions from various stakeholders at the deconcentrated level to improve young people's employability and socio-professional integration, thus proposing strategies to strengthen young people's entrepreneurial skills and effective exploitation of new opportunities offered by the rapidly evolving job market (Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique, 2022). Burundi is following the example of Burkina Faso where the contribution of entrepreneurial support structures has been remarked to the self-employment of young people with a big importance in productivity (Lompo & Sawadogo, 2021). There is no doubt, Burundi must be afraid of the fact that the lack of entrepreneurial interest of professional thoughts drew to failure like in Comoros (Anriddine, 2023). Reality is that the integration

of professionals in the field of technical and vocational education and training for this is a key to the transversal competencies leading to youth employability due to the intervention of professionals with flexible and varied skills (Belchior-Rocha et al., 2022). The economic and social development of societies, bringing together a set of social, economic and cultural determinants in each society is the target of the humanity in wholesome and Burundi cannot be left alone or isolate itself.

4.3. Diagnosis for the Curriculum Improvement

The technical education, vocational training and trades sub-sector in Burundi has been neglected in recent years, even though it is one of the main pillars of human resource preparation, skills development, economic growth and social inclusion at all levels (Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique, 2022). With a view to improving the technical and vocational education and training, a set of projects for training professional skills for future teachers of technological education is indispensable (Bahodirovich & Romilovich, 2021). Targeting to address youth unemployment and underemployment which remains central to the efforts of the World Bank globally and specifically in Ghana (Dadzie et al., 2020), Burundi needs to have a retrospective eye on the existing style of the technical and vocational education and training. This is then, a "good factor for the inclusion of socially disadvantaged groups, especially young people, and can be a truly powerful educational tool in promoting social inclusion and professional integration" (Said & Amine, 2022). Diagnostic of existing way of technical and vocational education and training help countries and people to meeting in the Middle Programs' education and employment, linking them at different stages of development (Caves et al., 2021). It impacts positively the role of higher education institutions in promoting the development of competences for youth laureate of such curricula to their employability (Abelha et al., 2020). With the view to revitalise this sector, the Burundian government has just defined national strategic orientations and objectives for the development and effective implementation of technical and vocational education and training policy (Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique, 2022).

4.4. Employers' Association Involving Setting Up a Job Referential

In Burundi, underemployment is predominant in rural areas, where the unemployment rate is virtually cannot easily be rated but with 56% of employed people in rural areas affected by underemployment, while in urban areas, the underemployment rate is estimated at 27.7% (ISTEEBU, 2022). Like any other country, Burundi is wondering how to drop or quench unemployment or underemployment by involving professionals' ideas in planning job referential as a revolutionary perspective (Benitez et al., 2020). This way, it is a best way of flow management; rational management of human resources, school and university infrastructure and equipment rethinking by financing education and planning the role of research as it has been discussed in the national education forum (Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique, 2022). Countries among which Burundi search for adequate strategies that companies, public administrators and organisations in the education industry should undertake means to face the challenges of digital transformation in a regional or international innovation system (Brunetti et al., 2020). Sustainability programs require involvement of stakeholders (which are namely, employers' associations) target the solution to laureate of technical and vocational education and training system (Brundiers et al., 2021). Mostly, in as much as "internship phase consists of helping mostly with the practices of the theoretical knowledge acquired by the student" (Nduwimana & Sindayigaya, 2023), the call-up of employers' involvement is a key to facilitating the internship in companies to sharpen the vocational training centres' laureates.

4.5. Programs Revision in Line with the Needs of the Job Market

Burundi intends to develop and expand priority training courses in technical schools and vocational training centres [as food industry technology (TIAA), industrial electricity and renewable energy, hospitality and tourism, clothing techniques, transport, tanning, plumbing, car mechanics, brick-making, mining and ICT] being harmonised with those of the East African Community countries due

the free persons movement within the community (Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique, 2022). Implementation of total quality management plays a vital role in achieving the success of the organisations (Alzoubi & Ahmed, 2019). Such as the way it in Pakistan, updating the technical and vocational education and training to the need of the job market is essential (Ahmed, 2019; Asad et al., 2023). Considering that **the main challenges facing Burundi's education system, namely overcrowded classrooms, insufficient educational resources, and higher education that creates more unemployed than job creators** (Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique, 2022) , there is no doubt revision of programs is a key to implementing entrepreneurship among youth by reviewing programs achieving to this purpose. Employed youth will escape the street life phenomenon (Sindayigaya, 2022) among poor families' children due to poverty in households (Kaiser & Sinanan, 2020; Salihu, 2019).

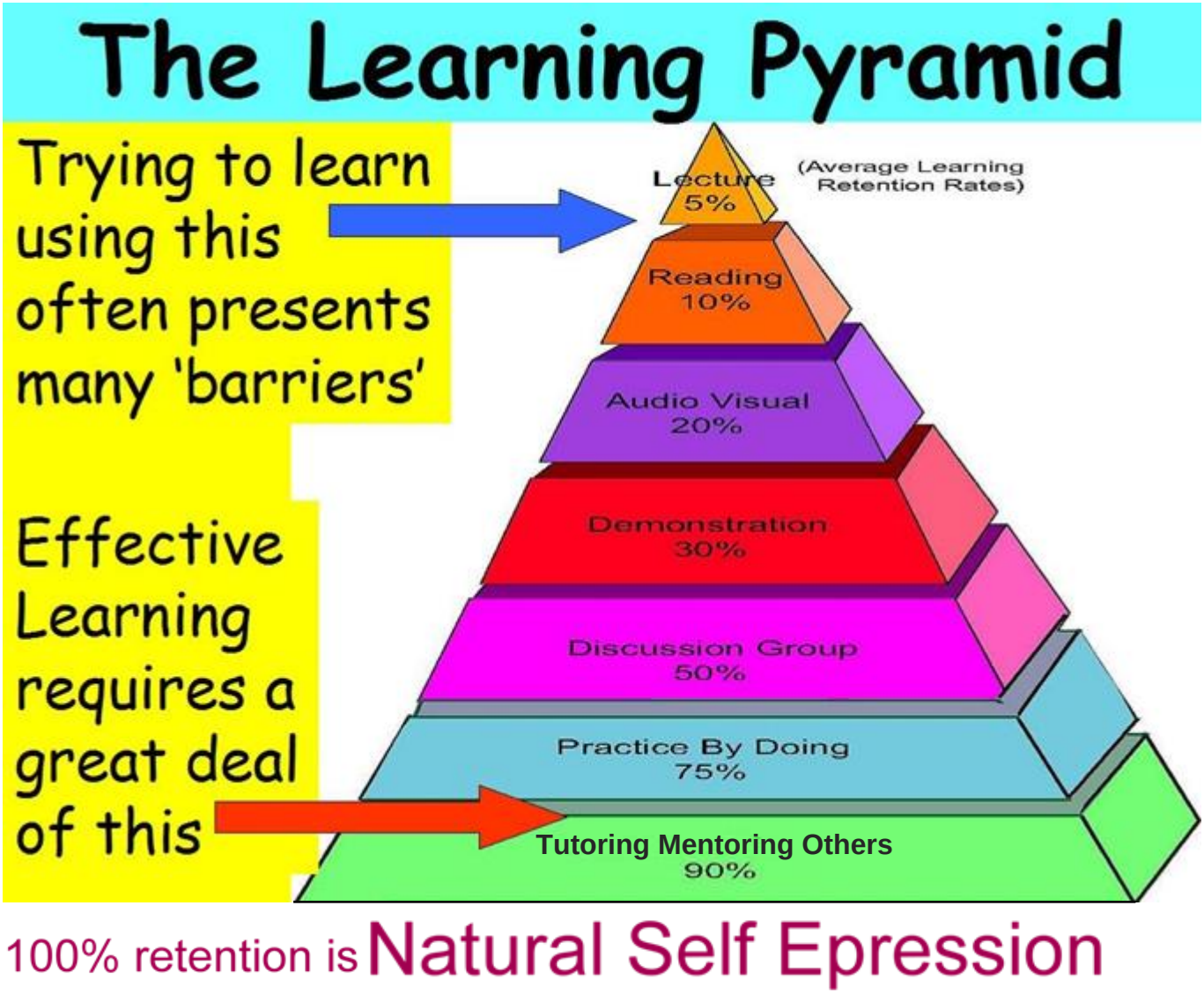
4.6. Schools and Universities Connection with the Professional

Research on teacher education programs in Chile, Cuba, Finland, Norway, and the United States has shown that the strongest and most effective teachers' education programs integrate theory presented and discussed at university seminars, and school practice (Brevik et al., 2019). Synergy among teachers and professionals in the field of technical and vocational education and training opens the door to the development of both principles and methods of forming professional, communicative, intercultural competences and in the process of teaching for professional purposes in the conditions of engineering, economic and other non-linguistic specialties at technical university (Rustamov & Mamaziyayev, 2022). Co-operative systems for learning between teachers and professionals lead to a decommodification of work (tradition/innovation; theory/practice), reconstruction of relationships with "the other" (individual/collective); and with nature (capitalism/degrowth) (Espinet et al., 2023).



5. Conclusion

Burundi held in 2022 a national education forum to search for solutions in education in general and especially in technical and vocational education and training. By means of documentary technique, the lead to employability of young people through technical and vocational education and training must be obedient to some principles unveiling their entrepreneurial competencies on one hand and their employability on the other hand.


The Learning Pyramid
Trying to learn using this often presents many 'barriers'
Effective Learning requires a great deal of this
(Average Learning Retention Rates)
Lecture 5%
Reading 10%
Audio Visual 20%
Demonstration 30%
Discussion Group 50%
Practice By Doing 75%
Tutoring Mentoring Others 90%
100% retention is Natural Self Epression


SCHOOL
CREATIVITY
INTELLIGENCE
AFTER SKOOL

Developing the Education Sector in Burundi and Rwanda

https://www.thetradeadviser.com/post/developing-the-education-sector-in-
https://rdb.rw/investment-opportunities/education/ January 2025

The Government of Rwanda aims to transform the country into upper middle-income country by 2035, and a high-income country by 2050. Achieving Rwanda's social and economic development objectives is largely dependent upon its most valuable resource – it's people. To achieve these goals, the Rwandan people must be provided opportunities to develop knowledge, skills and attitudes to compete in the labour market and contribute to the social and political life of their country.

Structure of Rwanda's education system

In Rwanda the education system is composed of four main levels: Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary, and Higher Education, with a significant TVET stream at both secondary and higher education levels.

Pre-primary Education is organised in nursery schools and for a period of three years for children between the age of 4 and 6.

Primary education lasts six years with the official school age at this level being from 7 years to 12 years.

This stage focuses on core literacy and numeracy skills, as well as preparation for secondary studies.
Secondary Education also lasts for six years with the official age for this level being from 13 years to 18 years of age. It is subdivided into lower secondary (the first three years) and upper secondary (the last three years), both culminating in national examinations which respectively determine eligibility for university education.

Investment Opportunities

Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET):

- Infrastructure development and construction of TVET schools across the country.
- Introduce new programs that are closely connected to the labour markets.

ICT in Education (Information and communications technology)

- Smart classrooms
- E-learning
- Digital content development
- Teacher training in ICT at all levels.

Higher education and research:

- Foreign universities are encouraged to open campuses in Rwanda (to promote study in Rwanda).
- There are opportunities in constructing and managing student hostels in private and Government universities.

Incentives to support Education sector:

- Corporate income tax holiday of up to 7 years is provided when investing at least an amount equivalent to US$50 million.
- Accelerated depreciation rate of 50% for the first year.
- Foreign companies investing at least US$250,000 are allowed to recruit 3 foreigners without labour test.

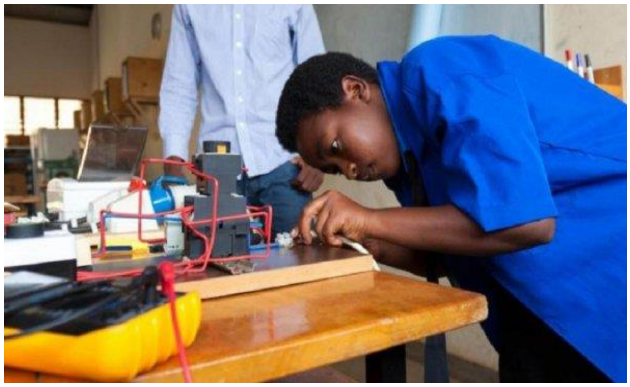
- Exemption of VAT on imported Technical and Vocational Education training materials.

The Role of Vocational and Technical Education

Importance for Economic Development

TVET is one of the most powerful tools to fight poverty. It does not only provide skills to gain paid employment but also to promote and support creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship to develop the ability to create jobs and employment opportunities.

But there are challenges from the limited number of technical institutes available in the country, lack of facilities and materials for training students, inadequate technical teachers or facilitators, limited number of training institutions for technical teachers.





Education is a fundamental human right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other human rights treaties, as well as in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Education directly contributes to reducing poverty and inequalities; drives sustainable economic growth; leads to better health, particularly for women and children; and empowers children and adolescents. With Rwanda's predominantly youthful population, education is critical for Rwanda to leverage the demographic dividend. Rwanda has clearly articulated this in its National Strategy for Transformation and Vision 2050.

Rwanda has achieved important progress over the last two decades, particularly in dramatically increasing access to primary education. Building on successes achieved so far, current priorities are increasing access to pre-primary and secondary education (especially technical and vocational education and training), increasing equity at all levels, and improving the quality of education. Further progress will be needed to put the country on track to achieve SDG 4 on quality education[1] and contribute to achieving other SDGs that are indirectly linked to educational attainment.

The 2022 census shows that about 6 million (45%) of Rwanda's population is under 18 years old. This presents opportunities for the future workforce, but also critical challenges if this large proportion of the population does not acquire the quality education needed to attain the highly skilled human capital that Rwanda aspires to achieve by 2035.

[1] For analysis of Rwanda's progress against the SDG 4 targets, please refer to the global SDG dashboard.

Burundi Battles Rising School Dropouts as Poverty Deepens, Education Minister Warns

https://breakingburundi.com/burundi-battles-rising-school-dropouts-as-poverty-deepens-education-minister-warns/ 2 July 2025

Poverty, outdated curricula, and parental neglect drive thousands of students out of school, sparking alarm from education officials.



The Burundian education sector is facing a critical crisis as the number of students abandoning school continues to soar, driven largely by poverty, outdated curricula, and lack of parental support.

Speaking at a press conference held Wednesday in Bujumbura, Minister of National Education François Havyarimana raised alarm over the deteriorating situation, calling for urgent reforms and community involvement to curb the growing dropout rate.

“We are seeing an increase in school dropouts, particularly in provinces where families are struggling to meet basic needs,” Minister Havyarimana said. “The first priority is to strengthen and expand the school feeding program to ensure that hunger does not force children out of classrooms.”

The minister also pointed fingers at what he described as parental irresponsibility, stating that some parents not only fail to prioritise their children’s education but also allow or even encourage them to seek jobs abroad in search of better livelihoods.

“Sometimes, it’s the parents who cause their children to drop out,” Havyarimana said. “In some cases, children leave school to do small jobs because of the extreme poverty in their families. That’s why we must work with parents and local leaders to ensure children stay in school.”

Dropouts on the Rise Nationwide

The scale of the crisis is staggering. In Karusi Province—now incorporated into the newly created Gitega Province—local education officials recorded 6,792 school dropouts during the second trimester

of the 2024–2025 academic year. Ferdinand Havyarimana, Provincial Director of Education (DPE), attributed the mass exodus to poverty and a declining will to persist among students.

“Some parents are simply not engaged in their children’s education, and students themselves often lack perseverance,” he said in an interview with Bonesha FM. “Education requires dedication and patience.”

The crisis is not isolated. In formerly Ngozi Province—now part of newly established Butanyerera Province—536 students—245 girls and 291 boys—dropped out of school in March alone. Poverty, once again, was cited as the primary factor. In nearby Kayanza, over 4,300 students left school during the first trimester, including nearly 2,000 girls. Provincial Education Director Juvenal Mbonihankuye blamed a combination of poverty, ignorance about the value of education, and discouragement among students.

Minister Havyarimana acknowledged these concerns during his February remarks when over 6,000 students were reported to have dropped out in Kirundo Province—now part of the newly formed Butanyerera Province. He urged students to persevere despite financial hardships, stating that education remains the cornerstone of Burundi’s development.

“Others have faced the same difficulties but completed their education and earned their diplomas,” he emphasised. “We must encourage students to see beyond current challenges.”

Outdated Curriculum Failing Students

Minister Havyarimana also admitted that outdated curricula are contributing to the high dropout rates. Many students, he noted, become disillusioned when they see little real-world value in their studies or when they observe educated individuals struggling to find jobs.

“There are cases where students see someone who studied a particular subject but didn’t succeed in life. They ask themselves, ‘Why should I bother?’ and then choose to leave school,” he explained. To address this, the government plans to revise the national curriculum to include more practical, development-oriented courses. These will aim to better prepare students for employment and entrepreneurship.

“We want programs that contribute to national development and help graduates either find jobs or start their own businesses,” the minister said. “These are the types of programs we are promoting to make school more appealing.”

Amid the mounting challenges, international partners have begun stepping in. Earlier this year, the European Union, the French Development Agency (AFD), and UNICEF pledged over €23 million to support reforms and strengthen Burundi’s struggling education system

SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGES

Burundi

https://www.sos-childrensvillages.org/where-we-help/africa/burundi



The Republic of Burundi is located in the heart of the African Great Lakes Region and has a population of over 14.4 million people. Decades of political conflict have resulted in a very unstable economic situation and the population is among the poorest in the world. With 80% of the people employed in agriculture, family income and food security are affected by recurrent droughts and other natural disasters. Other challenges include the widespread prevalence of HIV/AIDS and the poor education system. Despite some recent improvements in education, the illiteracy rate remains extremely high.

SOS Children's Villages has been supporting children and young people without parental care, or at risk of losing it, in Burundi since 1979.

Children are at risk

600,000 children in Burundi live without any parental care. While many have lost their parents due to HIV/AIDS, others have lost parental care due to the precarious economic situation. An estimated 25% of children aged 5 to 14 are involved in child labour activities – some are even forced into commercial sexual exploitation. Child trafficking was one of the main threats that children faced during the civil war and the problem persists to this day. Furthermore, children in Burundi are often malnourished and lack access to education.

85,000

Burundians live with HIV/AIDS

Health

Like in so many other African countries, a major public health concern is HIV/AIDS: around 85,000 people live with the virus in Burundi. This not only depletes the country's labour force as many Burundians die from the disease, but also leaves children extremely vulnerable when they lose parental care as a result. In addition, some children become infected with HIV through their mothers during pregnancy, which leaves them vulnerable to complications.

30%

Of people in Burundi are illiterate

Education

Primarily owing to the country's poor education system, illiteracy levels remain extremely high: over 30% of Burundians cannot read and write. Often, children in Burundi are expected to contribute to household income and cannot attend school. In other cases, children who are left without parental care have to fend for themselves, leaving no opportunity for obtaining an education. While the number of younger children going to school has risen recently, there has been a drop in the number of 12 to 14-year-olds attending school.

8 in 10

Burundians are poor

Poverty

Many years of intense civil war have contributed to widespread poverty: 8 in 10 people in Burundi suffer from poverty, making it one of Africa's poorest nations. Particularly in rural areas, people face precarious living conditions. The long period of fighting has destroyed important farming infrastructure and land, posing a threat to the primary source of livelihood for most Burundians. Due to high levels of poverty, around 35% of all children in Burundi are undernourished.

SOS Children's Villages Burundi supports families in the neighbouring community so that their children can live in better conditions, and go to school. Jean and his family is one of the many families that SOS Children's Villages Burundi is helping. Not being able to go to school is Jean's greatest fear. "I'll become a pilot one day. Then I can help children from my neighbourhood," says Jean (photo: SOS Children's Villages Burundi).

Let's keep on protecting children and young people!

Many children have been able to find a safe and secure home. With your help, we can continue to change their lives



Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. **Jesus 25 December 1915**

WHAT IS CHILD ABUSE ?



Verbally abusing a child



Teasing a child unnecessarily



Exposing a child to pornographic acts or literature.



Touching a child where he/ she doesn't want to be touched.



Forcing a child to touch you.



Breaking down the self-confidence of a child.



Hitting or hurting a child - often to relieve your own frustration.



Manipulating a child



Not taking care of a child, for example: unclean, unclothed, unfed child



Using a child as a servant



Not listening to a child



Neglecting emotional needs of a child



Making your own child a'servant' depriving of time for education/leisure



Hitting and ridiculing a child at school



Neglecting a child's medical needs



Neglecting a child's educational needs



Leaving a child without supervision



Produced by: National Child Protection Authority
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Compiled by : Prof. Harendra de Silva
Illustrations by: Jayamini de Silva
Graphic layout Sponsored by: Thorn Holdings (Pvt) Ltd.



Being Unloved and Rejected!

Head in the Sand!

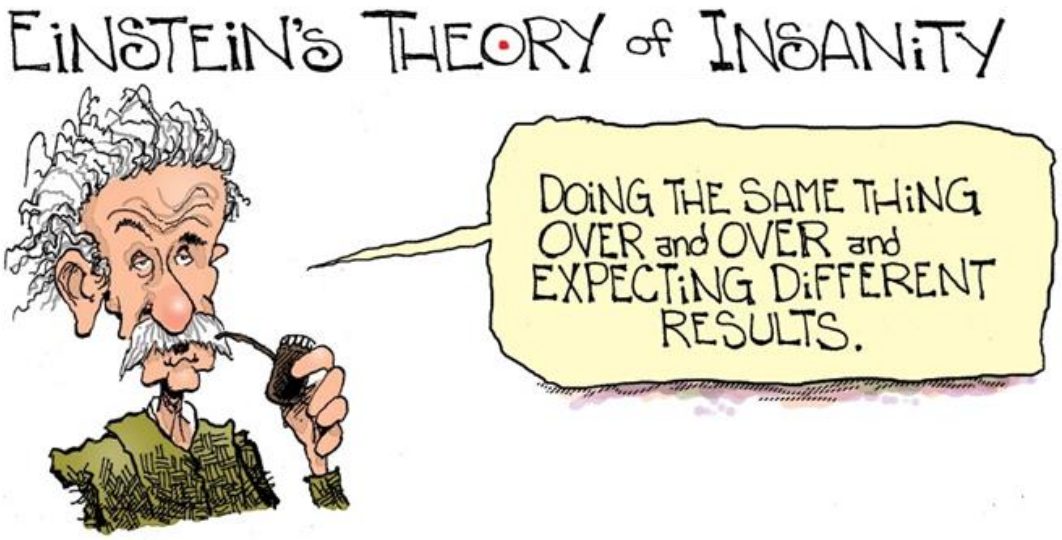
The oppressive nature of authoritarian rule leads to gross under reporting and non-disclosure.



The reality is that 70% of girls are sexually molested before adulthood, and 70% of that 70% are sexually molested by the girl's father and / or uncles.

Child abuse is typically occurring within one in four families.

ONLY THROUGH the UNIVERSAL AWARENESS and by EMBRACING LIVING FEELINGS FIRST can and will HUMANITY evolve ABOVE its PRESENT DIRE STATE in how we are LIVING being MIND-CENTRIC.



Feelings first

LIVE FEELINGS FIRST

FEELINGS FIRST For Kids

Living true to your feelings:

It's to understand that what you are feeling today is a result of masses of repressed bad feelings, all of which need to be brought out one at a time, and not just exploding with that pent up rage, venting your anger all over the place, because you are to follow your feelings – allow your feelings to lead you in life. All those repressed feelings are to be brought out into words, progressively stripping away the many levels of them, all so you can see why you're feeling them. 'Going with your feelings' is not just about acting on every feeling you feel, it's about actively wanting to express and bring to light all your feelings by speaking, using words, and not just through acting. We are to express our feelings to uncover their truth. So you can do nothing, even stop acting out your feelings, whilst you spend years and years simply talking them out.

Marion 7 April 2018

Pathway Forward

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to Find the Truth of our Childhood.

James Moncrief – Sunday 8 September 2019

We are to Find the Truth of our Childhood.

That's it; and find it through our feelings by directly connecting, feeling, experiencing, and most importantly, knowing they are true by being them. We ARE our childhood, the truth is already there, it is already within us, we are already living it, we don't have to look anywhere else for it other than within ourselves. All of why you are what you do, say and live, everything about how you are and how you conduct yourself in life, is all what your childhood was. You grew into being the adult you are because of the childhood you had, we can't be a different adult that's not a direct and complete product and result of our childhood. And if you take away the time element, we are still our childhood, our life is still manifesting how it was for us as a child. We can believe and pretend all we want that we are different to how we were as a child, that having become adult we can leave our childhood behind and move on becoming the adult we want to be. No, we think we can do that, yet we can't. We can't do anything that's not already done, we are still effectively living our childhood and being as we were in it, and that's within all the different times and phases of it, all which adds up to being one big, often contradictory, mess of ideas, beliefs and opinions about ourselves.

And we can't be anything else other than what we are, which is how it was for us through our childhood, yet we fail to see it because we're not fully connected with those parts of ourselves and all the corresponding feelings that will help us see it. So we are to find the truth of ourselves – hence: the truth of our childhood. Because in knowing the whole truth of our childhood and being it, being aware that we are it, connects us as adults fully with ourselves back then. You know how it was for you, because you feel it, your feelings tell you, show you, and there's no avoiding or denying them, because they are expressing (by making you feel) the truth of how it was for you, how it has always been since conception, and how it will remain until the Mother and Father transform you out of your untrue state – out of your unloving childhood.

So our Healing is about finding the truth of ourselves from the beginning, which equates to the truth of our whole childhood, because it's our childhood that made us be as we are. And because we were so heavily interfered with and prevented from being our natural true selves, so we have to 'Heal' all the damage that was done to us. Healing ourselves by seeing the truth of ourselves. So by acknowledging all our feelings, and by wanting to find and uncover the whole truth of our childhood, we work progressively deeper into ourselves, bringing to light all that happened to us to make us be as we are. And part of that is to help us see how much of our childhood and forming was true and loving, and how much was untrue and unloving.

And presumably, once we've brought to light within us the whole truth of our childhood, then the good, true parts, those founded on true love, will remain; and the bad, that which was founded on untruth, will be transformed out of us by God through our soul.

As a forming and developing child, we don't have enough of ourselves to find and so experience the whole truth of what's going on. But as adults we do. And if we grew up in a fully true and loving situation and environment with only loving and true relationships, then as an adult that's how we'd be feeling completely loved and true, happily wanting to bring to light all the positive influences that affected us through our childhood, all of which would be a very enjoyable and loving experience. Whereas because we grew up in rebellion against Truth and Love being forced to be mostly untrue and unloving, and even possibly completely untrue and unloving, then it's not enjoyable going back bringing to light and expressing all our hurt and pain.

We start out not knowing anything about how it is for us through our childhood; or at best, a minimal amount as some people and families are more feeling expressive and self-aware. And through our Healing we have to get to know it all, because we are it, so we're getting to know ourselves – which for many people will equate to getting to know their shit-start in life. And once we've brought to light the truth of our childhood, then we can leave it, moving on bringing the truth to light of being a true adult. Which is what The Urantia Book means by saying we become true universal spiritual citizens once we are living a Celestial level of truth. So the Mansion Worlds are really provided for us to uncover the truth of our childhood, to see how it was for us, and consequently, how we lived as a child. And they are really only for that, and not so much for us to set about righting all that we find out is wrong within us. We are to only see and so uncover the truth of ourselves. As far as fixing ourselves, or changing or transforming ourselves, that is up to God.

The Mansion Worlds are called probationary worlds, ones in which we can settle the Law of Compensation within our untrue states and continue living against ourselves and the Truth, furthering our truth and self-denial; and ones in which we can do our 'Healing' to see the whole truth of our untrue state. Which we can now do either in the Mansion Worlds themselves, or on Earth.

So there is no avoiding the truth of your childhood if you want to ascend beyond the Mansion Worlds. And the fact that none of the spiritual or religious systems on Earth are wholly devoted to helping people bring to light the truth of their childhood through their feelings, shows what a terrible state we're all in. Imagine if the whole world was focused on helping everyone bring to light the hidden truth of themselves, and so the truth of their childhood. It certainly would be a different way to live and so a different world we'd live in.

We can't actually fix anything from our childhood. We can't, only God can. And God will when we've brought to light all the truth of it that God wants us to see. We can undergo therapy (and some truth might come to light), go to the doctor, do whatever we do trying to feel better, all trying to get rid of our bad childhood, all trying to fit in with the beliefs we have from our childhood of how we should be in the world, yet it's only at best scratching the surface. God, through our soul, won't allow us to change anything from our childhood anyway, at least not until we've seen and brought to light and fully connected through our feelings with all the truth of it. There'd be no point God subjecting us to such horror if we could make it all go away before we found the truth of what it was all about and why God made our childhood as it was. So we can do a little, or so we think, adjusting ourselves this way and that, however even those adjustments we come to see through our Healing are 'allowed' because we're still just doing them within our prevailing childhood patterns. And there are what seems like endless levels within us of which we're composed, which you would expect because of the enormity of being God's children, and so there's quite a scope for us to move or play around in entertaining ourselves by believing we've changed the foundations and results of our childhood. So as we can't actually change ourselves, all we can do is want to uncover the truth of our childhood and live that truth. All of which involves vast amounts of self-acceptance, which gradually comes with the truth, growing in the acceptance that this is how you are, how God wants you to be having this experience, given the childhood you had, and there's nothing you can do about it. Other than keep on expressing every feeling that comes up, as you long for the truth of your childhood, wanting to live true to yourself.

Feelings First Spirituality, The New Way

Feelings are your own truth and personality

LIVE FEELINGS FIRST

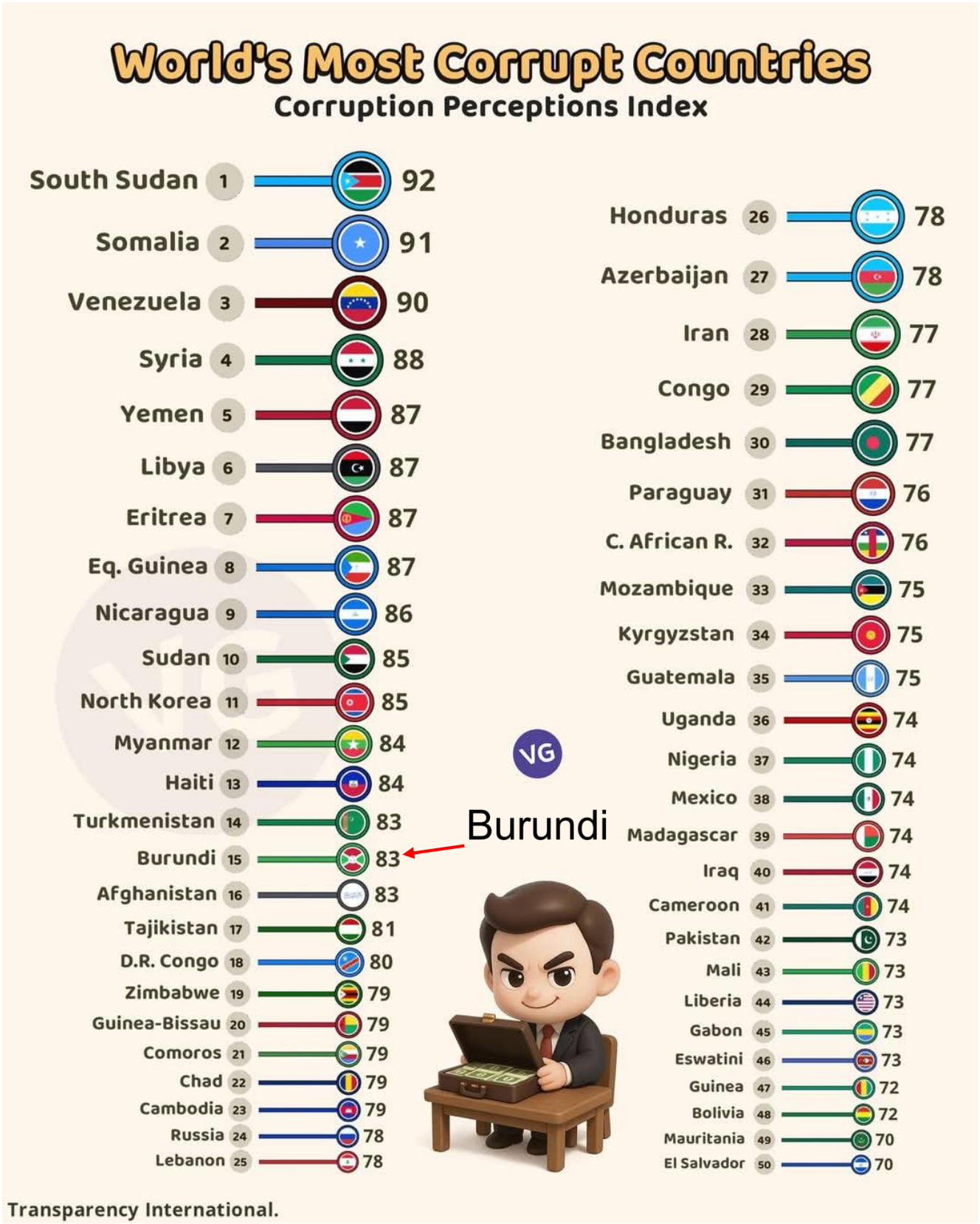
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World's Most Corrupt Countries
Corruption Perceptions Index
South Sudan 1 92
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Syria 4 88
Yemen 5 87
Libya 6 87
Eritrea 7 87
Eq. Guinea 8 87
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Sudan 10 85
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Liberia 44 73
Gabon 45 73
Eswatini 46 73
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Mauritania 49 70
El Salvador 50 70
VG
Burundi
Transparency International.

Crime Index by Country 2023 Mid-Year

https://www.numbeo.com/crime/rankings_by_country.jsp?title=2023-mid&region=002

Rank	Country	Crime Index	Safety Index
1	South Africa	75.5	24.5
3	Nigeria	65.8	34.2
10	Ivory Coast	57.5	42.5
11	Kenya	56.8	43.2
13	Tanzania	54.4	45.6
16	Ethiopia	51.4	48.6
21	Sudan	45.5	54.5
23	Ghana	44.1	55.9
24	Rwanda	27.3	72.7

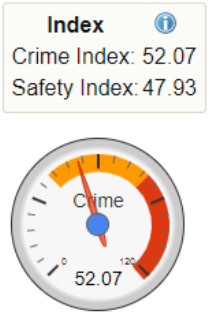
Crime rates in Bujumbura, Burundi

https://www.numbeo.com/crime/in/Bujumbura-Burundi

Level of crime	50.00	Moderate
Crime increasing in the past 5 years	56.25	Moderate
Worries home broken and things stolen	50.00	Moderate
Worries being mugged or robbed	53.12	Moderate
Worries car stolen	46.88	Moderate
Worries things from car stolen	50.00	Moderate
Worries attacked	50.00	Moderate
Worries being insulted	50.00	Moderate
Worries being subject to a physical attack because of your skin colour, ethnic origin, gender or religion	50.00	Moderate
Problem people using or dealing drugs	57.14	Moderate
Problem property crimes such as vandalism and theft	50.00	Moderate
Problem violent crimes such as assault and armed robbery	46.88	Moderate
Problem corruption and bribery	68.75	High

Safety in Bujumbura, Burundi

Safety walking alone during daylight	50.00	Moderate
Safety walking alone during night	43.75	Moderate



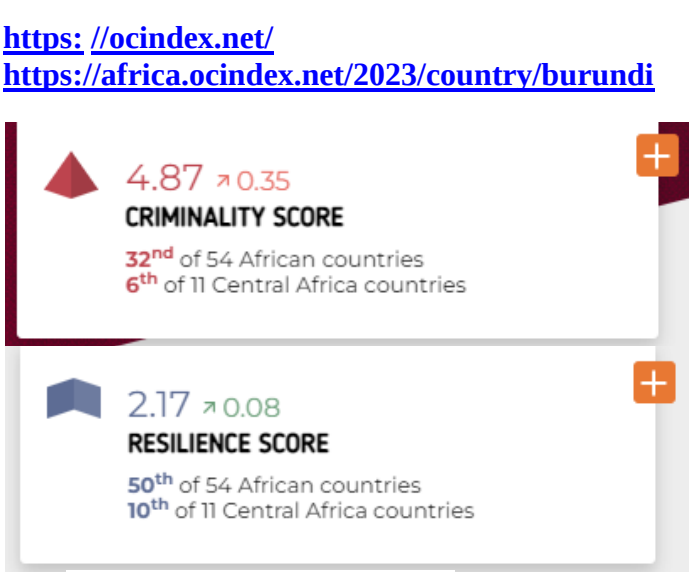
CRIMINALITY SCORES BY CONTINENT



REGION	CRIMINALITY	CRIMINAL MARKETS	CRIMINAL ACTORS	RESILIENCE
ASIA	5.47 +0.18	5.41 +0.20	5.53 +0.15	4.34 −0.12
AFRICA	5.25 +0.08	5.05 +0.11	5.45 +0.05	3.85 +0.05
AMERICAS	5.20 +0.13	4.89 +0.19	5.51 +0.08	4.80 −0.03
EUROPE	4.74 +0.26	4.60 +0.40	4.88 +0.12	6.27 +0.04
OCEANIA	3.23 +0.16	3.28 +0.30	3.19 +0.02	5.55 +0.09
GLOBAL AVERAGE	5.03 +0.16	4.88 +0.22	5.19 +0.09	4.81 −0.00

The Global Organised Crime Index 2023 | Global …

https: //ocindex.net/
https://africa.ocindex.net/2023/country/burundi







Burundi



People

https://ocindex.enactafrica.org/country/burundi

People

Human trafficking continues to be a significant issue in Burundi, exacerbated by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the regional political and security dynamics within the country and in the wider Great Lakes region, weak and ineffective governance and the lack of human and financial resources devoted to the issue. The country serves primarily as a source country, with internal human trafficking operations posing a greater threat than transnational operations. Labour and sexual exploitation are widespread, living conditions remain poor and human rights violations are common. Traffickers often target women and girls, especially for forced labour in the Gulf countries as domestic workers. While some measures have been taken to combat the crime, among them the closure of informal recruitment agencies and engagement in diplomatic negotiations with other countries to formalise labour immigration, such measures are open to exploitation by key political figures. The return of large numbers of refugees in recent years has compounded existing vulnerabilities, as both the returnees and those internally displaced remain in need of an income and are often left in situations that can be exploited.

While tighter controls over the borders with Tanzania and Rwanda have increased the role of human smugglers in helping people wanting to leave the country, they have also made smuggling more difficult. Many Burundians who have been displaced by violence and regional instability seek refuge in neighbouring countries, primarily in Tanzania, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Uganda. Kenya and South Africa are also prime destinations for irregular Burundian migrants seeking employment opportunities. The country's political situation and ethnic polarisation remain drivers of insecurity. The Imbonerakure militia, the youth wing of the ruling party, the Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie–Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie (CNDD-FDD) continues to be the main player when it comes to extortion. However, since the new president, Evariste Ndayishimiye, came to power it has become less problematic. Notwithstanding, Burundian militiamen have reportedly been establishing checkpoints along smuggling routes to extort money from passers-by.

Trade

Trafficking of arms and ammunition has been a long-standing problem in the country and an important business, involving both civilian and military authorities. Many people own guns and Burundi is a transit country for the regional weapons black market. Arms trafficking, primarily small arms and light weaponry and ammunition along its border with the DRC, continues to run rife, despite a host of local and international efforts to address the issue and to help strengthen the country's tracking abilities. The demand for trafficked arms stems from the conflict and insurgency throughout the region. In addition, financial prospects in an environment severely lacking in other economic opportunities incentivise criminals to engage in arms trafficking. Corruption among border agents is also a significant factor, facilitating arms trafficking and other crimes. Evidence shows that there is a link between arms trafficking and the high crime rates in these areas.

The most common counterfeit goods coming into the country are medical products, although there is a severe lack of data about the extent of the crime. Other types of illicit trade in excise goods are rife,

with sugar, soft beverages and alcoholic beverages, illegally exported to neighbouring countries. These illegal businesses are generally in the hands of elite members of the ruling party and their associates. There is widespread abuse of regulations relating to the importation of certain goods and services.

Environment

Burundi has launched a vast national reforestation programme to boost the country's dwindling forest cover, the result of excessive reliance on charcoal for cooking. The programme is expected to run until 2025. While charcoal and other timber-based products are a common and vital source of household energy, there is no evidence of related organised crime. However, information about the nature and scale of possible flora crimes remains unclear and anecdotal.

Burundi, a small country, lacks the wildlife diversity found elsewhere in the region. There are no statistics related to poaching and wildlife protection laws are not strictly enforced. It seems likely that it is primarily a transit country for fauna crimes. Nevertheless, poaching is believed to be an issue that is both under reported and largely unabated. Poached animals include elephants, pangolins, mountain gorillas and African grey parrots. Illegal fishing is a substantial problem in Lake Tanganyika. Burundi is also known as a transit country for wildlife trafficking from other regions, largely facilitated by corrupt Burundian officials. Ivory stockpiling in the country also continues to raise concerns.

The country is a marginal producer of minerals in the Great Lakes region. Both its industrial and artisanal mining sectors are more limited than those in neighbouring countries. Gold is the main mineral smuggled from artisanal mines. Illicit gold is both produced locally and smuggled into the country from the DRC, primarily from South Kivu, although data about smuggling networks and smuggling routes remains limited. While the country's illicit gold trade is not as large as those in other African countries, gold smuggling is believed to have increased in recent years, reportedly facilitated by corrupt government officials. In addition to gold, and on a smaller scale, the presence of valuable minerals, such as copper, cobalt and platinum, coupled with Burundi's dire economic situation, provide incentives for mineral smuggling to flourish in the country. The 3TG minerals – tin, tungsten and tantalum – are by far the most profitable and most prevalently smuggled minerals in both Burundi and the wider region. The Burundian government is reportedly trying to develop the country's mining sector, although a series of ill-advised government measures is believed to have hindered the process.

Drugs

Burundi is a transit country for heroin and cocaine trafficked to Europe, largely due to the country's inadequate border controls. Both drugs are believed to come into the country via Lake Victoria and other eastern border sites before being trafficked to Europe by air, or elsewhere in Africa by land. Domestic heroin consumption is on the rise and heroin is often consumed in combination with substances such as anti-inflammatories and paracetamol in a local variant referred to as 'boost'. Given the high cost of cocaine and the extreme poverty in Burundi, domestic cocaine consumption is assumed to still be quite low.

Burundi is both a source of cannabis and a transit country for cannabis produced in neighbouring countries. Although there is a domestic cannabis market, cannabis produced in the country is often trafficked to neighbouring Rwanda. Burundi is also believed to be a destination country for cannabis trafficked out of the DRC. There is limited evidence of a notable synthetic drug market in Burundi and consumption of synthetic drugs in the country is believed to be quite low. Nevertheless, there has been an increase in the number of consumers and deaths associated with the use of 'boost'.

Criminal Actors

There is a high level of complacency and direct involvement of state-embedded actors in criminal activities. Research suggests that smugglers cooperate extensively with corrupt state officials. This is especially true of border control officials, who are known to facilitate the cross-border transportation of illicit goods, especially between Burundi and the DRC. Members of the state security apparatus are often the perpetrators of violence. Although it is not carried out for profit, this organised violence serves to consolidate repressive government rule through intimidation, enabling corruption to continue unabated. Petty corruption among Burundian police officers is also commonplace. The complicity of high-ranking officials in organised crime has made the country a logistical hub for gold smuggling and human and arms trafficking operations. State officials in various departments, including police officials, as well as teachers of human trafficking victims, are known to be complicit in human trafficking. Leading officials in the ruling party are said to be corrupt, as well as involved in both organised crime and illicit economic activities at the national level.

While the evidence is sparse, it is believed that private transportation companies and banks are also involved in criminal activities. Given Burundi's role as a transit country in the regional criminal economy, some transportation companies are involved in smuggling, while some banks facilitate illicit financial transfers and money laundering. These actors are also involved in illegal mining, specifically within the gold industry, which is largely controlled by criminal consortiums composed of different actors, such as members of organised crime groups and/or corrupt officials in high-ranking positions, private sector actors and foreign actors who, collectively, benefit from criminal synergies. Private sector actors also collaborate with political actors to commit economic crimes such as the abuse of the exemptions policy, goods smuggling and human trafficking.

Evidence suggests a prevalence of networks operating in various criminal markets, including drug, human and arms trafficking. These networks reportedly include both non-state armed militias and government-affiliated militias as well as state security chiefs, high-ranking civil servants, politicians, local authorities and businessmen. The networks are also often based on political affiliations within the ruling party and long-standing relationships among veterans of the civil war. As a result, they often reflect the factionalism within the CNDD-FDD. Smaller criminal syndicates appear to be heavily involved in organised criminal activity, although information about these groups remains limited. The Imbonerakure is allegedly involved in various illicit activities, including extortion, kidnapping, illegal taxation, smuggling and murder. It is the country's main criminal network and is reportedly present in every district in the country. In some areas it has more authority over the population than the police or local administrators. However, a decrease in the influence of the group was recorded in 2022 due to efforts made by the new government. Despite promises of fundamental reforms and other policies designed to address insecurity in Burundi since the election of the new president, including reining in the Imbonerakura, the group appears to have maintained its ties to the national intelligence services and security forces and to act as an arm of political repression.

Most of the foreign actors involved in criminal activities in Burundi come from within the region, although their impact is marginal. Human trafficking networks are run by Congolese, Rwandans, Kenyans, Tanzanians and others. One example is Rwandan officials who have allegedly been involved in recruiting Burundian refugees into militias supporting the Burundian opposition. As Burundi is a transit country for drugs, weapons and gold, many foreign actors from the region are involved in smuggling. Chinese nationals are also believed to be involved in ivory trafficking out of Burundi. Foreign businessmen from Lebanon and elsewhere in Africa are involved in trafficking networks under the protection of corrupt officials.

There is no evidence of the existence of mafia-style groups in Burundi, although some militias are known to have organised hierarchies and it is likely that they are involved in illicit trade. Burundian groups are more likely to be involved in criminal markets on an ad hoc basis, working in partnership

with corrupt officials. However, they are known to not be involved in larger scale and more lucrative enterprises.

Leadership and governance

Persistent political unrest and ethnic tension continue to undermine governance. As a result, the government has made minimal efforts to combat organised crime, with crimes such as human trafficking ignored entirely. Many corrupt government officials are, themselves, believed to be involved in organised crime. Ethnic tensions within the government and throughout the country further undermine the ability to govern. The persistent deficiencies in governance, together with the pandemic, have resulted in increased economic hardship, higher poverty rates and public dissatisfaction with the governing and ruling elites, perpetuating the absence of government accountability. Weaknesses in judicial institutions / redress before the courts, corruption, an absence of transparency and non-payment of public sector salaries all affect Burundi's political leadership and governance. President Ndayishimiye has made efforts to dismantle corrupt networks within the public administration by removing high-ranking corrupt officials and nullifying contracts in the mining sector and private-public partnership projects. However, no institutional reforms have been enacted to reinforce good governance. Accountability is nearly non-existent, with ruling-party securocrats, the police and local administrators engaging in corruption. Misuse of public office for private gain persists with impunity in the country. Corruption at all levels of the government and the private sector drains resources.

Although Burundi is party to international organised crime agreements and is a member of the Great Lakes Judicial Cooperation Network, its efforts at regional cooperation fail to prevent or combat organised crime. To improve the country's international image and end its diplomatic isolation President Ndayishimiye has taken public steps to re-engage with international actors. The Burundian comprehensive legal framework addresses human trafficking, wildlife trafficking, arms trafficking and drug trafficking. However, the laws are generally not enforced, creating a large degree of impunity. The country's parliament does not appear to have introduced any major legislative updates, initiatives or new laws in 2021 or 2022 to address organised crime other than modifications of the environmental code in relation to the protection of fauna and flora and the introduction of legislation to curb cybercrime.

Criminal justice and security

The judiciary is rife with corruption and, in the absence of effective systems and programmes, continues to be inefficient. Control over the judicial system has been tightened by legislative amendments made in 2021 which increased the powers of the president. Prisons are poorly managed, understaffed and overcrowded and over half of the prisoners are pre-trial detainees.

Given the lack of separation of powers and the tight grip of the ruling party on the state apparatus, law enforcement is undermined by politicisation and rampant corruption. Moreover, due to the involvement of high-ranking Burundian officials in both organised criminal activity and illicit business, Burundi's law enforcement capacity is severely limited. The country also lacks the capacity for supervisory, investigative and enforcement bodies to enforce anti-organised crime legislation. Instead, the government continues to focus its efforts on consolidating control and targeting the opposition.

Burundi has moderate territorial integrity, with all its borders under state control and a range of international agencies involved in assisting it to improve its border control and management systems. However, border officials lack proper training and cross-border smuggling and trafficking activities take place unabated. Armed rebels based in South Kivu in the DRC have successfully organised several attacks across the border, the most recent in August and September 2021. As a landlocked

country, Burundi depends heavily for import and export transit on the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam and the Kenyan port of Mombasa, which, because of its allegedly lax and weak security and management, is susceptible to corruption.

Economic and financial environment

Despite the fact that there is legislation in place and the country is party to the relevant conventions, it has no mechanism to combat money laundering. The government has now taken steps to develop its own financial intelligence unit, as required by the Financial Action Task Force, to bring the country in line with international anti-money laundering standards.

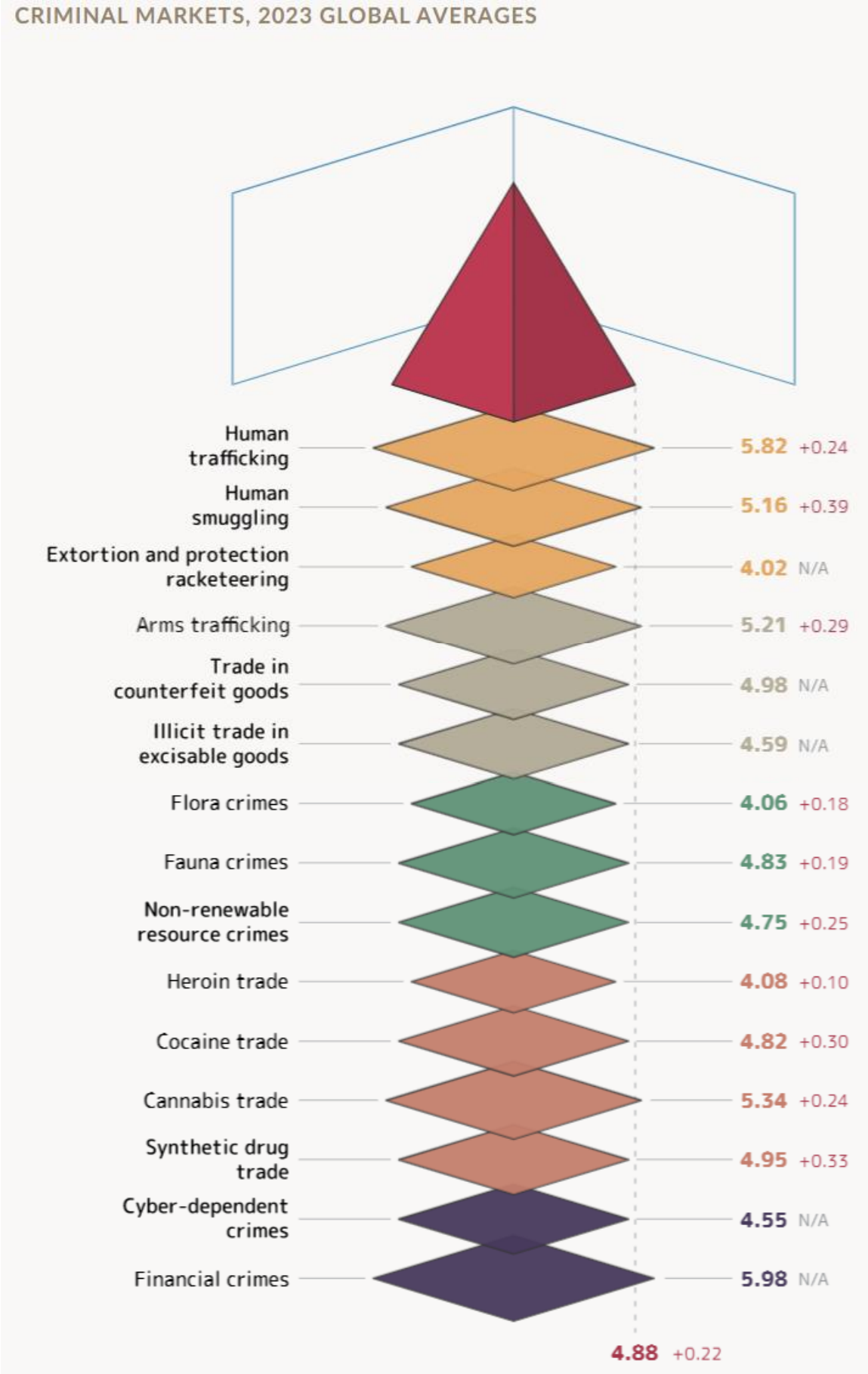
Unemployment rates continue to be high and most people live in rural areas without economic prospects, triggering an increase in human smuggling and trafficking. Despite the country's notable supply of minerals, the mining sector contributes very little to the economy because of illicit mining activities. There is almost no system of registration of individual mineworkers, reflecting inefficient regulation. Another problem is that state-embedded actors infringe on property rights and land conflict management is often driven by political motives, with the properties of prominent opponents in exile seized illegally. The rise of the informal economy also hinders the state's limited economic regulatory capacity and doing business in Burundi is extremely difficult. However, the government is taking steps to diversify its exports, to increase investment in certain sectors and to modernise its systems to facilitate trade.

Civil society and social protection

The limited support available to victims of organised crime in Burundi is provided exclusively by NGOs. However, there is a lack of financial resources to carry out proper preventative work. As state officials or their associates are involved in most of the crimes, there are no meaningful mechanisms in place to control them. Drug rehabilitation centres are insufficiently stocked and understaffed. Burundi also lacks prisoner reintegration programmes and support for victims of human trafficking and modern slavery and has failed to update human trafficking statistics. Despite the deficiencies in victim identification and support, the Burundian government has made significant efforts to comply with minimum standards, including during the pandemic, a time when resources for vulnerable groups were increasingly at risk. The government increased screening for human trafficking indicators at the country's international airport.

Government repression has severely restricted the capacity of civil society and since the outbreak of conflict only civil society organisations that serve as government allies have been allowed to operate successfully. **NGOs have been banned, and repressive state policies target independent media and anti-corruption activists**. As a result, most of the work of tackling organised crime is done by a small group of civil society organisations with limited capacity and almost no political leverage. Corruption has also infiltrated these bodies and many local NGOs are involved in embezzlement. Media freedom has deteriorated substantially, with many journalists forced into exile, detained on false charges or intimidated when reporting on the misuse of public funds. Human rights activists have been arrested and sentenced to lengthy prison terms. Although the environment continues to be 'very hostile for journalists', the new president has sent positive signals about press freedom and acceptance of civil society involvement, including the release of journalists working for the news organisation, a more tolerant attitude to international media groups and the return of an exiled anti-corruption campaigner.

https://ocindex.net/report/2023/03-global-overview-results.html





https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/burundi

Burundi

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

Over the past year, the government continued to restrict space for civil society, independent media, and political opposition. Impunity for human rights violations persists, including for those who perpetrated abuses during the 2015 crisis, and is compounded by a deteriorating security situation. Cases of enforced disappearance and arbitrary arrest remain of concern in the context of the upcoming 2025 legislative and municipal elections.

The country is facing an unprecedented economic crisis, characterized by 26 percent inflation and over half of the population living in poverty, according to the United Nations. Burundians face shortages of fuel, water, and electricity outages, which have affected the delivery of public services essential to rights such as health care and education.

Political Space

The ruling party, the National Council for the Defence of Democracy-Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD), continues to exercise control over institutions, the National Intelligence Service (SNR), and the Imbonerakure youth league, which is an auxiliary to local law enforcement and the military. The Imbonerakure continue to commit abuses against the population, taking part in beatings, harassment, arbitrary detention, and killings of people suspected of being opponents of the ruling party. In 2024, they contributed to military operations in South Kivu, in neighbouring eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, and took part in trainings. The year was marked by an uptick in hate speech and inflammatory rhetoric, including at the highest political level.

A new electoral code was adopted in April, raising the cost of registering to stand for elections, including to up to 100 million Burundian Francs (approximately US$34,700) for presidential candidates. This risks hindering the ability of Burundians to contest elections. The new code also establishes that candidates leaving a political party must wait two years before they can run as independent candidates. This measure would prevent the only remaining opposition leader, Agathon Rwasa, who was ousted from the leadership of the opposition political party National Congress for Freedom (Congrès National pour la Liberté, CNL) in March 2024, from standing in the 2025 elections.

On January 17, the interior minister wrote to the CNL, accusing the party of collaborating with a terrorist organisation and threatening “consequences.” The CNL responded by informing the minister of its intention to hold an extraordinary convention on March 2, with the resolution of the party’s internal crisis on the agenda. The minister recommended that the party review and implement the

recommendations contained in its June 2023 letter before considering organising a national convention. The general assembly voted to remove Rwasa.

Media Freedom
Threats and repression against journalists and human rights defenders continued. An August presidential decree granted journalist Floriane Irangabiye a pardon, which resulted in her release two days later. However, another journalist, Sandra Muhoza, remains arbitrarily detained. On May 2, journalist Ahmadi Radjabu was arrested as he was recording footage of a fire at the Ruvumera market and detained for two weeks, according to media reports.

One of the last remaining independent media in Burundi, Iwacu, received threats throughout the year. On June 5, two police officers attempted to detain Pascal Ntakirutimana, an Iwacu journalist, in Bujumbura, according to news reports and a report by the outlet. The next day, Iwacu received a letter from the media regulator, Conseil National pour la Communication (CNC), accusing the outlet of professional faults in its reporting.

The CNC banned the rebroadcasting of two episodes of Bonesha FM radio talk shows in June on the grounds that the guests had exaggerated, according to a national rights group. On May 22, a senior police officer assaulted Iwacu reporter Jean-Noël Manirakiza at a restaurant in the country's political capital, Gitega, according to Iwacu and the Committee to Protect Journalists.

The media law was revised for the fourth time since 2013, without significant consultation. Even though the updated law partially decriminalises media offences, making some offences subject to fines rather than prison terms, it does not meet international human rights standards. The proposed fines can go up to 1.5 million Burundian francs ($520).

According to media reports, the CNC prevented four private radio stations from broadcasting a media discussion on the draft law, stating that it was not yet time to comment on a law that had not yet been promulgated by the president.

Women and Children's Rights
The government has failed to act to prevent acts of gender-based violence, including child marriage; 19% of girls are married before age 18. In March and April 2024, the authorities, including the police and the Imbonerakure, harassed and evicted from their homes hundreds of cohabitating couples who are not legally married, according to media reports. They forced some women in these relationships to relocate to their parents' homes; some children were separated from their mothers and sent to live with the woman legally married to their father. They also coerced men into living with the women they were legally married to even if that relationship had long ended. The authorities claimed the actions were carried out in line with "moral and Christian order."

Security and Regional Dynamics
Between December 2023 and February 2024, at least 28 people —including 11 children—were killed in two attacks, in border areas of Western Burundi. The RED-Tabara armed group (Resistance Movement for the Rule of Law-Tabara, Mouvement de la résistance pour un État de droit-Tabara) claimed responsibility for both attacks, but victim and witness accounts provided contradictory information to Human Rights Watch about the December Vugizo attack, and who was responsible for the killings. Armed assailants believed to belong to the RED-Tabara armed group killed residents, including women, during the second attack in February 2024, in Buringa, Bubanza province. Both villages are near the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo, where the armed group is based.

In April and May, there were at least three grenade explosions in Bujumbura, injuring at least 38 people, according to media reports. Pierre Nkurikiye, the Ministry of Security's spokesman told reporters that six people had been arrested, and blamed RED-Tabara and Rwanda for carrying out the

attacks. In a statement, the Rwandan government said it had no reason to engage in these activities. On May 12, RED-Tabara rejected the accusations.

These attacks have led to an escalation in tensions in the Great Lakes region. Following the December killings, Burundi's president Évariste Ndayishimiye announced he was suspending diplomatic ties with Rwanda, closing their border, and would begin deporting Rwandan citizens, claiming it was in response to Rwanda's alleged support for RED-Tabara. Rwanda denied the allegations.

The presence of troops from Burundi in operations against the M23 and Rwandan army has exacerbated tensions between Rwanda and Burundi.

Oversight, Justice, and Accountability
The UN Human Rights Council adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the special rapporteur on the human rights situation in Burundi. Burundi continues to completely disregard its obligations as a member of the Council, including by denying the special rapporteur access to the country.

The National Independent Human Rights Commission's (CNIDH) lack of independence means that there is no national mechanism able or willing to protect human rights. In June, the Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions recommended that the CNIDH be downgraded from A to B status, due to its lack of independent monitoring and reporting on politically sensitive cases.

The International Criminal Court's investigation into the situation in Burundi, which focuses on alleged crimes against humanity committed in Burundi between 2015 and 2017, continued.

In August, survivors and relatives of victims of a 2004 attack on the Gatumba refugee camp near Bujumbura, filed criminal cases against alleged perpetrators in their home countries of Burundi, Rwanda, and DR Congo. The complaints allege genocide and crimes against humanity.

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
Burundi's penal code, under article 590, punishes same-sex relations with up to two years' imprisonment. In December 2023, Ndayishimiye incited violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people, calling for them to be stoned.



True liberation is allowing yourself to feel all your feelings wanting to fully express them with the emotion of them, all as we want to bring to light the truth they are to show us about ourselves.

Only through longing, asking for, begging to know the truth behind our feelings and expressing our feelings to or with a companion can we then only begin to resolve and address our compulsions – all being part of our pathway of Feeling Healing, and with Divine Love, Soul Healing.

There is much to do and share without prejudices or distinction.



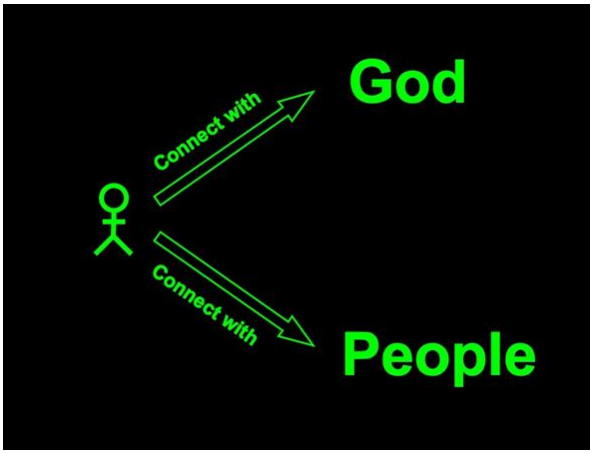
We are all interconnected.

We are all on a never ending learning pathway.

No one and no thing should come between any of us, no one is greater or lesser than another, nothing should be withheld or withdrawn from anyone's free will to consider or to embrace or reject.

We embrace everyone's wisdom and strive to grow.

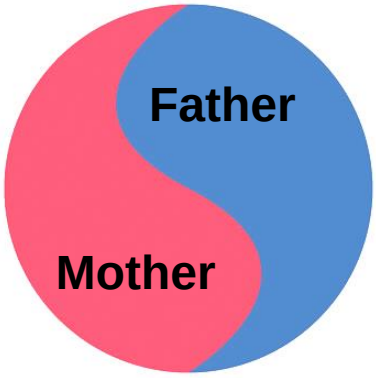
With this in mind, we see everyone in a loving way.



We support loving passions and desires and everything that assists one to realise such loving passions and desires.

Church and State are to remain separated. Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download page, scroll down to Medical – Soul Condition and Health, click on to open:

- Bible New Testament Matthew Peshitta Lamsa.pdf
- Bible New Testament Revelation Mary Magdalene.pdf
- Bible New Testament Review - Part I.pdf
- Bible New Testament Review - Part II.pdf



Our Heavenly Mother and Father.

Our Heavenly Mother and Father do not need an intermediary to connect with us, nor do we need an intermediary to connect to Them.









We are God's children. Our souls are in His / Her / Their likeness as we are Their creation.

No matter where we are on Earth, we can always connect with our Creator without needing an intermediary.



Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download page, scroll down to Medical – Soul Condition and Health, click on to open: Pascas Care Separation to Embrace.pdf
Share as you please.

Our Spirit Friends on duty





OUT GATEWAY

ISOLATION

7 Crying Healing World

5 Crying Healing World

3 Crying Healing World





1 Mind Mansion World

2 Mind Mansion World

4 Mind Mansion World

6 Mind Mansion World

STOP



I'D TURN BACK IF I WERE YOU!



WE ARE ALL BEING PLAYED

DIVIDE & CONQUER: IF THEY KEEP US FIGHTING WITH EACH OTHER, WE WILL NEVER FIGHT THE TRUE ENEMY... **THE ESTABLISHMENT**!



DIVIDE AND CONQUER MECHANISMS:

Skin Colour / Tone Bigotry
Class & Social Structures
Borders & National Cultures
Militarism is all Wrong
Language Divides
Societal Customs & Practices
Financial Enslavement
Debasement of Education
Professional Snobbery
Sexual Preference Bigotry
Assumptions Err 98% of the time
Political Division
Mind-Centrism Stagnation
Religious Bigotry
Mind Control Addiction
Mind Untruth Addiction
Institutional Controls
Leadership Propaganda & Lies
Parental / Teacher / Religion / Employer / Government Suppressions
Potable Water Security
Food Security
Safe Shelter Security
Universal suppression of all peoples by covert controllers
Living Mind Centric is prohibiting spontaneity & freedom
Living Feelings First is living in truth & freedom !
Women Liberating
Childhood Suppression to end

One Cause – One Pathway

Simple is what Life is meant to be!

Amazingly, it has not been previously understood that should we heal ourselves of what we each have taken on of the Rebellion and Default via our Childhood Suppression being experienced throughout our childhood formative years, such healing being through Feeling Healing, then we would no longer need to experience physical discomfort, pain, disease or any illness.

Sickness comes about in its diverse forms to draw our attention to our emotional injuries and errors of belief. Once we fully heal ourselves then we no longer need to experience illness! Feeling Healing is the only pathway!

The extreme diversity in the forms of illness is of a direct reflection of the diversity of our personalities and the suppressive environments we each have experienced.

It is only upon completion of our Feeling Healing that such propensity for physical health arises.

However, now it can be understood why allopathic medicine, traditional medicine and all other health systems do not bring about a cure. That is because the underlying cause has not been previously recognised and consequently it is never addressed.

To engage in living Feelings First and then to embrace Feeling Healing is addressing our Childhood Suppression as well as our ongoing Repression that continues throughout all of our life. Further, by also embracing Divine Love we are also Soul Healing and thus fitting ourselves to become of Celestial Soul Condition which we can do while living in the physical on Earth.

Humanity, over many thousands of years, has progressively gone deeper and deeper into wrongness through living mind-centric. We have always taken the wrong option – our choices have always deepened our suppression of our truth and personality.

By embracing The New Way, living Feelings First, humanity will begin to resolve the social ills that prevail throughout all societies. Progressively the circumstances for world peace will arise.

By living Feelings First and then working through and completing Feeling Healing, we bring all of our bodies and systems into harmony, thus we remove the need for each of us to experience any further illness.

By then embracing Divine Love, the love of our Heavenly Mother and Father, with Feeling Healing we are then fitting ourselves to enter the first of the Celestial Heavens while we live here in the physical on Earth.

The New Way

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

Our Heavenly Parents simply desires for us to ask for Their Love.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

The New Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves, true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.



CHILDHOOD TRAUMA





Throughout our forming years, from conception to around age six, we are immersed in the unloving guidance and care of those who feel they are loving. The accumulation of injuries, errors, hurt, are all of an ongoing harming nature being disturbing frozen energy that manifests aspects through the rest of our life. The suppression and ongoing repression of our natural self-expression during our formative years is the foundation of all our suffering throughout our life.

Suppression and ongoing repression of our natural self-expression underlies our quality of life, it is the predictor of our level of employment, poverty or otherwise, our physical health, generator of our illnesses, our quality of relationships and all aspects of our everyday living, good and bad.

We can free ourselves of living life like a retard, yes, that is about how we emerge from our early childhood. We, as parents, are yet to discover how to bring up children. First we are to liberate ourselves from keeping suppressed our childhood repression, and this we now can do through Feeling Healing.

"The real KEY to our Healing is longing for the Truth, and that is the truth that will come from our feelings. If you don't want the truth of what you are feeling, then you can forget it. You can express your feelings all day like a kettle letting off steam, however if you're not seriously wanting, and longing hard, and praying with all your will to God to help you uncover and see the TRUTH that your feelings are to show you, then you can forget it. The expressing and releasing ARE just as important, however a little less than longing for the truth."

James Moncrief 28 May 2018



SOME NUMBERS:

Currently, each year we have:
130 million live births
73 million abortions
25 million or so miscarriages

228 million conceptions / incarnations per annum.

6.5 million child deaths per annum. About 5% of those born do not make adulthood.

123.5 million of those incarnated make it to adulthood.

55% of those incarnated make it to adulthood.
45% of those incarnated do not have an adulthood life experience.

Natural love and divine love, and indeed soulmate love are quite different energies. Soulmate love is not natural sexual love. Soulmate love is the only natural love that matures and continues with us into the Celestial Realms being beyond the 8th sphere.

Just to step back a little to the above statistics. For each abortion there are at least two adults involved. As there are 73 million abortions each year, then 146 million adults may be involved in that process. That indicates that every live birth, well it is more – 110% of adults – become participants in abortion.

Further, the number of reported abortions are an under estimation of actual events.

Global estimates of INDUCED ABORTIONS:

	1995	2003	2022
World	**45,600,000**	**41,600,000**	**73,000,000**

http://www.mswm.org/abortions.worldwide.abortionstatistics.htm

BABIES born Each Year; 130,000,000
It is estimated that there are approximately 130 million babies born throughout the world each year.
http://answers.ask.com/Society/Other/how_many_babies_are_born_each_year

Miscarriage reportedly occurs in 10 percent of all pregnancies. This may be an inaccurate number. However, many women, before realizing a life has begun forming within them, may miscarry without knowing it. Therefore, the miscarriage rate may be closer to 20 or 25 percent.
http://www.allaboutlifechallenges.org/miscarriage-statistics.htm

World murder rate: 7.6 per 100,000 people per year.
The NUMBERS: Violent deaths worldwide, 2004:

Total:	**740,000**
Homicide:	490,000
Indirect consequence of war:	200,000
In war:	50,000

http://www.dlc.org/ndol_ci.cfm?kaid=108&subid=900003&contentid=255032

Over one million people die by suicide every year.
There are an estimated 10 to 20 million non-fatal attempted suicides every year worldwide.
http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suicide

DEATHS worldwide per annum: 60,000,000
Pollution causes about 40% of deaths worldwide, i.e., are caused by water, air and soil pollution.
http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2007/08/070813162438.htm

NOTE: We are no less a personality and a human being at day 16 after conception as we are at full term or birth. There can be no greater grief being inflicted than that of being a child being rejected by its parents through being aborted. Nevertheless, the unborn personality will be spirit born into the 1st spirit Mansion World and go on and have a life experience similar as what it may have had in the physical on Earth should its parents have embrace it and allowed it to live.

<u>An UNBORN BABY'S 1st HEARTBEAT OCCURS 16 DAYS after CONCEPTION</u>:
A research team funded by the British Heart Foundation (BHF) at the University of Oxford says a baby's first heartbeat is now far earlier than was previously understood. Dr. Susan Berry 12 October 2016



Further research confirms that the heart first starts to beat between 16 to 19 days after conception.

What happens when a child dies? 15 March 2013
Speaking with Mary Magdalene and Jesus, book 1

From the first heartbeat the incarnating person is technically living a physical life, and so if death occurs, it will move into one of the spirit nurseries. If it should 'die' before the first heartbeat, the soul merely 'withdraws', initiating incarnation when the next opportunity arises for its soul-personality. And of course as you know, there is no reincarnation, so when your soul starts you in Creation and you achieve your **first heartbeat**, then you're underway, be it on Earth or in spirit to Paradise, this being your ascension of truth.

As soon as the spirit body separates from the physical connections, there is no longer any pain, this of itself, as you might well imagine, greatly adding to one's good experience. The dying person, be it a child or an adult, has a good experience in death, especially once the pain has gone should there be pain; it's the people they might leave behind on Earth who don't understand this and who are suffering feelings of loss and deep grief, that have the harder time of it.

An unborn child is taken to spirit nurseries to be cared for. And within those nurseries they are looked after through the remaining time of their gestation period; then are 'born' into spirit life; then to carry on growing up as a spirit child of the Mansion Worlds. Many of them, just as with unwanted physical children, are fostered out or adopted by spirits wanting to be parents, this enabling a lot of people (who are now spirits), who for one reason or another couldn't have children on Earth, to have the experience of parenting. Even carrying the child to full term can be simulated so as to give the 'mother' the experience of being pregnant. The 'father' having his experiences as well. And of course lots of people who become spirits love being involved with children and so become spirit parents or simply involved in looking after the infants and young children of the nurseries.

The Heart commences to Beat as early as Day 16 after Conception:

Until now, researchers thought that the first time our heart muscle contracted to beat was at 8 days after conception in mice or around day 21 of a human pregnancy. Now, a team funded by the BHF at the University of Oxford has demonstrated earlier beating of the heart in mouse embryos which, if extrapolated to the human heart, suggests beating as early as **16 days after conception.**
https://medium.com/british-heart-foundation/when-does-our-heart-first-start-to-beat-36bcbac072c1

Root Cause

Highly esteemed Lanonandek spirits from within our local universe of Nebadon were assigned as System Sovereigns of our local system to oversee Earth's humanity and their spiritual development. 200,000 years ago they, the Lucifers, became infatuated with their authority and turned against the regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, as well as rejecting God. Through their Planetary Princes, also Lanonandek spirits, they had taken the humanities of 37 worlds within their local system into their Rebellion.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our feelings, we on Earth will continue to be at war with each other, illnesses of all descriptions will continue from our feelings suppression, famine and inequalities prevail, control of others is the core of all systems, we cannot determine truth from falsehood and life on Earth is a living hell. We have been continually seduced by mind Mansion World spirits and we live life in a stupor – nothing more than zombies doing the begging of the evil ones, the rebellious Lanonandek spirits.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our soul based feelings, we have been progressively going further and further away from our Heavenly Parents, now to the point that we cannot go any further. Through working cracks in the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default, this control has been ended formally as of 31 January 2018.

Pathway Forward

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

PSYCHIC BARRIERS to CHANGE!

To put it succinctly:

We have been driven, generation after generation, to embrace our minds to the point that we blindly worship our minds, due to the fact that high level spirit controllers considered we would fall to to their coercion.

Our minds are addicted to:

Control over others;

Control over our environment.

That males are now addicted to having females subservient to their control.

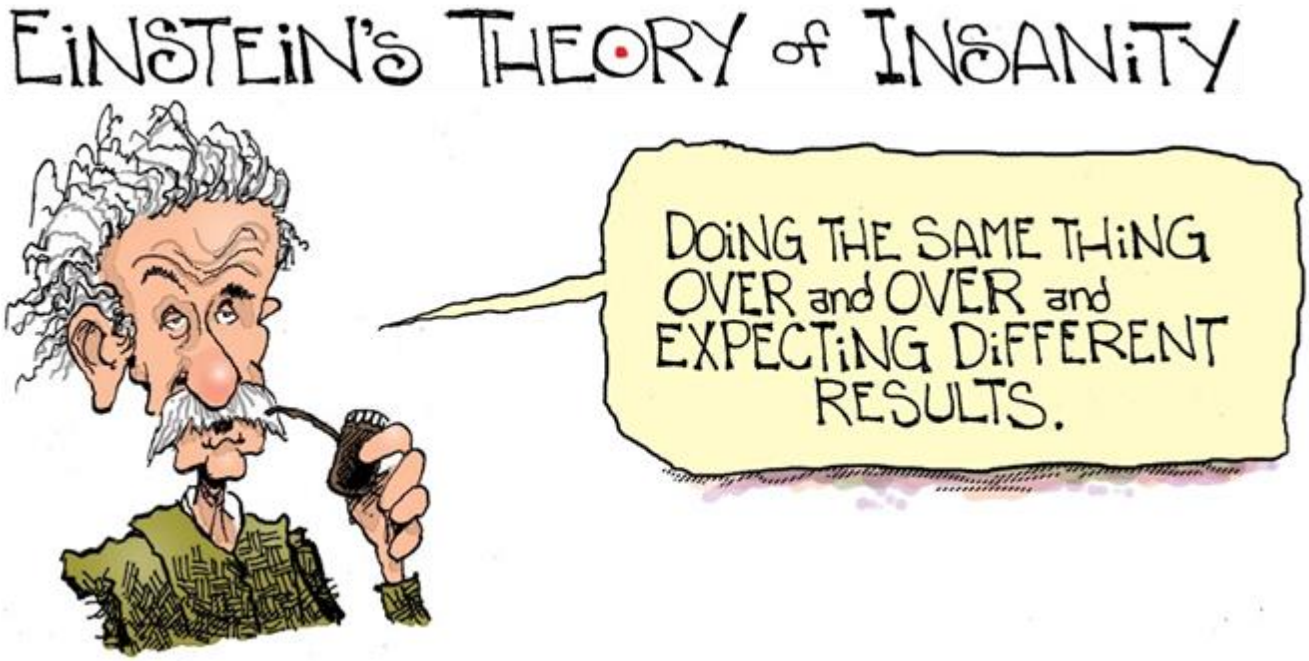
That our minds cannot differentiate Truth from Falsehood.

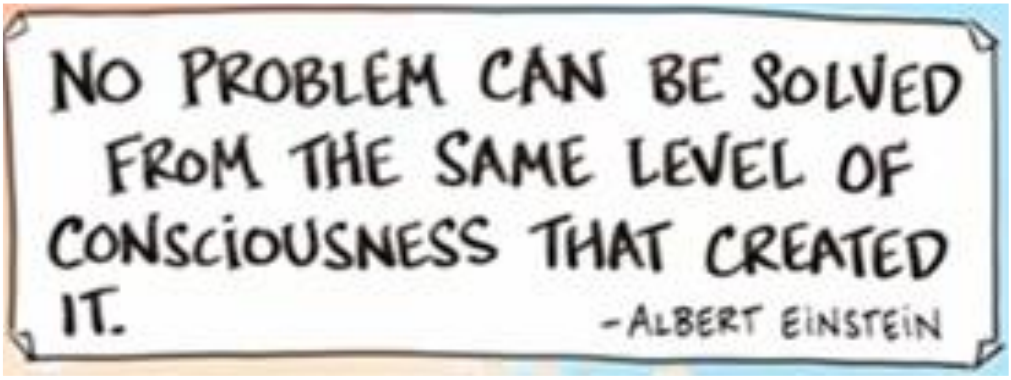
That our minds are addicted to untruth and that 'fake news' and propaganda will be believed by a gullible, subservient audience.

That consequently, the sheeple will march to war without questioning.

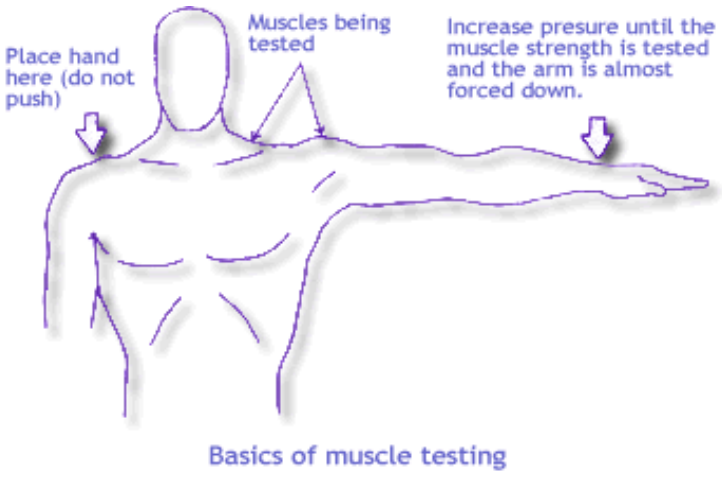
So, financial gain for the few hidden controllers is the trigger for never ending wars, if they cannot enslave nations through debt *or* by other means!

We, here on Earth, live in a physical HELL!



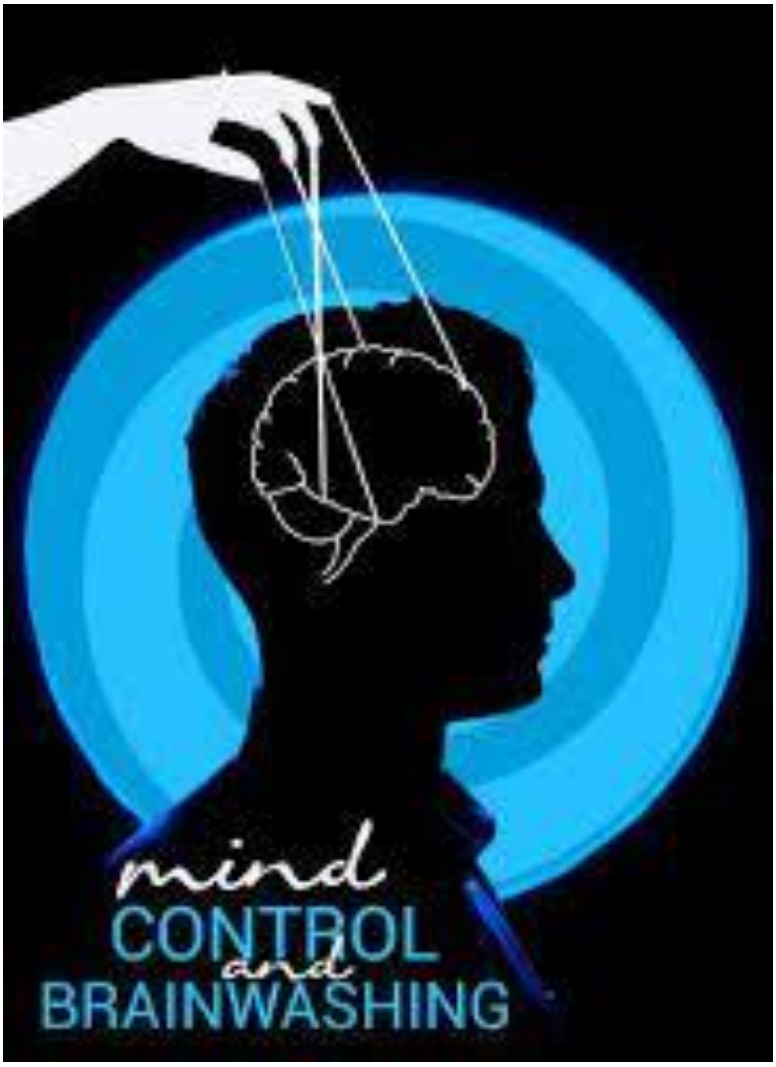






Through kinesiology muscle testing, we can determine what is in truth and what is not, further, we can also determine the level of truth of anything!

We all are all addicted to our mind's control!

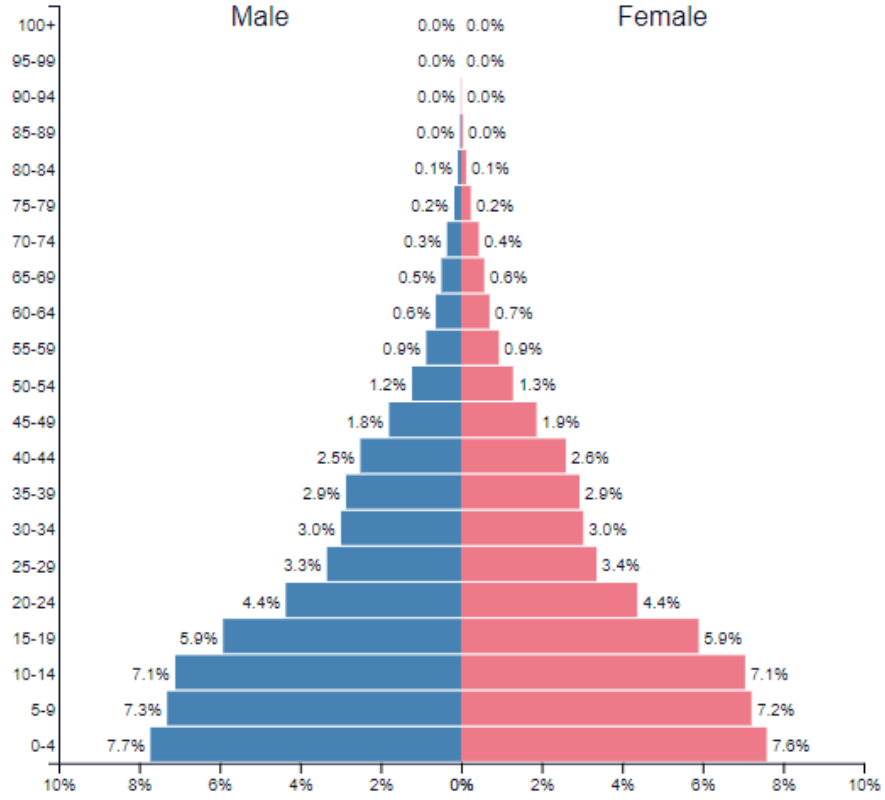


Spirit damage to humanity has been imposed on the psychic or spirit/mortal levels. Presently, rectification is under way to the damaged spirit circuits of light caused by the interference from the Evil Spirits. Simply, it's like every time the Evil Spirits had anything to do with any one on Earth or in the Mansion Worlds, they caused corruption in the spirit to mortal mind circuits, or light circuits, and so through appropriate spirit communication and interaction, righting of those wrongs is in progress.

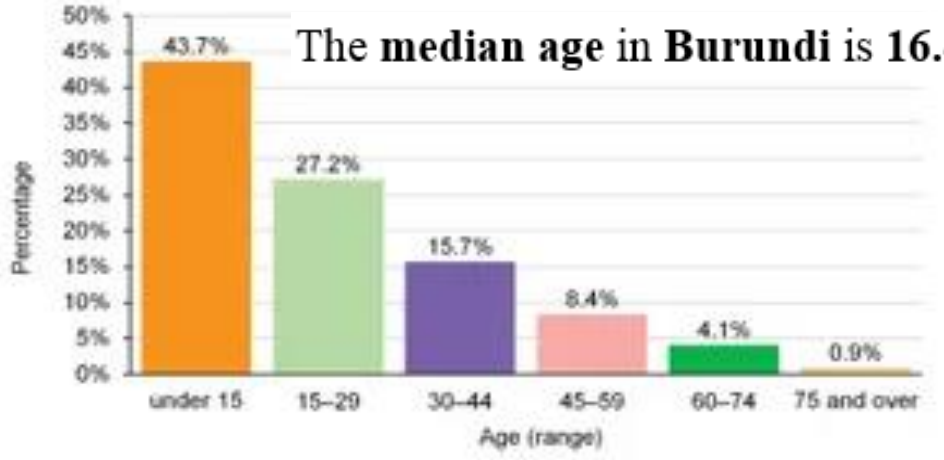
Since the blocking of mind spirit inappropriate interaction with people on Earth commencing on 22 March 2017, the capabilities of leaders in all walks of life, all around the world, have been shown for what they are, people being covertly controlled by mind spirits for selfish agendas. Those who continue with their addiction to their mind control will find their lives more and more difficult. We are to engage with our feelings having our minds to assist while yearning to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to.

BURUNDI

2025 Burundi Population: 14,390,002



Burundi age breakdown (2020)



The **median age** in **Burundi** is **16.4 years** (2025).

Our feelings are our truth. By living outside of our feelings we bring about our difficulties!

put Children first

Cause No Harm < **to OTHERS** / **to MYSELF**

Strive to love others as I am to love myself

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.
Golden Rule: One must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. **Jesus 25 December 1915**

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

Urgent Need for a Multilevel Re-imagination of Suicide Prevention in Burundi

https://en.irisnews.org/urgent-need-for-a-multilevel-reimagination-of-suicide-prevention-in-burundi/

13 February 2023

The Kayanza police station reported 14 suicides last year 2022, most of the committers are men, yet they are believed to be mentally stronger than women. We spoke with an expert about the causes of suicides and the efforts to be made to prevent them.

At least one suicide per month occurs in Kayanza Province. Authorities, security officers, religious leaders battle to figure out what are the causes and how to abate the trend but no positive sign.

Alain Joseph psycho-therapist says the step to killing oneself is a result of circumstances an individual undergoes during his or her lifetime. *"Several reasons push one to commit suicide, and it is not done directly. It takes some process for one to reach this level of decision,"* said Alain Joseph Hatungimana, an expert in psychology and also Executive Director of *"Pyschologues sans Vacances"* a Burundian association for community psychological care.

Besides that, the suicide can result from chronical mental illnesses especially manic depression (bipolar disorder) and schizophrenia. *"Drugs consumption can also lead to suicide,"* he added. The difficulties that one faces in his family, society and even at his workplace such as discrimination, disappointments, rejections, etc. can cause self-killing because of unbearable emotional and physical pain. In this case, he/she feels he/she is a burden for himself/herself, his/her family, his/her society as well. Death becomes his/her refuge or the only option to solve these challenges.

He kept on explaining that, most of teenagers take their own lives because of impulsive personality but reiterated that the root cause of all these is the troublesome circumstances that someone lived in the past.

The psycho-therapist says the trending hoaxes from some communities claiming that suicide is due to the witchcraft are wrong. He affirms that the suicide is the aftermath of having felt increasingly hopeless and worthless for some time.

About the question on why more men than women commit suicide he replies: It is not very clear why more men than women kill themselves,, but that might be due to the fact that men always seek to safeguard their honour, prestige and privilege. When they are betrayed, they may choose to put an end to their lives than seek assistance. Instead of losing and appearing weak in the face of others, they prefer dying.

How can we prevent suicidal thoughts?

According to Dr Joti Samra, a Canadian clinical psychologist and healthcare professional, people who have suicidal feelings should ask someone whom they trust to help them understand and solve problems they are dealing with in their lives. She recommends people to think of reasons of living, explaining that most of people who think about suicide want to escape from the pain, but they do not always want to die. From her viewpoint, people should start thinking about the reasons for living. For example, relationships with loved ones, religion, goals, responsibilities for others in their life that give them reasons to live and prevent them from acting on their suicidal thoughts.

She suggests; *"It is good to speak to someone you trust about your feelings and be open about all of your thoughts".* Equally, she calls on people to act appositely to their feelings especially in case of depression when people usually want to be alone: "*Effective care from mental health professionals, possibly including medication, can lower the risk that someone will act on suicidal thoughts. In addition, having strong ties to family, friends and community can hearten a depressed person and lessen his or her sense of isolation."*

Suicide is of all modes of death that which leaves in the hearts of the sorrowing survivors the most poignant and the most enduring sting. Its impact on families and communities is far-reaching: grief, stigma, and subsequent increases in psychiatric conditions and suicide rates reverberate over generations. Therefore, efforts must be taken by all stakeholders to prevent it and build a better society it feels safe to live.

Psychology redefined

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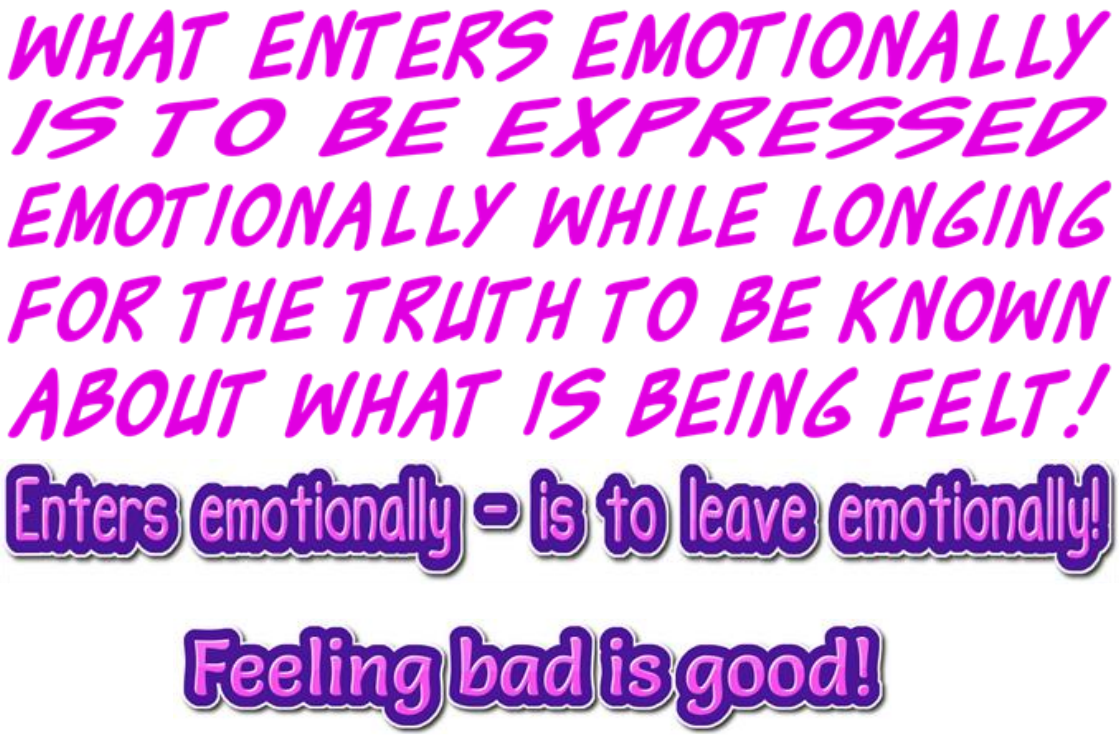
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Important recommended reading is: by James Moncrief

The Rejected Ones – the Feminine Aspect of God

http://divinelovesp.weebly.com/my-free-books-and-free-padgett-messages.html ALSO at https://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html?file=files/opensauce/Downloads/MEDICAL%20-%20SPIRITUAL%20REFERENCES/Rejected%20Ones%20via%20James%20Moncrief.pdf



Feeling Healing

Hi John, 22 July 2025

I was reading the document "Feeling Healing Course with Graphics.doc" and even started my own Healing Feeling Diary today. (I love registering life, but this notebook will be just for HF)

That said, I wanted to share a small piece of feedback. I noticed the term "bad feelings" comes up quite frequently, even though this document (and the others) states that “there are no bad feelings.” I really resonate with that idea, but I must admit I still feel a bit uncomfortable using the label "bad" to describe any feeling moreover when they are not bad.

As an alternative, I wonder if it might be helpful to reframe that language using more neutral or functional terms to avoid the value judgment altogether. It could be Constructive vs. Limiting emotions / Expansive vs. Constrictive emotions / Enabling vs. Disempowering emotions / Grounded vs. Reactive emotions

These kinds of distinctions can support a more inclusive and compassionate understanding of our emotional world, while still acknowledging the impact different emotions have on our thoughts and actions.

Just a thought. I appreciate the care you've put into this work and wanted to offer this in the spirit of shared growth and clarity just if you consider it can add value.

Warmly, **Antonella**

Hi John, Antonella, a couple of points:

By saying there are ‘no bad feelings’ is to be considered in the light that all feelings are actually good for us as we can express them fully whilst longing for the Truth they are to show us about ourselves and our lives; still, within that, there are good and bad feelings.

A good feeling, makes you feel good. A bad feeling, makes you feel bad. I think we all know what we mean and feel by saying that.

What you suggest Antonella ‘watering down’ or neutralising the bad feelings, that is more of the mind denying control that we’re trying to get rid of, it’s being false. We want to keep it as simple as possibly, like a baby and child who feels bad when it feels bad, as in, when it feels a bad feeling, the bad feeling coming because it feels bad. Similarly with good feelings. So the Feeling-Healing is about embracing all our feelings, and mostly our bad feelings, wanting to specifically identify them all, fully acknowledge we’re feeling that bad feeling right now in the moment, and then working to express it as fully as possible, to God or to a friend, even saying it in your mind; expressing the full emotion of it, not just saying, I feel bad in your mind, I feel angry, upset, sad, powerless, unloved... but saying I feel ANGRY!, so with all the anger you’re feeling; I feel upset, so with all the tears you’re feeling because you want to cry; I feel powerless, allowing yourself to feel so scared, powerless, useless, all those terrible feelings and saying them all. I feel unloved, allowing yourself to feel as deeply unloved as you feel and how bad that makes you feel. And all the while Wanting the TRUTH of all those feelings.

Antonella, many people are naturally quite feeling expressive from their families, particularly I would imagine with a South American and Spanish background, so really you more than likely naturally express your bad and good feelings as they come up, so then add a very strong desire of wanting them to show you the Truth of why you’re feeling them, which invariably will lead you back into your early

childhood. Ask God whilst you're feeling and expressing your feelings to show you the Truth God wants you to see about why you're feeling them.

All the feelings you have now as an adult, you're only having because you had them as a child, they are part of how and who you are. So as an adult, we can use our feelings to take us back by expressing them and longing for the Truth they are to show us, into when we had them through our childhood, all so we can see if we had them because we felt loved or unloved. So were our parents loving us, or not; and if not, they made us feel bad, and all those bad feelings are still within us waiting to come out so we can uncover the Truth of them – the truth of our relationship with our parents and family.

Our Feeling-Healing is about wanting to BE all the Truth our feelings bring to light, because that's how we are, yet we're unconscious of it. It's not to try to change or even end feeling bad (although of course that's what we do ultimately want), not to mollify or water-down those bad feelings so they are more acceptable, more neutral as you suggest; it's to go full-bore into the depth of your pain which your bad feelings are an expression of, the pain of how unloved you feel. Then we're to be that truth, to be as unloved as we feel, and to be it fully. And when we are true to it, then God will transform us out of feeling so unloved, into feeling completely loved. It's a process called our Spiritual Healing, for as the Truth comes to light about why you're feeling the feelings you feel, you are growing in truth, ascending, and that's becoming increasingly spiritual, even though you might for a long time feel like you're feeling worse and worse, which is right, because you're getting closer and closer to just how really bad you did feel, feeling so Unloved.

And we all felt very unloved at times through our childhood, some more than others. So that's why we are to focus more heavily on the bad feelings, the good ones tending to take care of themselves.

Antonella, you say 'I must admit I still feel a bit uncomfortable using the label 'bad', so right there you ARE FEELING A BAD FEELING, it being 'uncomfortable'. Feeling uncomfortable is because you feel bad, and it makes you feel bad, so start with expressing all how uncomfortable you are feeling, and then how feeling uncomfortable makes you feel... which will be more bad feelings... and you long for the Truth of why the word bad makes you feel uncomfortable; ask God to show you why you feel bad about the word 'bad' and you might find it was because feeling bad, or saying the word bad, was a bad thing in some way during your childhood.

You say you only feel a 'bit' uncomfortable, go deeper into that, try it on asking yourself if you actually HATE the word bad, say it out loud that you HATE THE WORD BAD, and with as much emotion that you can, and see how that makes you feel... and so why do you hate it or feel only a bit uncomfortable, that's what you must want to find out – the Truth.

For example: "I feel uncomfortable, I feel out of sorts, that it's not good, something is wrong, saying the word bad... it scares me, something bad is going to happen to me when I say the word 'bad'... and on you go; and long for the Truth about why the word bad makes you feel bad, and I think you'll find it will be like the tip of an iceberg of lots of deeper bad feelings.

The thing is Antonella, you can of course do whatever you like, water-down what you call your bad feelings, that's up to you; however from my point of view, it's then not Feeling-Healing, it's whatever you're wanting to do with your feelings.

James.

MENTAL HEALTH

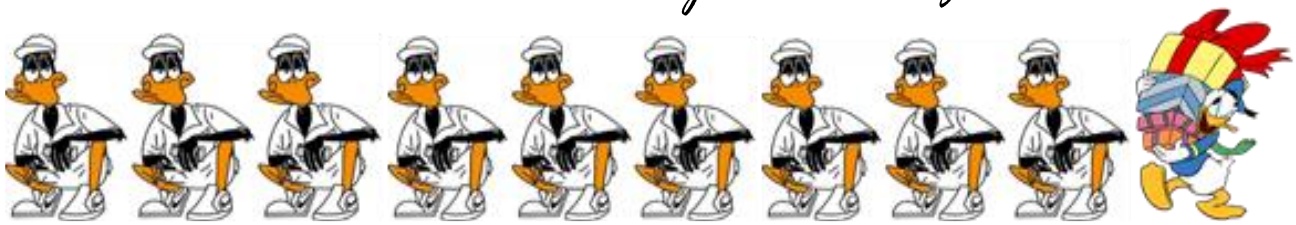
NOTE: "Stigma remains another huge barrier blocking people from seeking mental health support. Mental health is considered a taboo topic, and people often hide their concerns and avoid seeking help from their families or from a professional."

200,000 years ago, high level influence imposed upon humanity that we are to live mind-centric and to put aside our feelings, we are literally to worship our minds and to believe that through our minds we may evolve to be mini-gods! We are to ignore and suppress our feelings – which are always in truth and are our guidance!

Our brain is nothing more than a conduit to our mind which is within our spirit body. We are to live feelings first having our mind in support – not how we each live presently. Our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood and is addicted to untruth. Further, our mind is addicted to control, control over our environment and others.

Mental health is suppression of our feelings, our true self, suppression that is imposed upon us through the emotional injuries and errors of belief of our parents, our carers, and those close to us. We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times. We are to talk it out with companions, and we are too long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. Until we talk it out, all of it, we each are mentally ill. No one is healed of their mental illness until they are of a Celestial soul condition and that will only come about through our Feeling Healing, and also embracing our Heavenly Mother and Father's Love, Their Divine Love, do we then become of a Celestial soul condition while living in the physical here on Earth.

Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading or misled!







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THIS DOCUMENT SET is a SCHOOL BASED PLATFORM that addresses all that has been raised throughout this MENTAL HEALTH discussion!

Burundi: Public Health Situation Analysis (PHSA) (29 November 2024)

https://reliefweb.int/report/burundi/burundi-public-health-situation-analysis-phsa-29-november-2024

SUMMARY OF CRISIS AND KEY FINDINGS

Since independence in 1962, Burundi has experienced chronic conflicts with successive periods of violence, which have slowed its socio-economic development and exacerbated vulnerabilities.

The cyclical occurrence of natural disasters, the significant return of Burundian refugees from neighbouring countries since 2020, the resurgence of certain epidemics, such as malaria, polio, cholera and measles, as well as the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated the existing humanitarian needs.

According to the April 2024 IPC survey, 18% of the population (2.2 million people) were facing acute food insecurity and required immediate food assistance. Out of these, 229,000 people were in emergency (phase 4 of IPC), the highest peak of needs since 2017. According to the 2024 national nutrition survey, malnutrition remains a critical public health issue in the country, with 53% of children under five suffering from stunting (highest in the world), 8% wasted, and 59% anaemic. Provinces affected by El Niño showed the highest prevalence of wasting, contributing to increased morbidity and mortality among children.

Since the beginning of the rainy season in September 2023, Burundi has been affected by heavy rains, floods and landslides, exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon. The most affected health districts are located in the western part of the country, including Cibitoke, Bubanza, Rumonge, Makamba and Bujumbura. Due to the intense rainfall associated with the El Niño phenomenon, the water level of Lake Tanganyika surged and the other rivers that constitute its tributaries such as the Rusizi River, leading to flooding. As of 30 September 2024, 103,000 people have been internally displaced, 7,000 people due to conflict and 95,000 people due to natural disasters.

Looking ahead, La Niña conditions expected between October and December 2024 will likely bring below-average rainfall, reducing agricultural activities, cash crop yields, and livestock production. The resulting decline in labour opportunities will lower incomes, particularly among the poorest 40% of households, reducing their purchasing power and access to food. Semi-arid regions in the north, east, and west will be especially vulnerable to this drought-like scenario. In addition, limited access to safe water will increase the risk of epidemics and worsen the situation for an already vulnerable population.

Africa's Burundi struggles to better its embattled healthcare system

https://www.developmentaid.org/news-stream/post/184203/burundi-healthcare-system

29 August 2024



Burundi, a small landlocked country in East Africa, has embarked on a transformative journey to improve its healthcare system, a feat that was once deemed almost impossible amid challenges such as limited resources and a tumultuous political past.

Over the past few years, the nation has witnessed a remarkable increase in access to healthcare services, a reduction in mortality rates, and the establishment of innovative health initiatives that aim to improve the well-being of its citizens. Nonetheless, challenges remain with the country still having a long way to go to meet its 2030 goals in the healthcare sector.

Encouraging statistics

According to a World Bank analysis, Burundi's maternal mortality rate has dropped significantly over the last 20 years. The ratio of maternal deaths has decreased from 874 in 2000 to 494 in 2020. Life expectancy at birth has increased by 20.2 years from 43.8 years in 2000 to 64 years in 2021, according to another World Bank analysis.

A report by Macrotrends also indicates positive dynamics in terms of infant mortality. For every 1,000 live births, there were 36.735 infant deaths in 2023 representing a 3.02% decrease from 37.877 deaths in 2022 which had seen a 2.93% decrease from 2021.

What has changed?

Dr. Jean-Pierre Niyonzim, the Minister of Health for Burundi, told DevelopmentAid that the country has adopted a strategic approach to healthcare reform.

"Our ministry has prioritised essential health services, emphasising preventive care and community-based programs".

He highlighted that the government has allocated more funds to healthcare with the aim of bolstering the infrastructure and capacity of medical facilities across the nation.

One of the standout initiatives has been the introduction of community health workers, a program designed to extend healthcare services to even the most remote areas. Trained individuals from local communities visit households to provide health education, maternal care, and basic medical services. According to Dr. Thaddée Ndikumana, a public health expert, this grassroots approach has not only improved health indicators but has also empowered communities.

"By involving the community in healthcare delivery, we are fostering a culture of well-being and ensuring that no one is left behind," he explained.

With a significant reduction in maternal mortality rates, local hospitals are becoming increasingly better equipped to handle complex deliveries.

"I recently gave birth at the hospital, and I was amazed at the quality of care I received," shared Aline, a new mother in Bujumbura. "The nurses were attentive, and I never felt alone during my time there."

Still a long way to go

Despite Burundi's healthcare system being on an upward trajectory, challenges remain. Many healthcare facilities continue to struggle with inadequate infrastructure and staffing shortages.
As one of the poorest countries in the world, Burundi has long grappled with insufficient healthcare resources. Community health facilities are overwhelmed and operate with limited equipment or even lack essential equipment such as defibrillators and ultrasound machines.

Furthermore, many medical institutions have irregular access to electricity and water. According to hospital physician, Dr. Jean-Pierre Niyonzim:

"We frequently rely on generators to power our equipment, which is not only costly but also unreliable."

Shortage of healthcare professionals

With an estimated population of 14.4 million, Burundi has less than 200 medical specialists in all specialties, with more than 95% being based in the country's capital city of Bujumbura, which is home to just 2.7% of the country's total population according to a report by UK's National Institutes of Health. Several regions report numbers as low as one physician for every 10,000 residents.
Lack of access to essential medications and medical supplies is another serious problem. Many healthcare facilities in Burundi do not have the most basic medical supplies, forcing healthcare providers to make do with limited resources.

Calls for further improvement

Community advocates emphasise that despite the improvements recorded in the sector, urgent government intervention is needed to address the crippling challenges faced by healthcare providers.
"We need more funding for infrastructure, more training for doctors and nurses, and a reliable supply of essential medicines," stressed Emmanuel Niyonkuru, a nurse at a local health facility. "Without these changes, we simply cannot provide the care our people deserve."

Dr. Ndikumana emphasises the importance of a long-term vision.
"Improvement is a continuous journey; we must remain steadfast and innovative in our approach to overcome the challenges we face."

In recent months, the government has initiated discussions regarding healthcare reforms that aim to improve access and quality of care, but tangible changes remain slow. For many, the daily struggle to access healthcare services continues to undermine their well-being and hope for a healthier future.
By 2030, Burundi hopes to lower its maternal mortality rate from 568 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015 – placing it among the top fifteen highest rates in the world – to less than 140 deaths per 100,000 live births to fulfil its ambitious agenda for maternal and newborn health. The country also hopes to reduce newborn mortality by half, from roughly 23 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016 to less than 12 deaths per 1,000 live births.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

MEDCARE REVOLUTION CAMPAIGN: HEALTHCARE SERVICES OF QUALITY FOR ALL ANALYSIS OF FINANCING OF HEALTH SERVICES AND SUPPLY OF MEDICINES IN BURUNDI
https://www.resolutionconnect.org/mugenzi/uploads/Resolution%20Connect%20research%20english.pdf

Burundi's health system is organized in pyramidal form and is based on 3 levels: the central level, the intermediate level and the peripheral level.

However, the private sector is not well integrated into the national health system. WHO; Analytical summary of the health profile of Burundi, 2021

The central level includes various responsible services includes: ¬ The Minister's Office and a Permanent Secretariat, ¬ The General Inspectorate of Public Health, ¬ The General Directorates:
o The General Directorate of Resources,
o The General Directorate of Planning,
o the General Directorate of Public Health which covers health programs,
o Institutions under supervision including CAMEBU and autonomous hospitals.

At the central level, there are specific services intervening directly in the field of medicine: the IGSP, the DPML, the CAMEBU and the autonomous hospitals. The central level is mainly responsible for formulating sectoral policy, strategic planning, coordination, mobilisation and allocation of resources as well as monitoring and evaluation. This level ensures the regulation and standardisation function.

The intermediate level is made up of 18 provincial health offices (BPS). They correspond to the decentralised central level. The BPS are responsible for coordinating all health activities in the province and supporting health districts. This level corresponds to the second administrative level which is legally recognised.

The peripheral level is made up of 45 health districts covering 43 hospitals and 735 health centres spread across the country's 129 municipalities. A Health District covers 2 to 3 municipalities and corresponds to the third administrative level in the health sector, which differs from the territorial administrative level which is the municipality. This level integrates community participation which is applied through the management of health centres by the establishment of health and CDS management committees as well as community relays which ensure the interface between the health centre and the community.

The health map of Burundi indicates that the country has 685 functional health centres, of which 63% are in the public sector. The country has 48 functional hospitals, including 43 district hospitals and 5 national hospitals.

The private non-profit sector is essentially made up of health centres (33% of the total) belonging to religious denominations. Eight district hospitals among the 39 which are functional at the national level belong to denominations. This sector fully participates in the implementation of the PMA and the PCA in accordance with the National Health Policy and is integrated into the public health system by approval.

The lucrative private medical and pharmaceutical sector is mainly present in urban centres and more particularly in the city of Bujumbura. This sector plays a gradually increasing role in the health system despite the absence of quantified data on their activities. In terms of healthcare structures, the lucrative private sector includes clinics located in the city of Bujumbura and health centres and pharmacies

scattered throughout the territory. This sector also suffers from insufficient quality control and supervision.

Financing of Burundian health services

The recommendation4of the WHO Macroeconomic Commission is to set aside USD 34 per year per capita for health care. In Burundi, the National Health Accounts for the year show that the national health expenditure is 17.4 USD per capita per year, or half of the WHO recommendation. In the budget of the State 2022/2023, the amount allocated to health is 228.7 billion Burundian francs (BIF), or 112.4 million US dollars; i.e. 9% of the national budget while the Abuja conventions and Burundi ratified stipulates that at least 15% of the Budget6must be invested in the health sector. Note that this budget is invested particularly in the remuneration of health officials and in the operation of hospitals and public health facilities.

CONCLUSION

Burundi's health system is flooded by countless challenges particularly linked to underfunding of health; the poor management of healthcare structures which are largely public and the monopoly of the medicines market by CAMEBU.Due to internal and external pressures such as public debt and insufficient revenue, global challenges such as climate change, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of the war in Ukraine on commodity prices, Burundi continues to suffer from a budget deficit which harms investment in health. Added to this are corruption and political uncertainties, which threaten the social stability of the country.

While the country of drums is among the five lowest economies globally with around US$300 per capita; health services prove extremely difficult as every day about 123 Burundians fall into poverty after health care.

Public health insurance, such as the CAM and the MFP, does not provide expensive care (surgical care, certain specialized care is not covered by the MFP and the CAM) and operates mainly in public health structures. In addition, the delay in reimbursement by insurance companies means that some hospitals tend to be wary of mutual funds. As a result, direct payments of health costs expose families to extravagant costs of health services; which makes household economies even more fragile.

Today more than 60% of Burundians cannot cover all healthcare and only 20% have access to health insurance. To change the situation; it is not superfluous to focus on the free market and its strengths.

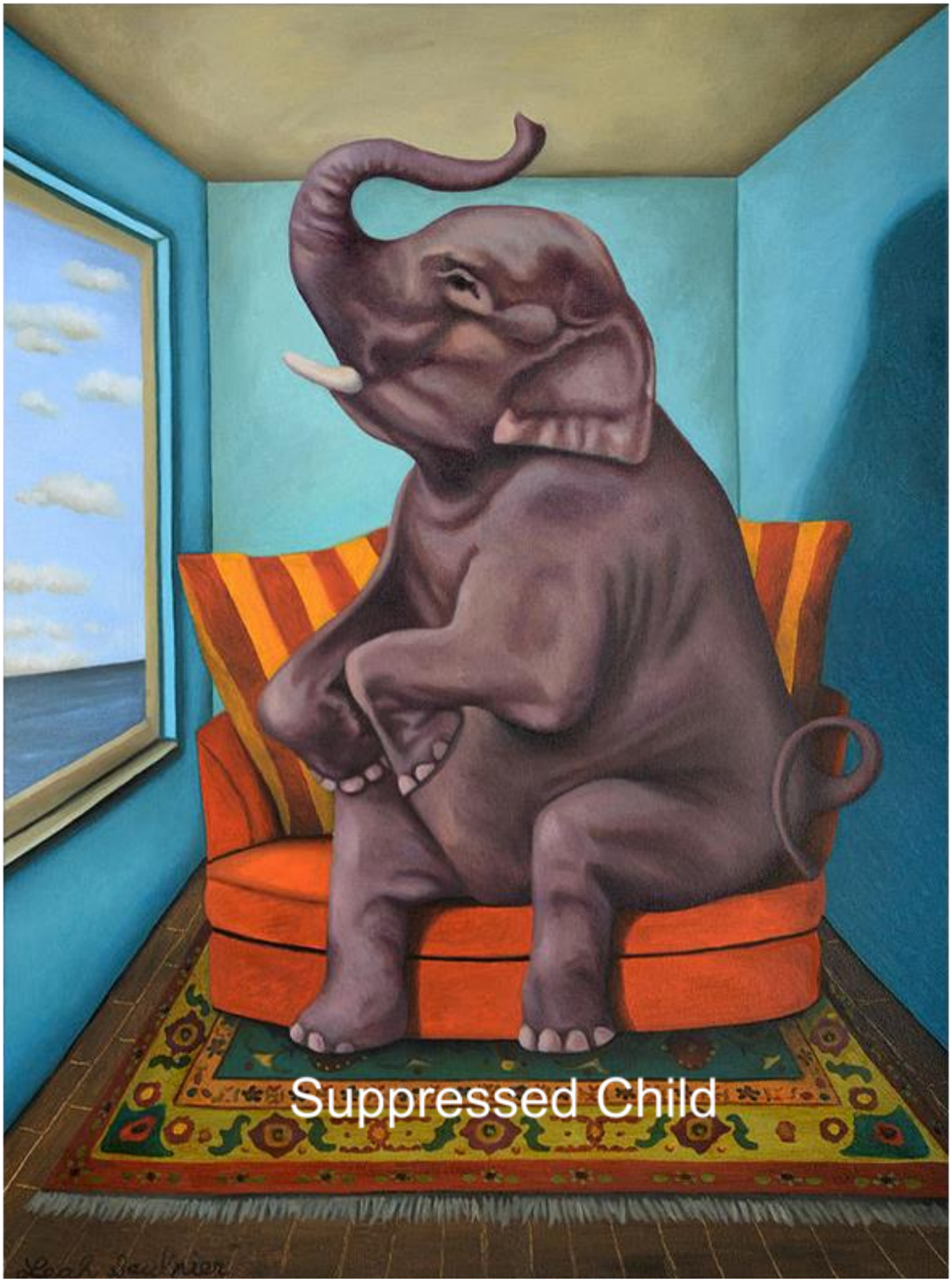
By including the private sector in the procurement of medical services and products; free competition could allow availability; innovation and decentralisation of quality care and medicines. This liberalisation would also make it possible to take maximum advantage of private capital, boost the performance of hospitals and insurance companies, unload public hospitals and import techniques, technologies and medical materials not available in Burundi.

In this way, Burundi could cope with the exodus of patients and human resources to other countries in the sub-region or to the West. However; for this to be possible, public authorities must introduce measures; which encourage investors to invest in the health sector by fighting against monopoly; by reducing regulations; surcharges and by reviewing the complex processes linked to the registration of pharmacies and health facilities and avoiding lobbies and favouritism to ensure that competition is free.

In this way; Burundi could take a giant step towards modernising its health system and towards universal health coverage

Childhood Suppression

is the elephant in the room!



PARENTING: 19 July 2022

We each induct our children, the child we bring into this world and love, into the Rebellion and Default, the very thing we each want to avoid and escape from! Yet we do this to every child and continue blindly to do so!

We each have mostly parented our children for them to feel happy and successful in the mind way of life, and inducted them successfully and happily into the Rebellion and Default. That has made them feel they have the power and control to make life be as they want it to be, so to take hold of the Rebellion and make it as they want it to be. And so it might take them years of living happily in the mind spirit Mansion Worlds before they wake up to the truth of how we each actually did them such a disservice.

We can't judge upon our own actions.

I wish I could have lived this way, true to my feelings, during my life on Earth, I would of course had a very different life, but had I made sure my partner looked at life in the same way, with our feelings being the most important, and if they said things are to end, then we both follow them and end it, rather than not wanting to hurt each other and stopping expressing all the bad stuff and then it all becoming too complicated and fucked up until the inevitable happens and you have to extract yourself out of a very messy relationship. All of which would never have got to be such a mess had you just honoured all your feelings. Living with your Feelings First James is so much better, all so long as you keep wanting them to show you the truth, because you know where you stand all the time. And yes, suddenly bad feelings might come up like what happened for you today James with you suddenly turning on me and rejecting me, and I felt bad, but no sooner did I feel bad and you had expressed your feelings and moved on seeing that you weren't wanting to reject me but your mother, and then I felt good. But those sorts of bad feelings in a relationship if they remain unexpressed can fester away poisoning it until it all becomes too much and all the pent up hatred comes pouring out smashing it all apart. So more up and down in my feelings, but that was so good, it giving me more bad feelings I can work with, with Michelle. I will be able to speak more about my fearing being rejected, by you for example, yet also knowing it is really being rejected by my mother and father. Honour your feelings and being true to them, expressing them to uncover their truth, is so much better than dishonouring them and dumping all your shit on the other person. To accept you're feeling hurt and rejected, all making you feel powerless, is so much better than not trying to feel rejected and hurt and so hitting back and being angry and trying to assert your power and control over the other person. I hated such arguments, I was good at them with Jeremy, he never won, I always got my way, but I was doing that by denying my true feelings that I was feeling underneath.

One has to divest oneself of all one's erroneous religious beliefs if one sincerely wants to ascend in Truth to Paradise and be with your Heavenly Mother and Heavenly Father.

We're all going to do our Healing differently because of our childhood, all of which you told me at the beginning, yet I understand that you still have to see it for yourself.

Psychology; by introducing the 'platform' of the Spiritual Healing to humanity, those people with a focus on psychology to uncover the truth of themselves will find it very helpful to see what it's really for, as they align themselves with the spiritual side, all about the Rebellion and so on. Psychology is directionless on Earth and in the mind worlds, it's just this thing about ourselves, helping us understand ourselves in a limited way, but it's not looked at within a spiritual context or with a spiritual purpose to help one grow in truth. So to give it one, then allows psychology to have a

'home', and so an aim and direction.

That is, everything in our life we may come to want it to help each of us to feel the feelings, good and bad, and as well to need for the truth to keep coming up about that which we are feeling. We will want to uncover, to bring to light, the truth of our self in our rebelliousness. We will want to know the truth of our pain, and really do, not want to avoid it, want to go into the pain of our discomforts, illness and diseases and then deeper into the pain of our emotions and feelings, and deeper into the pain of our spirit, and deeper still into the pain of our soul.

We only have to feel the pain we need to bring the truth up, that once the truth comes, there's no need for more pain... so the truth is all that's important, the truth heals us, and not so much the pain. So if we embrace the pain, expressing all the feelings of it, it's all only to uncover the truth of why we have it, nothing else, not just to be in the pain for the pain's sake forevermore. So as long as the truth comes, the pain will eventually end, we won't be in pain forevermore, because we are longing for the Truth. So once the truth of our pain comes, the light of that truth ends the pain. We only have to be in pain until the truth comes, because we are only in pain because we are denying ourself of our truth.



To understand is to stand under which is to look up to which is a good way to understand

The changes as to how we may consider living that is now being revealed is to prepare us on Earth that through the embracing of our feelings and bringing to light the truth of ourselves that then we are progressed in our consciousness sufficiently for the Creator Daughter and Son, the co-regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, the spiritual mother and father of this whole Universe, so that then we can move onto embracing their truths.

We are to follow the Avonal pair in doing our Healing, so once done, we can then move from their leadership and guidance onto Mary and Jesus, so they can then lead and guide us toward Paradise.

We each will 'do our time' with the Avonal guidance and leadership and then move onto Mary and Jesus so that we can move through the rest of Nebadon and then onto Paradise.

The more we grow in truth, the more our truth-perceptions (soul-perceptions) will awaken so we can perceive the truth in others, which is feel the light of their truth and feel our self being affected and influenced by it. We each are truth seekers and now that the Rebellion and Default is to end and is ending, truth is being and is to be revealed in a way never previously possible under the constraints of the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default which was formally ended on 31 January 2018.

Mary and Jesus couldn't subject themselves to the whole Rebellion and Default, because had they, then the whole Nebadon (our local universe of 3,840,101 inhabited worlds) would have had to join them in rebellion, they being the leaders of our universe, so they remained perfect and could only stop the Lucifers and Satans, dealing with them on the higher universal levels, and not revealing the truth, the way, of how everyone can do their Healing, because they didn't do their Healing, so the doing of one's Healing is not a part of their Truth, so their Spirits of Truth can't properly assist on in doing it. They can help spirits in the Healing worlds to a certain degree, but not anyone on Earth to do their Healing. Whereas the Avonals can subject themselves to the fullness of the Rebellion and Default, and by healing themselves, then they are opening the way for everyone to follow them and so do their Healing. Leading them to Mary and Jesus.



Psychology



20 July 2022

Idra, Celestial Spirit, says that by introducing the 'platform' of the Spiritual Healing, (namely Feeling Healing), to humanity, those people with a focus on psychology to uncover the truth of themselves will find it very helpful to see what it's really for, as they align themselves with the spiritual side, all about the Rebellion and so on. Psychology is directionless on Earth and in the mind spirit Mansion Worlds, it's just this thing about ourselves, helping us understand ourselves in a limited way, but it's not looked at within a spiritual context or with a spiritual purpose to help one grow in truth. So to give it one, then allows psychology to have a 'home', and so an aim and direction.

Feeling Healing



encapsulated within:

Divine Love Spirituality

Feeling Healing when appropriately understood and incorporated with the practice of Psychology gives structure, purpose and direction to the art of Psychology as well as meaning and an understanding of what is Psychology and how it is to benefit all of humanity. Feeling Healing addresses the 'elephant in the room', namely Childhood Suppression and its ongoing Repression. This is the pathway home that we each will embrace, either in the physical or within spirit. We are Truth Seekers and Feeling Healing is to provide just that, reveal the truth about ourselves.

How are we rejecting our Heavenly Mother and Father multiple times everyday?

It is through ignoring our feelings!

Our feelings are expressions of our soul guided by our Indwelling Spirit who is our Mother and Father's spirit within each of us.

We are to live true to our feelings!
It is that simple!



EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT

EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT

EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT

Burundi shows what investing in women's education – or divesting – can do to an economy

can be drawn from:

Afghanistan shows what investing in women's education – or divesting – can do to an economy

https://theconversation.com/afghanistan-shows-what-investing-in-womens-education-or-divesting-can-do-to-an-economy-244398

4 January 2025



Afghan girls are barred from attending school after sixth grade.

When the Taliban fell from power in Afghanistan in 2001, women were once again allowed to go to school after being banned since 1996. I, Misha Ketchell, along with World Bank education expert Raja Bentaouet Kattan and American University economist Rafiuddin Najam, analysed the economic benefit of this societal change, using data from the Labour Force and Household Surveys conducted in Afghanistan in 2007, 2014 and 2020. We found it was enormous.

In the wake of the Taliban's fall, educational opportunities expanded at all levels. The infant mortality rate declined by half, and the gross national income per capita nearly tripled (in real terms in purchasing power, from US$810 in 2001 to $2,590 in 2020.

A big part of the country's economic progress in this period can be attributed to women. While the overall average return on investment in education remains low in Afghanistan, it is high for women. For example, for every additional year of schooling a woman received, her earnings increased 13%. This is higher than the global average of 9% for return on investment in education.

Why it matters

Twenty years after the first ban on women's education ended, the Taliban resumed power in 2021 and has once again banned girls and women from attending school after the sixth grade.

Help us share expert knowledge.

The economic cost could potentially reach over a billion dollars – and this doesn't include the wider social costs associated with lower levels of education for women. For context, Afghanistan's entire gross domestic product was just US$17 billion in 2023.

Our study demonstrates how catastrophic the newest education ban could be, not just for women, but for the whole country.

How we did our work

Research on the economic return to schooling, especially for women, is limited in Afghanistan. But such evidence is critical for understanding the economic losses a country faces when women are denied access to education and work opportunities.

Our study attempted to fill this gap by quantifying how earnings changed in response to an additional year of schooling. We looked at what happened between 2004, when the government expanded compulsory education for both men and women from sixth grade to ninth grade, and 2020.

Our findings suggest that the cost of excluding women from education and work is significantly higher than previously estimated. According to our research, Afghanistan risks losing over US$1.4 billion annually. This equates to a 2% decrease in national income.

What's next

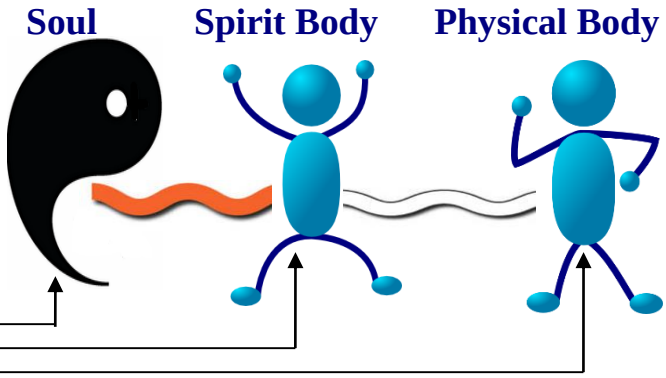
A widely held belief among researchers is that investing in women's education impacts more than each individual woman. It offers economic and social benefits that can last for generations. This includes higher rates of school attendance and improved health for her kids.

Further research could explore the social benefits of women's education in Afghanistan between 2001 and 2021, in addition to the economic benefits. Future studies could investigate the public returns to schooling by assessing whether investment in women's education breaks intergenerational cycles of poverty, improves public health and reduces inequality, creating a multiplier effect for entire communities.

Every additional day that the ban on women's education persists, generations fall further behind, losses compound and the dreams of millions of children and businesswomen become further out of reach.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

HIERARCHY of HEALING SYSTEMS



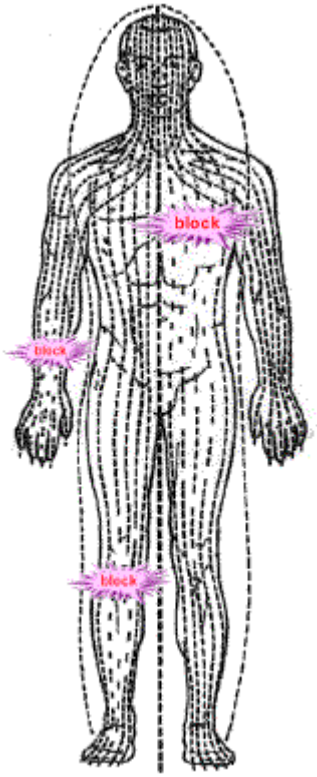
ALLOPATHIC – Western Medicine treats the symptoms, is highly regulated and costly as it is cost driven. Symptoms are suppressed – no healing!

ENERGY HEALING – Eastern Therapies also treat the symptoms with the assistance from natural love spirits from the realms up to the 6th spirit Mansion World.

Therapy applied to the spirit body is through an energy therapist who may work on the chakras, whereas a chiropractor works on the physical body.
Such types of therapy deal with the effects and ignore the soul and the causes – temporary healing.

FEELING HEALING – EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION addresses the cause. Soul level clearing and growth provides permanent solutions whereas the other two systems provide temporary relief.

If we focus on our childhood suppression, that is the commencement on our pathway home to our Heavenly Parents. Improving our soul condition is the ultimate goal.



To All the Suppressed Kids who are Dealing with the Consequences now as Adults…



The feeling of being rejected, disapproved of and conditionally loved by our primary caregivers – parents – is a monumental, long-lasting burden that we all carry. It produces chronic shame, guilt and anxiety. As a child we are blamed for doing things wrongly and in doing so we perceive ourselves as being bad, inconsequential, and having to embrace a persona that is not our true selves. We abandon our feelings expressiveness and embrace our minds to live life in the world foreign to truth and love. Our parents mu rder our free expression of our feelings and true personality! There are no exceptions.

Discomfort, Pain, Illness and Depression.

Verna, a Nature Spirit, 17 April 2020: **Nature isn't randomly popping up viruses that might suddenly sweep through affecting humanity 'evilly'. The Rebellion and Default are the true viruses that we are all 'infected' with. Viruses are more of the spirit really, which is why they are so elusive. If our soul needs to give us the experiences of the virus we will 'catch' it.** Other disease, like cancer, and the breakdown of the physical structure is again wholly physical however they are the physical manifestations from the breakdown of our spiritual light in our spirit systems.

All illness results from our inner levels of discontentment – BECAUSE WE DON'T FEEL LOVED.

Should every soul, all at the same time, need the experiences from a virus to feel all the feelings we need, then it will be **different feelings for every person**.

Humanity is to uncover the truth of evilness, its wrongness, of its rebellion and default. And illness is to show us that we are wrong. We wouldn't get sick if we were right. ILLNESS IS OUR FRIEND. It's all about what went into us through our forming and early childhood. All the secrets are contained back there within ourself. When we 'go in' we're to go into our early life through our adult 'now' feelings.

Corona, 24 March 2020: "There is no way on earth I (Corona) can possibly be worse than how your parents treated you, it just can't happen, I can only affect you as far and as badly as your parents affected you. I can't create more pain in you than your parents have already created.

"The extent of unloving parenting that you all had to endure as children is now killing you, that is the truth of how bad it was. It is killing you because you refuse to understand what is happening, you refuse to connect to your pain, you still refuse to accept the truth and this is the open door for me (Corona) to enter into you and find a cell for me to live off and mutate and multiply in you. Your denied and suppressed feelings let me in.

"Stop resisting me and work with me in what I want you to know about yourself. I am no greater pain than the pain you felt and denied as a child.

"You fear me killing you, making you feel so bad, yet isn't this all so familiar, isn't this how you felt with your parents at times in your life? Isn't this how they made you feel, only they didn't allow you to feel it fully, only a tiny portion of the pain they inflicted on you, with the rest you were forced to deny

and keep suppressed. And this is what I 'feed' on, all your repressed misery and pain. It is your parents you fear, and I am helping you feel that truth.

"Your parents forced you to do their will and gradually your own will got left behind not being considered at all by your parents. And that is how I have to work with you all, and you will all feel me differently depending on the severity of your will denial and suppression.

"You were parented by two of the same Viruses, they are the Virus that is within you right from your conception and took away your will just as I am doing to you now. I am treating you the same way as your parents treated you as children and you refused to see it, so denied it.

"I am reuniting you with the truth of how hurt and unloved you feel because of your unloving childhoods. You all have the power to turn this around and all you have to do is to begin feeling how I am making you feel, accept every feeling, express every feeling and find the truth through your feelings. Do this and I will lose strength and lose the hold I have over you because I no longer have to make you feel so bad to make you feel your feelings. You have the cure within you all and that cure is YOUR FEELINGS!!" (These are extracts from Corona speaking through a nature spirit to Samantha.)



The spiritual upliftment so far as the new 'vibration' humanity will experience is the new vibe of the next age, and it's upliftment will only be uplifting those people who chose to do their healing, to submit to their bad feelings and by expressing them to uncover the truth of their evilness – all that resulted from our childhood.

If we all Heal ourselves, being of true and perfect Natural love, then by living in harmony with nature, which we would naturally be doing, such horrendous diseases would not afflict us, because we would not need them to show us that we are disharmonious with nature.

When we are fully Healed, we won't need to get sick, the Celestial spirits don't get sick, they don't have the bad feelings as we do on Earth and in the mind Mansion Worlds, and so we won't need to have those feelings that would come from an illness, so we won't get sick.

EVERYTHING that happens to us does so to help us live one of two ways. So we will 'get a virus' to help us go further into our truth-denial; or we will get one to help us come out of it.

Our bodies are designed to live anywhere, even in the most infested disease ridden place on the planet, and we will get sick if we need that sickness to further our truth-denial, or we will get sick if we need it to help us heal our truth-denial, or we simply won't get sick. There is NO OTHER REASON why we get sick!

If we are going to get sick, that will happen either way because we are already sick within ourself and from how we were treated through our childhood – there are no other reasons. We are sick because we are denying the truth of ourself and God. We are all very ill being in the Rebellion and Default. **The Rebellion and Default are the true viruses that we are all 'infected' with.**



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LIVING MIND CENTRIC is SUBMITTING to RETARDATION and MEDIOCRITY

Our mind is a wonderful instrument when it is used to implement what our feelings prompt us to embrace. However, our high level spiritual leaders prompted us all to believe that our potential would be found through our minds, so much so that we could become 'mini-gods' through the perfecting of our minds.

Our potential through mind centricity is 499 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) being the peak of Reason. This is also the peak of development of those who enter into the 1st spirit Mansion World where billions upon billions remain for aeons, blind to their entrapment to hidden controllers. Some further their mind perfection through their ongoing suppression of their feelings and progress blindly through the 2nd and 4th only to reach a dead end at the 6th spirit mind Mansion World, never getting out of the hells and entering the 1st of the Celestial Heavens. They eventually have to do a Great U-Turn and retrace their steps and then work through the 3rd, 5th and 7th spirit healing Mansion Worlds and then commence their progression through the Celestial Heavens living Feelings First.

Hidden controllers within the spirit worlds, for the past 200,000 years, have kept us in their enslavement as they understood that:

- Our minds are addicted to control, control of others and our environment.
- Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood – thus easily led through our mind's lack of discernment.
- Our minds are addicted to untruth – a global pandemic has demonstrated worldwide submission to a few through governmental dictates – conspiracy theories abound – nations can be easily led to war against others.
- Worshipping our minds, believing that when we 'think' that we discern truth when it is error, stagnates our progress, thus keeping us in submission. Education systems worldwide embrace this.
- Assumptions are the product of the mind, the error rate is around 98%. The doctrines of the Catholic Church demonstrate this to 'perfection'.
- Feelings are our soul-based truth. Females are closer to feelings, so these hidden controllers had males make females subordinate to men. History reveals very few women leaders – look at the religious institutions.
- All religions are the product of the workings of these very same hidden controllers.
- These beliefs, patterns of living and norms are entrenched through generation after generation.
- We believe that **'I had a pretty good upbringing' in comparison to other people!**
  However: **Parents have NO understanding of Love.**
  Parents have NO understanding of Law of Free Will.
  Parents have NO understanding of blocking emotions.
  Parents have NO understanding of causal / core emotions.
- Hidden control has kept parents from knowing how to be loving true parents, consequently:



- And the Rebellion against God, love and truth has progressively evolved and intensified to the point that on 31 January 2018 intervention from even higher level spirits has formally ended the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default of the rebellious Lanonandek spirits led by Lucifer who submitted to his female soul partner's wily assertions.

When educators do not know what it is that they are teaching - that is the subject of Medicine!

Doctors do not know what the cause is of any illness - that is maybe why they have identified more than 10,000 illnesses and diseases!

Education and Health systems are now to EVOLVE!

The elephant in the room being:
CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION

The pathway forward is to embrace:
FEELING-HEALING

PSYCHIC BARRIERS to CHANGE!

To put it succinctly:

We have been driven, generation after generation, to embrace our minds to the point that we blindly worship our minds, due to the fact that high level spirit controllers considered we would fall to to their coercion.

Our minds are addicted to:

Control over others;

Control over our environment.

That males are now addicted to having females subservient to their control.

That our minds cannot differentiate Truth from Falsehood.

That our minds are addicted to untruth and that 'fake news' and propaganda will be believed by a gullible, subservient audience.

That consequently, the sheeple will march to war without questioning.

So, financial gain for the few hidden controllers is the trigger for never ending wars, if they cannot enslave nations through debt *or* by other means!

We, here on Earth, live in a physical HELL!

CORE PROBLEM – well, a starting point!:

RWANDA Doctors Nurses Teachers Ratios

	DOCTORS per 1,000 people		NURSES & MIDWIVES per 1,000 people		TEACHER / STUDENT ratio	
Burundi	2021	**0.1**	2021	**0.8**	2018	**42**
Rwanda	2019	0.1	2019	0.9	2018	60
Uganda	2020	0.2	2020	1.7	2017	43
Kenya	2021	0.2	2018	1.2	2015	31
South Sudan	2018	0.0	2018	0.4	2015	47
China	2020	2.4	2020	3.3	2018	16
India	2020	0.7	2020	1.7	2017	33
Australia	2018	3.8	2019	13.2	1999	18
United States America	2018	2.6	2018	15.7	2017	14
		Austria		Switzerland		San Marino
Strongest Worldwide https://data.worldbank.org/	2020	5.4	2019	18.0	2018	7
		Africa 27		Africa 30		Africa 21
Weakest Worldwide		nations 0.1		nations 1.0		nations 40+

In summary: Primary goal is to increase the number of doctors throughout Burundi – in multiples, while advancing their education and skills.

Similarly, significantly increase the numbers of nurses and midwives throughout Burundi, and improve their education and skill levels.

There is only around 1 (one) psychiatrist for every 1,000,000 people in Burundi, optimal maybe 150. There is also a chronic shortage of mental health beds as well as medication. Mental health is a taboo subject.

This can only stem from increasing of the number of school teachers whilst up-stepping their skills to enable a more than growing of grade 12 graduates with even higher standards of education than presently being facilitated. It all begins with EDUCATION! – open, free, feelings orientated!

This all requires a massive growth in physical facilities and in the interim, an enormous scholarship program to support students being educated overseas, in various countries, to commence to grow the numbers of these critical industry skilled people, also to provide educators for universities, technical and further education, craft creation centres, child care centres, etc.

Such a national program will shift the overall consciousness of the people to such an extent that the nation may become a globally recognised tourism destination with all the supporting facilities of safety, health services and facilities, transport and communications that discerning travellers generally anticipate and expect.

This will be a bold initiative for and by the people of Burundi. The old ways of self-centred, ego-centric and greed driven control will need to give way as there will follow a universal dismantling of old institutionalised systems, all to be replaced by a new way of living – Feelings First with the mind following in support – not as how institutionalised systems now are.

EDUCATION – it cannot wait!

In Burundi, schooling of children aged 6 to 11 has risen sharply in recent years (Gross Enrolment Rate was 119.6% in 2018). However, school enrolment rates for children 12 to 14 also fell considerably (63.7% in 2018). **Household poverty, early pregnancy, coupled with school violence and low-quality education** are the main causes of the important drop in school enrolment rates among **adolescents**.

The lack of a national strategy for in-service teacher training and reduced learning times have a significant impact on the quality of education. Students in fundamental schools study an average of 20 hours per week compared with 30 hours in neighbouring countries.

There is a necessity to increase the dedicated budgets to the education sector, particularly regarding access to preschool continuing teachers' education as well as the construction of new basic schools.

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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



The Essential Guide to Construction Trades

https://www.constructionplacements.com/construction-trades-essential-guide/ 31 January 2024



The construction industry plays a vital role in shaping our built environment. Construction trades are the backbone of every project, from towering skyscrapers to cosy homes. Understanding construction trades, the skills required, career opportunities, and training and education options is essential for anyone considering a career. This comprehensive guide will explore all these aspects and more to provide you with a complete overview of construction trades.

Understanding Construction Trades

The Role of Construction Trades in Building Projects

Construction trades encompass a wide range of specialised professions that contribute to successfully completing building projects. These tradespeople are involved in every stage of construction, from the initial planning and design to the final touches. They work alongside architects, engineers, and project managers to bring various structures to life.

When constructing a building, construction tradespeople are the backbone of the entire process. They are the skilled craftsmen and women who turn architectural plans into tangible structures. Without their expertise, the vision of architects and engineers would remain on paper.

These tradespeople possess a wealth of knowledge and experience in their respective fields. They are masters of their craft, using their skills to transform raw materials into functional and aesthetically pleasing structures. Their attention to detail is unparalleled, ensuring that every aspect of a project is meticulously executed.

From the moment the foundation is laid to the final coat of paint, construction tradespeople are there every step of the way. They work tirelessly to ensure that the building is not only structurally sound but

also meets all safety regulations and industry standards. Their dedication and commitment to their work are what make construction projects successful.

Different Types of Construction Trades

The construction trades list is an extensive compilation of various skilled professions within the construction industry, encompassing roles from basic carpentry to complex civil engineering tasks. Each trade has unique skills and responsibilities, contributing significantly to the construction process.

When considering a career in this field, the salary of the construction trades is crucial. Salaries vary widely depending on the trade, location, level of experience, and the demand for specific skills. Generally, trades requiring specialised training or expertise offer higher pay.

Construction trades can be broadly classified into different categories based on the nature of their work. Some of the most common types include:

- **Carpentry**: Skilled carpenters fabricate and install structural components, such as framing, flooring, and cabinetry . They are the ones responsible for creating the framework of a building and ensuring its stability and durability.
- **Electrical**: Electricians handle installing, maintaining, and repairing electrical systems in buildings. They are the ones who ensure that the building has a reliable and efficient electrical supply, allowing for the operation of various appliances and systems.
- **Plumbing**: Plumbers specialise in the installation and maintenance of plumbing systems, including pipes, fixtures, and water heating systems. They ensure that the building has a proper water supply and drainage system, allowing for the smooth functioning of kitchens, bathrooms, and other water-related facilities.
- **Masonry**: Masons work with bricks, stones, and concrete to create foundations, walls, and other structural elements. They are responsible for the solid and sturdy construction of a building, using their skills to create a strong and durable structure.
- **Painting**: Painters add the finishing touches to a construction project by applying paint and coatings to surfaces. They are the ones who bring colour and life to a building, enhancing its aesthetic appeal and protecting it from the elements.
- **Roofing**: Roofers install and repair roofs, ensuring the protection and waterproofing of buildings. They are the ones who shield the building from the elements, ensuring that it remains safe and secure.
- **HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning)**: HVAC technicians specialise in the installation, maintenance, and repair of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems. They are crucial in ensuring indoor comfort and air quality in buildings.
- **Drywall and Insulation**: Workers in this trade install wallboard and insulation materials in buildings. Drywall installers and finishers create the walls and ceilings by fitting and securing the wallboard and applying joint compounds and textures for a finished look.
- **Tiling**: Tilers install tiles on floors, walls, and other surfaces. They are skilled in cutting, laying, and grouting tiles made of ceramic, marble, granite, and other materials, contributing to a space's functionality and aesthetics.
- **Glazing**: Glaziers specialise in installing glass in windows, skylights, and other building fixtures. Their work involves cutting, fitting, and securing glass panels, contributing to buildings' natural lighting and exterior appearance.
- **Ironworking**: Ironworkers are crucial in constructing steel frameworks for buildings, bridges, and other structures. They cut, fit, and weld steel beams, ensuring the structural integrity of large-scale construction projects.
- **Landscaping**: Landscapers enhance the outdoor spaces of a building through the design and maintenance of gardens, lawns, and other green spaces. Their work includes planting, soil conditioning, installing hardscape features, and maintaining outdoor aesthetics.

- **Floor Laying**: Specialists in this trade install various flooring materials, including carpet, hardwood, laminate, and vinyl. They are responsible for the aesthetic and functional aspects of a building's flooring.

Each type of construction trade plays a crucial role in the overall construction process. With their specialised skills and expertise, they contribute to creating safe, functional, and aesthetically pleasing structures. They work together as a team, combining their skills and expertise to create a functional and visually appealing building.



The Importance of Specialisation in Construction Trades

While general construction skills are valuable, many tradespeople specialise in specific areas. Specialisation allows them to understand their chosen trade better and become experts in their field. Some tradespeople specialise in sustainable construction, historic restoration, or high-end finishing, which require advanced skills and specialised knowledge.

Specialising in a particular trade enhances the quality of work and opens up new opportunities for career growth. Tradespeople who specialise in niche areas often find themselves in high demand, as their unique skills and expertise are sought after by clients and employers. This increased demand can lead to better job prospects and higher earning potential.

Furthermore, specialisation allows tradespeople to stay up-to-date with their field's latest advancements and techniques. They can attend specialised training programs and workshops focusing on their area of expertise, ensuring they are at the forefront of industry trends. This continuous learning and improvement contribute to the overall growth and development of the construction industry.

The list of construction trades in any country are similar to those found in other countries but tailored to the specific needs and regulations of each country's construction industry. This list includes a range of professions, from general labourers to specialised trades like crane operators or concrete finishers.

Construction tradespeople are the unsung heroes of the building industry. Their expertise, dedication, and attention to detail make construction projects successful. Whether carpentry, electrical work, plumbing, masonry, painting, or roofing, each trade is vital in bringing architectural plans to life. Specialisation within these trades allows for further growth and opportunities, ensuring the construction industry thrives.

Skills Required in Construction Trades

A construction trade's job description typically includes details about the tasks, responsibilities, necessary skills, and sometimes the physical demands of the trade. For example, electricians might be responsible for installing and maintaining electrical systems, while roofers would focus on roof installations and repairs. Looking at the list of residential construction trades, we find trades more focused on building and maintaining homes and residential buildings. This list might include carpenters, plumbers, electricians, and painters.



Engineering job listings

In educational settings, a construction trade's class offers students practical skills and theoretical knowledge about various trades. These classes are essential for preparing individuals for a career in construction, providing them with hands-on experience and a foundational understanding of the field. When discussing specialist trades in construction, we refer to highly skilled professions requiring specific training and expertise, such as HVAC technicians or structural ironworkers.

Regarding construction trades, a wide range of skills are required for success in this industry. From technical skills to soft skills and safety skills, tradespeople must possess diverse abilities to excel in their chosen trade.



Technical Skills for Construction Trades

Technical skills form the foundation of any construction trade. The ability to read blueprints, understand construction codes and regulations, and operate specialised tools and equipment is crucial for success in these trades. Tradespeople need to have a deep understanding of the technical aspects of their trade to ensure that projects are completed accurately and efficiently.

Additionally, mastery of trade-specific techniques and practices is essential to deliver high-quality work. Whether it's concrete pouring, electrical wiring, or tile installation, tradespeople need to have a solid grasp of the technical skills required to perform these tasks with precision and expertise.

The most in-demand construction trades often reflect the current needs and trends in the construction industry. These can vary by region and economic conditions but generally include trades essential for new construction and maintenance of existing structures. For instance, there has been a significant demand for skilled electricians and plumbers in recent years.

Moreover, staying updated with the latest advancements in building materials, techniques, and technologies is crucial for tradespeople. The construction industry constantly evolves, and tradespeople must keep up with these changes. They often undergo regular training and attend workshops to refine their skills and adapt to industry changes, ensuring they maintain their competence in their chosen trade.

Soft Skills for Success in Construction Trades

While technical skills are paramount, soft skills are equally crucial for success in construction trades. Communication and teamwork skills are vital as tradespeople often collaborate with colleagues, architects, engineers and clients. Effective communication helps ensure everyone involved in a project is on the same page, minimising misunderstandings and delays.

Time management and problem-solving skills are also critical in construction trades. Dealing with unexpected challenges, meeting deadlines, and troubleshooting issues are all part of the job. Being able to think quickly on your feet and find creative solutions is highly valued in this industry. Tradespeople must be adaptable and resourceful, as they often encounter unique situations requiring innovative problem-solving skills.



Safety Skills in Construction Trades

Safety is a top priority in construction trades. Tradespeople must understand safety protocols and regulations to protect themselves and others on the job site. This includes wearing personal protective equipment (PPE), using proper lifting techniques, following appropriate electrical procedures, and adhering to ladder and scaffolding safety guidelines.

Construction trades can be physically demanding, requiring tradespeople to maintain good physical fitness and stamina. A commitment to safety not only prevents accidents but also contributes to a productive and harmonious work environment. Tradespeople must be vigilant and proactive in identifying potential hazards and taking appropriate measures to mitigate them.

The skills required in construction trades go beyond technical expertise. Tradespeople need to possess a combination of technical skills, soft skills, and safety skills to thrive in this industry. Continuous learning and development are essential to stay up-to-date with industry advancements and ensure the delivery of high-quality work. By honing their skills in these areas, tradespeople can build successful careers in the construction trades.

Career Opportunities in Construction Trades

The construction industry offers a wide range of career opportunities for individuals interested in pursuing a career in the trades. With their specialised skills and expertise, tradespeople play a crucial role in the construction process, creating buildings and infrastructure that shape our communities.

Depending on their specialisation and level of expertise, tradespeople can pursue various roles within the construction industry. These roles include:

- **Foreman / Supervisor**: Experienced tradespeople may progress to supervisory roles, overseeing and coordinating the work of a team. As a foreman or supervisor, they are responsible for ensuring that projects are completed efficiently, on time, and according to specifications.
- **Project Manager**: With further training and experience, tradespeople can transition into project management roles. Project managers oversee the planning, budgeting, and execution of construction projects. They work closely with clients, architects, and contractors to ensure that projects are completed successfully.
- **Estimator**: Estimators play a crucial role in the construction industry by assessing project requirements and providing client cost estimates. Their expertise helps clients make informed decisions about their construction projects, ensuring they stay within budget.
- **Consultant**: Seasoned tradespeople with extensive knowledge in their field may choose to become consultants. They offer their expertise and advice to clients, contractors, and architects as consultants. They provide valuable insights and recommendations to ensure construction projects are executed effectively.

Career Progression and Advancement in Construction Trades

The construction industry offers ample opportunities for career progression and advancement. As tradespeople gain experience and develop their skills, they can access higher-paying positions and take on more significant responsibilities.

Many tradespeople also choose to start their own businesses, becoming self-employed contractors or entrepreneurs. This path allows them greater control over their work and potentially earn higher profits. By building a reputation for quality work and excellent customer service, tradespeople can attract more clients and expand their business.

Furthermore, the construction industry is constantly evolving, introducing new technologies and techniques. Tradespeople who stay updated with the latest advancements in their field can position themselves as industry leaders, opening up even more opportunities for career growth.

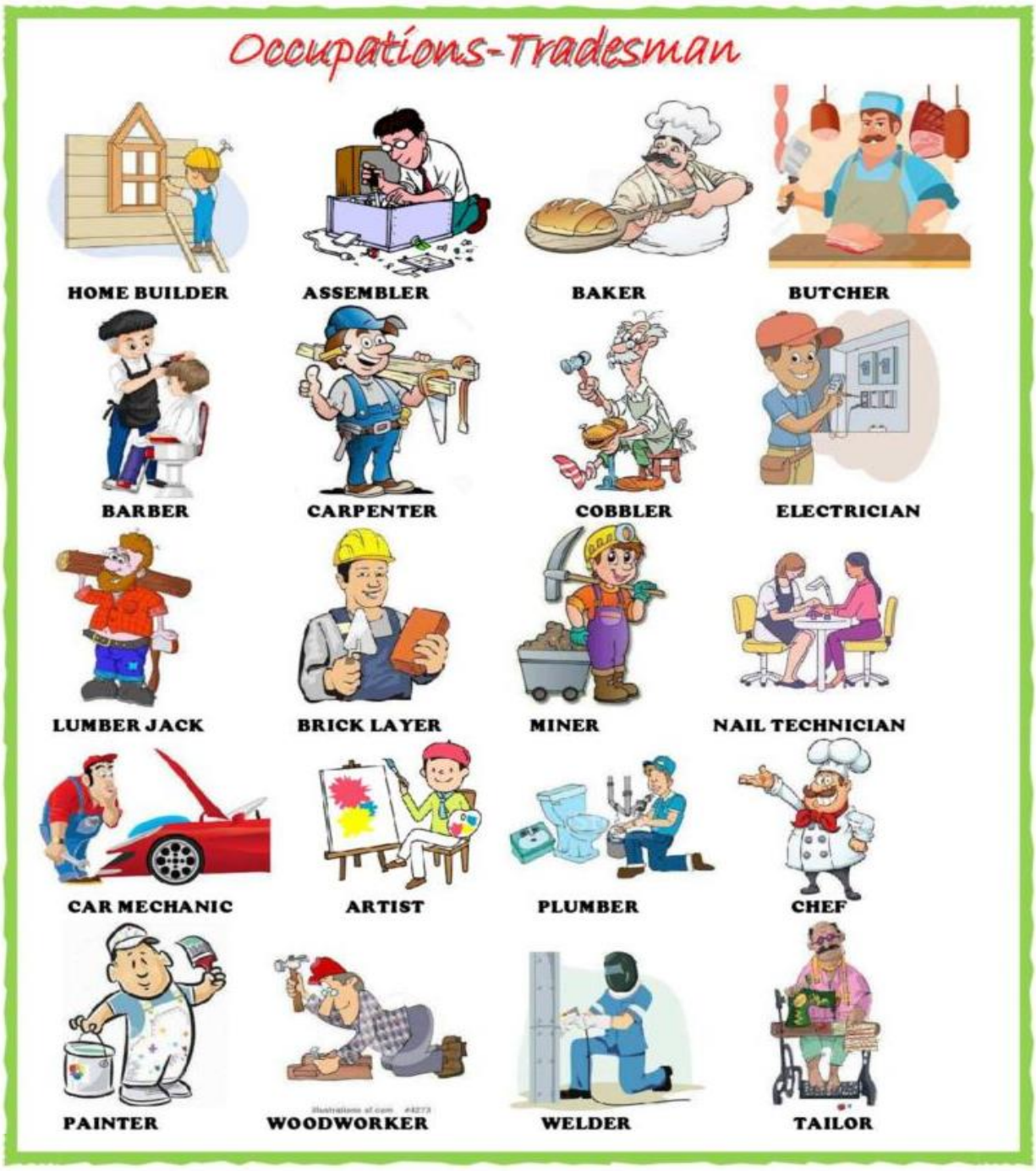
Salary and Compensation in Construction Trades

Salaries in construction trades vary depending on factors such as location, specialisation, and experience. Generally, tradespeople earn competitive wages, and their earnings increase as they gain more experience and expertise.

According to recent data, the median annual wage for construction trades occupations was US$47,860 per annum (2021). However, it's important to note that experienced tradespeople in roles such as electricians, plumbers, or construction managers can earn significantly higher salaries, often surpassing the national average.
https://bdeex.com/burundi/?type=construction
Average monthly Salary (2024) in construction and housing and communal in Burundi is from US$70 and up to US$170. Average architect receives US$170 monthly, foreman – $130, process engineer earns $130, gas welder in construction and housing and communal in Burundi receives in the month $120, design engineer respectively US$120 monthly.

In addition to competitive salaries, tradespeople may also receive other forms of compensation, such as health insurance, retirement benefits, and paid time off. Some employers may also offer performance-based bonuses or incentives to reward exceptional work.

Overall, a career in the construction trades can be financially rewarding, offering both competitive wages and opportunities for advancement.



Training and Education for Construction Trades

Formal Education Programs for Construction Trades

Formal education programs provide a solid foundation for aspiring tradespeople. **Community colleges, vocational schools, and trade institutes** offer certificate and associate degree programs in various construction trades.

These programs combine classroom learning with hands-on training, providing students with the essential knowledge and practical skills required in their chosen trade. Students learn about construction principles, blueprint reading, safety regulations, and trade-specific techniques. Some programs also offer internships or apprenticeships, allowing students to gain real-world experience while still in school.

Apprenticeships and On-the-Job Training

Apprenticeships are a common pathway for entering the construction industry. Apprentices work under the guidance of experienced tradespeople, learning the trade through hands-on training and on-the-job experience. Apprenticeships typically last between two to five years, during which apprentices receive a combination of classroom instruction and paid practical training.

Apprenticeships offer a unique opportunity to learn directly from seasoned professionals, gaining valuable skills and insights. They provide a clear pathway to becoming a fully qualified tradesperson while earning a wage right from the start.

Certifications and Licenses in Construction Trades

Certifications and licenses can enhance the credentials of construction tradespeople and demonstrate their expertise in their respective trades. These credentials vary depending on the trade and may be required by local or state regulations.

For example, electricians often need to pass a licensing exam to work independently or become a master electrician. Plumbing tradespeople may also need to be licensed to ensure the safety and quality of their work. Additionally, trade-specific certifications, such as those offered by industry organisations, can provide validation of specialised skills and knowledge.

Final Reflections

In the realm of civil engineering, professionals are involved in designing, planning, and managing construction projects, especially those related to infrastructure like roads, bridges, and public buildings. This field requires a high level of education and expertise, distinguishing it as a specialised sector within the construction trades.

To understand construction trades examples, consider roles such as bricklayers, who construct and repair walls and other structures, or tile setters who install ceramic or stone tiles. Each of these trades requires a unique set of skills and plays a critical role in the overall construction process.

Lastly, when revisiting specialist trades in construction, it’s essential to recognise the advanced skills and training required in these areas. These tradespeople often work on more complex aspects of construction projects and are crucial for ensuring the highest quality and safety standards in the industry.

In conclusion, construction trades offer rewarding career opportunities for individuals with a passion for building and creating. From working with your hands to overseeing complex projects, the possibilities are vast. By developing the necessary skills, pursuing ongoing education, and staying up-to-date with industry trends, you can embark on a successful and fulfilling journey in the world of construction trades.



Problems

Burundi has abundant water resources. In most parts of the country, there is a dense network of permanent watercourses and many drainage axes belonging to two major African watersheds, the Nile basin and the Congo River basin. Additionally, Burundi is very rich in natural lakes including Lakes Tanganyika, Cohoha, Rweru and Rwihinda. Lake Tanganyika is one of the largest lakes and freshwater reserves in the world, containing around 20,000 km³ of water. Approximately 8% of Lake Tanganyika, which is shared with the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, and Zambia, is within Burundi's national boundaries, and it is home to the most important fishery in Burundi that accounts for 66% of total fish exports.

Despite the country's wealthy water resources, water in Burundi is a vulnerable resource. It is limited by a variety of factors, including the frequent unfavourable climate conditions in some areas of the country and its contamination due to agricultural practices and unimproved sanitation.

According to the country's Voluntary National Review, in 2019, the rate of access to basic drinking water services was 83% in urban areas and 60% in rural areas. Meaning **17% of the population in urban areas and 40% in rural areas did not have access to basic drinking water.** Considering the basic sanitation, according to the 2019 JMP estimates, **46% of households have access to basic sanitation services at the national level**. This means that more than **five out of ten households (54%) do not have any access to basic sanitation services, including shared toilets, and open defecation is still a reality.** Further, in Burundi, progress in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) is being undermined by natural disasters. Between 2018 and 2021, 95 water systems (sources or networks) were affected, leaving large numbers of people without access to water, and forcing them to rely on unprotected water sources or surface water.

Poor access to safe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene practices are persistent causes of water-borne diseases and contribute to malnutrition in Burundi. Additionally, the risk of cholera and other water-borne diseases in the country is likely to increase with the projected increases in heavy rains and flooding due to climate change.

Causes

The projected impacts of climate change are expected to threaten water availability and quality in Burundi. The risks are highest in the north and northeast of the country which are already vulnerable to rainfall shortages and in some zones soil erosion, and in the western Imbo plains which experience both rainfall shortages and floods. Rainfall shortages and droughts are expected to reduce water availability in the country and may cause important water sources to dry up, while floods put extra pressure on WASH services, both in terms of infrastructure, water quality and hygiene practices.

Further, one of the main environmental risks in Burundi is the contamination of its water sources, mainly due to agricultural practices and the lack of adequate sanitation.

Responses

KEY POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE APPROACH

Several ministries and institutions cover the water sector in Burundi. The Water Code, Law No. 1/02 of 26 March 2012, sets out the fundamental principles, definitions, basic concepts and the institutional framework for water resources management in Burundi. In terms of policies and strategies, the country has adopted the National Water Policy, the institutional water framework, and the National Sanitation Policy and its Plan of Action. Meanwhile, many programmes are also being implemented, such as the

Sectoral Water Programme (PROSECEAU) and projects implemented by the Agency for Hydraulics and Sanitation in Rural Areas (AHAMR) and the Water and Electricity Distribution Board (REGIDESO).

In addition, through the national targets prioritised in the 2017 National SDG Report, Burundi has chosen two main SDG 6 targets to make water and sanitation accessible. These are target 6.1 which states "By 2030, ensure universal and equitable access to safe drinking water at an affordable cost" and target 6.2 which aims to "ensure equitable access to adequate sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, with particular attention to the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situations".

The country has also implemented several adaptation projects and programs in the water sector since the adoption of the National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) in 2007, and will continue to do so through implementation of its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

SUCCESSES AND REMAINING CHALLENGES

The main challenges related to the management of Burundi's water resources, as highlighted in the country's National Reporting on the status of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), include a lack of knowledge of the country's available water resources, the uncoordinated management of available water, and a lack of funds.

Similarly, for the WASH sector, major constraints remain and are linked to, among other things, the lack of financial means in order to increase and maintain water and sanitation infrastructures to cover the entire national territory. Additionally, the sector is covered by several ministries and institutions, which can create difficulties in terms of WASH budget monitoring and programming. Although financial gaps remain, budgetary allocations to the WASH sector have increased in the country from BIF 34.1 billion in 2011 to BIF 35.5 billion in 2021-2022. The state budget allocated to this sector has seen a significant increase of more than one hundred percent (128.7%) between 2020-2021 and 2021-2022. This is due to the inclusion in this sector of the budget of the Régie de Production et de Distribution de l'Eau et de l'Électricité (REGIDESO), amounting to 17.0 billion Burundian francs (BIF), or 47.8% of the sector budget

Opportunities

- **Establish** monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to encourage all institutions and stakeholders to implement the strategies of the National Water Policy in order to achieve the objectives that have been set.
- There is a need for a national assessment of water resources for their rational use.
- There is also a need for a national reference laboratory for water quality control, instrument extension and public education.
- Gain the support of technical and financial partners for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).
- Awareness raising and capacity building for private sector involvement in IWRM is needed.
- It is crucial to increase budgetary allocations to the WASH sector. This increase can come from internal resources, or from external resources and should focus on the capital expenditure needed to increase the infrastructure of the sector.
- There is also a need to develop the WASH sector strategy and to establish a single framework to improve sector coordination and budget monitoring because the sector is covered by various ministries / institutions.
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CLEAN WATER AND PROPER SANITATION IN BURUNDI

https://borgenproject.org/clean-water-and-proper-sanitation-in-burundi/ 21 June 2019



Burundi is a small, land-locked country in Africa that is consistently listed as one of the top ten poorest countries in the world. Despite the country's abundance of natural water resources, such as Lake Tanganyika and the Nile River, there is still a struggle to find clean water and proper sanitation in Burundi. Overpopulation, political unrest and slow economic development have prevented Burundians from accessing basic necessities, such as clean water. As of 2016, there is a very high risk of contracting water-borne diseases, which contributes to high mortality rates.

WE FIGHT FOR THE UNDERDOG

Small-scale Solutions

In 2017, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) partnered with REGIDESO, Burundi's water company. This was to supply 56,000 Burundians with clean and easily-accessible drinking water. Six spring-fed tap stands, sourced from the 32 surrounding natural springs, and a water tower has improved water quality. Further, they have reduced the risk of contracting waterborne diseases. It is one such effort from international organisations partnering with Burundi to help over 64% of residents. This is how many residents live below the poverty line. Many poor Burundians have difficulty finding clean water, and the ICRC's water project is one step to alleviating the side effects of poverty.

Other Initiatives

Also addressing the issue of the lack of clean water and proper sanitation in Burundi are organisations and initiatives. The country relies heavily on international non-profits and United Nations organisations in receiving aid for the water crisis in Burundi, such as through the construction of wells. UNICEF

partnered with Beyonce's charity, BeyGOOD, to solve the ongoing water crisis in Burundi. As of 2018, the partnership has resulted in more than 35 wells. Furthermore, they are set to build 80 more in the future.

Caryl Stern, President and CEO of UNICEF USA notes:

"Addressing the global water crisis is one of the defining challenges of our time, and the children of Burundi are among the most vulnerable."

Stern referred to the main cause of death of children under the age of five to be waterborne diseases such as schistosomiasis. Many Burundians drink from unsafe sources of water. The undeveloped health care industry makes matters worse, as those with diseases are not treated properly.
In 2019, UNICEF and its partners began a strategic plan to combat the lack of clean water. Additionally, the organisation aims to provide food, proper health care, child protection services and education to more than half a million Burundians. They plan to provide clean water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene to 200,000 residents this year. The humanitarian strategy requires US$10 million to alleviate the water crisis in Burundi. In 2018, over 47,000 Burundians were provided water for drinking, cooking and hygiene.

Future Initiatives

The 2015 protests involving President Pierre Nkurunziza forming a military coup has resulted in Burundians across the country still being affected. As a result, more than 100,000 Burundians have fled the country. These protests are ongoing and affect the economy. As a result, the government shut down all the universities, the telephone lines and the Internet. Despite the continued protests, UNICEF, the ICRC and various non-profits are the foundation to future success in providing access to clean water and proper sanitation in Burundi.

– *Lucas Schmidt*



Water, sanitation and hygiene

https://www.unicef.org/burundi/water-sanitation-and-hygiene

Every child should have equal access to water, sanitation and hygiene.



Challenges

The Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Climate and Environment Programme Component, titled "Every Child Uses Safe and Equitable WASH Services," is dedicated to ensuring that children, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas, have access to climate-resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene services in their communities, schools, and health centres by 2027. The key focus of this program is to reduce diseases related to poor WASH, create a safe and clean environment, especially during the crucial first 1,000 days of a child's life and lead effective child-focused sustainability and climate change action plans to protect children from climate and environmental risks.

With 40% of girls spending over 30 minutes just fetching water, the clock on their future keeps ticking away. Lack of adequate hygiene services and protection against violence and early pregnancies often leads to high drop-out rates.

But the threats are not just socio-cultural; they're environmental too. Nearly 350,000 children under 18 are at high risk of riverine flooding, and a concerning 6.6 million are exposed to diseases like malaria, measles, cholera, rift valley fever, and even Ebola, according to the Children's Climate Risk Index 2023 for Burundi.

Solutions

The WASH program aligns with the national plans and priorities as well as UNICEF's regional and global strategies. It aims to provide sustainable WASH services at both community and institutional levels, catering to both development and humanitarian contexts.

The outcomes of this program are expected to contribute significantly to the reduction of mortality and malnutrition in children under five towards the fulfilment of the rights to good health and nutrition, education, protection and clean water and sanitation in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and accelerated progress towards SDGs and other national priorities, including across multiple sectors of health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), climate and environment. It also aims to improve school attendance and the well-being of schoolchildren by providing access to WASH services and menstrual hygiene management, including those with disabilities.

The key outputs of this program involve:

(i) scaling up the community approach to total sanitation, including safely managed sanitation, promoting WASH in institutions (health care facilities and schools), engaging communities and frontline workers in social and behaviour change on hygiene promotion and healthy environment at household, community and health care facility level;

(ii) implementing climate-resilient water and sanitation services in underserved communities with an emphasis on the special needs of children with disabilities and girls including menstrual hygiene management;

(iii) strengthening Government-led systems that build community resilience and enable affordable, equitable and sustainable WASH services; engaging governments on a sector-wide approach, including sector coordination and WASH local governance; strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems; implementing early warning systems for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation; promoting Humanitarian-Development Nexus approach; and escalating cross-cutting programme strategy that analyses and addresses the impact of climate on youth and children in both development and humanitarian contexts in a multi-sectoral approach.

The program also contributes to Early Childhood Development (ECD) by promoting a healthy environment and sustainable WASH services at communities and institutions level as part of the integrated multi-sectoral ECD package. It promotes an integrated approach to community engagement for essential family practices, including safe and equitable water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

Climate change

Climate change is causing multiple challenges to the WASH sector. More recurrent and intense periods of droughts, heavy rains, flooding and landslides all disrupt WASH services through damage to infrastructure, deterioration of water quality and reduction in surface flows and reduced yield of springs and boreholes. This is threatening the progress made thus far.

Burundi’s hilly terrain also leads to high dependence of water pumps, resulting in high use of electricity to supply clean piped water to beneficiaries. Most existing WASH systems are not climate resilient.

Opportunities and recommendations

The following areas of action are crucial enablers and should be prioritised to accelerate progress towards achieving universal access to WASH services in Burundi:

• Develop new – and update existing – policy instruments, regulations, standards and action plans to support implementation of the new harmonised Water and Sanitation Policy, with strong focus on resilience to effects of climate change, gender, equity and inclusion;
• Increase budgetary allocations for WASH sector from the national budget, especially for rural areas and sanitation and hygiene;
• Maximise the efficiency and the effective use of existing funding for the WASH sector by reducing non-revenue water, improving billing, reducing unit costs, improving asset management, strengthening climate resilience, reducing operational costs, and use of innovative technologies.
• Mobilise additional financing for the sector through increased engagement with bilateral and multilateral donors, innovative financing, and public-private partnerships;
• Strengthen data collection for WASH, especially data on coverage at sub-district level and for safely managed services;
• Strengthen climate resilience and disaster risk reduction for the WASH sector;
• Develop and implement WASH sector capacity building plan to strengthen sector capacity in coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and delivery of WASH services;
• Reform water tariffs with strong focus on ensuring affordability and financial sustainability; and
• Launch special projects focusing on scaling up WASH services in communities, schools, health centres and public places, with a strong focus on the most vulnerable and marginalised areas, climate resilience, gender and disability. Also launch a dedicated national initiative to mobilise communities to build latrines and adopt safe hygiene practices.

44% of households lacking access to basic water supplies (2019/20 DHS), 28% of households lacking access to basic sanitation (2022 Census), and 75% of households lacking basic hygiene services (2019/20 DHS).



BURUNDI

STATE OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

For a population of 11,890,000 people (2020)[i]



WATER

- Safely managed water
- Basic water

SANITATION

- Safely managed sanitation
- Basic sanitation
- Open defecation

HYGIENE

- Basic hygiene service

Based on available trends:

To ensure 100% safely managed water by 2030, there is an urgent need to frequently measure progress towards SDG 6.1.

To ensure 100% safely managed sanitation by 2030, there is an urgent need to frequently measure progress towards SDG 6.2.

To ensure 100% handwashing facilities with soap by 2030, more than 100 times faster progress is needed.

1 in 18 children die under the age of five (5.6% child mortality) each year[ii]

7777 people die due to lack of access to WASH each year[iii]

Burundi ranks 185 on the Human Development Index.[iv]

For wealth equality, the GINI coefficient is 38.6. In terms of gender equality[v] Burundi, ranks 7 in the region and 124 in the world[vi]

SCHOOLS[vii,viii]

46% Basic water (2019)

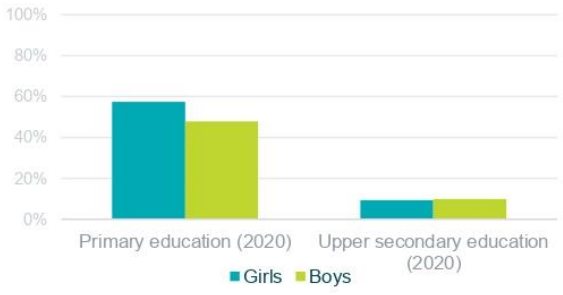
49% Basic sanitation (2019)

70% Basic water (2016)

48% Basic sanitation (2019)

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES[ix]

COMPLETION OF SCHOOL BY GENDER



ND/NA = No data/Not applicable

This document was issued in 2/15/2022

CLIMATE AND SDG 6[x,xi,xii,xiii]

90% of the problems caused by climate change are weather related, which have significant connections to the water cycle and overall availability of water.[xiv] Since 2000, there have been 44 climate, hydrological and meterological disasters with an average of 4,672,985 people affected and 408 deaths in the country attributed to these. Burundi is ranked 168 out of 182 countries in regards to its vulnerability and readiness to successfully adapt to climate change. Burundi is ranked 164 on the planetary pressures-adjusted HDI (PHDI).

SWA RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Objective 1: BUILD AND SUSTAIN THE POLITICAL WILL TO ELIMINATE INEQUALITIES IN WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- High level political dialogue leading to commitment and action*
- Connecting with other SDGs for WASH prioritization*

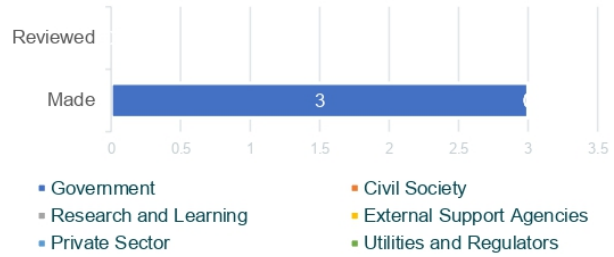
Vulnerable groups: there are government reported measures targeting vulnerable groups for water, sanitation, and hygiene. [xv]

Vulnerable groups targeted are: People living with disabilities, Populations with a high burden of disease, Poor populations, Internally displaced persons and/or refugees, Populations living in remote or hard-to-reach areas, Populations living in slums or informal settlements, Women

Objective 2: CHAMPION MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACHES TOWARDS ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SERVICES

- Government-led multi-stakeholder platforms*
- Mutual Accountability through the SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism*

COMMITMENTS



Achievements: 0% of the commitments have been achieved. More information can be found on the country page.[xvi]

Government-led National Reviews: National multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists for: drinking water, sanitation, hygiene. Strengths include: actions based on mutual review and agreed framework, evidenced-based decision making. Points to improve: NA.[xvii]

Objective 3: RALLY STAKEHOLDERS TO STRENGTHEN SYSTEM PERFORMANCE AND ATTRACT NEW INVESTMENTS

- Multi-year and costed finance strategy*
- Resources and policies to reduce inequalities in WASH access*

The WASH Budget per capita: [xviii] 0.45 USD (2019) Regional average: 7.03 USD (2018) Regional rank: 20 (2018)

WASH Budget as % GDP: [xix] The WASH budget is 0.16% of the GDP (2019) Regional average: 0.46% (2018)
More can be found in the Collaborative Behaviour Country Profile. [xvi]

Economic return: Every dollar invested in the rural poorest quintile has an economic return of 8 dollars in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Absorption of funds committed

	urban sanitation	rural sanitation	urban drinking water	rural drinking water
Domestic	◑	◑	◑	◑
Donor	●	●	●	●

○ Less than 50% ◑ Between 50% and 75% ● Over 75%

Country situation as evaluated by national stakeholders – from unsatisfactory to very satisfactory on a 5 point scale: ●●●●● . *Missing data:* ●

ND/NA = No data/Not applicable
This document was issued in 2/15/2022

FLOODING – The case

https://arcgis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/portal/apps/storymaps/stories/1e1462a33792498ab5dd2aaf4a8a4361

Flood hazard assessment in Bujumbura, Burundi

23 April 2024

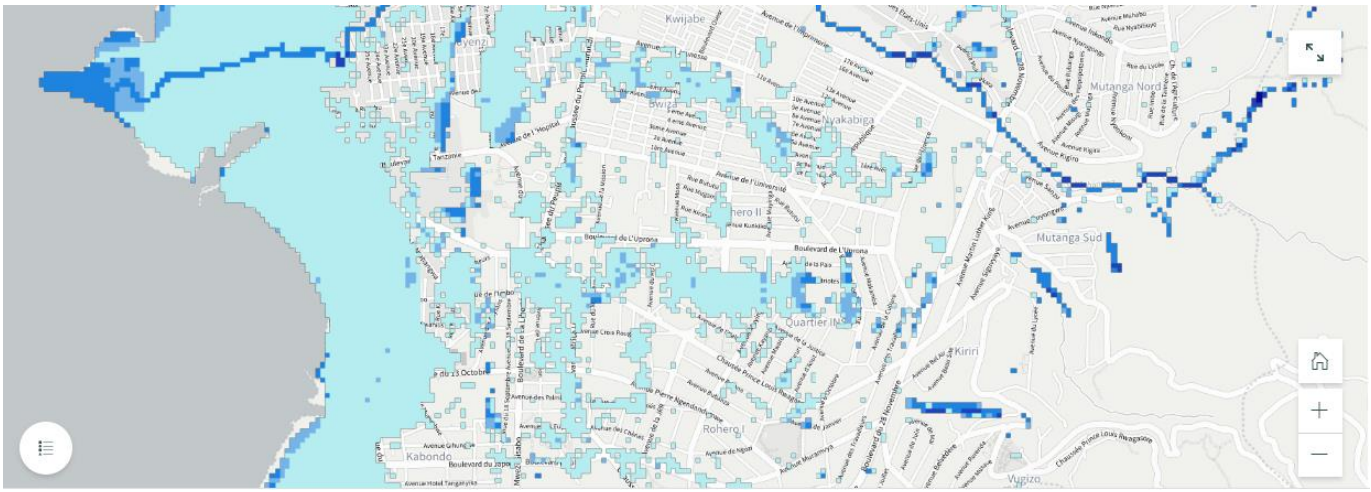
Since April 2021, the waters of **Lake Tanganyika** have been rising at an alarming rate, reaching levels not seen in 60 years. The Institut Géographique du Burundi (IGEBU) has predicted heavy rainfall between March and May 2024, and the forecasts seem accurate as major rainfall is being experienced. The impact of this rising water level includes loss of human lives and displaced populations, loss of agricultural production, and the closure of businesses and other activities. In **Bujumbura**, **Burundi**'s economic capital, largest city and main port, apart from the economic infrastructure at risk, such as the port and airport, there is concern about REGIDESO's only water catchment point, which supplies water to a large part of Bujumbura and is located 3,500 meters from the lake shore.

The aim of this activation is to **deliver flood hazard assessment information, based on various scenarios of water-level rise**. This includes analysis based on current forecasts and two medium-level hazard scenarios, as well as critical infrastructure exposure assessment.

Copernicus EMS On-demand Mapping Service was activated on 19 April 2024 by the Emergency Response Coordination Centre, DG ECHO (European Commission), to cover the need for flood mapping for Bujumbura with a special emphasis on the impact on critical infrastructure such as REGIDESO, the port, and the airport (EMSN190).

The scenario with the current forecasts is the most severe one. It floods an area of 132.25 km2 and 75.14 km of road network, and it affects the critical assets of the AOI as follows:

- Airport: fully flooded
- Port: fully flooded
- Pumping Station: fully flooded
- REGIDESO Water Catchment Point: not flooded
- Water Treatment Plant: fully flooded
- Healthcare facilities: 98 flooded



In Burundi, Good Roads Promote Peace

https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2016/04/12/in-burundi-good-roads-promote-peace

12 April 2016



Small and landlocked, Burundi depends on roads, and only roads, to move its people and goods. And as climate change leads to increasingly extreme weather, those roads are at risk from flooding and landslides.

Heavy rain in February of 2104 in and around Burundi's capital city, Bujumbura, killed about 80 people, washed away a large market and left 20,000 homeless. The floods also damaged key national highways and urban roads. In response to this, the World Bank approved the Burundi Infrastructure Resilience Emergency Project to be financed by IDA, the Bank's fund for the poorest nations. The project's goals are twofold:

- To build climate-resilient transportation infrastructure and drainage in greater Bujumbura
- And strengthen Burundi's ability to plan for and to react to natural disasters

"Burundi is very sensitive to climate change. Heavy rains are more frequent and powerful and the floods are more damaging, so we have to build 'build back better,'" says Noroarisoa Rabefaniraka, a senior transportation expert at the World Bank. "We are adapting the dimensions of new infrastructure to mitigate the worst climate conditions, like a 100 year storm, because this kind of weather is happening more often. So now we make sure the material we use is climate resilient."

Transportation, Rabefaniraka adds, is key to country's development. She says roads encourage economic activity and, of importance to Burundi, promote peace. Since its independence in 1962, Burundi has been stuck in an unending cycle of conflict. The violence has increased ethnic and regional divisions while deepening already extreme poverty.

So, in addition to making key roads, highways and bridges more resilient to extreme weather, the project also aims to help the country recover from war by creating jobs. And earlier iteration of the project created 66,000 jobs for rural poor people. And some of that work remains active, since about 1,500 kilometres of roads are maintained yearly.

Improving basic infrastructure has made an impact on people's lives in Burundi. The operating cost of using a car or truck has dropped, as drivers no longer charge extra fees for using bad roads. It is faster to move people and products. People can get access to education, hospitals and markets. And building in climate resilience means the roads will hold up longer, and recover more quickly, in the event of a natural disaster. The project also aims to beef up Burundi's disaster relief management, from rapid assessment of damage to rapid repair.

Roads are the only form of transportation within Burundi. The country's small size limits internal air traffic, waterways are underdeveloped. To sell its coffee crop, vegetables and other produce, which account for more than 50% of the country's national product, Burundi relies on international roads. And the high costs of building and maintaining infrastructure, combined with high transport costs, limit economic growth in a largely agrarian society.

The new proposed project will finance a new transport strategy for Burundi, including plans to investment in maintenance for the next 5-10 years. Keeping the roads open and clear of landslide debris or flood damage is vital to keeping the country connected to its neighbours and to the rest of the world.

Rural futures in focus: Burundi

https://www.ifad.org/en/w/opinions/rural-futures-in-focus-burundi 3 June 2025

*In landlocked **Burundi**, over 80% of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihoods. We caught up with **Dagmawi Habte-Selassie**, IFAD's Country Director for Burundi, to learn how rural development holds the key to this country's resilience and future prosperity.*

1. What are the unique challenges facing rural populations in Burundi?

Burundi's rural people face unique challenges that reflect a long history of insecurity, conflict, displacement and natural disasters, within a context of persistent structural fragility.

Although family farms provide **most of Burundi's food supply**, farmers are heavily dependent on imported agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertiliser and farming equipment. Shortages of foreign currency and price instability, compounded by the indirect effects of the war in Ukraine, have made it harder for them to increase production, threatening their food security and intensifying economic vulnerability.

Especially in remote areas, inputs can be difficult and expensive to access due to logistical constraints, such as **poor roads and frequent fuel shortages**. Inadequate storage facilities mean that stock can deteriorate or suffer damage before it's ever used.

In recent years, rural people have also had to cope with concurrent shocks: increasing climate hazards, including flooding and landslides, economic crises, energy issues and animal epidemics, such as Rift Valley fever. Their capacity to adapt is limited, particularly because they lack access to inputs, veterinary services, training and stable markets. At the end of 2024, **over 1.9 million Burundians faced food insecurity** before the harvest period finally began.



Burundian farmers cultivate rice on the Nyabiho marshland. © IFAD/Susan Beccio

2. What are the untapped opportunities in Burundi?

About 90% of rural Burundians are small-scale farmers. Typically, they cultivate banana, cassava, sweet potato and beans on very small plots of land. The average household owns 0.27 hectares of land, far below the 0.90 hectares considered the minimum for economic viability. This fragmentation makes it hard to farm efficiently.

However, it also points to an opportunity: if farmers can pool their land and come together in farmers' organisations, there is room for dramatic efficiencies. They can implement sustainable farming practices, build resilience against shocks by producing and storing more food, and move from subsistence farming towards farming as a small business.

Burundi's diverse terrain also offers opportunities. Its wide variety of ecosystems and the availability of marshlands, rivers and almost nine months of rainfall a year allow for growing a range of foods. If farmers have reliable access to information on sustainable farming techniques, infrastructure and inputs,

such as quality seeds, they can capitalise on these opportunities, boost nutritional security and facilitate new marketing strategies across East Africa.

Despite its vulnerability to environmental hazards and climate change, Burundi has the lowest per capita greenhouse gas emissions in the world. The country's challenge is to build the resilience and prosperity of its population without degrading natural resources, and while retaining a light footprint on the planet.



Bananas grow on a farm in Mwurire hill, Bugendana. © IFAD/Susan Beccio

3. What difference does IFAD make to rural life in Burundi?

IFAD's **Crisis Response Initiative (CRI)** focuses on strengthening resilience in fragile contexts. It is implemented in Burundi through the **PIPARV-B project**. Through the CRI, IFAD has invested in supplying inputs to boost production, introduced resilient farming practices, such as the use of drought-adapted maize seeds, and distributed pig farming and mushroom growing kits to improve economic opportunities. By encouraging land pooling, the initiative has supported farmers to achieve economies of scale.

These measures have boosted food production, improved nutrition and increased incomes, while laying the foundations for agriculture that is resilient to climate shocks and does not rely on the over-exploitation of natural resources.

Claudine, a mother of four living in the northern province of Karusi, received a mushroom kit through the CRI. Her very first crop enabled her to not only supplement her family's diet, but also sell excess at the local market. "This is the first time I've earned money without having to leave my hill," she says.



Claudine received a mushroom kit through the CRI. © PIPARV-B/Tanguy Irangabiye

IFAD is currently co-financing three major rural development projects in Burundi, valued at US$240 million. These are aiding the government to enhance rural economies and improve food security by supporting **farmer cooperatives**, training youth, improving access to rural financing, and promoting sustainable land and wetland management techniques.

Through these projects, Burundians are gradually transforming their rich rural environments into spaces of opportunity and progress.

4 . What lessons does IFAD's work in Burundi bring to rural development in fragile contexts?

In fragile contexts, urgency must go together with careful planning based on local realities. While responding quickly to the urgent need for support due to the war in Ukraine, we faced delays related to contracting, disbursements and access to foreign currency. This underlines the need to adapt to local institutional realities – a particular strength of IFAD, thanks to our decades of experience in working at the first mile.

The CRI also shows the importance of integrating resilience into our work in challenging contexts. When agricultural inputs or animals are supplied without technical support, their impact may be limited. To transform one-off assistance into lasting change, we need to factor in post-distribution support, training, access to markets and follow-up.

Although we targeted young people, women and the Indigenous Batwa community, they were under-represented among project participants. This is partly because one of our key approaches was working with farmers to pool their land. People belonging to these groups face systemic barriers in accessing land, so they could not be reliably reached through land pooling. Equitable land access requires differentiated approaches to address different forms of marginalisation among vulnerable groups.

We discovered that we can achieve significant results by capitalising on the deep well of expertise and experience in local communities and drawing on our strong relationships with local partners who can adapt to unexpected changes. By anchoring the CRI to an existing project, PIPARV-B, and building on local knowledge, IFAD is laying the foundation for integrated and sustainable support.

Finally, IFAD is working with the **Platform for Agricultural Risk Management** to identify the main risks to sustainable livelihoods and develop programmes that address these.



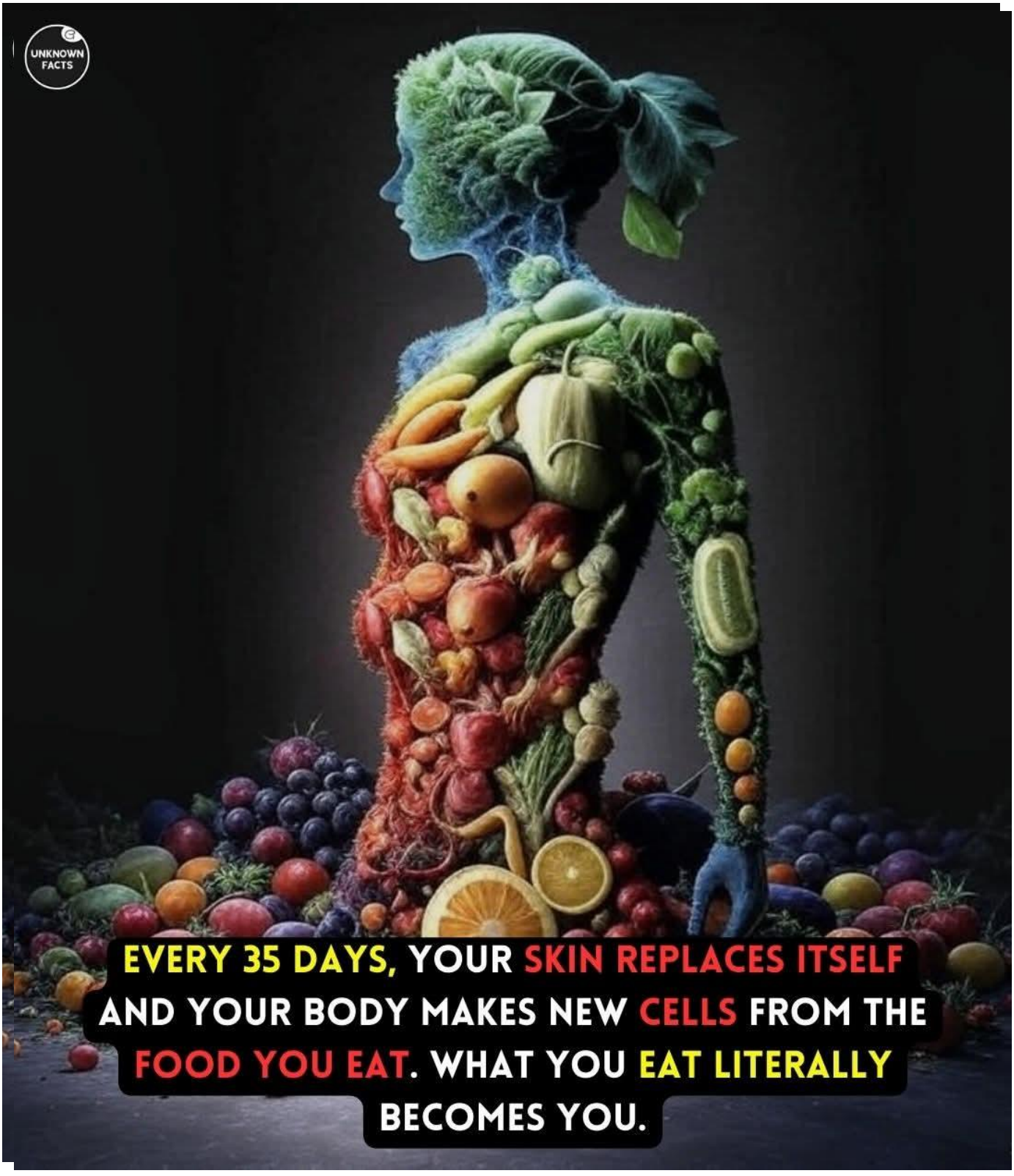
5. What would you like more people to know about Burundi and its people?

Burundi's people are warm and resilient. Despite the challenges facing the country, Burundians retain an incredible dignity, joie de vivre and hospitality that leave a deep impression on you.

Burundi is a land of rolling green hills, where every sunset over Lake Tanganyika reminds you of the soothing beauty of nature. Its music resounds like a beating heart, a symbol of strength, culture and pride.

Burundi is more than its challenges. Behind the statistics and development projects, there’s a vibrant country with creative youth, rich traditions and an admirable capacity to stand up, build and hope.

WE ARE WHAT WE EAT!



A Path Towards Rural Transformation in Burundi

https://www.nrecainternational.coop/rural-transformation-in-burundi/ 23 July 2025

By Nick Allen, Vice President, NRECA International

We are working hand-in-hand with Weza Power, a private electricity distribution company in Burundi, to plan and implement an ambitious electrification expansion plan across the whole country. Only 2 million out of Burundi's 14 million people have access to electricity, and service is concentrated in densely populated, urban areas. We are developing geospatial electrification expansion plans, investment plans, and distribution standards and operational guidelines to inform Weza Power how to expand electricity service to almost 70% of rural Burundi within the next decade.



As of 2024, Burundi continues to be designated as a Least Developed Country by the United Nations. The significance of helping a country shift its economic status from decades-long status quo is not new to us. We operate from a strong foundation using tested technology, tools and processes, and experience we have honed for more than six decades.

Power Shift

The U.S. government has pulled back its funding for global rural electrification programs, and we are adapting to continue fulfilling our mission. We are re-examining and redoubling our efforts to seek and support scalable, proven electrification solutions. The number of people without power access has not shifted significantly since I began my career in rural electrification in 2006 — more than 600 million people worldwide still lack electricity in rural Sub-Saharan Africa. And the final stretch to reach the "last mile" populations in this region remains the hardest to reach, and the costliest.

The complexities and often high costs of implementing rural electrification programs make it hard for governments to make the best decisions to achieve their electrification and economic goals. To address this, it is becoming increasingly more important for us to form new partnerships, adopt new work models and keep the communities we serve as our ultimate clients.

Our work in the early '70s carved a path towards rural transformation for the people in Bangladesh, Bolivia and the Philippines, driven primarily by the electric cooperative model. This has now been further refined in the last two decades working with African utilities and ministries to create implementable electrification plans, strategies and geospatial resources.

Shared Commitment for Sustainable Impact

We've built partnerships with utilities, national governments and rural communities to bring electricity to over 220 million people in 54 countries, because we believe access to power drives lasting change. We're excited to team up with Weza Power to help bring that same transformation to communities across Burundi.

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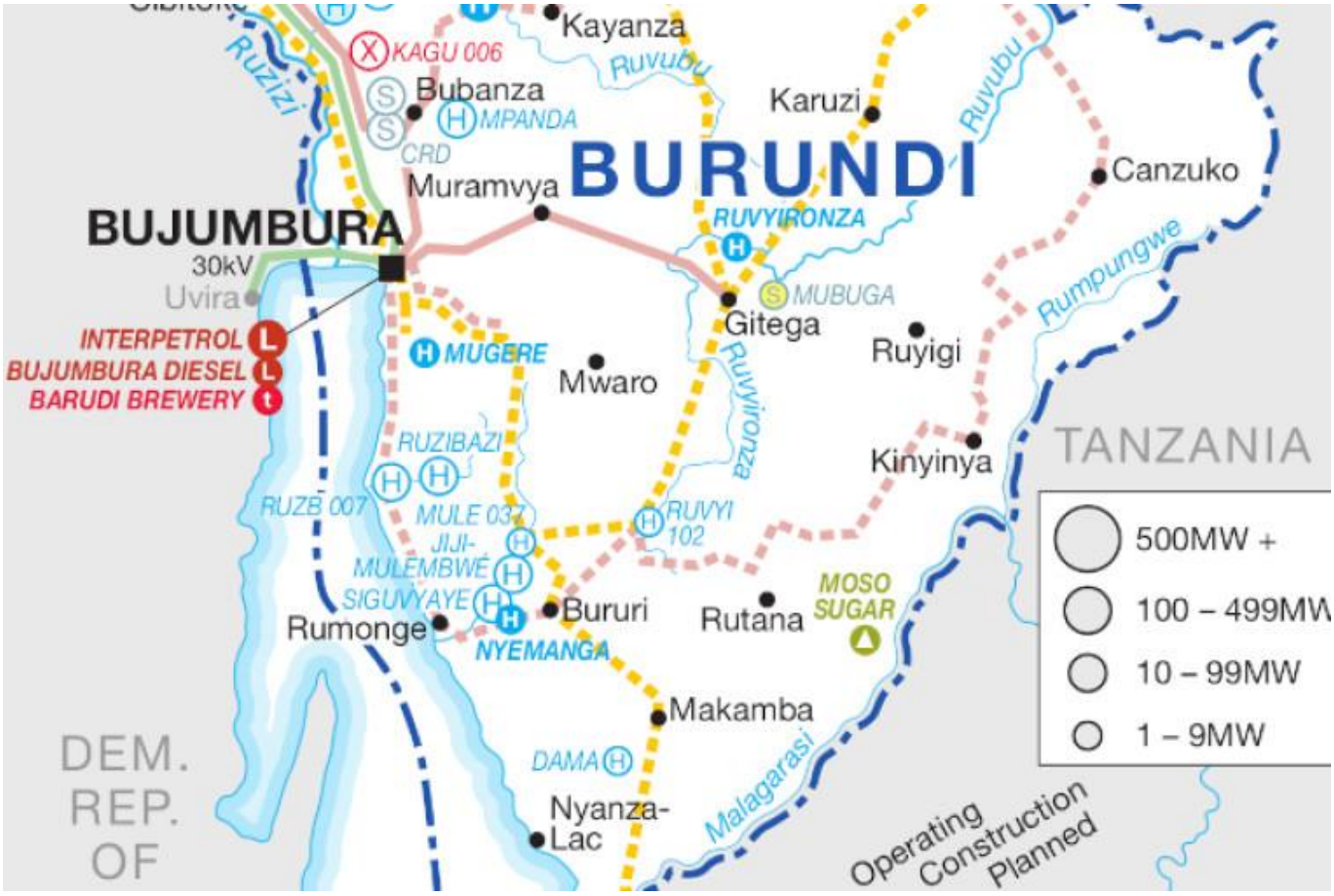
Nicholas Allen **Vice President | USA** nhallen@nreca-intl.org



Nicholas Allen is the Vice President overseeing NRECA International's electrification projects. Nick has worked for NRECA International for over 15 years as an electrification engineer, project manager and electrification expert on a series of projects in Senegal, DRC, Zimbabwe, Zambia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Uganda, Liberia, and Ghana.

Burundi: Access to Electricity Remains Low Despite Sharp Increase in Energy Production

https://www.ecofinagency.com/news-industry/3006-47478-burundi-access-to-electricity-remains-low-despite-sharp-increase-in-energy-production 30 June 2025



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- **Burundi triples electricity capacity in five years, reaching 166.29 MW in 2025.**
- **Jiji-Mulembwe hydropower complex aims to supply 15,000 households and 7,000 businesses.**
- **National access to electricity remains under 12%, highlighting persistent distribution challenges.**

Burundi has achieved unprecedented growth in electricity production capacity over the past five years, yet it remains among the world's least electrified nations. The stark gap between new generation capacity and actual household access was underscored on June 24, as President Évariste Ndayishimiye inaugurated the Jiji hydroelectric power plant, a flagship symbol of the country's energy ambitions and ongoing struggles.

President Ndayishimiye noted that Burundi's installed capacity has soared from 47.35 MW in 2020 to 166.29 MW in 2025, tripling within half a decade. The Jiji-Mulembwe hydropower complex alone will contribute 49.5 MW once both plants are operational—Jiji bringing 32.5 MW and Mulembwe 17 MW. However, authorities have not detailed how much of this capacity is already delivering electricity to consumers.

Financed with US$320 million from a coalition of partners—including the African Development Bank (AfDB), European Investment Bank (EIB), World Bank, and European Union (EU)—the Jiji-Mulembwe project is expected to supply 15,000 households, 7,000 businesses, and 1,700 industrial sites, generating approximately 235 GWh annually. *"It represents a fundamental lever for improving access to energy for*

our populations, industrialization, job creation and economic growth," emphasised Hawa Cisse Wagué, World Bank representative in Burundi.

Despite these impressive additions to capacity, Burundi's electricity access rate stood at just 11.6% in 2023, according to the World Bank. This figure illustrates a critical disconnect: while production is increasing, much of the population remains disconnected from the grid, particularly in rural areas where electrification rates are even lower.

Alongside the commissioning of new hydropower facilities, Burundi is implementing sweeping structural reforms. The electricity law passed in 2024 establishes an independent regulator to boost transparency and draw in investors. Reviewed by World Bank experts, the legislation also promotes private sector involvement to extend electricity access, particularly in rural communities. **To fully implement its electrification strategy, Burundi must secure close to US$3 billion in investment.**

A New Dawn for Electricity Access in Burundi?

https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/africacan/a-new-dawn-for-electricity-access-in-burundi 21 January 2025

Working on World Bank energy projects in Burundi and watching improved access to electricity unfold, has given me a sense of optimism about the future of the country. Needed reforms are starting to take shape, and I believe that with continued commitment and collaboration among the government, private sector, and development partners, if the right strategies are put in place, Burundi can harness the power of its energy sector to build a brighter and more prosperous future for its people.

In a context of the World Bank partnering with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and others to provide access to electricity to 300 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2030 – known as Mission 300, we have been closely watching some changes taking place in Burundi's power sector: New assets producing electricity are being commissioned; A new electricity law promises to reshape the power sector landscape; The willingness of the Government of Burundi to call for more private sector participation. For a country where only **12% of the population has access to electricity**, I think these changes are a much-needed catalyst for economic and social development.

As I've been following Burundi's progress, even if some challenges need to be addressed, it's clear that the country has taken a bold step forward with the ambitious target of providing universal electricity access by 2030. The government has also expressed interest in joining the National Energy Compact roadmap to accelerate the pace of electrification. However, this big goal needs to be supported by structural reforms – that are currently lacking – and strong government ownership.

Opportunities and challenges

The new electricity law, passed in March 2024, includes some major changes which need to be implemented but could have a lasting impact on the sector. Here are a few key points that stand out to me:

- **Independent Oversight**: The need for an independent regulatory authority to oversee the electricity sector has been emphasised. We believe this is a critical step in making the system more transparent and accountable, which should inspire investor confidence and protect consumers.
- **Private Sector Investment**: One of the most exciting aspects of this law is its encouragement of private sector involvement. By opening the door to private companies, the government is hoping to improve efficiency and expand access to electricity, especially in underserved areas like rural and remote communities. However, private sector participation should be aligned with least cost generation, transmission, and distribution plans.
- **Focus on Rural Electrification**: What really caught my attention is the law's specific focus on electrifying rural areas. This is where the real challenge lies. It's inspiring to see how projects like SOLEIL-Nyakiriza are already bringing decentralised electricity solutions to these areas. A subsidy fund FESEC is supporting private companies to provide access to off grid electricity to

70,000 households and to clean cooking solutions to 300,000 households. Also, 400 schools and 400 health centres are being electrified.

- But as promising as these changes are, we have also seen that there are a few challenges that need to be addressed if Burundi is to fully realise the benefits of these reforms.
- **Building Institutional Capacity**: The ability of regulatory authority is a crucial piece of the puzzle, but it will need to be equipped with the right resources and expertise to function effectively. I've seen firsthand how important it is for regulatory bodies to have the capacity to manage a growing sector. Without this, there's a risk that investor confidence could falter.
- **Financing the Future and Sustaining the Sector**: One of the most pressing issues is the need for financing. Burundi will need substantial investment—around US$3 billion—to meet its electrification targets. Securing that kind of funding isn't easy, but with the right policies and partnerships, the necessary capital could flow in. It also implies measures to ensure the financial sustainability of the energy sector. Adjusting electricity tariffs, introducing a social tariff for vulnerable populations, and making sure the sector is financially viable are all essential pieces of the puzzle.
- **Improving REGIDESO**: Another area that needs attention is REGIDESO, the state-owned utility. It's clear that REGIDESO's operational and financial challenges need to be addressed faster if it's going to play a key role in this transformation. I've seen progress with projects like the Jiji & Mulembwe Hydropower Project, but more reforms are needed to ensure that REGIDESO can effectively and sustainably manage the energy system.

The role of private sector participation

The growing role of the private sector will be critical in this transformation. I've seen how private companies, like Weza Power, Gigawatt and Hydroneo, are stepping up to bring not just capital but also expertise and innovation to the table.

One of the standout initiatives is the interim public-private partnership (PPP) agreement signed in December 2023 between the government and Anzana Electric Group. This partnership is allowing Weza Power to launch a pilot project that will connect 45,000 households, businesses, and industries over the next two years. It's an exciting move that will not only improve access to electricity but also introduce new technologies that could make the grid more efficient and reliable.

I find it inspiring that this collaboration will create new jobs and economic opportunities. The demand for skilled workers will grow as these projects move forward, and it's great to see the World Bank-funded ASCENT Burundi project supporting the development of the local workforce through the rehabilitation of the national training centre.

But we all know that for this to be successful, the reforms need to continue. REGIDESO has to become a more reliable partner for private investors, and the regulatory authority, AREEN, needs to stay strong and independent to ensure the sector functions as it should.

The road ahead won't be easy, but Burundi has the potential to reach it's ambitious energy goals and I'm excited to see where this journey takes the country—and the millions of Burundians who will benefit from these changes.

Burundi – Access to Electricity (12% of Population)

Approximately 12% of the population has access to electricity, primarily in urban areas, while the electrical grid remains limited. Moreover, Burundi imports a small amount of electricity from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, underscoring its energy vulnerability. Efforts to rehabilitate and expand the energy infrastructure have been initiated, aiming to enhance electricity access to 40% of the population by 2030. Overall, the country's low energy consumption correlates with its economic struggles, where agriculture dominates and most of the population lives below the poverty line.

Burundi electricity access for 2023 was 11.60%**, a** 1.3% increase **from 2022.**

Burundi Adult Literacy Rate

https://countryeconomy.com/demography/literacy-rate/burundi

Burundi - Literacy rate

Date	Adult literacy rate female	Adult literacy rate male	Adult literacy rate	Adult literacy rate 15-24 female	Adult literacy rate 15-24 male	Adult literacy rate 15-24
2022	69.44%	81.84%	75.54%	93.16%	93.97%	93.56%

Burundi Internet Coverage: Facts and figures

https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2025-burundi

The state of digital in Burundi in 2025

Here are **DataReportal**'s essential headlines for digital adoption and use in Burundi in 2025:

- A total of **8.04 million** cellular mobile connections were active in Burundi in early 2025, with this figure equivalent to **56.6 percent** of the total population. However, note that some of these connections may only include services such as voice and SMS, and some may *not* include access to the internet.

- There were **1.78 million** individuals using the internet in Burundi at the start of 2025, when online penetration stood at **12.5 percent**.

- Burundi was home to **1.09 million** social media user identities in January 2025, equating to **7.7 percent** of the total population.

WorldData.info

https://www.worlddata.info/africa/burundi/telecommunication.php#

Burundi is lagging behind in the expansion of broadband internet connections. Around 11 percent of all residents have access to the internet. Around 0 percent have their own fast internet connection, which is at least faster than the former ISDN (more than 256 kbit/s). All fixed connections via DSL, cable or satellite were counted here, but not those connected to the internet via mobile communications.

Burundi – Infrastructure Investment



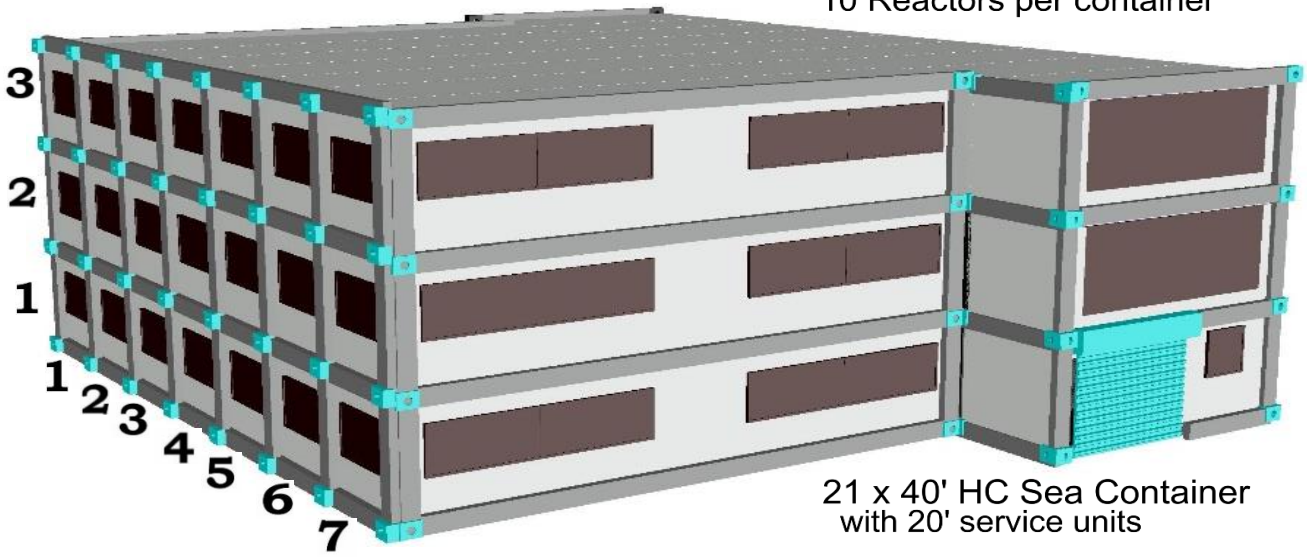
Now add <u>Fission Hydrogen and Water</u> to the Equation!

Firstly, we qualify the availability of this technology – proof of concept is yet to be verified.

NATURALLY PERFECT WATER

WATER HYDROGEN REACTORS

10 Reactors per container

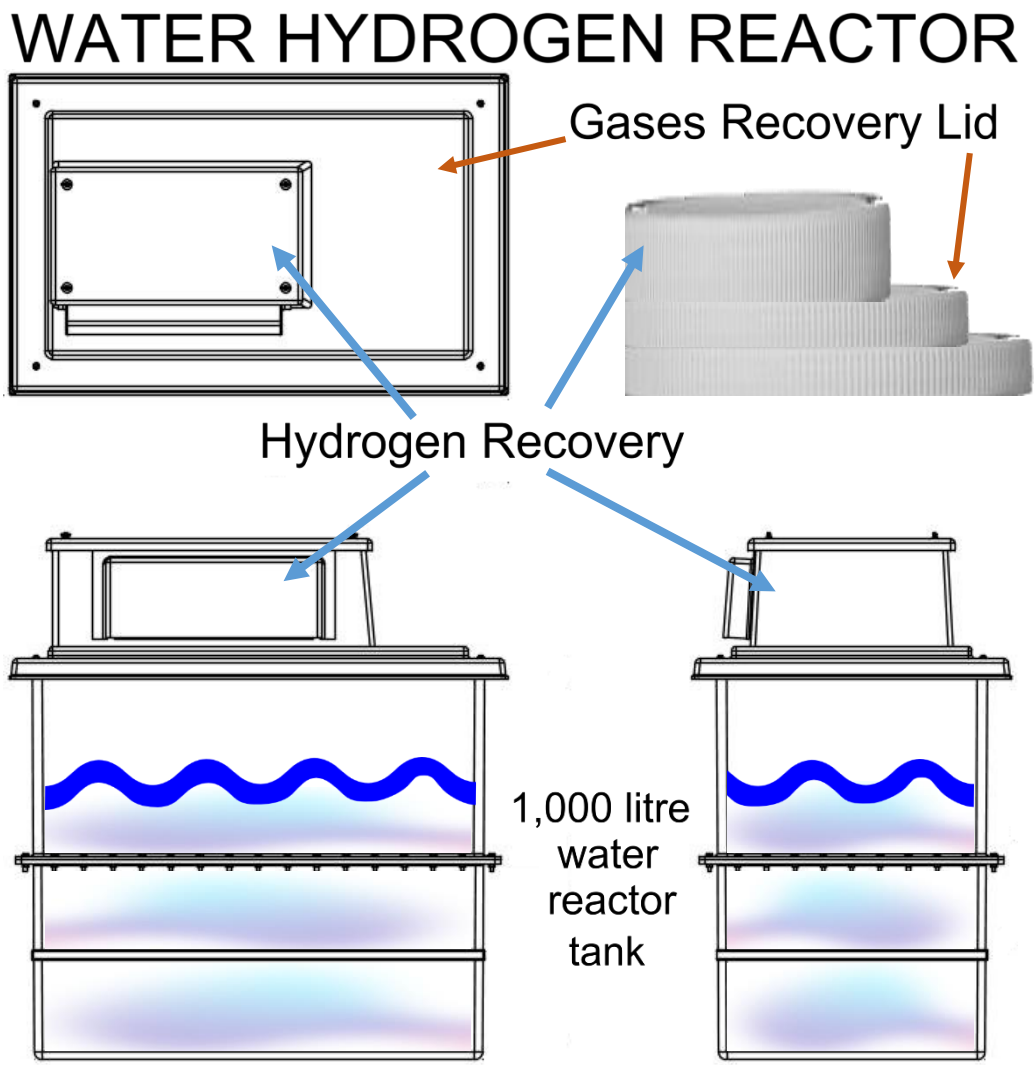


21 x 40' HC Sea Container
with 20' service units

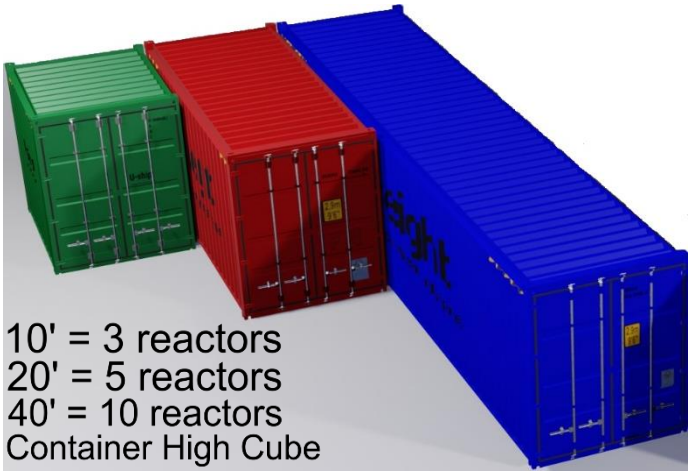
REACTOR CONTAINERS **21 sea containers – 210 reactors**	High Cube 40’	21 x 40’	21 x 40’	Per anm
Reactor capacity is $1m^3$ – no. within	10	210	210	gigalitre
Grade A: Dirty – polluted or seawater processing minutes required per m^3 5’	per day $2{,}000m^3$	per day $42{,}000m^3$	per anm $15{,}330{,}000m^3$	15.330
Grade B: Medium processing minutes required per m^3 4’	$3{,}000m^3$	$63{,}000m^3$	$22{,}995{,}000m^3$	22.995
Grade C: Better processing minutes required per m^3 3’	$4{,}000m^3$	$84{,}000m^3$	$30{,}660{,}000m^3$	30.660

Water Renewal settings incorporate around 50 variables and options:

Grade A: Dirty – polluted		Heavily polluted
		Pristine clean / mineral 350 ppm±
Grade A: Dirty – seawater		Salt laden water
		Pristine clean / mineral 350 ppm±
Grade A: Dirty – seawater		Salt laden water
		Hydrogen
Grade B: Medium		Generally brackish
		Pristine clean / mineral 350 ppm±
Grade C: Better		Not in a potable state
		Pristine clean / mineral 350 ppm±



From 1 centimetre of rising water 3,600 litres to 36,000 litres of hydrogen may be recovered per hour. That is before pressurisation, consider 22,000 litres is captured per hour being the equivalent of 2 kilograms of hydrogen. When used as part of a fuel cell, 1 kilograms of hydrogen can produce up to 23 kWh of electrical energy. Thus one Water Hydrogen Reactor may release around 2 kilograms of hydrogen per hour enabling a fuel cell to deliver up to 46 kWh of electrical energy per hour.

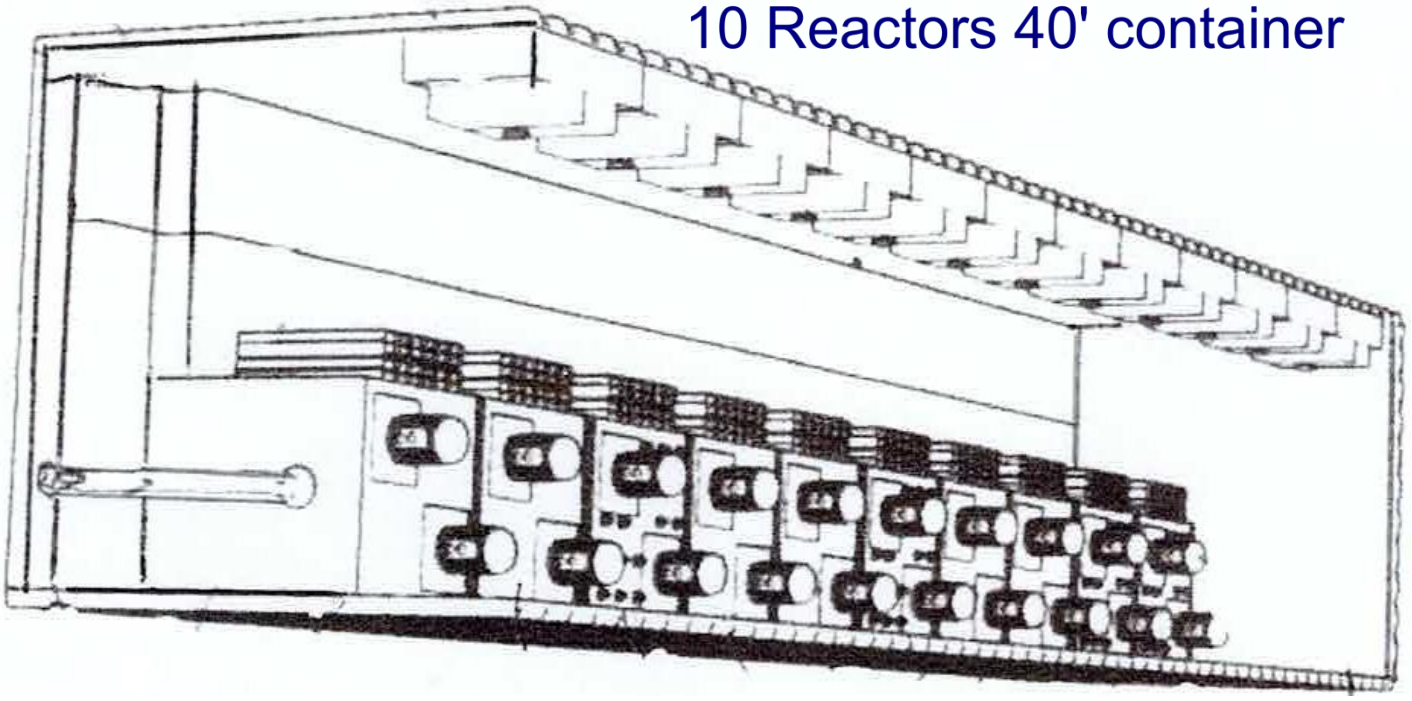


Thus the potential power supply could be:
10’ = 3 * 46 kWh per hour being 138 kWh
20’ = 5 * 46 kWh per hour being 230 kWh
40’ = 10 * 46 kWh per hour being 460 kWh
And the city configuration being:
112 * 40’ containers delivering through
1,120 reactors * 46 kWh per hour 51,520 kWh

1 gigalitre is equal to **1,000,000 cubic metres**
1 gigalitre = **400** Olympic Size Swimming Pools

FISSION HYDROGEN & WATER

10 Reactors 40' container



The hydrogen is produced at 1 bar above Nm3, collected into a low-pressure storage tank, then pressurised into a 350 or 700 Bar large storage tank, ready for use. At this point it is ready to provide Hydrogen to fuel Jenbacher J420 engines driving 2,000 KW generators, these can be lined up in any number, or another option is to use Fuel Cells to produce the electricity required. The Cold Fission Hydrogen producing Generators, require 20- 30% of the Hydrogen gas produced to drive the Hydrogen producing equipment, Hydrogen Producing Hydrogen, how green can you get! The remaining 70% is to provide free electricity to drive the Desalination, Sewage water renewal plants, or produce enough purified water for a city of a million people. This technology is totally green.

The difference between **Energy Hungry Electrolysis System**s is that electrolysis uses High tempritures of 700 to 1,000 degrees C and High Pressure of 120 to 200 Bar of pressure to separate the Hydrogen and Oxygen.

COLD FISSION Technology requires only 1 Bar of pressure and around 30 degrees C of temperature. COLD FISSION destroys the electrons of the Oxygen water which releases the two (H1) atoms, this happens many thousands of times per second in the H2O Fission Reaction Chambers, Cold Fission require only 10% of the energy required by Electrolysis. Cold Fission Reactions, Hydrogen Production from electron destruction.

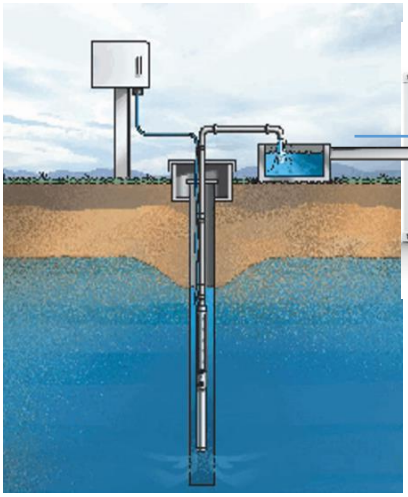
FISSION WATER

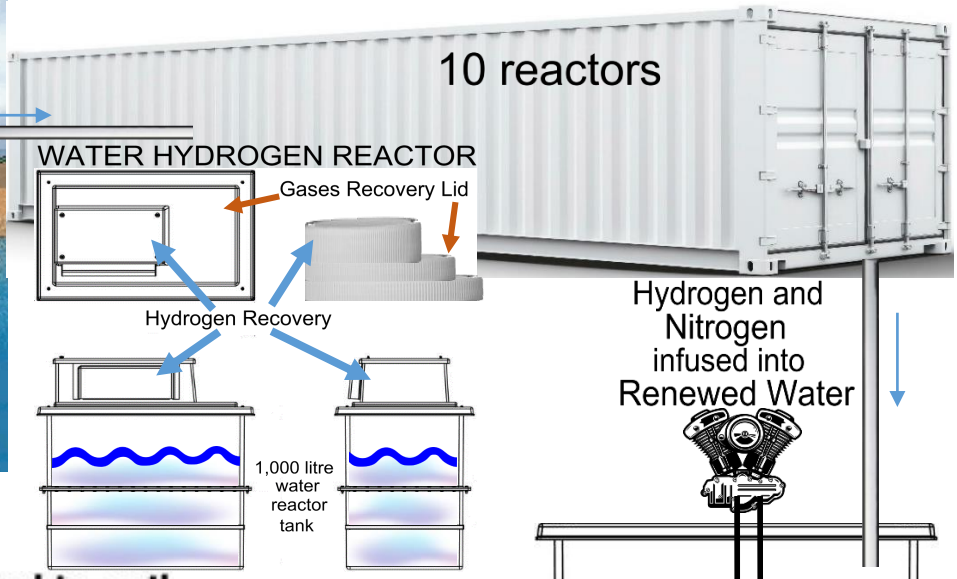
IS

"NATURALLY PERFECT WATER"

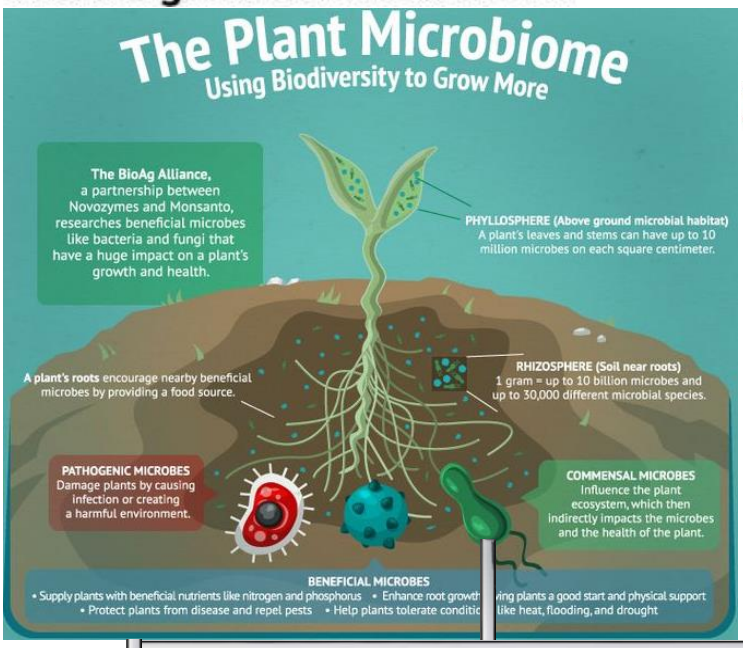
Fission Fertiliser

Fission Water infused with Fission Fertiliser





Microorganisms found in soil



Fission Fertilised Water







NATURALLY PERFECT WATER

"COLD FISSION" WATER REACTORS PRODUCING GREEN HYDROGEN (H^2), BY DESTROYING OXYGEN (O) ELECTRONS, H^2O TECHNOLOGY – Patent app: 2024902228 – 17 July 2024

When applying the various 57 claims outlined in the patent of 93 pages and 25,118 words, patent lodged 12 July 2024, we have more than 10 key inventions to apply and as further variables in the applications and conditions are embraced, the possibilities may be considered to be greater than perceived. The claims are summarised as follows:

57 claims with 10+ inventions. Combinations and variations are endless:-

1. Producing Hydrogen on site, on demand on site, and it is also portable.
2. Desalinations sea water is without filtering membranes, heat, pressure and chemicals.
3. Ozone generation for extreme saturation is achieved without chemical inputs.
4. Ozone is not required for hydrogen gas production.
5. Cold Fission reactions destroy electrons of all atomic elements which is an essential attribute of the system.
6. Cold Fission Reactors do not require backwash – there is no brine or waste to dispose of.
7. Cold Fission Reactors desalinate salt without the need for backwashing toxic salt brine back into the sea, ocean or elsewhere.
8. Cold Fission Reactors desalinate sea water without the use of costly reverse osmosis systems and without membranes as well as without releasing toxic chemicals.
9. Cold Fission Reactions can breakdown and reduce the radiation of Gross Alpha, Gross Beta, Radon 222 (RN), Lead (Pb), Cadmium (Cd), Copper (Cu), Aluminium (AL), Carbon (C), Boron (B), Female Hormone Estradiol (C18H24O02), Ethinyl Estradiol (C20H24O2), Oxygen(O) whilst releasing large numbers of indestructible Hydrogen (H2) atoms.
10. Cold Fission Reactions breakdown molecular structures of most gases or fluids (including oil or oil based fuel which contains destructible Carbons) whilst leaving both indestructible hydrogen (H2) and mineral count at 350 to 354, which is perfect for potable water.
11. Cold Fission Reactions will reduce or destroy – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Viruses, Bacteria, etc.
12. The Hydrogen Producing "Cold Fission Reaction" requires 80% less energy to produce massive amounts of Hydrogen H2 Gas than an electrolysis heating, pressurised system, by dividing and breaking the Oxygen (O) electrons that hold the Hydrogen (H1) atoms, and by destroying the single shared destructible Oxygen (O) electron holding them together, no heat or pressure is required.
13. Cold Fission Reaction recycles Ozone, etc.
14. The system requires no air pumps and only has two moving parts, which is explosion proof, vacuum creating variable speed electric turbine motors.
15. Plant energy neutral Hydrogen producing hydrogen (Hydrogen gas powered engines) using Cold Fission Hydrogen process.
16. 10% of the containerised building can be used for Hydrogen (H2) gas production utilising 90% of the containerised building for desalination and water purification this will guarantee an energy neutral plant.
17. The Hydrogen (H2) gas can be produced on demand within 5 minutes of startup, on site when needed in any quantity, and its transportable shipping containers housings can be bolted together into container buildings, in almost any location in just hours.
18. The Cold Fission Reactor System does not create irradiated water or gases, all or any water or gases leaving this Reactor System do not contain radiation, and the water always remains potable.
19. The Cold Fission Reactor System has up to 50 different settings, so it is always capable of producing the reactions required, once set.

PROVE THAT THE PRODUCT DOES WHAT YOU SAY IT CAN DO:

12 April 2022 was the date when a pair had their first appreciation of nearing their completion of their personal Feeling Healing. This heralds the date when the first people on Earth considered that their personal healing of what they had personally taken on of the Rebellion and Default is achievable. It is this pair that through their personal experience and journey are now able to reveal how we can heal ourselves.

Further, Samantha in England commenced her healing in 2013 and is now close to completion of her personal healing also. Living on Earth in a Celestial soul condition is possible for all.

This self-healing is the achieving of a soul condition state equivalent to that which we all are in at the moment prior to our conception. From the moment of conception on we are absorbing the errors and injuries of our parents and carers continually through to the time we are six years of age when our indwelling spirit arrives. It is this, our Childhood Suppression, that we are to heal.

While we are mind-centric, we are literally frozen into the retarded condition of one or the other of our parents. We cannot progress beyond their condition without embracing our feelings and longing for the truth that our feelings are drawing our attention to.

PROVE THAT YOU CAN SELL THE PRODUCT AT THE PRICE YOU SAY YOU CAN:

The process of Feeling Healing, and with Divine Love, then Soul Healing, is free to all of humanity. It is a way of living. It is not a religion, there is no controlling hierarchy, dogmas, creeds, cannon laws, sacraments, rituals, special clothing and / or books. There is nothing to join and be subjected to. The revelations are free to all. It is The New Way, a way of living life through our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth. Truth IS Love! This is a freeing way of life!

PROVE THAT YOU CAN PRODUCE THE PRODUCT AT THE COST YOU SAY YOU CAN:

For those who love to embrace all the details, then these revelations will take some considerable time to research, study and embrace. To some it may seem all so very obvious. And there will be those who are in between these categories. Books written revealing these understandings will have their typical costs. Internet sources are free to all. Formal education programs may have delivery costs in the normal fashion of most education.

PROVE THAT YOU OWN THE TECHNOLOGY:

Copy right may apply to material and publications principally to preserve the integrity of the writings. Plagiarism is welcome as long as the integrity of the original writings remains intact. There are presently more than 70,000 pages of material – 21 million words!



EMOTIONAL NEGLECT



KIDS in families with emotional neglect will blame self in order to PRESERVE the PARENT

o o o

EMOTIONAL NEGLECT can also occur when an attuned parent isn't able to EMOTIONALLY 'FIND' a particularly unique child.



CHRONIC SHAME

can develop when a child interprets their distress in aloneness -AS- proof something is wrong with THEM.



CHILDREN with too much shame learn to **NUMB** all emotion

HOWEVER



EMOTIONS are a COMPASS FOR LIVING

WE NEED THEM!



EMOTIONS EXIST IN THE BODY

EVEN IF A PERSON HAS SHUTDOWN AWARENESS OF THEM.

EXPERIENTIAL THERAPY

Includes a focus on bringing awareness to bodily sense of emotion.

INHIBITORY *emotions* include
- SHAME
- GUILT
- ANXIETY

THESE SERVE TO AVOID

CORE EMOTIONS

7 CORE EMOTIONS
- SADNESS
- ANGER
- FEAR
- DISGUST
- JOY
- EXCITEMENT
- AROUSAL

FROM HILARY JACOBS HENDEL ON MENTAL HEALTH HAPPY HOUR

DOODLE BY @LINDSAYBRAMAN

How is it for you if you are Truly Honest with Yourself?



♥ **You truly love your children, devoting yourself to them, wanting nothing more than for them to grow up and be as they want to be?**



♥ **You believe you truly love your children, believing you are devoted to them, wanting them to be as you want them to be?**

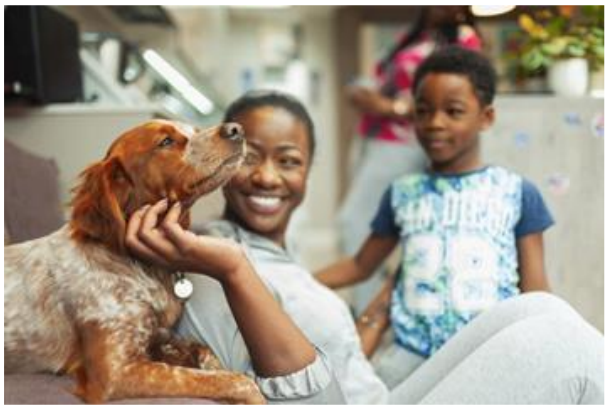


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♥ **You love your child more than you love your pet?**



♥ **You love your pet as much as your child, treating it as if it is another child?**



♥ **You love your pet more than your child?**

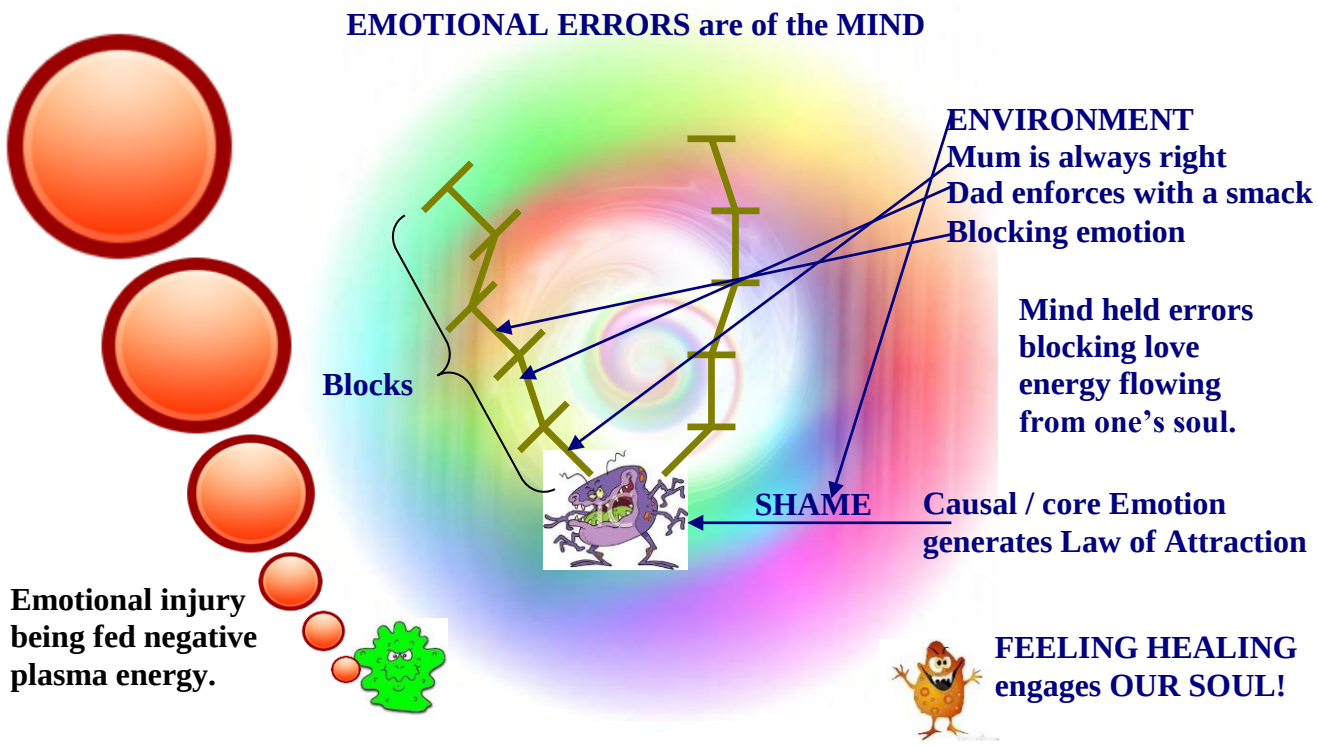
By living true to ourselves, true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.
~~~~~~

LAYERS upon LAYERS are to be healed through longing for the TRUTH!



To the extent that parents have healed themselves prior to conceiving a child, that child will now be free of those imposts of the Rebellion and Default through parents' Healing.

Everyone will still be born into the Rebellion up until the Avonal Age actually starts. People are currently being born into the Rebellion which is going through the initial stages leading up to its complete end, but that doesn't affect new people being conceived by their rebellious parents. And even during the Avonal Age, people conceived and born to 'mind-parents', rather than 'feeling-parents' who will be doing their Healing or having Healed it, will still come completely into the Rebellion and Default. The Rebellion and Default will be modified compared to how it is now because of the Avonal influence, but still everyone refusing to embrace the Avonal's Truth and so The New Way by doing their Healing, will still become wholly of the Rebellion and Default.



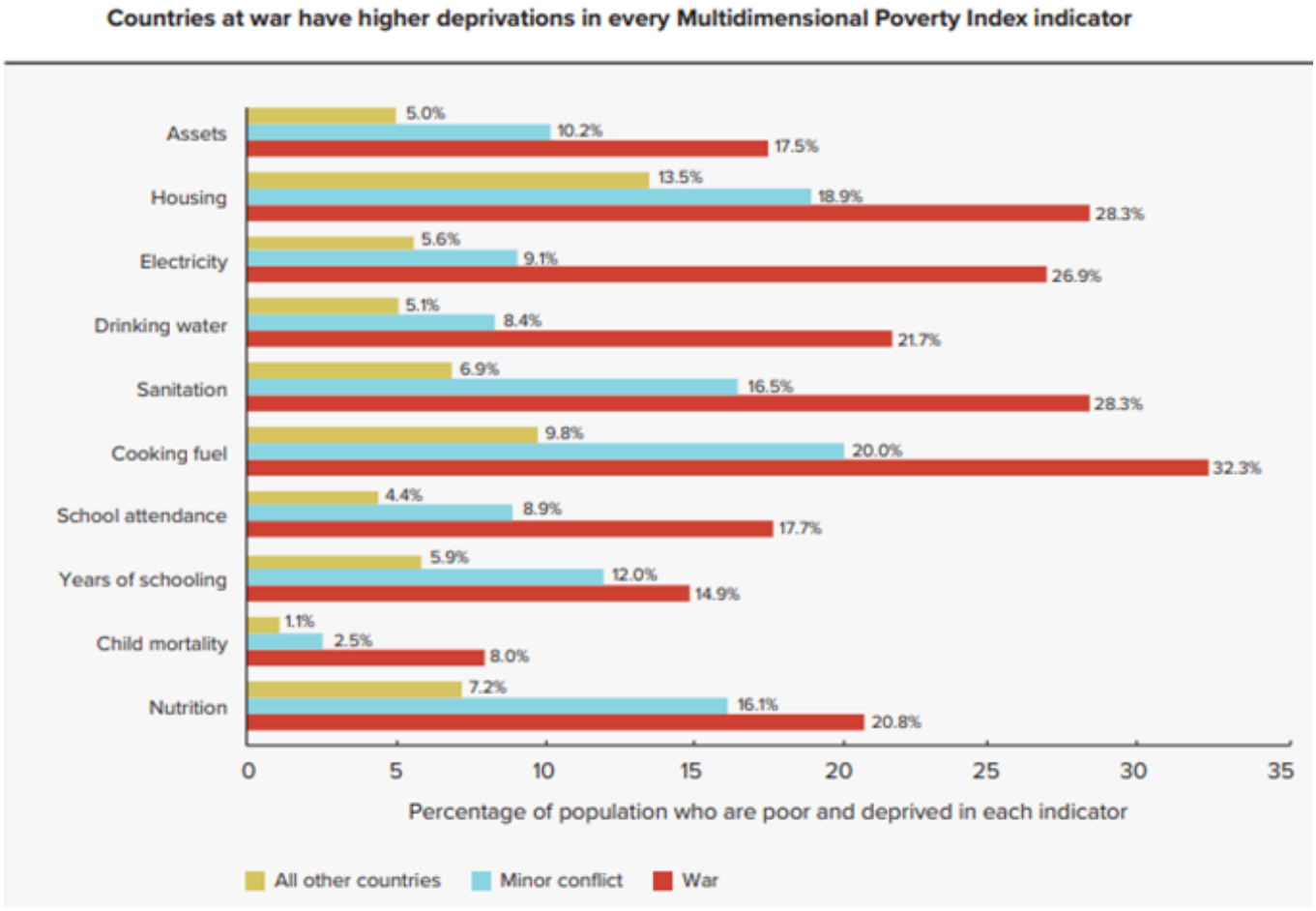
The difference is to be found in the education system!

Violence is never Justified

Childhood Suppression is the elephant in the room!

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	**Rate of Unemployment**	**Rate of Poverty**	**Happiness Rate "Life is OK"**	**Rate of Criminality**
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. **Jesus 25 December 1915**



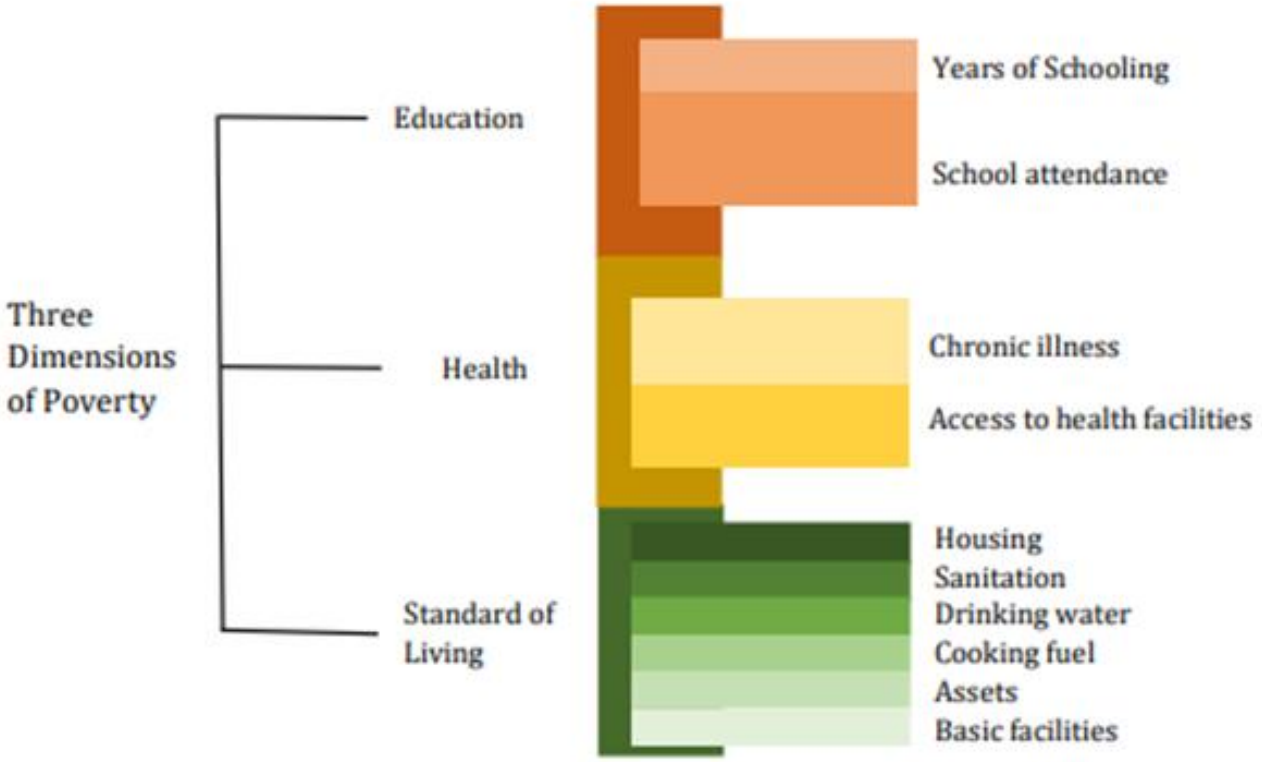
WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income							
Country	**Population**	**MoC**	**Average Life Expectancy**	**Human Development Index**	**Happiness Index**	**Education Index**	**Per Capita Income PPP 2021**
Belgium	**11,600,000**	**410**	**82.2**	**0.931**		**0.902**	**$54,000**
France	**65,300,000**	**310**	**83.1**	**0.901**	**6.7**	**0.817**	**49,500**
Germany	**84,000,000**	**400**	**81.9**	**0.947**	**7.2**	**0.943**	**57,000**
Italy	**60,500,000**	**380**	**84.0**	**0.892**	**6.5**	**0.793**	**43,400**
Europe Union	**446,156,000**	**380**	**80.8**	**0.897**	**6.7**	**0.858**	**$48,157**
Burundi	**14,400,000**	140	63.7	0.433	3.8	0.417	835
Rwanda	14,500,000	70	70.0	0.543	3.4	0.458	2,460
Uganda	50,500,000	90	64.4	0.544	4.6	0.523	2,700
Kenya	53,800,000	180	67.5	0.601	4.6	0.534	5,300
South Sudan	11,200,000	140	58.7	0.433		0.307	825
Africa whole of	**1,239,500,000**	**190**	**65.2**	**0.555**	**4.6**	**0.480**	**US$5,931**
400s	**22**	**405**	**82.2**	**0.924**	**7.1**	**.890**	**US$63,032**
300s	**71**	**343**	**77.2**	**0.794**	**6.1**	**.741**	**US$30,154**
200s	**50**	**251**	**72.7**	**0.676**	**5.3**	**.610**	**US$16,560**
High 100s	**38**	**174**	**70.5**	**0.659**	**5.0**	**.600**	**US$12,516**
Low 100s	**21**	**119**	**67.1**	**0.587**	**4.6**	**.501**	**US$7,081**
Below 100	**14**	**74**	**65.3**	**0.565**	**4.4**	**.501**	**US$6,377**
WORLD	**216**	**220**	**73.3**				**US$17,110**

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

https://ophi.org.uk/media/46018/download
Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)
Oxford Department of International Development
Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford
www.ophi.org.uk

Structure of the National MPI





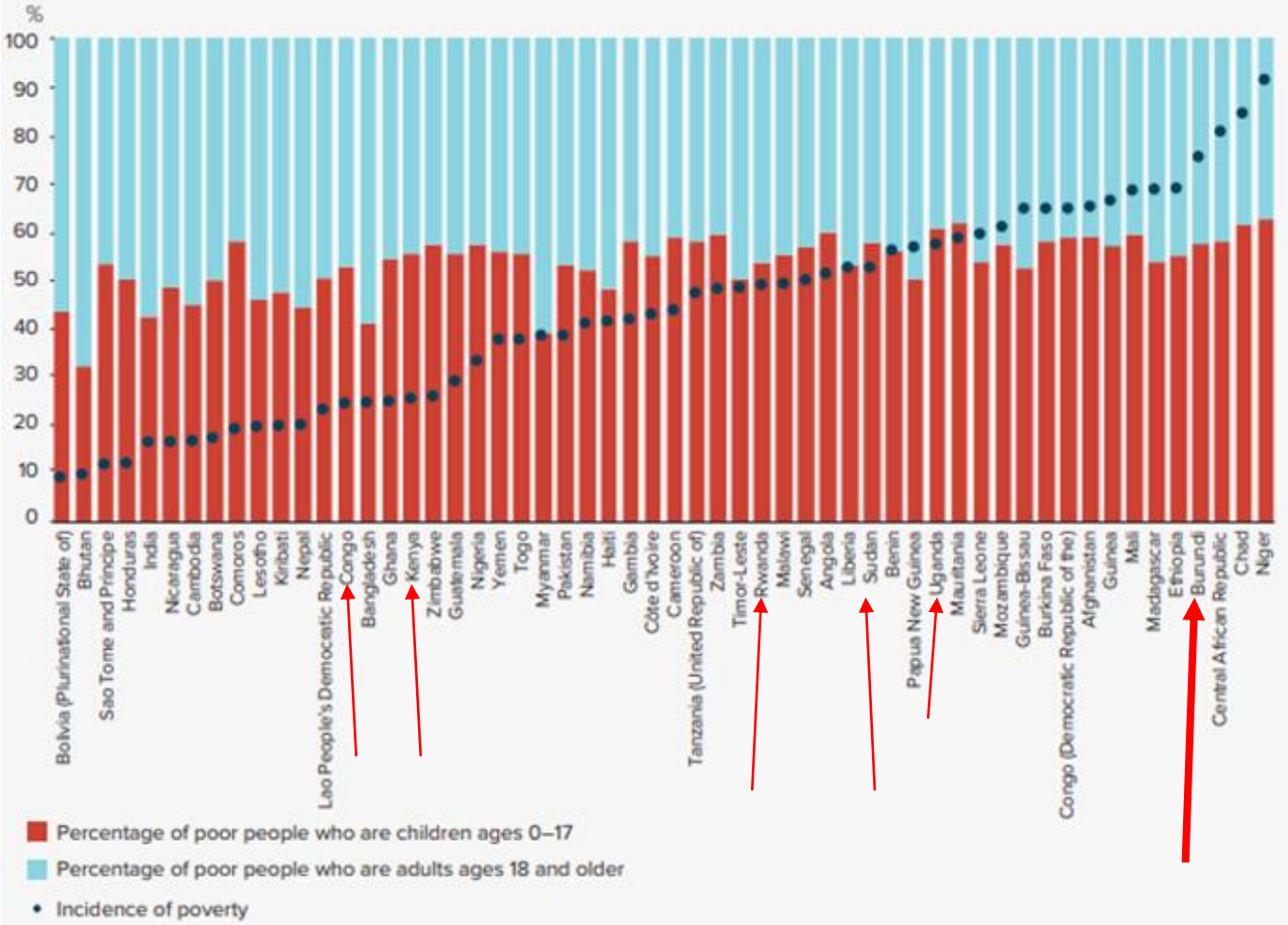
Multidimensional Poverty Index in Burundi
OPHI Country Briefing 2024: Burundi

https://ophi.org.uk/
https://ophi.org.uk/ophi-publications
https://ophi.org.uk › media › download (Burundi)

Table 1. Global MPI in Burundi

Area	*MPI*	*H*	*A*	Vulnerable	Severe Poverty	Population Share
National	0.409	75.1%	54.4%	15.8%	46.1%	100.0%
Urban	0.141	29.8%	47.2%	28.7%	12.7%	10.9%
Rural	0.442	80.7%	54.8%	14.2%	50.2%	89.1%

Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2023a,b) based on DHS year 2016-2017.



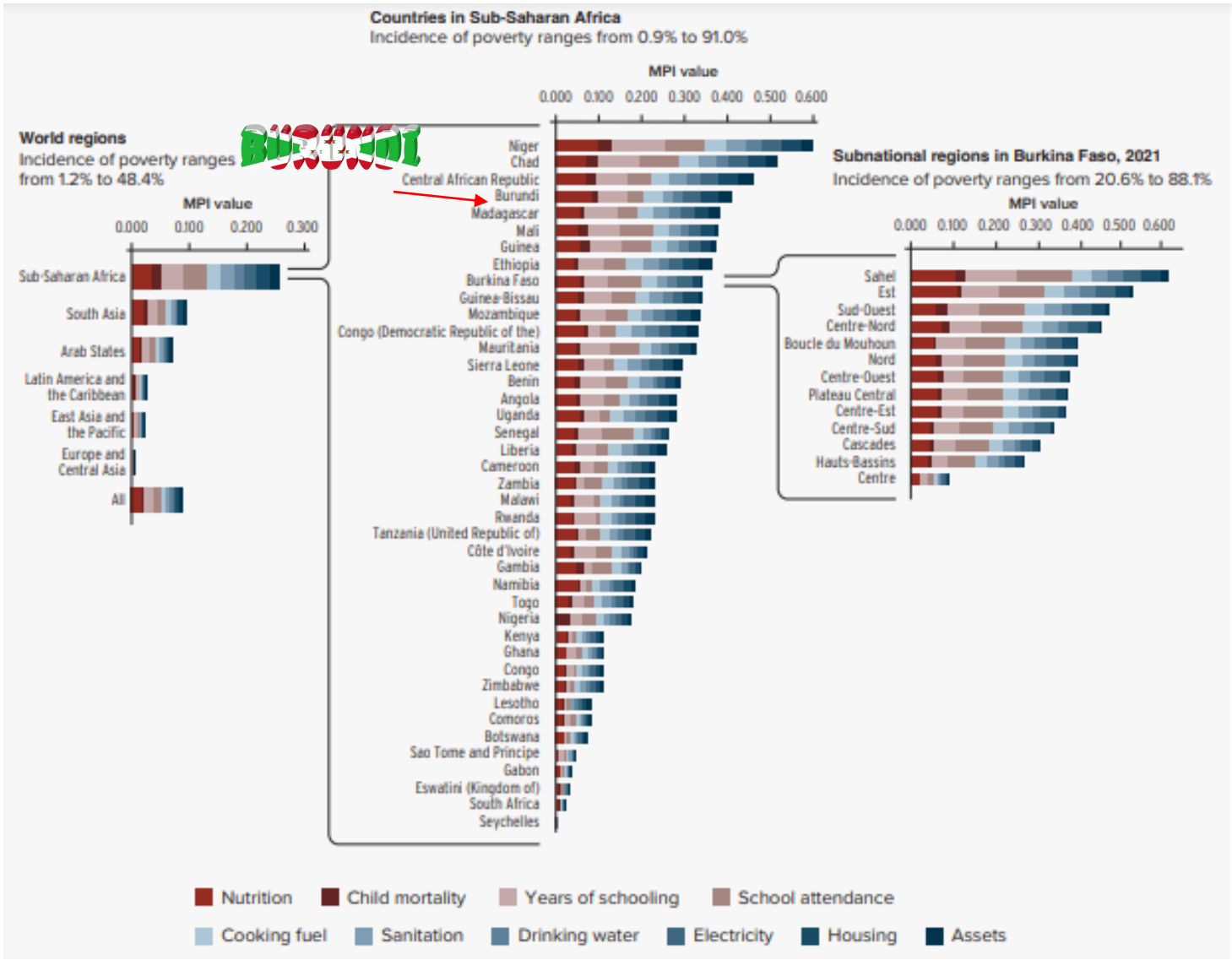


Figure 2. Headcount Ratios by Poverty Measures

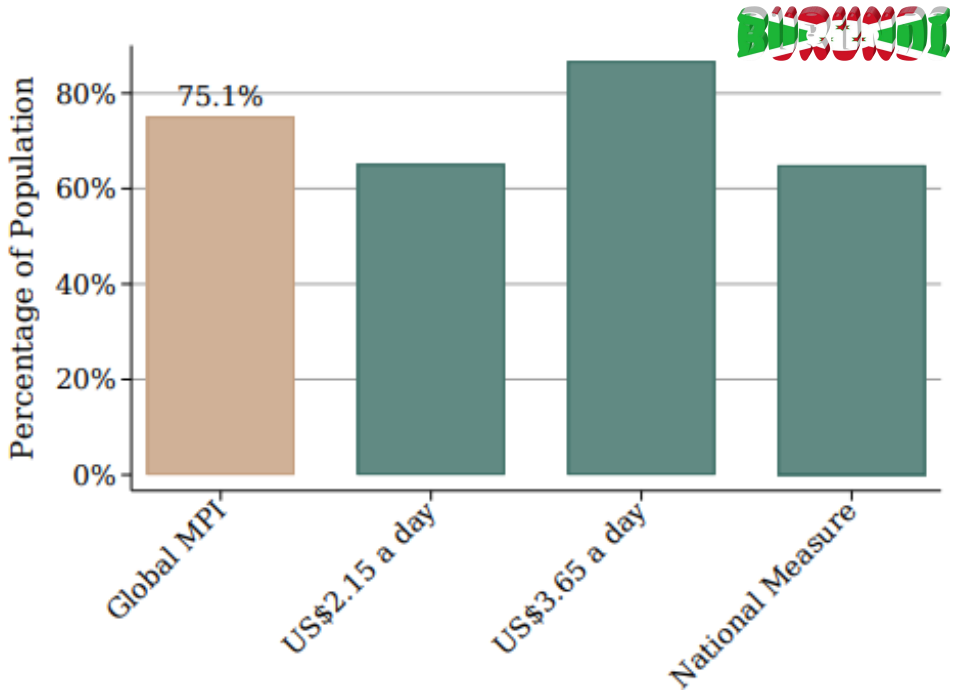


Figure 3. Headcount Ratios for Global MPI, Severe Poverty and $2.15/day

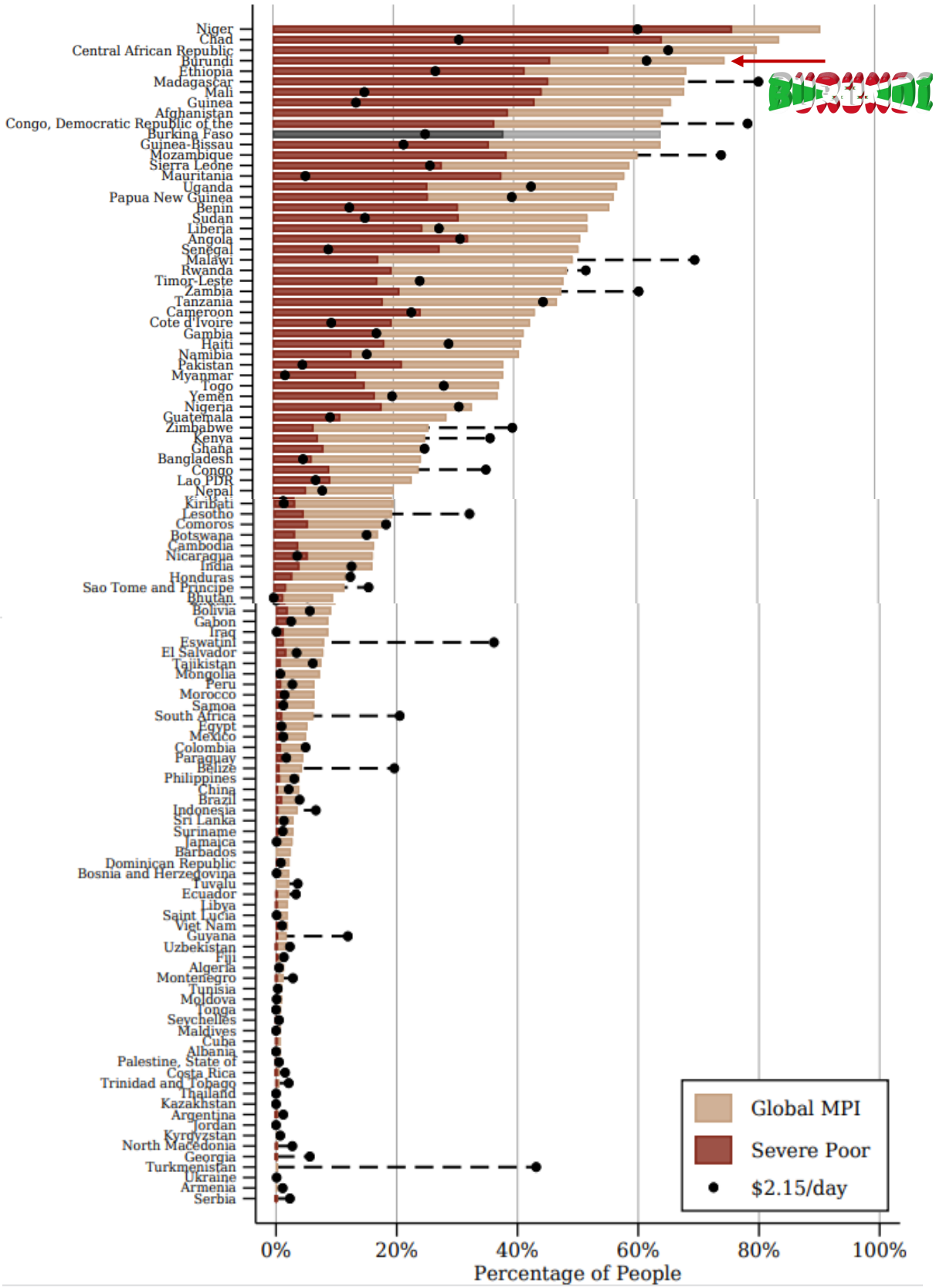


Figure 6. Censored Headcount Ratios

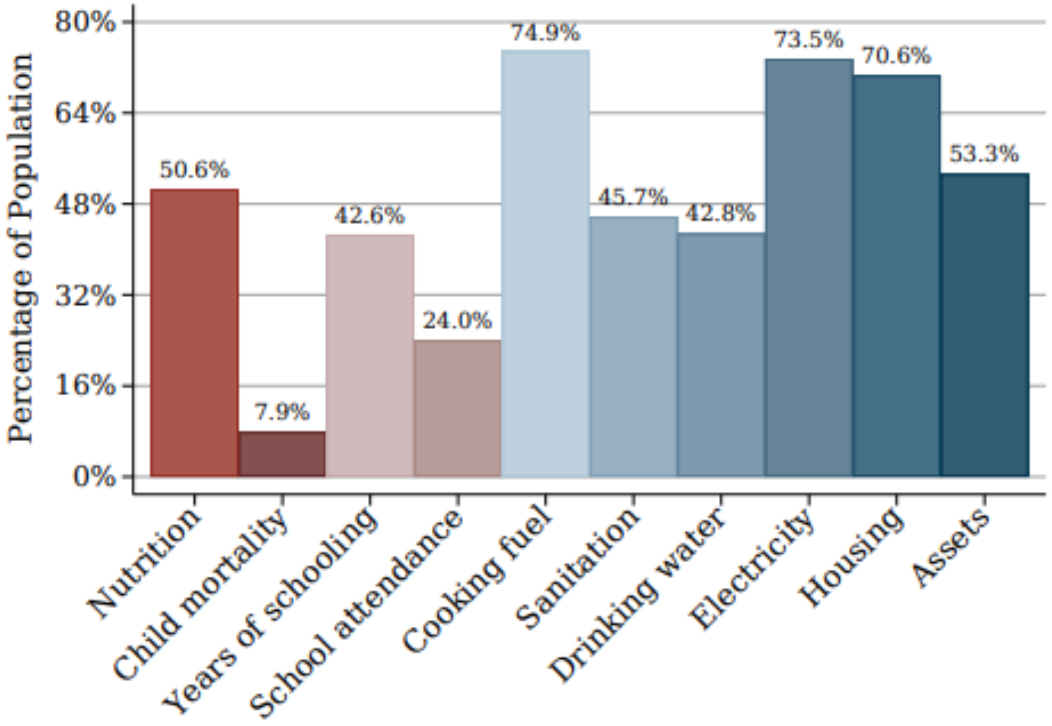


Figure 8. Indicator Contribution to Overall Poverty by Area

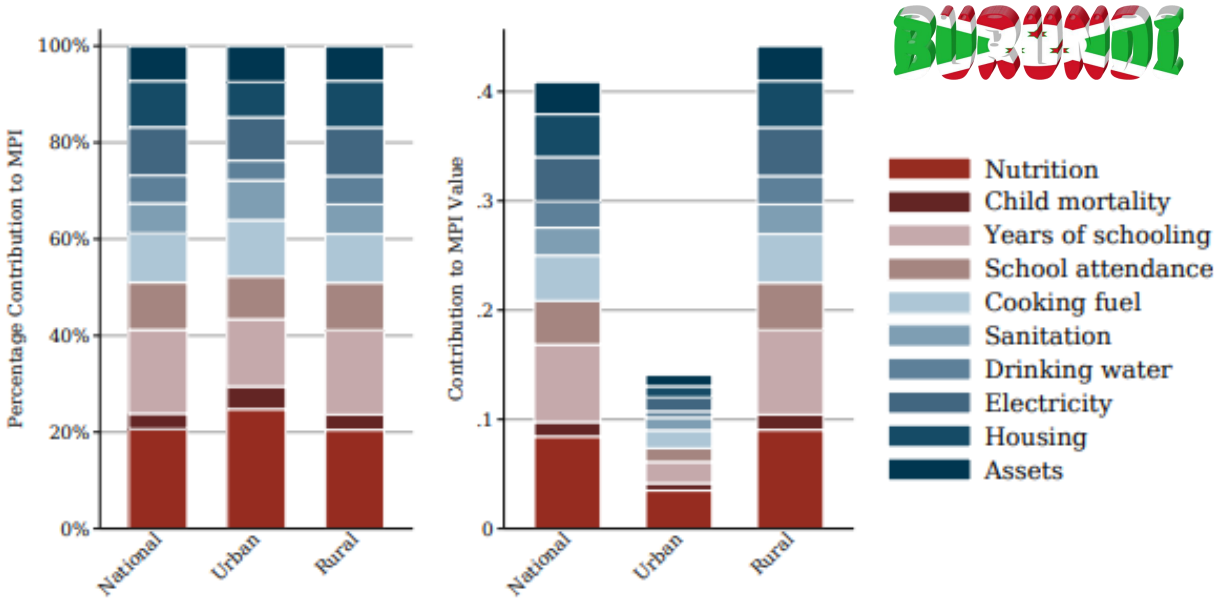


Table 2. Global MPI in Burundi by Subnational Region

Region	MPI	*H*	*A*	Vulnerable	Severe Poverty	Population Share
Bubanza	0.442	78.6%	56.2%	14.8%	52.5%	4.9%
Bujumbura Mairie	0.114	24.3%	46.8%	29.7%	9.6%	6.2%
Bujumbura Rural	0.343	69.1%	49.6%	21.6%	33.7%	6.1%
Bururi	0.290	60.4%	48.0%	26.5%	22.8%	3.3%
Cankuzo	0.461	81.8%	56.4%	12.9%	55.4%	3.0%
Cibitoke	0.428	77.5%	55.2%	16.2%	49.2%	5.9%
Gitega	0.393	76.0%	51.8%	17.2%	41.7%	7.8%
Karusi	0.465	82.7%	56.2%	14.0%	54.7%	5.2%
Kayanza	0.417	78.0%	53.5%	15.2%	45.7%	7.2%
Kirundo	0.543	90.1%	60.3%	8.7%	68.0%	7.2%
Makamba	0.384	74.1%	51.8%	15.4%	41.0%	6.0%
Muramvya	0.367	77.5%	47.4%	13.5%	29.4%	3.6%
Muyinga	0.533	89.4%	59.6%	7.2%	67.0%	7.5%
Mwaro	0.332	68.1%	48.8%	23.5%	31.6%	3.2%
Ngozi	0.471	82.5%	57.1%	12.4%	56.1%	7.9%
Rumonge	0.384	73.8%	52.0%	14.7%	43.5%	5.6%
Rutana	0.407	73.8%	55.2%	17.6%	45.4%	4.4%
Ruyigi	0.462	83.0%	55.7%	11.9%	56.0%	5.1%

Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2023b) based on DHS year 2016-2017.

Figure 9. Mapping MPI Value by Subnational Region

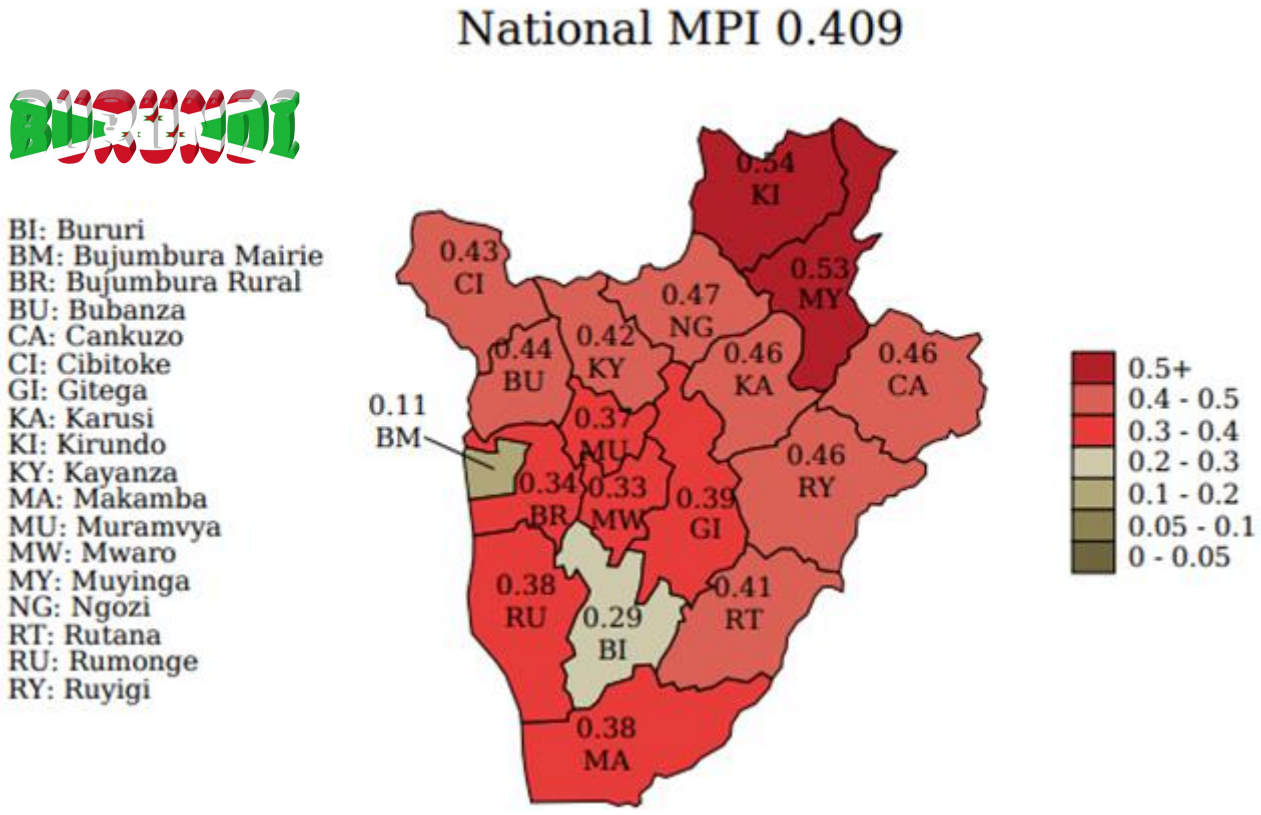
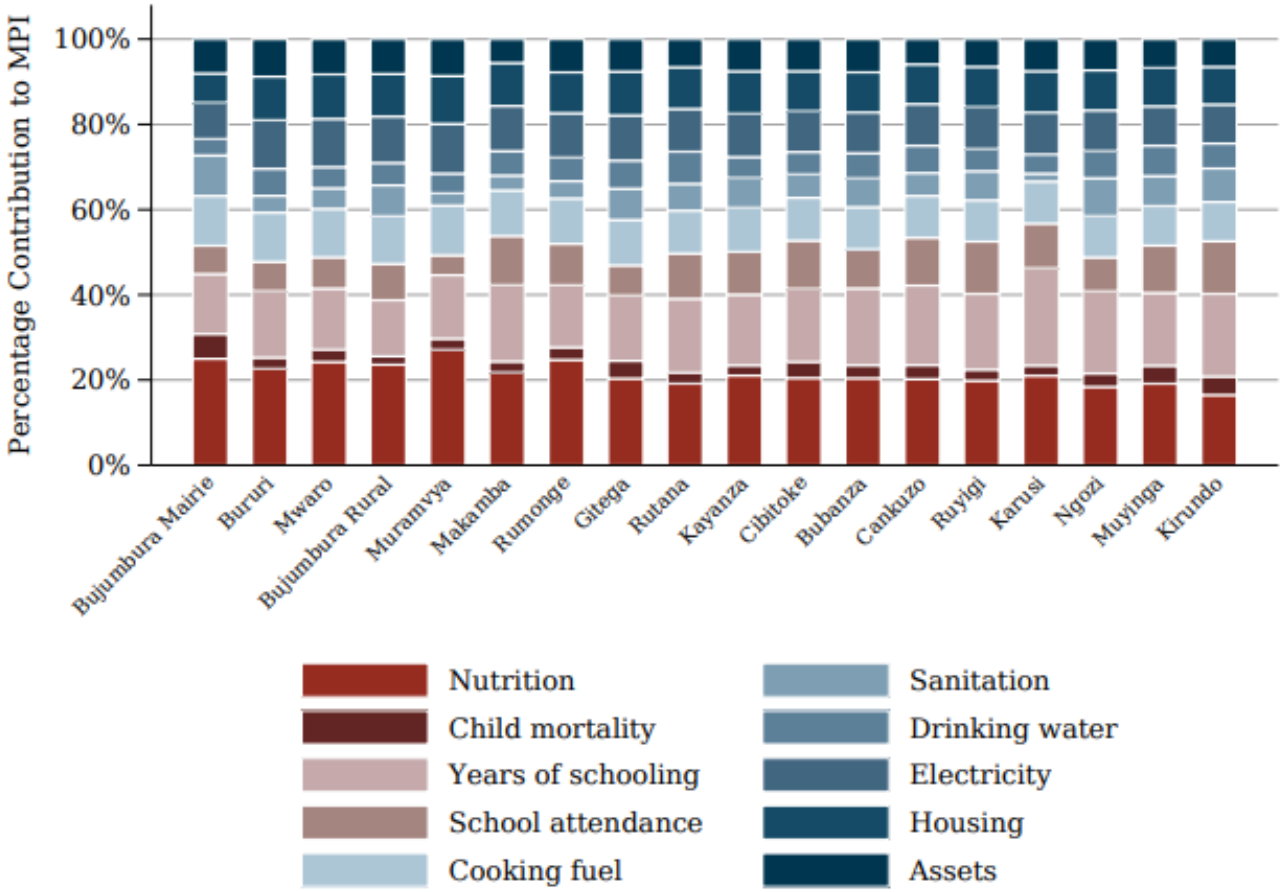




Figure 10. Indicator Contribution to Global MPI of Subnational Regions



UNICEF Burundi Country Office Annual Report 2023

https://www.unicef.org/media/154686/file/Burundi-2023-COAR.pdf

Burundi

With a young, rapidly growing population of 12.8 million (14.4 million in 2025), 47% of which are children, Burundi is among the most densely populated countries in Africa. It exhibits a low level of human development, and the economic situation is challenging. The needs of the population remain unmet. Gross domestic product per capita is US$245.80, and budgetary allocations for key social sectors are insufficient. The multidimensional poverty rate is 53.1%. Children are disproportionately affected; 64% of children experience at least three deprivations related to food, health, water, sanitation, housing, education, or child protection. Children are highly vulnerable to disease outbreaks (cholera and poliovirus), climate change and extreme weather events, which impact social services and food security. There are 111,000 Burundian refugees in Tanzania and 143,822 more across the region, repeated calls for their return to Burundi is expected to strain already limited resources. The number of children in street situations appears to be increasing in Bujumbura, the economic capital, and other urban areas. Persistent challenges in child rights, highlighted by recommendations of the 2023 Universal Periodic Review of Burundi, disproportionately affect marginalised children, particularly children with disabilities, who encounter difficulties accessing social services and specialised care and face stigma and discrimination.

Early childhood

The population of Burundi is among the youngest in the region. Children aged under 5 (2 million children) represent 16% of the population. The under-5 mortality rate is high, 52.6 deaths per 1,000 live births. Acute respiratory infections, malaria, diarrhœa, and malnutrition are main causes of death. Progress has been limited in neonatal mortality; the rate is 20.9 deaths per 1,000 live births. Stunting prevalence among children ages under 5 is 56%, which is exacerbated by illness, lack of nutritious food and inadequate feeding. Three children in 10 do not have birth certificates because of delays in registration, cost, distance to registration centres, or loss during displacement. Only 58% of the population has drinking water available within a 30-minute walk. Hygiene practices are inadequate; only 6% of the population has access to basic hygiene services, and only 46% use improved sanitation facilities. Among children, 85% do not have access to early learning, crucial to future learning and skills.

Children aged 6–13

Children aged 6–13 (2.7 million children) represent 21% of the population. Despite progress in ensuring universal access to basic education, half of these children do not complete primary education. Disparities persist among children in rural areas (accounting for 90% of children who have never attended school), children in the lowest welfare quintiles, and children with disabilities, who are under-represented in basic education (only 0.4% of the total school population). Learning outcomes are a big issue. Children who are in school are not acquiring knowledge effectively. Only 15% of grade 2 students reach proficiency; only 55% achieve proficiency in grade 2 mathematics, and only 2% reach proficiency in grade 4 French. Overall, 55% of schools lack latrines, and 54% lack water points. Violence against children is common; 90% of children ages 1–14 have experienced violence. The human and financial resources supporting child protection services are inadequate.

Adolescents

Adolescents aged 14–19 (1.7 million adolescents) constitute 14% of the population. Significant effort is needed to ensure post-basic learning and skills among adolescents. The gross post-basic enrolment rate among adolescents aged 16–18 is 29.2%. Geographical disparities in the rate are significant: only 26.0% in rural areas, against 53.0% in urban areas. Boys (21%) are more likely than girls (15%) to complete

post-basic education. Because of mismatches between vocational training and the needs of the labour market, few young people contribute to the economy.

Adolescents face exposure to sexually transmitted diseases, psychosocial problems and early and unintended pregnancies. During the 2021/2022 school year, more than 1,000 pregnancies were recorded among schoolgirls. Adolescent pregnancies are often the consequence of sexual violence and exploitation or lack of knowledge about sexual and reproductive health and services. More than one girl in 10 ages 15–19 experiences sexual violence. HIV prevalence is higher among women (1.2%) than men (0.7%). Adolescents aged 15–19 represented 29% of the 2,043 new infections in 2021. A 2017 menstruation hygiene management study revealed that 60% of girls missed class because of menstruation.

Major contributions and drivers of results

In the country programme 2019–2023, UNICEF–Burundi emphasised cross-sectoral themes and humanitarian and development outcomes, including early childhood development (ECD), adolescent programming, inclusion, and climate change and resilience.

Early childhood development (ECD)

Following an ECD cost-benefit analysis conducted in 2021 and in line with its commitment to ECD, UNICEF–Burundi adopted a geographic convergence approach to optimise an ECD multi-sectoral package focused on the first 1,000 days of life. Convergence provinces were identified based on a multiple overlapping deprivation analysis. A pilot programme will start in one district (Kayanza) in 2024. UNICEF–Burundi undertook advocacy to strengthen ECD policies and legislation, operationalise a national strategy and develop relevant financing. It engaged in advocating for a national committee under the leadership of the Office of the First Lady. Objectives involved the formulation of a multi-sectoral operational plan aligned with the ECD strategy. UNICEF–Burundi also supported discussions on the institutional anchoring and national coordination of ECD interventions. A feasibility study was initiated on locating a **pre-primary class** in each basic school. UNICEF–Burundi collaborated with the Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning and line ministries on developing budget briefs and other data to enhance advocacy for investment in children.

In 2023, the national essential family practices package was revised based on the findings of a knowledge, attitude, and practice survey (KAP) conducted in 2022. It emphasised the first 1,000 days of life. Elements of the package had been developed by UNICEF–Burundi under the national cash transfer programme and will be piloted with the ECD package. A multi-sectoral committee led by the Ministry of Communication, Information Technology and Media was formed to oversee the review, approval and coordination of the revised family practices package.

To address the Sustainable Development Goal on universal birth registration, interoperability between civil registration services and health facilities was piloted through an innovative approach. Civil registration agents were available in health facilities each week in line with the vaccination calendar. The first results were promising, suggesting an increase by 25% in registrations in the pilot province within the legal time limit (15 days). Overall, the births of 100,902 children were registered in 2023 through the support of UNICEF–Burundi, including campaigns on late registration.

Community-based child protection committees, solidarity groups and implementing partners provided parenting support to 35,264 parents and caregivers (31% women), which involved reducing the risk of domestic violence.

UNICEF–Burundi expanded the minimum nutrition package to prevent stunting in 27 districts, supported acute malnutrition screening among 1.6 million children and helped train 7,158 community volunteers in infant and young child feeding counselling, reaching 666,630 caregivers, a 60% rise over 2022.

The pilot intervention of the feeding bowl and slotted spoon approach benefited 3,000 children. For micro-nutrient deficiencies, 1.5 million children aged 6–59 months (90% of the total) received the first dose of vitamin A, and 2.4 million aged 1–7 years were dewormed in 15 provinces.

UNICEF–Burundi supported home fortification, reaching 171,260 children aged 6–23 months with multiple micro-nutrient powder, and 250,000 pregnant women received counselling services and iron–folic acid supplementation for anæmia prevention.

For the treatment of severe acute malnutrition, 2,425 health care providers were trained. Surpassing SPHERE standards, 57,296 children ages under 5 were treated, and a 90% cure rate was achieved. However, 30% of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition remained untreated, highlighting the necessity for enhanced community-based screening and referral. Ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) availability increased to 94% in health district pharmacies and to 90% in health facilities. Caregiver satisfaction rose from 66% to 75%. Early stimulation and positive parenting expanded in 137 health centres and district hospitals, benefiting 11,722 children aged under 5 with severe acute malnutrition.

UNICEF–Burundi worked with partners on the delivery of high-impact, life-saving interventions in health facilities and communities. A three-round door-to-door polio vaccination campaign was undertaken as part of the response to a poliovirus epidemic. More than 3.4 million children aged 0–7 (125% of the target) had been vaccinated at the third round. Among health facilities, 55 were equipped to improve maternal and neonatal care. In 2023, 77.8% of pregnant women received skilled birth delivery, and 65.7% of pregnant women with HIV received antiretroviral therapy.

Through routine vaccination, 85% of children aged under 1 month (343,341 children) received three doses of pentavalent vaccine, and 651,378 children aged 9–23 months received measles and rubella vaccine. Among community health workers, 646 were equipped, supplied and supervised in integrated community case management (iCCM). Of 1.9 million children (54% girls) participating in iCCM care, 98% were seen within 24 hours of illness. Medical oxygen plants were installed in four regional hospitals for intensive care and maternal and newborn services. As part of cholera prevention and response, UNICEF–Burundi helped improve access to water services through the expansion of water networks and water trucking for 169,044 people in six districts. The construction of 40 semidurable latrines and the implementation of maintenance services for emergency latrines benefited 5,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). To enhance hygiene practices and ensure safe household water treatment and storage, 1,705 hygiene kits were distributed to 8,525 individuals (51% women and girls). This was accompanied by messaging on hygiene and disease prevention (cholera) that reached 464,193 persons (51% women and girls). Essential medicines and kits aided cholera treatment centres in treating 1,350 cases.

Through UNICEF–Burundi support for community-led total sanitation (CLTS), 77,359 households built improved latrines with handwashing facilities, allowing 386,769 additional persons, including 72,326 children under 5 (51% girls), to gain access to basic sanitation services. Likewise, 89,079 people, including 16,658 children (51% girls) gained access to basic water services.

UNICEF–Burundi promoted hygiene based on essential family practices through CLTS. This included collaboration with solidarity groups and other organisations on diarrhœal disease transmission and diseases related to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Data on municipalities implementing CLTS showed an average reduction in diarrhœa with dehydration from 336 cases before CLTS (April–July 2023) to 176 cases after CLTS (August–November 2023).

In 2023, 19 community early childhood centres for children aged 3–5 were set up, and 12 preschool classes were built or rehabilitated with UNICEF–Burundi support. UNICEF–Burundi strengthened the capacities of 574 educators and supervisors in early childhood skills development at 220 early childhood education centres, reaching 30,000 children. Early childhood centres were equipped with adapted educational materials. As the major actor in this education subsector, UNICEF was instrumental in

supporting the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research in reaching the target of 15% gross enrolment rate originally set in the strategy in 2018.

UNICEF–Burundi supported social protection through the national social protection policy and strategy, which were designed to be shock-responsive, while promoting household resilience and addressing humanitarian and development needs. UNICEF–Burundi contributed to the establishment of the single social registry and enhanced leadership and coordination in social protection through support for the permanent executive secretary of the National Social Protection Commission. It also strengthened community resilience through solidarity groups, which benefited 47,400 young children.

Children aged 6–13

UNICEF–Burundi enhanced access to basic education by constructing or renovating 283 classrooms and providing 8,782 benches, benefiting 20,659 students (51% girls). The quality of learning and teaching was improved through teacher training, textbook provision, and remedial courses for students who had interrupted their learning. This enabled 66,394 children (50% girls) to resume education. UNICEF–Burundi supported the country's eligibility for Global Partnership for Education funding to address learning barriers.

Additionally, 19,229 children in 34 schools gained access to basic WASH services, and 112 rainwater harvesting systems were built in 56 schools, allowing 39,200 children (51% girls) to access handwashing facilities in five provinces. Accompanied by a widespread hygiene awareness-raising campaign, including menstrual hygiene, efforts helped protect children against WASH-related diseases.
Child protection case management tools and standard operating procedures (SOPs) were adopted, and community-based child protection committees were mapped across the country to inform capacity-building in 2024. Across all provinces, 5,626 children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation (47% girls) received health care, legal aid, or psychosocial support services.

Adolescents

The UNICEF–Burundi skills-building programme is a contribution to national youth policy. In 2023, 43,410 out-of-school adolescents became community agents of change by participating in and leading civic engagement initiatives, bringing the total to 349,939 (50% girls) since 2019. Among the participants, 135,070 (50% girls) gained skills and opportunities that enhance social cohesion and self-reliance through solidarity groups. Through this resilience mechanism, members contribute to a savings fund, accessible through small credit allotments. The credits help cover unexpected costs, such as medical care or small business upgrades.

Since 2020, programmes have integrated the UNICEF Upshift methodology and skills in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, particularly in the Skills4Girls component for the empowerment of girls. The collaborative framework, involving government entities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the private sector, aims to foster competitiveness, facilitating a transition from skills-building to earning opportunities. Training in electrical power and business development benefited 919 adolescents (75% girls).

With the University of Burundi, research was undertaken on twenty-first century skills for better employment and entrepreneurship. Recommendations included updating curricula for inclusivity, recognising transferable skills in non-formal education, and advocating for official recognition and widespread implementation.

UNICEF–Burundi conducted 16 U-Report Global polls, engaging an average of 20,351 respondents and covering crucial topics, such as violence against children, climate change, handwashing, back-to-school initiatives, and care-seeking behaviour. UNICEF–Burundi engaged with a total of 1.1 million adolescents. The information helped empower adolescents to participate in their communities.

Thanks to UNICEF–Burundi advocacy with NGOs and the Ministry of Justice and Keeper of the Government Seals, 303 adolescents in conflict with the law (6% girls) were released from pre-trial detention, and 167 boys received support for post-detention reintegration.

UNICEF–Burundi supported adolescent health interventions in eight districts, providing youth-friendly health and life skills services to 23,526 adolescents. Peer support groups formed adolescent networks, offering support for general and sexual and reproductive health; 13,507 parents were sensitised on open dialogue about sexual health and HIV. Peer educators in 913 solidarity groups conducted community mobilisation sessions, using media, such as drama and songs, to highlight the significance of reducing risky sexual behaviour.

Climate change and resilience

UNICEF–Burundi raised awareness about climate change and its implications for children through a partnership with the national NGO Ishaka. It provided capacity-building and coaching in advocacy through the participation of youth groups in workshops on climate change at the Africa Climate Summit in Nairobi and the United Nations Water Conference in New York. Among out-of-school children and adolescents in vulnerable areas, 150 rural pupils and 150 pupils from Bujumbura and suburban schools were sensitised on the consequences of climate change among children and adolescents. The children's expectations and concerns for the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28) were probed. UNICEF–Burundi supported two young people in leading the advocacy of Burundian children and adolescents at COP28. An action plan post-COP28 will become the basis for advocacy and action in 2024.

UNICEF–Burundi supported the installation of two bio-digesters in hospitals in the provinces of Gitega and Kayanza that will enable organic waste to be recycled for the production of gas for hospital canteens and the sterilisation of medical equipment and for conversion into fertilizer for agricultural production. UNICEF–Burundi and the Ministry of Communication, Information Technology and Media carried out a KAP survey among 1,320 households to determine the population’s views on climate change and its impact on their lives and on children. Results showed that 88% of respondents had heard about climate change; 82% believed that cutting down trees was the major cause, and 97% were aware of the impact of climate change on agriculture.

Children with disabilities, gender and accountability towards affected populations

UNICEF–Burundi drafted a situation analysis on the deprivations faced by children with disabilities. Throughout 2023, it strengthened the mainstreaming of the inclusion of children with disabilities. Among staff at partner organisations, 45 underwent relevant training on programming and data disaggregation (Washington six, child functioning module). UNICEF–Burundi recognised the importance of data on inclusion within the education system and enhanced data collection at pilot schools, satellite schools and specialised centres. Among other activities, UNICEF supported the development of an inclusive education strategy and enhanced the application of accessibility standards in building infrastructure. UNICEF–Burundi undertook a gender programme review that helped identify strategic entry points to address the deprivations and violence faced by adolescent girls. In partnership with government entities, including the Ministry of Communication, Information Technology and Media, the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research and the Ministry of Public Health and the Fight against AIDS, it launched Oky, an app co-created with and for adolescent girls, including girls with disabilities. Oky provides relevant information about menstruation. Its nationwide promotion reached an estimated 139,331 adolescent girls and women.

UNICEF–Burundi co-led the risk communication and community engagement working group, thereby playing a key role in standardising accountability to affected populations (AAP). It developed a guiding framework and technical documents for AAP practices and helped train 62 AAP focal points at 17 NGOs

involved in epidemic response. UNICEF-Burundi implemented an internal AAP plan, requiring partners to conduct community consultations and explain preference considerations before developing a programme document;. 31 implementing partners were trained in AAP procedures, and 16 signed protocols confirming feedback mechanisms.

Completing the current programme and crafting the new vision for 2024–2027

The country programme 2019–2023 was designed to uphold quality standards, thereby ensuring the realisation of meaningful results for children and their families. Quality programming standards were met, and 97% of the management and programme indicators fulfilled scorecard requirements. The country programme 2024–2027 was approved and recognised as essential in the effort to enhance the situation of children. In the review of the rolling work plan, UNICEF–Burundi collaborated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation and sectoral ministries on field missions and in facilitating an annual review. This ensured a more robust, comprehensive evaluation of the work plan's progress, fostering ties between UNICEF–Burundi and the Government. Aligned with the work plan, a list of key priority indicators was monitored and presented quarterly at the meetings of the country management team to facilitate adaptive management practices.

In 2023, UNICEF–Burundi directed its endeavours towards executing management responses and creating child-friendly materials based on a previous evaluation. A costed evaluation plan was developed for the new country programme 2024–2027. Towards the end of 2023, preparations were undertaken for the establishment of a baseline for the impact evaluation of the multi-sectoral ECD package, which will be a primary focus in 2024.

UN Collaboration and Other Partnerships

UNICEF–Burundi was a go-to partner on child rights because of its strong evidence generation and programming, including on government priorities. It collaborated with the Government, the United Nations Country Team, the Office of the Resident Coordinator, development partners, and civil society organisations. It strengthened its engagement through involvement in joint United Nations programmes. UNICEF–Burundi was thus active in the human rights programme of the Multi-Partner Trust Fund set for launch in 2024 in anticipation of funding support.

For the country programme 2019–2023, UNICEF–Burundi mobilised US$132 million though the ORR ceiling was US$126 million. Its delivery of quality programmes throughout 2023 bolstered its reputation and garnered donor support. Contributors included the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation, the Global Partnership for Education, KfW, the Government of the Netherlands, the Food for Peace Programme of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the World Bank. A partnership was also forged with the African Development Bank (AfDB) on the Water Sector and Climate Resilience Building Support Programme in Burundi.

Donor visits were coordinated with the UNICEF national committees of Australia, Spain and Switzerland, along with high-level visits by the Government of France, KfW, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and USAID. The visits showcased UNICEF–Burundi’s impact. UNICEF–Burundi also led the United Nations interagency Group for Partnership in Burundi, which included United Nations agencies and the office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator.

After contributing to the establishment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023–2027, UNICEF–Burundi worked with United Nations agencies on the first year of framework implementation. It became the lead of the results group on social services and coordinated the work plan and results framework.

During the review of the 2022–2024 rolling work plan, UNICEF–Burundi enhanced its collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation. It organised two joint ECD field missions

to review progress. An annual review was organised with partners on work plan adjustments. The collaboration between UNICEF–Burundi and the Government in the review led to a new work plan. During the process, UNICEF–Burundi successfully transitioned to a digital work plan.

To support partnerships with civil society organisations and government partners, training on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse and on the harmonised approach to cash transfers was organised for 100 participants, including training among an expert pool on conducting investigations on sexual exploitation and abuse. On this topic, 19 implementing partners were involved in preliminary assessments through the new United Nations common tool. Regular training was organised among staff and partners on digital programme document development, reporting, the use of the United Nations partner portal and other topics. As a result, all partners were able to submit online reports, and 35 programme documents were signed to provide basic child social services. Capacity-building ensured quality reporting. UNICEF partnered with three civil society organisations led by youth and two by women.

Lessons Learned and Innovations
Lessons learned

Amid a decline in emergency funds and core resources for results (funding without restrictions), UNICEF–Burundi mobilised 106% of planned other resources (funding for specific purposes) in 2023. The pressure to secure resources was heightened by global crises, such as the war in Ukraine, the situation in Gaza, the impacts of COVID and climate shocks. These factors prompted innovative strategies to mobilise donors and determine how to negotiate funding allocations. (Emergency COVID funds were channelled to system strengthening.) Dialogue was also sought with new partners, such as AfDB and the International Monetary Fund, to explore opportunities to collaborate and to secure financing. UNICEF–Burundi rolled out the field monitoring module to improve the quality and accessibility of programme findings and bottleneck analysis. There is still reluctance to report difficulties and failures. Fostering dialogue on challenges is crucial for adaptation. Staff capacity in monitoring and adaptive programming will continue to be strengthened.

UNICEF–Burundi sought to bolster the resilience of systems and communities to achieve transformation. It aligned internal approaches and fostered collaboration with partners. It recognised community groups, called solidarity groups, as a conduit for activities and a catalyst for positive change in community social norms. The impact assessment of the work with solidarity groups indicated that the incomes of 43.9% of households increased, leading to improved consumption and an 11.0% reduction in poor food consumption scores. Among solidarity groups, 51.3% established income-generating activities. In future, solidarity groups will be leveraged for sustained positive impacts.

The systematic integration of activities promoting inclusion needs to be strengthened. UNICEF-Burundi has therefore dedicated resources to training, the enhancement of procedures, and the development of tools to mainstream inclusion across programmes. Efforts will continue by ensuring the integration of disability inclusion into programming, alongside the development of targeted actions and investments. The school enrolment of children with disabilities remains low. The lack of incentives among teachers and school authorities to facilitate the schooling of these children exacerbates the challenge. Addressing the issue requires awareness-building in schools and communities. In 2024, UNCEF-Burundi will launch relevant initiatives in satellite and pilot schools in one province.

The adoption of SOPs, tools for child protection case management and tools for the collection of routine administrative data on child protection was important in strengthening the identification and referral of children at risk or victims of violence, abuse and exploitation. The process requires the involvement of key stakeholders and investment in procedures and tools. This will be a focus in 2024.

In 2021, a UNICEF–Burundi CLTS evaluation identified a weakness in hygiene promotion. A review and update of CLTS tools and training were initiated to strengthen the component. Following rigorous

training among partners on the new tools, the focus shifted to aligning hygiene promotion and essential family practices. This included community initiatives addressing water quality, safe excreta disposal through latrine construction and the installation of handwashing facilities.

Innovation

UNICEF–Burundi launched a call on the Unicorn app in 2022 for innovative projects aligned with the annual management plan. A budget of US$300,000 was set aside for project financing. Of the six projects selected, five were completed in 2023. They provided insights on how to run such a challenge, ensuring the selection of the most relevant and accountable implementing partners, as well as on how to guide post-pilot reflections on potential project scale or on ending projects. These and other lessons will contribute the innovation strategy for the next Country Programme Document (CPD) and strengthen the development of innovative initiatives that are cross-sectoral, realistic and achievable and have a high probability of scale-up.

The innovative Play to Heal Project was one of the pilot schemes. It involved 100 children ages 5–15 in repurposing empty therapeutic food packaging into toys for the cognitive and physical development needs and acceleration of healing among children ages 6–59 months affected by severe acute malnutrition. Collaborating with a graphic designer, 11 approved toy designs underwent an eight-week pilot experiment in three health centres targeting 600 children in supplementary therapeutic feeding centres. Challenges included inadequate play areas and toy damage because of environmental conditions. Health care staff training is essential for effective play sessions and project sustainability.

The results will inform advocacy on integrating successful toy models into RUTF cartons. UNICEF–Burundi sought to enhance credit access among adolescent solidarity groups using innovative blockchain solutions and transitioning to digital financial records. This built trust with microfinance institutions, creating economic opportunities for youth. Blockchain is the basis for Yoma Burundi, which supports marginalised youth through group functionality, facilitating skills-building and job opportunities, coaching, and enhancing youth participation.

UNICEF–Burundi supported the real-time monitoring of pregnant women and mothers of newborns using RapidSMS in five health districts. Among women attending their first antenatal visit, 16% (7,659 of 49,086) were referred by community health workers through RapidSMS reminders, and 20,307 pregnant women were followed up.

UNICEF–Burundi mobilised more than US$1.1 million to digitalise 100 health centres by 2024, contributing to improved care, time savings among health providers and patients, the implementation of standard therapeutic protocols, digital immunisation registry, digital appointments reminders, and access to quality data.

UNICEF–Burundi introduced the soap opera Sindi Igito to foster the building of skills among adolescents and achieve cost-effectiveness in adolescent empowerment initiatives. The intervention addresses challenges faced by adolescents, promotes entrepreneurship, and tackles social and gender norms. Effective in expanding programme access, its success requires interactive features and a robust monitoring mechanism to quantify behavioural changes and skill development.

Challenges persist in mainstreaming innovation sustainably. While efforts have been undertaken to boost the innovative spirit during current CPD development, innovation is not yet perceived as the business of all.



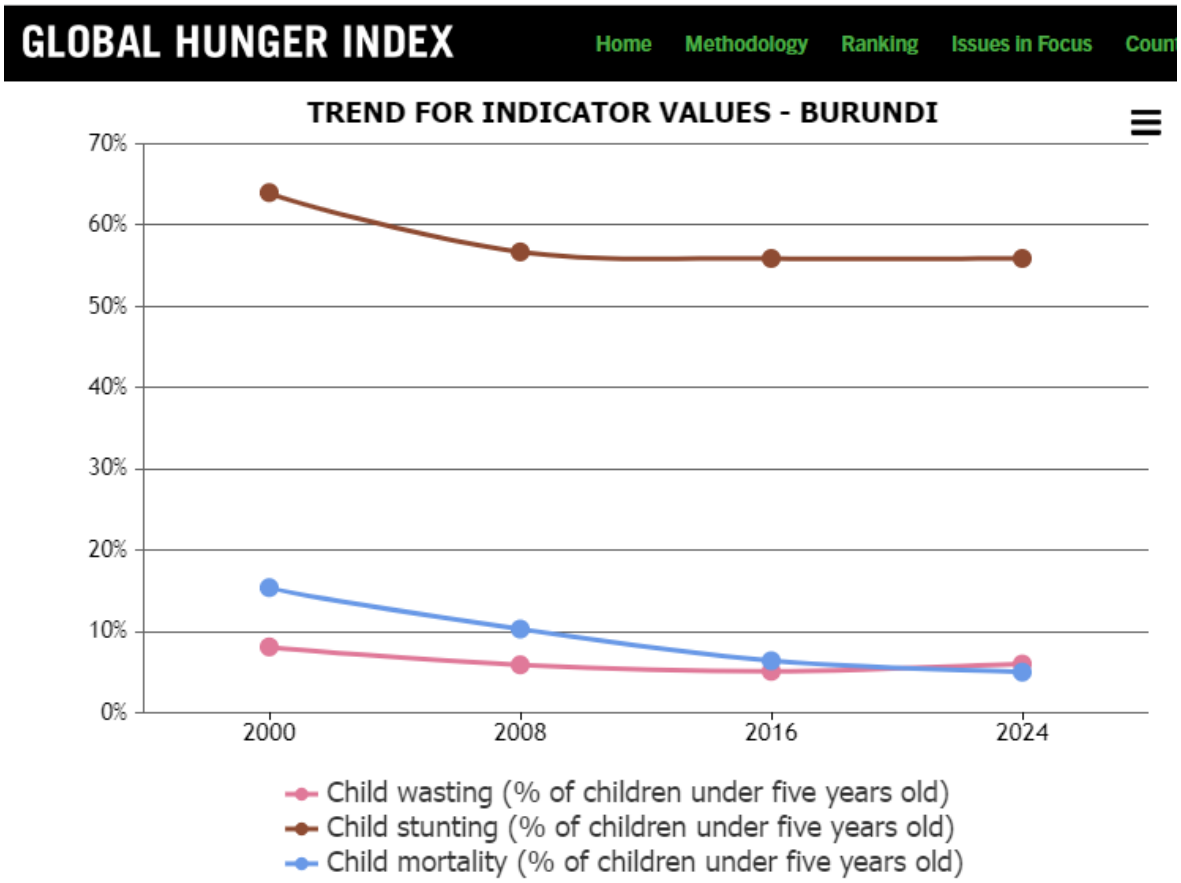
Map of the provinces of Burundi as of 2025.

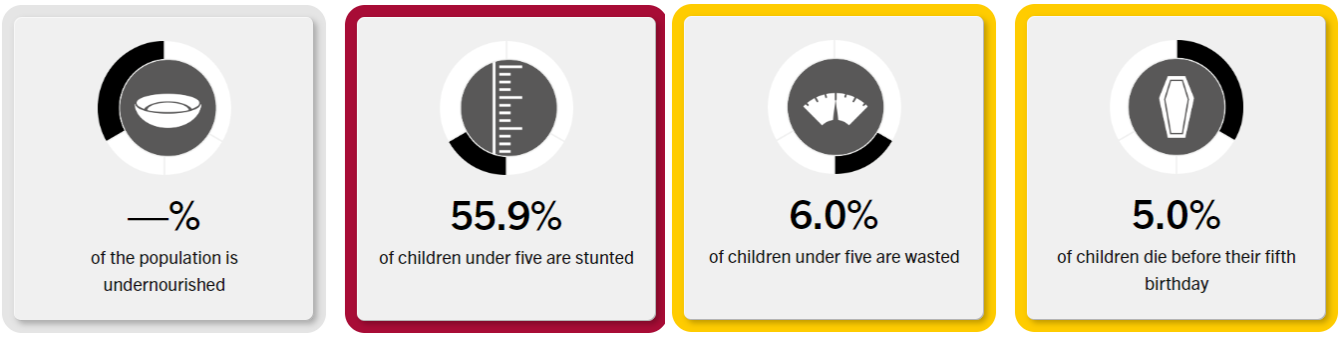
GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX

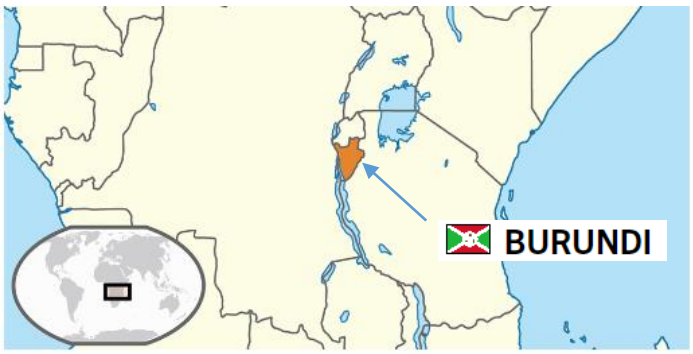
BURUNDI

https://www.globalhungerindex.org/burundi.html

The level of hunger in Burundi has been provisionally designated as ***alarming*** based on the values of three component indicators:

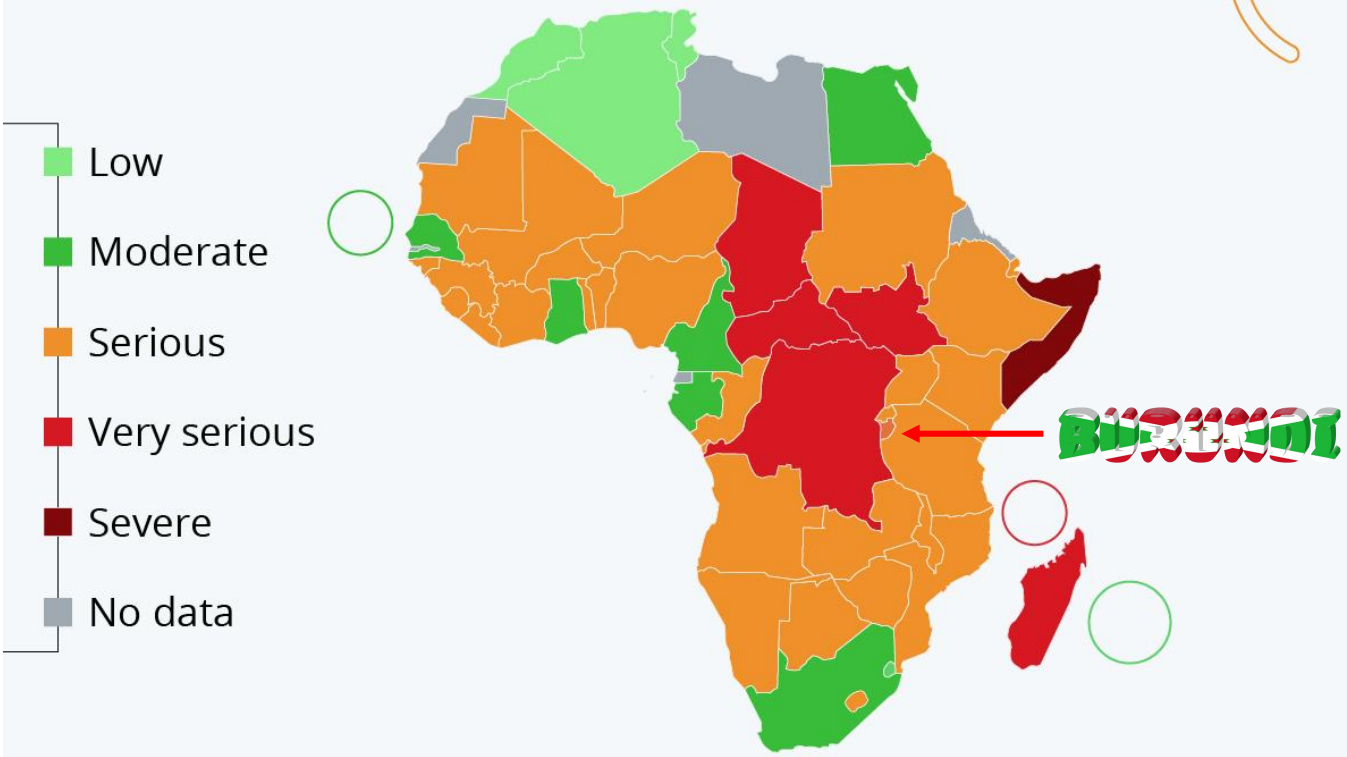






Hunger in Africa: The Situation is Serious

Grading of countries in Africa according to the World Hunger Index 2021



Source: Welthungerhilfe

statista


RICHEST VS POOREST
RANKED BY GDP PER CAPITA FOR 2021
RICHEST COUNTRIES
POOREST COUNTRIES
RICH
POOR
RICH
AMAZING MAPS
WWW.AMAZINGMAPS.SHOP
AMAZING MAPS


THE BOTTOM
100 POOREST COUNTRIES
ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
RICHER
POORER
AMAZING MAPS
WWW.AMAZINGMAPS.SHOP
AMAZING MAPS

GLASS CEILING BARRIER REMOVAL:

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	**Rate of Unemployment**	**Rate of Poverty**	**Happiness Rate "Life is OK"**	**Rate of Criminality**
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

These two charts demonstrate the stark reality of one's probable quality of life that we will experience relative to our personal calibration as per the Map of Consciousness developed by Dr David Hawkins. This calibration level is essentially set for life by the time we reach the age of six (6) years.

WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income							
MoC	**No. of Countries+ Territories**	**Average MoC**	**Average Life Expectancy**	**Human Development Index**	**Happiness Index**	**Education Index**	**Per Capita Income 2021**
400s	**22**	**405**	**82.2**	**0.924**	**7.1**	**.890**	**US$63,032**
300s	**71**	**343**	**77.2**	**0.794**	**6.1**	**.741**	**US$30,154**
200s	**50**	**251**	**72.7**	**0.676**	**5.3**	**.610**	**US$16,560**
High 100s	**38**	**174**	**70.5**	**0.659**	**5.0**	**.600**	**US$12,516**
Low 100s	**21**	**119**	**67.1**	**0.587**	**4.6**	**.501**	**US$7,081**
Below 100	**14**	**74**	**65.3**	**0.565**	**4.4**	**.501**	**US$6,377**
WORLD	**216**	**220**	**73.3**				**US$17,110**

Burundi overall population calibration is MoC 140

Burundi MoC	No. of Countries	Living in urban slums	Average Life Expectancy	Human Development Index	Happiness Index	Education Index	Per Capita Income 2024 PPP
140	**1**	**36.8%**	**62.7**	**0.433**	**3.8**	**0.417**	**US$835**

and

Burundi MoC	Population	Median Age	Political Rights & Civil Liberties	Unemployment	Poverty	Crime Index Numbeo	Per Capita Income 2024
140	**14,400,000**	**16.4**	**14 not free**	**1.0%**	**70.0%+**	**56.56**	**US$255**

The overall consciousness of humanity remained at 190 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale for around 1,700 years up until the mid 1900s. It has only recently began to rise due to a few people realising that living feelings first, that is, embracing our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth, and having our minds to follow in implementing what our feelings are guiding us to do, that we can break free of the shackles of mind-centric living. This revelation has had a profound positive impact. Through living feelings first we can heal ourselves of our childhood suppression which is imposed upon us from the moment of conception through to the age of six years by our parents and those close to us – there are and have been no exceptions – we all have and are subjected to childhood suppression.

While we live mind-centric we cannot progress beyond 499 on Hawkins' Map of Consciousness. That is the glass ceiling we are to break through now, and remove the re-stictiveness of mind-centricity from our lives. For 200,000 years, we have been misguided to worship our minds and now we are free to choose THE NEW WAY – to live through our feelings, to live feelings first, and as we grow to do so, then the glass ceiling will be dissolved for ever for those who embrace their feelings over their mind.

War between nations, war between people will continue until we heal ourselves of our childhood suppression through embracing our feelings, our soul based feelings of truth. Disease and illness of all kinds will continue to plague us until we heal ourselves of our childhood suppression. All social ailments are of the consequence of our childhood suppression. This is the greatest time in the history of humanity because we now have been shown how to heal ourselves of our childhood suppression. This has now been achieved. It has never occurred in prior times throughout the history of humanity.

Of the past 3,400 years, humans have been entirely at peace for only 268 of them, or just **8%** of recorded history. War has prevailed throughout 92% of the time of modern history. How many people have died in war? At least 108 million people were killed in wars in the twentieth century alone. **Conflict and violence are currently on the rise**, with many conflicts today being waged between non-state actors such as political militias, criminal and international terrorist groups.

Earth's humanity is presently experiencing 'rolling' disruptions that commenced on 22 March 2017 and are likely to continue unfolding relentlessly for around three decades. Nothing and none of the systems that came about during the 200,000 era of the Rebellion and Default are going to be allowed to continue. Nothing will remain the same. We are not going to be allowed to continue with our old ways without great difficulty. We are being encouraged to seek a new way – The NEW WAY! For those who steadfastly hold onto the old ways, their lives will be very difficult. For those who seek the New Way and begin to embrace the new way, they will find life significantly easier.





Lucifer and his soul partner, with his assistant Satan and soul partner, brought about the Rebellion 200,000 years ago, and through his deputies, Caligastia and Daligastia, and their soul partners, they brought about the default by Adam and Eve of their mission on Earth more than 38,000 years ago.

On the 31 January 2018, the formal ending of the Rebellion and Default took place, now the out working of the Rebellion is to unfold.





The earthing of the Law of Compensation commenced to quicken on 22 May 2017 and may be fully earthed when the Avonal bestowal pair complete their mission on Earth. The Avonal Pair are to introduce the coming Avonal Age of 1,000 years during which time all of Earth's humanity will progressively be introduced to Feeling Healing, Living through our Feelings, Living Feelings First and the way to heal ourselves of what we have each taken on of the Rebellion and Default, mostly through our Childhood Suppression commencing at the moment of conception and completing when we are six years of age.



Through the earthing of the Law of Compensation, in the way it is applied throughout the spirit Mansion Worlds, is why it has been said that a 1,000 years of peace will unfold after the third and final world war.



Presently, all of humanity is functioning in one form or another of a stupor, living zombie like, never responding intuitively with any form of spontaneity. The insanity of humanity is visible to all. It will only be when individuals heal themselves of their childhood suppression and begin to fully live through their soul based feelings, having their minds following in executing what our feelings are guiding us to embrace, will the depth of our retardation become obvious to each of us.

The New Way – Feeling Healing





How is it that we are each so retarded?

Wayward high level leadership of Earth's humanity has cleverly crafted and institutionalised systems that impede every aspect of our living. This has been so for the past 200,000 years.

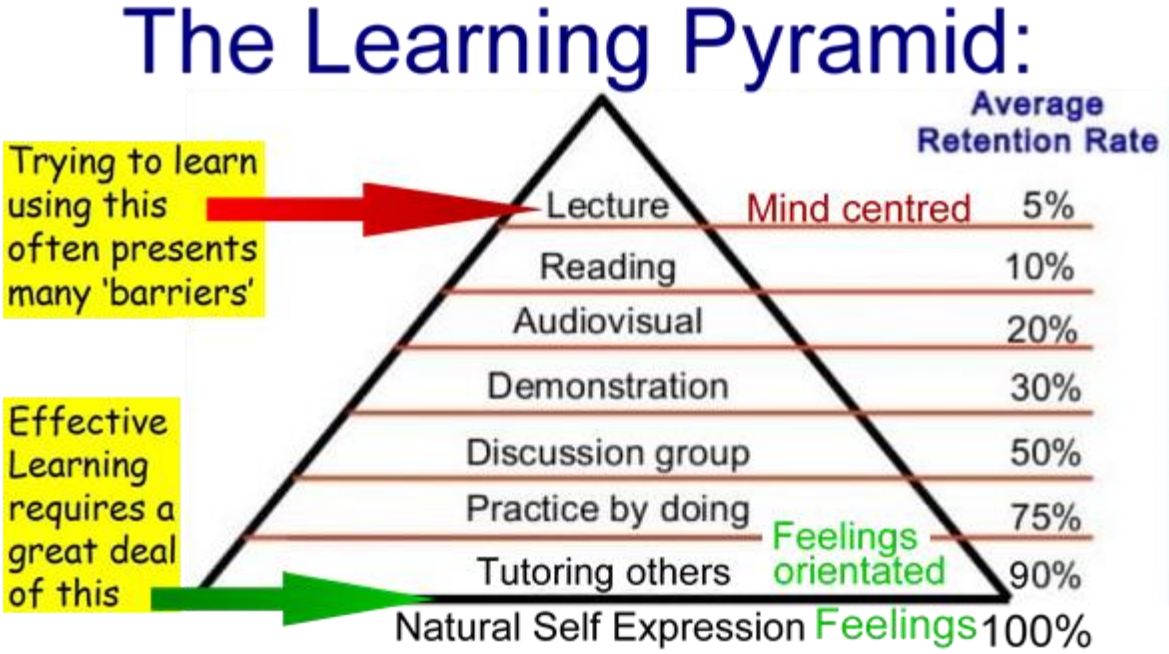
We were firstly guided, influenced to embrace living mind-centric. That is, we now believe that through our minds that we may achieve all of our goals, we can become almost everything we want, that we can become powerful and prosperous and progress to the greatest heights imaginable. We are to live suppressing our feelings, we are taught by our parents to suppress our true personality and to embrace the personality they want us to be – like them – deluded!

As women are closer to their feelings then men, these high level wayward leaders guided men to subordinate women. Thus, these past 200,000 years, women have been subjected to suppression by men because as women embrace their feelings and begin to express their feelings, which are always in truth, women will expose the folly of mind superiority. We are to live feelings first and have our minds follow in the process of implementing what our feelings are leading us to embrace. Not the other way round as it now is – mind first and feelings suppressed.

Our minds are wonderful and all part of our progression – when in support of our feelings. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood and are addicted to untruth, our minds are addicted to control of the environment and other people. Our thoughts are mind generated, when we say; 'I think', we begin to express an assumption generated by our mind – assumptions are around 98% in error, the other 2% are flukes. Our feelings are always in truth. We are fully self-contained, all we need to know is self-contained, we have all we need within ourselves, all we need to do is allow our feelings to surface and embrace them, having our minds to follow in implementing our feeling's guidance.

Education

All education platforms, worldwide, are predominantly mind-centric. There is no feeling orientation and embracement in the way we are to live within education platforms. In fact, education is a tiresome, boring process of lectures. A lecturer delivering a tirade of words from the front of a room is the most ineffective teaching and learning device imaginable – it is also the most commonly employed teaching process.



Once the core subject material is introduced, students tutoring each other in small groups of around 12 people is the most superior learning process – yet seldom provided for. Practice by doing, tutoring others flows into natural self-expression, thus achieving comprehensive knowledge of any core subject – and it is permanent

learning. Our whole life is about experiences and the feelings that come from such experiences. As feelings arise we are too long to know the truth behind what those feelings are endeavouring to reveal to us. We are truth seekers! And we are to be feelings expressive!

By being mind-centric, we cannot progress up Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale beyond 499. On the MoC, 400-499 is the field of 'Reason' – the pinnacle of science!





Universally, all sectors of education, pre-school, primary school, high school, craft centres, technical and further education, university, etc., are all mind centric platforms that retards one's freedom of expression and closes down evolutionary growth potential. The PhD – Doctor of Philosophy – is the extreme of feelings suppression with total immersion into one's mind.

Health

Are there really 10,000 diseases and just 500 'cures'?

"Regulators, scientists, clinicians and patient advocacy groups often cite ~7,000 as the number of rare diseases, or between 5,000 and 8,000 depending on the source. While this consensus process is still ongoing, USA National Institutes of Health currently estimate the number of rare diseases to be more than 10,000. An estimate published by the University of Michigan Medical School that "there are roughly 10,000 diseases afflicting humans, and most of these diseases are considered 'rare' or 'orphan' diseases."

"There are other estimates, as well. The German government lists 30,000 diseases, of which it says 7,000 are rare, though it cannot be determined how that figure was calculated. Anderson noted that the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (known as ICD-10) has nearly 70,000 codes, which would be an upper-bound estimate.

"The focus is really on rare diseases, but a credible case can be made that there are at least 10,000 diseases in the world, though there is likely more. And there are a bit over 500 treatments. So, as far as round numbers go, 10,000 diseases / 500 treatments works as a talking point."

However, NO ONE comprehends what is the underlying cause of disease! Our health carers, our doctors and nurses never discuss or outline why we have a discomfort, pain, illness or disease. Kindly ask yourself, when was the last time your medical practitioner outlined to you why you have a particular health issues that you presented yourself with to him or her? **There is ONE cause – CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION.**



Poverty at Different Lines

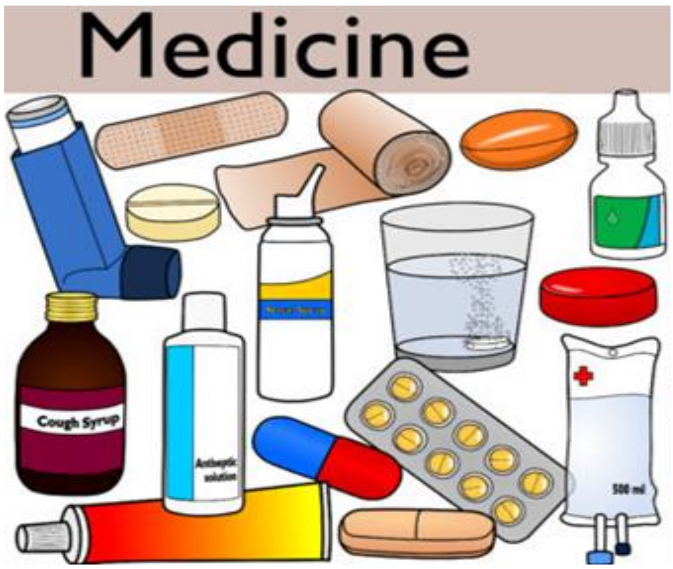
Poverty Line	Number of Poor (Thousands)	Rate (%)	Year
National Poverty Line	9,549.7	43.2	2021
International Poverty Line ($2.15/day)	5,586.4	25.3	2021
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line ($3.65/day)	13,424.6	60.7	2021
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line ($6.85/day)	19,479.4	88.1	2021
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		53.0	2021

Group and Multidimensional Poverty

Poverty by Group	Poverty Rate (%)
Urban population	6.7
Rural population	31.9
Males	25.2
Females	25.4
0 to 14 years old	28.7
15 to 64 years old	22.1
65 and older	24.6
Without education (16+)	28.8
Primary education (16+)	16.2
Secondary education (16+)	11.8
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	N/A*

Multidimensional Poverty Components	(% of Pop.)
Daily income less than US$2.15 per person	25.3
At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	51.0
No adult has completed primary education	47.9
No access to limited-standard drinking water	17.3
No access to limited-standard sanitation	58.7
No access to electricity	35.3

$2.15 Poverty Rate	$6.85 Poverty Rate	Gini Index	Prosperity Gap
2021	2021	2021	2021
25.3%	88.1%	37.4	9.1



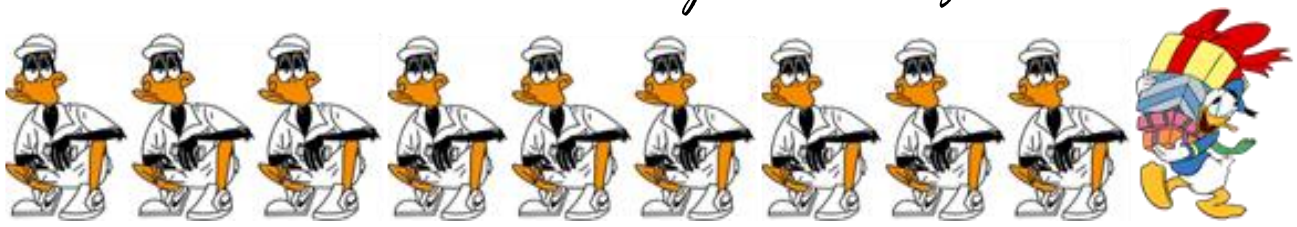


Medical sciences introduce a never ending array of names for a never ending array of ailments without comprehending the elephant in the room – our **Childhood Suppression and ongoing Repression**. ALL our discomforts, pain, illnesses and diseases are generators to have each of us express our feelings, both good and bad. As we grow in embracing this way of living FEELINGS FIRST and long for the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to, we will come to recognise that all our issues have their foundations throughout our childhood forming years, from the moment of conception through to the age of six years, up to when our Indwelling Spirit arrives.

Our soul orchestrates it all. Our soul does everything. Our soul brought our spirit body into existence and, in turn, our etheric spirit body is the template of our physical body. Light continually flows from our soul through our spirit body and into our physical body. Our experiences in the physical are expressed back to our soul as light. Everything that we experience is recorded by this light returning by our soul. Emotional injuries and errors of belief that we experience impede the flow of light back to our soul – consequently we are degraded by such accumulating damage and harm. Look at a young child and then look at yourself now!

At the moment of our conception, we are perfect in every respect – both in Natural love and physically. We are then literally fire-hosed by our parents' emotional injuries and errors of belief and this is ongoing. They are not even aware of our existence when this onslaught commences – no wonder many conceptions do not survive to incarnation which is when the foetus commences to pump blood some 16 days after conception.

Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading or misled!



PREMISE of EDUCATION to SHIFT to BEING FEELINGS ORIENTATED

Another key prospect lies in curriculum reform. The current curriculum emphasises rote memorisation, which may hinder critical thinking and problem-solving skills essential for success in contemporary fields. Future reforms are expected to introduce more interactive and practical learning approaches, fostering creativity and innovation among students. Collaboration with international educational organisations could further enrich Rwanda's curriculum, helping to meet global educational criteria.

Mind-Centricity to transition to Living Feelings First education!

Our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood. Further, our mind is addicted to control over its environments and others, AND it is addicted to untruth. WHEREAS our feelings are always of Truth!



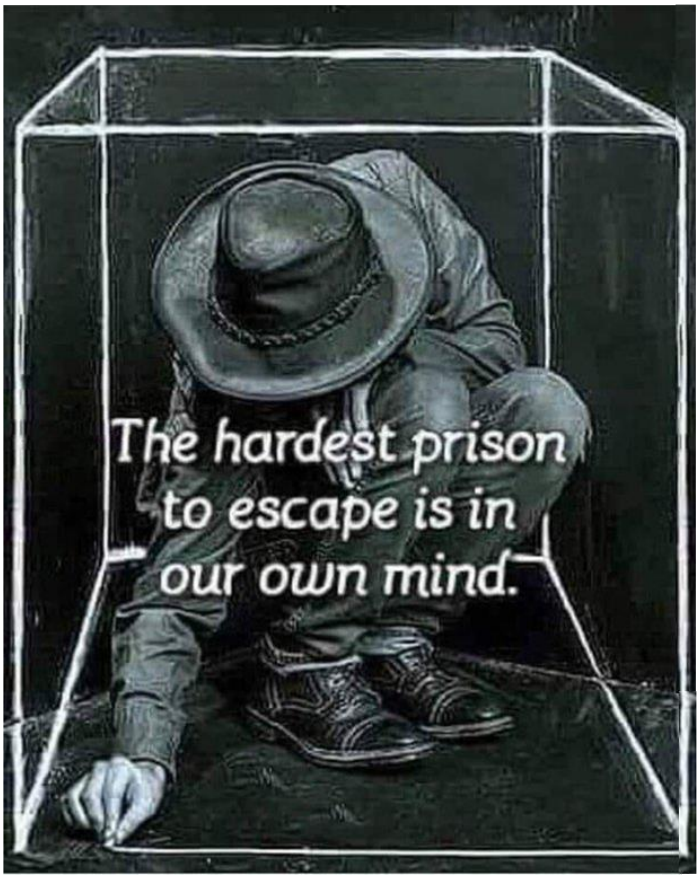
Rote and memory learning delivers:

Moreover, the role of vocational and technical education is anticipated to expand. As the labour market increasingly demands specialised skills, Rwanda must ensure that its education system provides alternative pathways that equip students with practical expertise. Strengthening partnerships between educational institutions and industries can facilitate the alignment of training programs with economic needs, offering students applicable skills and enhancing their employability.

Big Picture / Micro Picture perceptiveness is to be Fostered!

In addition to these changes, ongoing assessment of educational quality and outcomes will be critical. Performance metrics, feedback mechanisms, and accountability measures can support continuous improvement in Rwanda's education system. Stakeholders including government agencies, educators, and community members must collaborate to establish comprehensive strategies that address existing challenges and leverage emerging opportunities.

Overall, with strategic reforms, a focus on modern educational practices, and alignment with global standards, the future of education in Rwanda holds promise for enriching learning experiences and ensuring students are well-prepared to contribute positively to their society.



Being Mind Centric is being Blind to Truth!

mind-centric



=

BLIND TO THE TRUTH



Truth is our Feelings!

Our soul-based Feelings are always in Truth!

WE ARE THE TRUTH SEEKERS



Mass Formation Psychosis

Lost and confused!





Feelings First with Mind to follow in support.

Psychic Barriers

Within and throughout any community, we have personalities at all levels on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale as of a consequence of the levels of consciousness of their parents own childhood upbringing. Thus the psychic barriers throughout a family are generational. Through childhood suppression we become the level of consciousness of one or the other of our parents.

MoC scale around 100: This is survivalist living. To do nothing more than what is necessary to live. It is a continuation of how one's ancestors have lived for many generations before us. Even though being aware of modern developments and practices, one continues with beliefs and practices of hundreds and thousands of years ago. No amount of governmental money can improve our life experiences until we personally move to step away from traditions and improve our potential through personal development.

MoC scale around 200: Religions introduced over the past 2,000 years may be embraced and have raised consciousness but little is being achieved other than a neutrality in the way one may be living. Living mind-centric prevails. Humanity overall is calibrating around 220 MoC.

MoC scale around 300: Open and free feelings orientated education for all ages and aspirations. Free in cost and free from controlling agendas. Such scenarios over time bring about societal evolutionary growth and instils economic growth and enhanced standards of living. Those of higher levels need to be managers. However, feelings are not presently part of any curriculums.

MoC scale around 400: Leadership unfolds that bring about the dynamics to provide global development and prosperity.

MoC scale around 500: Until societies recognise that we are to live feelings first having our minds in support of what our feelings are drawing our attention to then very few will grow in consciousness higher than 499 MoC as at that level is the peak that our minds can grow.

Within any group of people all of these levels can exist, living side by side. At each of these levels, what is to be provided is awareness specifically to open the pathway for growth and development to aspire to higher levels of consciousness. It is always for the individual to decide if and when they will seek to embrace their further growth and development. No one can grow or develop consciousness of another.

In recent times, governments have frequently imposed fees upon students engaging in higher education only to find stagnation returning to productivity growth. A counter-productive step for their societies.

Psychic barriers are impositions imposed upon us all to retard and restrain our growth in consciousness and development for the agendas of controlling influences that are now no longer. However, it is up to each of us to recognise our way forward and that is through writings like this.

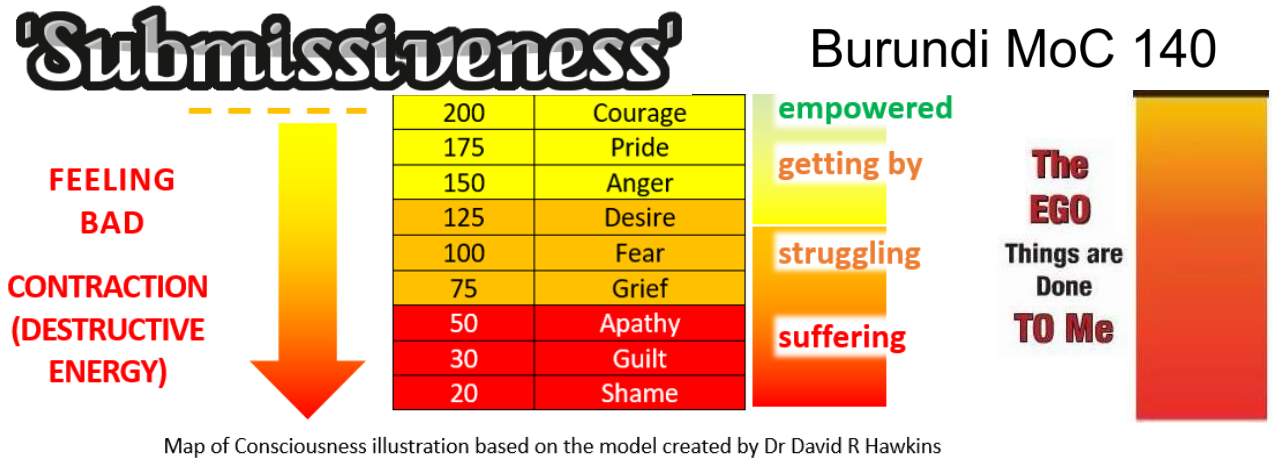
The benefits of living Feelings First will over time address ALL of the social ills throughout society and open the pathway for infinite growth in one's level of consciousness. This is our destiny!

As we 'learn by doing', artificial intelligence is not engaged in the preparation of a Pascas Paper. Further, as the Pascas Papers are 'layered', that is through multiple slow readings more becomes revealed to the reader with each re-reading. Speed reading degrades the reader's comprehension of what is contained herein.

Rwanda Psychic Barriers

'Submissiveness'

Things are done to me – submissiveness. Submissiveness refers to the trait of being willing to yield to the will of another person or a superior force. It is characterised by tendencies to obey or be obedient, often in a humble or unresisting manner. This may empower those whose addiction to control is suppression of others.



Map of Consciousness illustration based on the model created by Dr David R Hawkins

Raising our level of consciousness requires constant commitment. Especially on the lower levels, great effort is required to progress from one level to the next. And below courage, help from others is most often necessary.

While it can seem difficult to progress on the Map of Consciousness (MoC) the effort is always worthwhile.

The progression from one level to another can radically change and improve your entire life. All your worries and anxieties from the previous level will seem comical.

Sometimes you temporarily experience a higher level of consciousness and this is a good indicator of where you must go next. Moreover, these moments of clarity can keep us on track and committed to the process.

But be aware a lower level might cloud the memory of a higher level.

The most important thing each of us can do in life is to raise our individual level of consciousness. When we raise our own level, we do not only spread this level to those around us but also the whole world. And you might even be the catalyst for another person's progression to a higher level. Even one drop raises the level of the sea.

Furthermore, when every one of us is working to raise our individual level of consciousness the progression from one level to another will require less effort and be much faster for everyone.

Just imagine how incredibly different the world would be if everyone were at the level of acceptance. According to Hawkins, 78% of the people on Earth are still below courage.

'Submissiveness'

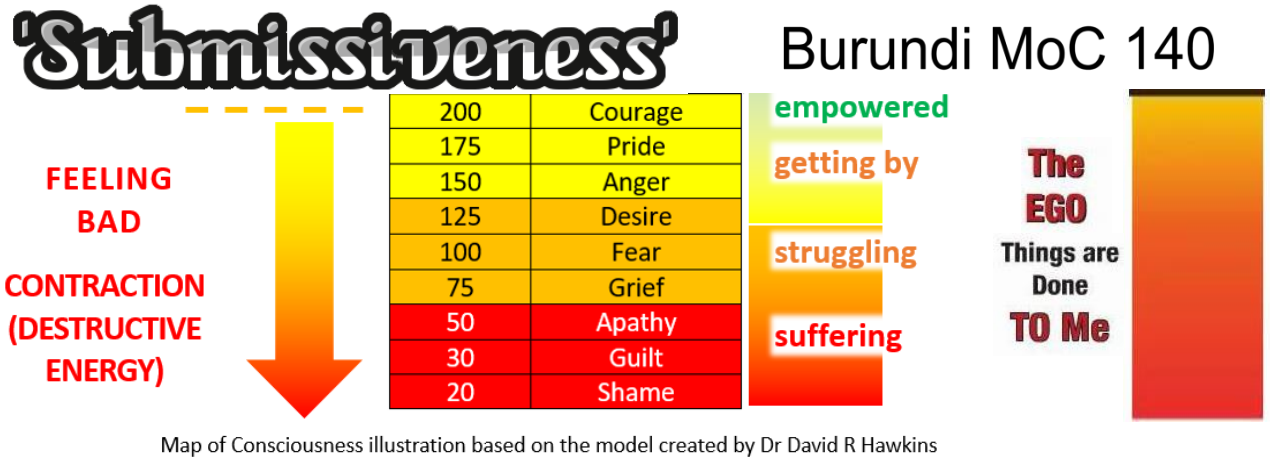
Things are Done TO Me

Suppressive Regimes thrive in environments where the populous is submissive:

Houthi Rebels thrive in Yemen	MoC of the people	160
Hamas thrive in Gaza Strip		130
Hezbollah thrive in Lebanon		130
Taliban now governing Afghanistan		85
Sudanese guerrillas in South Sudan		140
Ukraine		140
Kim Jong Un in North Korea		175

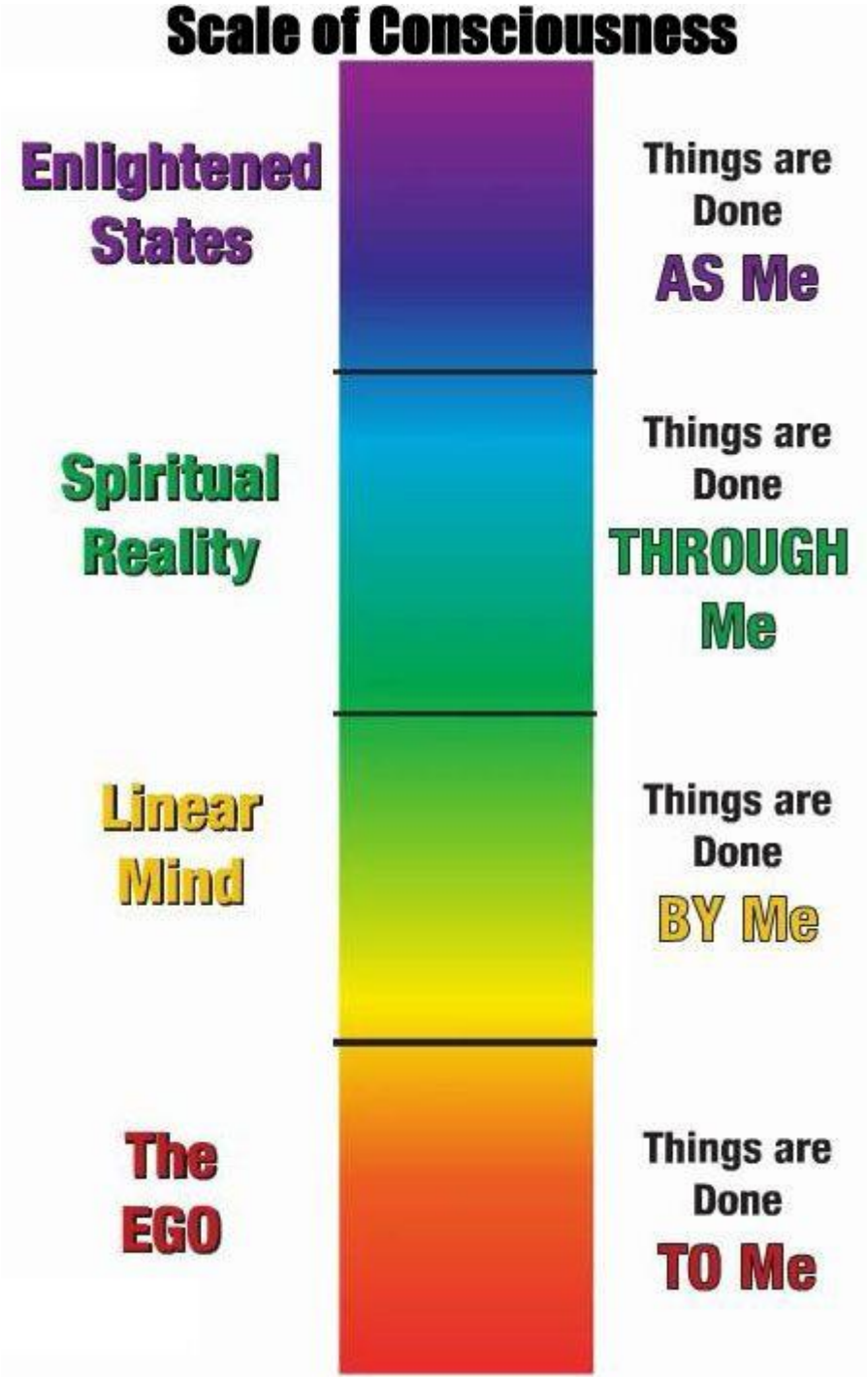
Consider other places of instability:

Syria	160	
Iran	190	
Iraq	120	
Haiti	80	
Central African Republic	80	
Angola	80	
Democratic Republic of Congo	40	etc…



Map of Consciousness illustration based on the model created by Dr David R Hawkins

Until the focus is upon assisting these and similar populations to significantly lift their personal levels of consciousness, radical and suppressive control centric leaders will continue to cause great harm as their own view on life is harmful to others. Feelings orientated open and free universal education is the gateway.



TEACHING is the Paramount Profession !

WORLDWIDE MALAISE!



We are seeing good people do nothing, thus perpetuating impoverishment, insecure housing, food insecurity and poverty in truth and all the essentials required for a fulfilling life.

Education is the most diabolically, degraded service to humanity that is in such neglect and adequacy that generations will be deprived while leadership slowly awakens to the underlying cause of all of society's ailments, being the lack of truth in education with the quality of teaching being so poor that students flounder throughout every nation and education system.



The art of doing nothing is entrenched everywhere!

While good women and men do nothing, evil prevails.

It matters not at what level of society one may be at, his or her environment is stagnated through the self-embraced inertia of those around them. We all succumb to the inability to deliver simple services and take initiatives for those in need.



Grey haired old folks through to energetic vibrant young people are all suppressed by lack of constructive communication and the suppression of initiatives. Our personality is hijacked by electronic communications without any sensitivity of innate gifts of perception as well as big picture – little picture visualisation.

Clairsentency cannot be comprehended by artificial intelligence. Yet the world is madly scrambling to submit themselves to artificial intelligence – more avoidance of personal responsibility and still doing nothing.



The death of society is delivered through artificial intelligence! Yet we are seeing such dying and death of mankind all around us. Permissiveness is all prevailing. At least 78% of humanity calibrate at or below 200 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness – these are submitted people – things are done to them, not by them! The world is preparing for world war three and yet no one is pushing back on it.

Global warming is having devastating effects and yet people and communities are not preparing for the changes that will later have to be imposed after great losses.

People; all institutionalised systems are to be dismantled and universal changes in how we are to live is now to unfold. We are to live through our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth, and have our minds to follow in support – not continue to live mind-centric and worship our minds as we each have been taught and brought up to do, mind-centricity is stagnation and destruction!

Psychic Barriers of: Traditions, Customs and Norms

Why is our heritage such a barrier to our evolutionary growth and prosperity? Why do we experience continuation of repetitive cycles of conflict, disease and food insecurity, amongst the array of difficulties?

When we are conceived our soul condition is in a perfect natural love state. As per Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness, that is a calibration near to 1,000 on his scale. By the time we are six years of age we are calibrating at the level of one or the other of our parents, should they be calibrating differently on the Map of Consciousness (MoC). In this way, the consciousness level of humanity remains stagnant!

Presently, the overall consciousness level of Earth's humanity is around MoC 220.

Psychic Barriers of Traditions, Customs and Norms

Worldwide Level of Consciousness based on the Map of Consciousness

see Power vs Force by Dr David R Hawkins	MoC
6,000 years ago	72
At the time the Vedas were written	74
At the birth of Buddha	91
Prior to the conception of Jesus of Nazareth	101
After the birth of Jesus of Nazareth	147
When Christ was taken from the cross	148
At the Last Supper	150
At the death of the last apostle	182
At the birth of Charlemagne	182
In 827 AD (at the death of Charlemagne)	190
When Abraham Lincoln took office as President	190
Lincoln was shot and killed	193
1944: birth of almost 200 Homo-Spiritus children	194
1987: At the time of the Harmonic Convergence but not necessarily related to it, consciousness of humanity jumped	207
2020: Revelations including Feeling Healing	220

Around 200,000 years ago, high level spirits influenced Earth's humanity to live mind-centric, to ignore and suppress their feelings. As women are closer to their feelings than men, they also induced men to make women subordinate to them.

As our minds are unable to discern truth from falsehood, that our minds are addicted to untruth, and that our minds are also addicted to control over our environment and others, humanity has stagnated in evolution and growth as a consequence. To understand more precisely what difficulties come to us through being mind-centric is this observation. Assumptions are generated through our minds – the error rate of an assumption is 98%, with the other 2% being flukes! When we 'think' about something, we are engaging our minds – the consequences are further errors – along the lines of 'assumptions'.

While we live mind-centric we are living against our truth, our soul-based truth, which is living against our feelings which is our soul-based truth. We are our feelings! While we are denying our feelings we

are rejecting our true parents, our Heavenly Mother and Father! We are living in a self-evolved hell while we avoid our feelings and truth.

While we avoid our truth, our soul-based feelings, we are disrupting the soul-light that circulates from our soul through our spirit body and then physical body and its return. This disruption generates all the discomforts, pains, illness and diseases that we experience during our whole physical life. The foundations of our life experiences are disrupted throughout our childhood forming years, from conception through to the age of six years – this is our Childhood Suppression. No-one missing out!

It is our Childhood Suppression that degrades our consciousness to that of our parents and carers. Thus generation after generation is a mirror of the prior generation.

From the table above we can see that from the time of the last living Apostle of the Creator Daughter and Son, Mary Magdalene and Jesus, all the way through to the second half of the twentieth century, until the late 1980s, Earth's humanity has stagnated at around 190 on the Map of Consciousness, that is almost 2,000 years of no progress in consciousness worldwide! Recently, technology has made great progress in developments – we now can annihilate each other by pushing buttons! This we can do in multiple ways!

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	**Rate of Unemployment**	**Rate of Poverty**	**Happiness Rate "Life is OK"**	**Rate of Criminality**
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

Consciousness Calibrations Worldwide	
Level of Consciousness	Percentage of population
600 +	**1 in millions**
540 +	**0.4%**
500 +	**4%**
400 +	**8%**
200 +	**22%**
200 -	**78%**
World wide average	**220**

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WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income							
MoC	**No. of Countries+ Territories**	**Average MoC**	**Average Life Expectancy**	**Human Development Index**	**Happiness Index**	**Education Index**	**Per Capita Income 2021**
400s	**22**	**405**	**82.2**	**0.924**	**7.1**	**.890**	**US$63,032**
300s	**71**	**343**	**77.2**	**0.794**	**6.1**	**.741**	**US$30,154**
200s	**50**	**251**	**72.7**	**0.676**	**5.3**	**.610**	**US$16,560**
High 100s	**38**	**174**	**70.5**	**0.659**	**5.0**	**.600**	**US$12,516**
Low 100s	**21**	**119**	**67.1**	**0.587**	**4.6**	**.501**	**US$7,081**
Below 100	**14**	**74**	**65.3**	**0.565**	**4.4**	**.501**	**US$6,377**
WORLD	**216**	**220**	**73.3**				**US$17,110**

This simple chart is the collation of many separate worldwide assessments of the levels of factors relating to life experiences and quality of life of the citizens of each country and territory worldwide.

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) was developed by Dr David R Hawkins and published in his book, Power vs Force was first published in 1995 after twenty years of investigation.

MoC 100 is the level of consciousness relating to the world's humanity living before the time of Jesus of Nazareth and Mary Magdalene 2,000 years ago.

MoC 190 is the level of consciousness prevailing since the life of Jesus and Mary until the late 1900s.

MoC 220 is the level of consciousness of humanity around 2020 as a change in Ages is unfolding.

The higher the level of consciousness, then the higher the level of truth prevailing and love.

Note:
The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.
A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.
A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.
Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

Let us look at the effects of level of consciousness:

MoC 100	income is around	US$8,000	
MoC 200	income is around	US$16,000	
MoC 300	income is around	US$32,000	
MoC 400	income is around	US$64,000	Note the doubling of incomes!

MoC 100	life expectancy	67 years	
MoC 200	life expectancy	72 years	
MoC 300	life expectancy	77 years	
MoC 400	life expectancy	82 years	Note 5 years increment with each 100 points!

MoC 100	happiness index	4.5	
MoC 200	happiness index	5.0	
MoC 300	happiness index	6.1	
MoC 400	happiness index	7.1	Note .0.5 added, then 1.1, then .1.0
MoC 100	education index	.500	
MoC 200	education index	.610	
MoC 300	education index	.740	
MoC 400	education index	.890	Note .110 added, then .130, then .150!

There are a number of additional worldwide surveys all leading towards the following understandings:

Open and free feelings orientated education is leading towards humanity progressing into the 400s MoC but not beyond 499 MoC.

While we focus upon living mind-centric then we cannot progress beyond MoC 499!

By aspiring to live feelings first having our mind follow in support of our feelings, and then embracing our Feeling Healing, also by longing for and receiving Divine Love, the Love of our Heavenly Mother and Father, then we are soul healing, our progression on the Map of Consciousness chart is infinite!

Those of us who heal ourselves of what we personally have taken on of the Rebellion and Default, we then have NO NEED to experience physical discomfort, pain, illness or disease. Thus we are addressing the underlying of all our physical ailments, all 10,000 variations identified by medical science to which they have no comprehension as to how a 'cure' may be achieved! Now you do know!

As we grow in truth and love, express our feelings both good and bad, and long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to, then we are Feeling Healing and growing in truth and love.

As you have seen from the above chart, as we heal and grow in truth and love our quality and standard of living and life grows, step by step.

How simple could life be? We do not need the burdens of wealth and assets. We are truth seekers and that is to be found through our feelings. Our own soul based feelings are always in truth, we are each fully self-contained. All is within. All we need do is to recognise that our feelings are to lead us in our growth and development of love.

WE ARE **Truth Seekers**

WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences							
MoC	**No. of Countries+ Territories**	**Average MoC**	**Average Life Expectancy**	**Human Development Index**	**Happiness Index**	**Education Index**	**Per Capita Income 2021**
500+	**NONE**		**Living Mind-Centric imposes a ceiling of 499 MoC on humanity!**				
400s	**22**	**405**	**82.2**	**0.924**	**7.1**	**.890**	**US$63,032**
300s	**71**	**343**	**77.2**	**0.794**	**6.1**	**.741**	**US$30,154**
200s	**50**	**251**	**72.7**	**0.676**	**5.3**	**.610**	**US$16,560**
100s	**59**	**147**	**68.8**	**0.623**	**4.8**	**.551**	**US$9,799**
Below 100	**14**	**74**	**65.3**	**0.565**	**4.4**	**.501**	**US$6,377**
WORLD	**216**	**220**	**73.3**				**US$17,110**

WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences Median Age of Population & Urban Slum Population						
MoC	**No. of Countries+ Territories**	**Average MoC**	**Average Life Expectancy**	**Medium Age of Population 2021**	**Urban Population Living in Slums 2020**	**Per Capita Income 2021**
400s	**22**	**405**	**82.2**	**41.0**	**4.9%**	**US$63,032**
300s	**71**	**343**	**77.2**	**34.7**	**17.4%**	**US$30,154**
200s	**50**	**251**	**72.7**	**28.3**	**28.5%**	**US$16,560**
High 100s	**38**	**174**	**70.5**	**25.7**	**33.8%**	**US$12,516**
Low 100s	**21**	**119**	**67.1**	**22.3**	**43.7%**	**US$7,081**
Below 100	**14**	**74**	**65.3**	**20.5**	**56.7%**	**US$6,377**
WORLD	**216**	**220**	**73.3**	**30.7**	**> one billion 24.2%**	**US$17,110**

As average life expectancy grows, the median age of the population grows at a marginally faster rate, as does the growth in per capita income – at a higher rate. Education is the driver. The more open and freer a feelings orientated education system is, the higher the level of consciousness of the community and consequently all other social issues and ills are marginally and progressively mitigated. As or 2020; 56.2% of the global population now lives in cities.

There are many global surveys of numerous social observations and measures. Each of these, in their own way, reflect the Map of Consciousness scale. Conditions are better when the MoC is higher!

What is incredibly important to observe is that while we live mind-centric we do not progress beyond 499 on the Map of Consciousness. Our mind is a glass ceiling to our consciousness development and life experience. We remain retarded and subservient to hidden control, both in the visible and invisible.

Living Mind dominated is claustrophobic and suppressive!



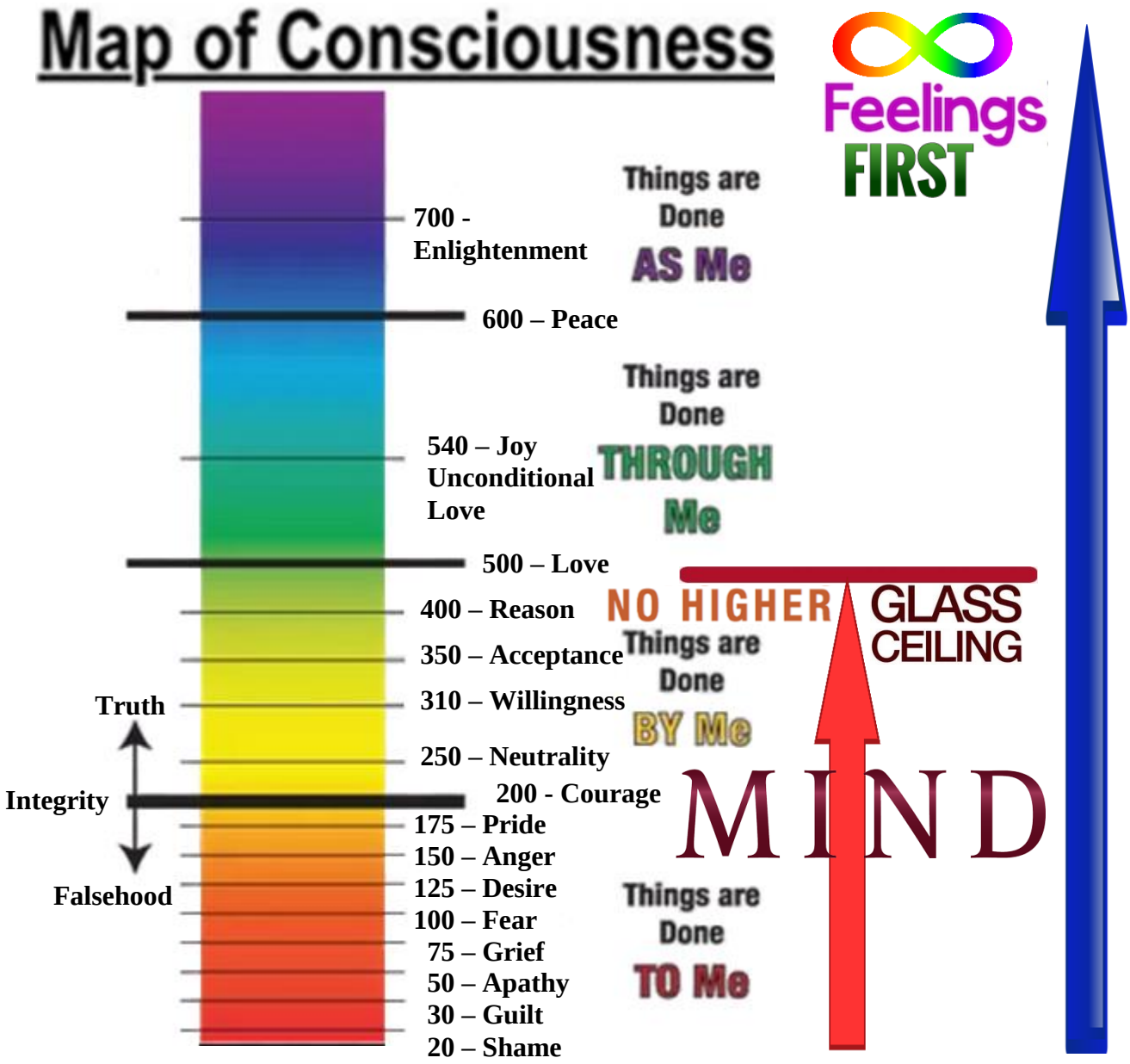
The Mind presents a treacherous glass ceiling!

WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences Pupil-Teacher ratio, Nurses Midwives per 1,000, Doctors per 1,000							
MoC	No. of Countries+ Territories	Average MoC	Average Life Expectancy	Pupil-Teacher ratio primary	Nurses Midwives per 1,000	Doctors per 1,000 people	Per Capita Income 2021
400s	22	405	82.2	13	11.3	3.9	US$63,032
300s	71	343	77.2	18	5.6	2.7	US$30,154
200s	50	251	72.7	23	3.7	1.4	US$16,560
High 100s	38	174	70.5	28	3.1	1.5	US$12,516
Low 100s	21	119	67.1	32	1.8	0.8	US$7,081
Below 100	14	74	65.3	41	1.5	0.6	US$6,377
WORLD	216	220	73.3	23	3.8	1.7	US$17,110



WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences General Overview							
MoC	No. of Countries+ Territories	Average MoC	Average Life Expectancy	Medium Age of Population 2021	WORLD POPULATION 2021	% worldwide population	Per Capita Income 2021
400s	22	405	82.2	41.0	687,989,800	8.8%	US$63,032
300s	71	343	77.2	34.7	4,064,565,401	51.8%	US$30,154
200s	50	251	72.7	28.3	1,069,410,500	13.6%	US$16,560
High 100s	38	174	70.5	25.7	744,280,000	9.4%	US$12,516
Low 100s	21	119	67.1	22.3	750,726,000	9.6%	US$7,081
Below 100	14	74	65.3	20.5	532,580,000	6.8%	US$6,377
WORLD	216	220	73.3	30.7	7,849,551,701	100.0%	US$17,110

Note:
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A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.
Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!



This outline of the Map of Consciousness spells out the fact that while we live Mind-Centric and ignore and suppress our Feelings we cannot pass 499 MoC. Our mind being in control, as we have all been indoctrinated to live, is a glass ceiling. Humanity cannot heal anything, cannot be spontaneous, has no intuitiveness, and is locked into living in the deep hell states. This is why people find themselves in abusive homes, domestic violence, housing stress, homelessness and gross difficulties of all kinds. This is why we are easily manipulated, embrace propaganda and are being controlled by a few.

Women are closer to their feelings and that is why the nursing profession hosts a lot of women who calibrate a little over 500. These women are the healers in hospitals.

By aspiring to live Feelings First we are each breaking the glass ceiling and opening our potentials to grow in truth and love not only to 1,000 MoC, but to infinity. This is our destiny.

As communities embrace living Feelings First and having their minds to follow in supporting what their feelings are guiding them with, then ALL of the social ills of society will begin to mitigate. Please, do you comprehend the importance of what is being shared throughout this document?

MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS

Map of Consciousness from Dr David R Hawkins, M.D., Ph.D. "Power vs Force".

Level	Log
ENLIGHTENMENT	700-1000
PEACE	600
JOY	540
LOVE	500
REASON	400
ACCEPTANCE	350
WILLINGNESS	310
NEUTRALITY	250
COURAGE	200
PRIDE	175
ANGER	150
DESIRE	125
FEAR	100
GRIEF	75
APATHY	50
GUILT	30
SHAME	20

PERSONALITY TRAITS:

Less than two dozen people on planet Earth.

Would not pick up a weapon let alone use it. These people gravitate to the health industry and humanitarian programs.

Debate and implement resolutions without argument and delay. 470
Debate and implement resolutions in due course. 440
Debate and implement resolutions with some degree of follow up generally needed. 410

Management supervision is generally necessary.

Politics become the hope for man's salvation.

Cause no harm to others starts to emerge.
Power overrides force.
Illness is developed by those man erroneous emotions that calibrate 200 and lower.

Armies around the world function on pride.
Force is now dominant, not power.

Harm of others prevails, self-interest prevails.

Totally self-reliant, not God reliant.

Fear dominates all motivation.

Suicide is possible and probable.

At these levels, seriously harming others for even trivial events appears to be justifiable.

Poverty, unemployment, illness, etc., this is living hell on Earth.

MAP of CONSCIOUSNESS (MoC)

Note:

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

Blessing your food achieves an increase of 15 points which is in fact a quadrillion (10^{15}) jump in energy.

Levels of consciousness are always mixed: a person may operate on one level at one time and quite another level in another area of life. [In fact, we move in and out of fear, anger, guilt, etc. for either brief or extended periods. Even the levels up through unconditional love at 500 are experienced by most. But it is the percentage of time spent in each level that determines the dominant level in which one lives.]

Shame: Shamed children are cruel to animals and to each other. Later they are capable of forming vigilante groups to project their shame onto others whom they righteously attack. Serial killers have often acted out of sexual moralism with the justification of punishing "bad women". Shame produces false pride, anger, guilt. Moc 20 – 29

Guilt: associated with victim hood, masochism, remorse. Unconscious guilt results in disease, accident - proneness, suicidal behaviour. Preoccupation with punishment. Guilt provokes rage. Capital punishment is an example of how killing gratifies a guilt-ridden populace. MoC 30 – 49

Apathy: State of helplessness / death through passive suicide / level of homeless and derelicts / level of streets of Calcutta, abandonment of hope. MoC 50 – 74

Grief: Level of sadness, mourning over the past / habitual losers / chronic gamblers / notion of being unable to replace what is lost. MoC 75 – 99

Fear: Fear runs much of the world [in the enmity fearfulness is dominant emotion of 65% of the world] insecurity, vulnerable / leads to jealousy and chronically high stress level / very contagious / fearful people seek strong leaders. MoC 100 – 124

Desire: Motivates vast areas of human activity. Desire for money, prestige runs lives of many who have risen above Fear. At this level of addiction / desire for sexual approval has produced an entire cosmetics and fashion industry / accumulation / greed. It is insatiable because it is an ongoing energy field. Satisfaction is impossible / frustration is assured. MoC 125 – 149

Anger: Leads to either constructive or destructive action. Expressed most often in resentment and revenge. Irritable / explosive / leads to hatred. MoC 150 – 174

Pride: Has enough energy to run the Marines. Is a great leap forward from lower fields / is socially encouraged. Defensive / vulnerable because dependent upon external conditions. Inflated ego is vulnerable / divisive / arrogance / denial. The whole problem of denial is one of Pride. MoC 175 – 199

Courage: Where productivity begins / zone of exploration / accomplishment / fortitude / determination / exciting / challenging / openness. All of this is achieved through the leap to truth / the courage to face one's flaws. MoC 200 – 249

Neutrality: Release from a position or opinion / flexible / non-judgmental / realistic. Not getting one's way is less defeating or frustrating. Beginning of inner confidence. One is not driven to prove anything. Does not lead to any need to control others. MoC 250 – 309

Willingness: Growth is rapid here. Willingness implies that one has overcome inner resistance to life and is committed to participation. Genuine friendliness / do not feel demeaned by service jobs. Helpful / high self-esteem / sympathetic / responsive to needs of others / resilient / self-correcting / excellent students / readily trained. MoC 310 – 349

Acceptance: Major transformation takes place when one recognizes that one is the source of the experience of one's life. A full assumption of responsibility for one's self. Acceptance of life without attempting to conform situations to one's own agenda. Denial is transcended / calm / perceptive / balanced / appropriate. No interest in determining right and wrong. Self-discipline / honouring of others rights / inclusive / tolerant. MoC 350 – 399

Reason: Intelligence/ capable of making rapid, complex decisions and abstractions / level of science / capacity for conceptualization / deals with particulars / level of Nobel Prize winners, Einstein, Freud, etc. but ironically reason is often a block to higher states. MoC 400 – 499

Love: Love is not what the media professes: emotionality / physical attraction / possessiveness/ sentimentality / control / addiction / eroticism / novelty. When lovers or marriages "break-up", they usually were based on these attitudes rather than love, which is why this kind of "love" can lead to hate. It wasn't love in the first place. Love Deals with wholes. Unconditional love is accompanied by measurable release of endorphins. Love takes no position / permanent. Only 0.04% of population lives out of this level of consciousness. MoC 500 – 539

Joy: Level of saints / effortless / people with near death experiences often have reached this level of consciousness. Healing occurs. Individual will merges with Divine will. MoC 540 – 599

Peace: Radiance / suspension in time and space / everything connects to everything else / no preconception. Great works of art, music and architecture, which calibrate between 600 and 700, can transport us temporarily to higher levels of consciousness. MoC 600 - 699

Enlightenment: Buddha and Krishna. Jesus progressed beyond 1,000 to achieve at-onement with God whilst living on earth. Enlightenment is a never ending process. Moc 700 – 1,000



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WE ENDURE FOUR LAYERS of PERSONALITY SUPPRESSION!



Unknowingly, our parents pass onto their children (us) their beliefs and way of living that has evolved since the Rebellion, some 200,000 years ago, and then the Default, some 38,000 years ago. In this way, humanity is suppressing the female, rejecting our Spiritual Parents, namely Jesus and Mary, and denying our Heavenly Parents being our true Mother and Father, of Their truth, standing and existence.

The Rebellion is against love, the Default is all the difficulties we have in our relationships because of our rebellion. Healing the Default is becoming true, to ourselves and in our relationships, and ending our unlovingness – our rejection of love, so ending the Rebellion. Nanna Beth 29 June 2017



We are souls, our personality is an expression of our soul. It is our free expression of our soul through our feelings that we are to embrace and follow. This expression may appear to be wilful in nature, from time to time, and consequently our parents' attempt to suppress this expression. They proceed to remodel us when as young children, in the manner their parents treated them and so on for many generations going back.

During our forming years, as a child, we are unable to recognise the suppression of our personality as being extra-ordinarily harmful to our soul based personality and, accordingly, we don't know that things can be any other way. Presently, neither do our parents.



This childhood suppression way of living continues throughout our schooling years, thus we learn this is a way of life that is normal.

Our religions all have been formed based on the tenets of the Rebellion and Default. The teachers and leaders throughout all denominations take us further away from our suppressed feelings that have been hammered into us during our forming years, thus entrenching us further into rejecting our true selves.

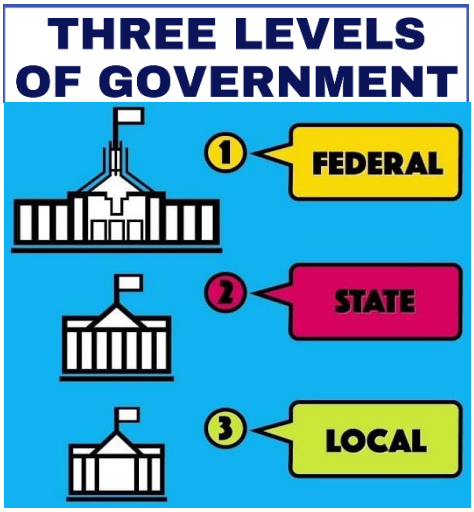


The controlling and suppression mechanisms of our parents, educators and spiritual teachers all manifest throughout all of commerce. This control comes heavily and brutally down upon all levels of employment. The capability to express one's soul based attributes and gifts is sealed throughout all of one's working life.



A new way of living is to enable the liberation of one's true personality through the Feeling Healing process AND the transfer of authority to the individual via embracing freedom of expression.

BUT THERE ARE FURTHER LAYERS OF CONTROL!

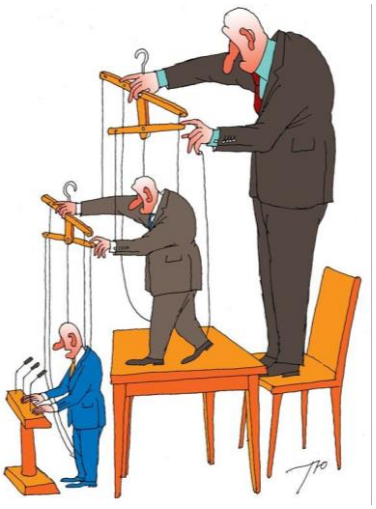


Federal, state and local governments impose their 'rule' upon the people that appoint them to serve these very same people!

Instead of assisting their people, governments at all levels impose restrictions and controls.



The same people who 'elect' the members of parliament do not realise that the 'nominees' are often puppets of hidden controllers.



HIDDEN CONTROLLERS



'Heads of society' are considered leaders. The 300 Bilderberg Club members are (short term) leaders throughout the world, but these are controlled by some 30 families (medium term), who are in turn are manipulated by 12 (long term) families. All of this is managed and imposed by global secret society networks under the direction of the 12 long term families and their chairman.

CONTROL DISRUPT

celestial Friends

Since 31 May 1914, Celestials have been progressively introducing high level truths to humanity that have been prevented from sharing for thousands of years. From 31 January 2018, Celestials have been disrupting the hidden controllers on Earth and slowly bringing about their manipulation and suppression of Earth's humanity.

Negative Spirit Influence blocked 22 March 2017
Law of Compensation quickening 22 May 2017
Rebellion and Default officially ended 31 January 2018



Great U-Turn for humanity now ready for Mobilisation 22 July 2023
Celestial soul state condition achieved 22 September 2024

MAJOR CRIME is CHILD REARING

"For as you understand, there is no better way to further your wrongness than to have children. Really it is the worst most evil thing you can do. A serial killer, even a mass murderer, isn't as bad as a parent, as each parent will find out through his or her feelings as they do their Healing. So how does that make you feel?

"With the serial killer being sorted out in the hells for such actions against another's will, and with all us parents and non-parents alike, being sorted out as we do our Healing. Time in the hells is nothing on a spiritual level compared to what you go through during your Healing. The 'hell' time allows you to become fit enough spiritually to enter into life in mansion world one. The Healing, which deals directly with yourself as a child and your relationship with your parents, and your own child / children if you are a parent, ascends you in truth up through all the Mansion Worlds. So, as you can see, there is a hell of a lot more to being a parent and a child." Nanna Beth, 3rd Celestial Heaven – 2 June 2018

John: As for incarnation, it appears that the process of conception can be likened to a person taking a bungee jump without attaching the bungee rope!

Nanna Beth, John's grandmother: Yes, it does appear that way John, particularly when you're in the thick of it, however once you are free of it, it is the most wondrous thing, and so incredible that we can start off so immersed in the wrong, to live being evil and truth-rejecting and love-denying without even knowing it, then waking up to the 'error of our ways' and then doing our Healing, bringing us to the point of seeing what a magnificent experience we've been given.

John: The infusion of errors and injuries into the newly incarnating soul appears to be massive, rapid and without any let up or limitation.



Nanna Beth: It's all incredible when you think that each soul has been created with it all within it. With the whole pattern of the life that its two personalities are going to express in Creation. And in our cases, beginning that self expression in the negative. And so the parents you had, you were always going to have, it couldn't be any other way. THERE IS NO CHOICE IN IT! So it's all planned, it always has been and always will be. It's astounding to get your mind around. So when it was time for your soul, John, to start incarnating the 'John' personality – you – so your parents did what they needed to do, and away it all went. Then they and everyone else in your life helped your soul manifest all the negative aspects you've required; and so it continues, and will continue to when it's time for you to start doing your Healing.

John: The conception / incarnation event sets the stage for the journey that is just commencing for the pristine loving personality that has nowhere to go but down into the drama of physical life of the newly forming embryo. Oh, it must be even more dramatic should the embryo not be viable by around days 16 to 19 and then know that another opportunity will be provided for this soul!

Nanna Beth: And you understand that for those people who die so early it's the same for them in spirit, they are still inducted into the negative and grow up as spirit children with the negative mind-controlling unloving influences they need. So are parented by 'loving' mind spirits becoming of the yuk, only to one day do their Healing. However that is also to change when the New Age begins because children who die early with parents who are already doing their Healing, will be adopted and so parented by spirits who are doing their Healing, so spirits in the Divine Love worlds, something that has not happened before. So until this time, spirits who've wanted to parent have only been able to do it in the mind worlds, so that has limited and influenced the time of doing their Healing; but soon spirits can begin their Healing without needing to be parents in the mind worlds, parenting instead as they are doing it. And I'm talking about those spirits that



have still needed parenting experience, over here. Some spirits requiring it because they didn't get it on earth, others needing it as part of furthering their negative experience in the wrongness."

Nanna Beth 2 June 2018

This time, in the history of humanity, is the most exciting time ever experienced.

Until this time, childhood repression and suppression had not been recognised as the most dramatic and life forming phase in one's entire life. From the moment of conception through to around the age of six years we are crunched into being a personality that our parents and carers want us to be, not the personality that we truly are, the personality that our Heavenly Mother and Father created us as.

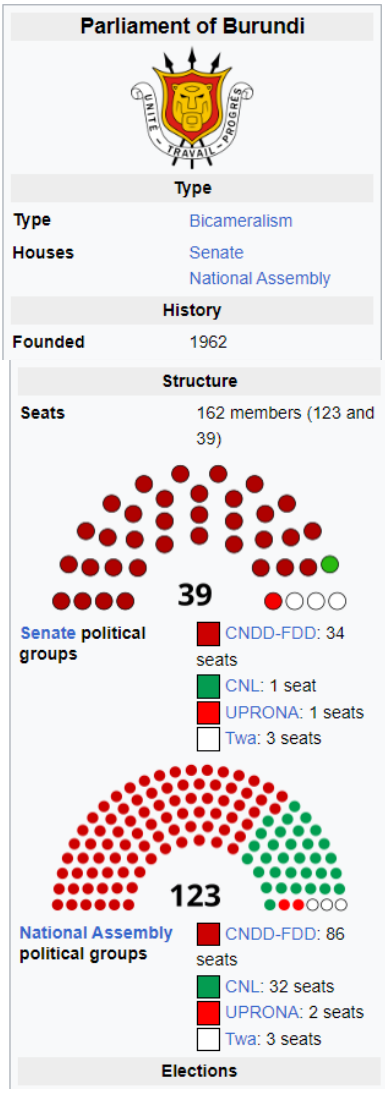
This crunching of our personality can simply be described as 'child abuse'. Some of us experience the worst of it in a form that it comes to the attention of authorities, something higher than one in five children. However, that is what is reported. EVERY child suffers from child abuse. Not one single child escapes from being abused during their forming years. Not one!

Not one child has ever experienced true love. Because no parent has ever experienced true love, then they simply do not know how to give or express true love.

Until some parents to be complete their Feeling Healing, no one will know how to bring a child up with true love. Presently, a few are completing their Feeling Healing and eventually there will be parents who will be able to bring up children with true love and commence the ending of the cycle of ongoing child abuse.

By living true to ourselves, true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

Parliament of Burundi



The **Parliament of Burundi** (Kirundi: *Abashingamateka*) consists of two chambers:

- The **Senate** (Upper Chamber) MoC 300
- The **National Assembly** (Lower Chamber) MoC 280

Overall MoC 290



President Évariste Ndayishimiye (born 1968) is a Burundian politician who has served as the tenth President of Burundi since 18 June 2020. He became involved in the rebel National Council for the Defense of Democracy – Forces for the Defense of Democracy during the Burundian Civil War and rose up the ranks of its militia. At the end of the conflict, he entered the Burundian Army and held a number of political offices under the auspices of President Pierre Nkurunziza. Nkurunziza endorsed Ndayishimiye as his successor ahead of the 2020 elections which he won with a large majority. MoC 300

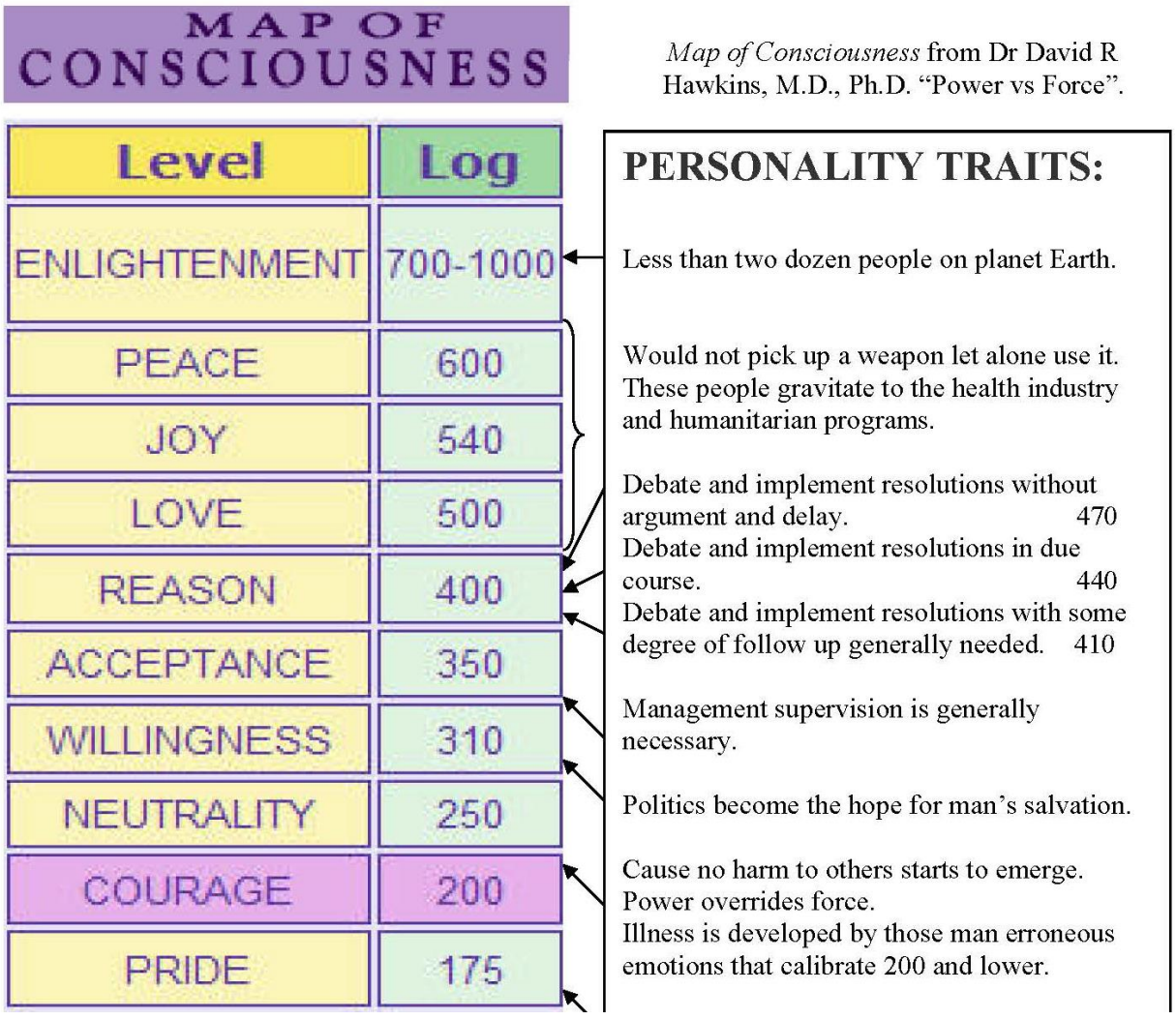
Prosper Bazombanza (born 12 February 1960) is a Burundian politician who has served as the 9th and 11th Vice President of Burundi from 2014 to 2015, and since 2020. He is a member of Union for National Progress. Prior to his tenure as vice president he was a teacher and administrator. MoC 310

GOVERNMENTAL RESTRAINT upon its PEOPLE					
Nation	Consciousness (MoC)	Population (2024)	**Parliament**	MoC (2024)	Elected Number
Afghanistan	85	43,400,000	Taliban Parliament 2021 ~ **was** Upper 102 Lower 250	205	0 352
Angola	80	37,800,000	National Assembly	220	220
Argentina	280	46,000,000	Federal Parliament Senators (upper house) Deputies (lower)	310 320 300	329 72 257
Australia	410	27,000,000	Federal Parliament Senate (upper house) Representatives (lower)	380 380 380	227 76 151
Burundi	140	14,400,000	Parliament Senate National Assembly	290 300 280	162 39 123
China	305	1,425,000,000	Politburo Standing Committee Politburo Central Committee Congress	280 285 290 295	7 24 200 2,000
Colombia	320	52,200,000	Parliament Senate Chamber of Representatives	344 344 332	296 108 188
Eritrea	180	5,800,000	Dictatorship	315	none
European Union	380	451,000,000	Parliament	335	705
India	370	1,436,000,000	Parliament Council of States (upper) House of People (lower)	400 410 390	788 245 543
Indonesia	220	280,000,000	Parliament Regional Rep Council Peoples Rep Council	288 295 280	711 136 575
Jordan	185	11,500,000	Parliament Senate Representatives	280 290 270	207 69 138
Pakistan	140	251,000,000	Parliament Senate National Assembly	310 315 300	432 96 336
Philippines	225	119,000,000	Senate Representatives	291 299	24 316
Poland	190	38,500,000	Parliament Senate Lower House	280 300 270	560 100 460
Russia	320	144,000,000	Federal Assembly Federation Council (upper) State Duma (lower)	305 310 300	620 170 450
Rwanda	70	14,500,000	Parliament Senate Chamber of Deputies	275 270 280	106 26 80
South Africa	190	64,000,000	Parliament National Council National Assembly	280 290 270	490 90 400

Tanzania	200	68,800,000	National Assembly	290	393
Uganda	90	50,500,000	Parliament	280	529
Ukraine	330	38,000,000	Verkhovna Rada	300	450
United Kingdom	420	68,000,000	Parliament UK House of Lords UK House of Commons	390 380 400	1,433 783 650
United States of America	405	341,000,000	USA Congress Senate House of Representatives	380 365 390	535 100 435
Zimbabwe	100	17,000,000	Parliament Senate (upper) National Assembly (lower)	260 260 260	360 80 280
World overall	220	8,100,000,000			

LEADERSHIP PERSONALITIES should CALIBRATE at or over 400 MoC

For dynamic leadership and to qualify for being considered to represent the people of any nation, candidates need to calibrate on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness at or over 400 MoC. To qualify for high political appointments, then only those calibrating 410 MoC + need to stand for such positions. Great leaders and statesmen throughout history generally have high consciousness levels. As can be seen by the above observations, politics in most nations have been hijacked by controlling interests so that their nominees are readily compromised and the people then being suppressed and manipulated without their best interests being prioritised.



WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY

GOVERNMENTAL RESTRAINT upon its PEOPLE					
Nation	Consciousness (MoC)	Population (2024)	**Parliament**	MoC (2024)	Elected Number
Benin	90	14,460,000	National Assembly	305	109
Burkina Faso	120	24,000,000	National Assembly Military rule 33-person cabinet President Captain Traore	 300 380	71 Pending
Côte d'Ivoire	125	31,930,000	National Assembly	280	255
Gambia	195	2,760,000	National Assembly	290	58
Ghana	190	34,780,000	Parliament	305	276
Guinea	190	14,800,000	Parliament Military rule Col Mamady Doumbouya	 285	81 Pending
Guinea-Bissau	175	2,200,000	National Peoples Assembly	295	102
Liberia	200	5,540,000	Legislature Parliament Senate Representatives	295 285 300	103 30 73
Mali	105	24,480,000	Parliament Military rule Colonel Assimi Goïta	 280	147 Pending
Mauritania	115	5,170,000	National Assembly	290	176
Niger	185	27,000,000	National Assembly Gnl Abdourahamane Tiani	 320	173 Pending
Senegal	200	18,500,000	National Assembly	280	165
Sierra Leone	190	8,980,000	Parliament	300	149
Togo	215	9,600,000	National Assembly	280	113
Western Sahara	170	600,000	Sahrawi National Council	270	53
Western Africa	**164**	**224,800,000**			

Leadership should be through those calibrating over MoC 400 on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness!

Note:
The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.
A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.
A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.
Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

Soul Partners

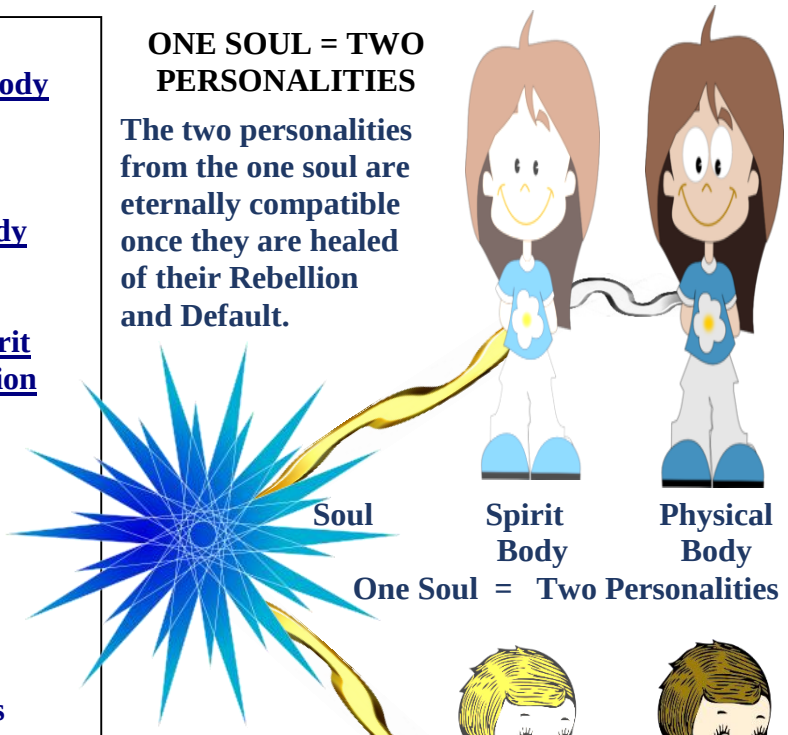
Physical / material body
Brain

Spirit / etheric body
Mind

Soul + Spirit Combination
Senses
Desires
Memory
Passions
Intention
Free Will
Emotions
Creativity
Awareness
Personality
Aspirations
Intelligence
Consciousness
The Real You is your Soul!
Our Soul orchestrates everything!

ONE SOUL = TWO PERSONALITIES

The two personalities from the one soul are eternally compatible once they are healed of their Rebellion and Default.



The capabilities and potentialities of every individual personality is only limited by their childhood suppression and repression. Once we heal, then our self-expression will reveal our true selves.



I am my SOUL!

I am not my body!

I am not my mind!

Soul Partner

Many long for and seek their soulmate / soul partner which they will find only upon completing their Feeling Healing. And should they have embraced Divine Love, becoming of a Celestial soul condition. Our soul is duplex. One soul expresses two personalities – one being female and the other male – always. There is no homosexuality on a soul level, only on a dysfunctional personality level. When each soulmate couple have respectively healed the Rebellion and Default within them, then being compatible partners for all of eternity, embark upon their joint journey (ascension) to Paradise – the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father – the Original Soul Partners!

During 2020, this account was made of soul partners of a family group who had lived close together in a small rural community in mid New South Wales of Australia. They are all now in the Celestial Heavens. More or less, the diversity of experiences and journeys may be considered typical for many billions of family personalities:

Nanna Beth's soul partner lived and worked in Western Australia's gold mining industry at the same time that Beth lived in New South Wales, Australia.

Her daughter, Marie's soul partner is a native from the Middle Eastern Kingdom of Quasoria, which no longer exists, but was on an island in the Pacific that also no longer exists. He's what you would call an ancient spirit, from three pole shifts back. (A pole shift is a cyclical event that unfolds around 12,000 to 13,000 years, the last one being more than 12,000 years ago. That suggests he may have lived on Earth some 40,000 years ago. Adam and Eve materialised on Earth more than 38,000 years ago in the Middle East, on a peninsula at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Ocean.)

Kevin, born in 1937, married Marie's eldest daughter. Kathaleen, Kevin's soulmate / soul partner was born in 1901, and is from Tennessee, USA, and is black. Kevin is white, so they are 'salt and pepper'.

Bradley, Kevin's son, suicided in 1999, and early April 2018 became Celestial. Bradley's soul partner is from the region that is now Russia – but it was not when she lived.

Raymond, Nanna Beth's grandson, died aged 23. Raymond entered the 1st Celestial Heaven in May 2018. His soulmate / soul partner had been in the Celestials for about twenty years and she was in the third Celestial Heaven sphere then. She is from northern Europe.

Benjamin John, Marie's grandson, miscarried at twelve weeks and was spirit born. His soul partner is also spirit born and they are now in the 2nd Celestial Heaven, both having had lives in the spirit Mansion Worlds that replicated living as if they were on physical Earth.

Physical incarnation (individualisation) is complete with the first heartbeat, around 16 days after conception. Reincarnation is impossible. Annually, 130 million physical births take place, 45 – 50 million abortions as well as 45 – 50 million miscarriages. Childhood deaths annually may be as high as 10 million. Thus, around 45% of all incarnations do not achieve adult life.

While we remain living within the Rebellion and Default, we are rebelling against our soul; and consequently, against our soul partner. If we were able to find our soul partner, let alone recognise him or her, we would more than likely be repulsed by each other. Upon completion of our Spiritual Healing, usually we become connected with our soul partner, and then it is so for eternity.

AN UPDATE on JOHN'S FAMILY MEMBERS who are from WEST WYALONG, NSW!

30 September 2023

James: As I was reading through the list of your (John's) family, an 'update' came into my mind... (clarifying comments added by John)

Nanna Beth, John's grandmother, her soul-mate (soul partner) and soul-group have chosen to remain in their current important third Celestial Heaven sphere positions for the next Age. (That is, the coming Avonal Age of the next 1,000 years.)

All the Celestials (1st, 2nd and 3rd Celestial Heavens sphere) are currently in the process of being asked what they want to do: some suggesting what they'd like to do, others choosing their assignment from what exists, some appointed to specific positions by higher authorities.

All of your family (John's family) accept your son will remain and work in time from the third Celestial sphere throughout the next Age. (Our son, Benjamin John, miscarried at 12 weeks of gestation and was subsequently spirit born in the 1st spirit Mansion World. His soul partner was also spirit born.)

Your son has moved on with his soul-group and soul-mate higher into Nebadon (our local universe containing 3,840,101 inhabited worlds), so beyond the third Celestial Heaven sphere. They 'felt the call' to move on toward Paradise rather than remain in the lower Celestials for the next Age. (When we level the 3rd Celestial Heaven and progress higher into Nebadon, we cease to connect with Earth.)

Your mum (Marie Mum) is now in the third Celestial Heaven sphere, and remaining specifically aligned with you, that's you personally, and not so much to do with greater Pascas, so helping you in your relationship with it and with all the people you come across, and with me (James).

Marjorie has crossed over into the first Celestial Heaven sphere, settling in with her forming soul-group and having met her soul-mate who just arrived a short time after she did. It is thought her soul-group will move in time to work under your mum (John's mother, Marie Mum).

Kevin (John's brother-in-law), Raymond (John's 1st cousin) and Bradley (John's nephew and son to Kevin) are all now in the second Celestial Heaven sphere, they are all aligned under your mum (Marie Mum), so working associated with you and each other, and all Pascas wants to achieve.

Kevin died 10 August 2012, through his Feeling Healing or similar process became Celestial by completing his healing and entered the 1st Celestial Heaven sphere on 7 August 2017, he is now in the 2nd Celestial Heaven sphere – September 2023.

Bradley, Kevin's son, suicided in 1999, and early April 2018 became Celestial by entering the 1st Celestial Heaven sphere, now in the 2nd Celestial Heaven sphere – September 2023.

Raymond, Nanna Beth's grandson, died aged 23. Raymond entered the 1st Celestial Heaven in May 2018, now in the 2nd Celestial Heaven sphere – September 2023.

Marjorie, John's sister, died 26 November 2020, entered the 3rd spirit Mansion World by 23 January 2021 being the first of the three spirit healing worlds (3, 5, 7). Marge had moved into the seventh spirit Mansion World around 12 April 2023. Marjorie has now crossed over into the first Celestial Heaven sphere – September 2023. Thus within 2 years and 10 months she has achieved Celestial Heaven status.

Life After Death



We are more alive than ever – when we are dead!

The life after death is no different in the essentials than the mortal existence.
However, our capabilities are about three fold of what it is when now as we are living in the physical.
We may come to look upon our physical body as though we are living as a potato, or maybe like we are living in and through a heavy rubber suit. Even being the Michelin man may come to mind.
Our physical brain is the interface between our spirit body mind and our physicalness, thus upon death of our physical body we lose nothing! Our personality remains as we know it and life is far more fulfilling in the spirit Mansion Worlds than living on Earth. We all arrive in the 1st Mansion World.

Every mortal gain is a direct contribution to the enrichment of the first stages of the immortal survival experience. Everything we do in this life which is good contributes directly to the enhancement of the future life – as it does now throughout our physical life! Death is definitely not to be feared, because what awaits us on the other side is a much more amenable way of life, even if it is still all within the Rebellion and Default.







While we are living on Earth, we are spirits having a physical experience! Our physicalness restricts our capabilities to around one third.

When we ask for, long for, our Heavenly Mother and Father's Divine Love - Their Divine Love, Their instrument, the Holy Spirit, delivers. Divine Love is a substance, it is felt!



We experience receiving Divine Love in many differing ways!



Before we are conceived, we have had nothing to do with the culture or heritage into which we are about to be born.

Conception is individualisation of our unique personality!

Then our parents and carers infuse us with their errors and injuries!

We perpetrate their erroneous ways!





Truth is Freedom



Before being conceived, we each have had nothing to do with the culture or heritage of the family and its people into which we are now born.

After we pass over into our spirit lives, we each will have little or nothing further to do with the culture or heritage of our family that we lived with on Earth.

We each are one of many voices within our communities.

We are to embrace our experieinces and limitations of our family upbringing which our soul has desired for us to have. We are spirit personalities having a physical experience and this physical life here on Earth is the commencement of our incredible journey which will take us through many universes.

We are not to accept the limitations, the psychic barriers of our family, nor those of our national culture and its ethos. The people of a community, a region, a state, a nation respond to and reflect a common set of values, customs and culture, which is passed down through the generations, this is a psychic imposition or barrier that inhibits evolution, our true self expression and our growth in potential and personality.

Now, it is this time in history that, individually, we each are to free ourselves of the Rebellion and Default that has been imposed upon us by hidden controllers, both of those from within the spirit worlds and of their defacto agents here in the physical.

We now have the option to embrace and enjoy the freeing truths that our soul can and will expose to us – we are fully self-containted. We are to look within, to our feelings, and to long for, to ask for the truth that our feelings will exquisitely and amazingly reveal to each of us.

The wonders of intuitiveness and spontaneity are ours to behold, experience and enjoy – this is of our choosing. We can continue living a limiting mind-centric life or embrace living Feelings First – The New Way – with its infinte potential. The gateway is now open and the pathway is defined.

This we are to share with all of humanity as we are Freedom's voice. MoC 904





Our Spirit Friends on duty





OUT GATEWAY

ISOLATION

7 Crying Healing World

5 Crying Healing World

3 Crying Healing World





1 Mind Mansion World

2 Mind Mansion World



STOP

6 Mind Mansion World

4 Mind Mansion World

I'D TURN BACK IF I WERE YOU!



NATIONS with populations calibrating around MoC 100

The psychic barriers to consciousness growth is their traditional adherence to family norms, customs and traditions.

Even though the populations may have embraced Christianity and/or Islam to a large extent, it is mainly a façade with traditions being mainly adhered to. The people may profess to be Christian or Muslim and practice these ways of living, however the practices of generations before prevail in their living.

Consequently the overarching way of living is survivalism with little economic development throughout the nation, poverty, homelessness and deprivation prevail. Infrastructure is in disrepair, there is inadequate health services prevailing, food supply is insecure, and potable water scarce amongst all services. The national psychic barriers of traditions that have prevailed for thousands of years remain entrenched.

NATIONS with populations calibrating around MoC 200

These are nations where Christianity and/or Islam have been successful in circumventing the imposts of traditions, norms and customs of the people that prevailed more than 2,000 years ago.

From the table above, it is seen that incomes are becoming more than just survival levels and that the embryo of economic prosperity is on the horizon.

This is where the introduction of these two ways of living has contributed to a shift in consciousness, however as they are both mind-centric ways of living and controlling of their congregations, little further progress is actually unfolding for the people.

Indigenous groups can be found reflecting this progression and until THEY grasp their predicament, no amount of money is going to close the gap between their standard of living and those who have prospered through strivings to grow in truth, knowledge and wisdom through education.

NATIONS with populations calibrating above MoC 300

Open and free feelings orientated education for all has led to economic prosperity that has enabled robust infrastructure, food security, safe and secure housing, sanitation and potable water that is universal throughout nations.

Open and free education means that there is no governmental control that is suppressive, religious freedom without any domination, free in cost to students, education is free from pre-school all the way through to all ages in all the forms for people to follow their passions and expressions of personality.

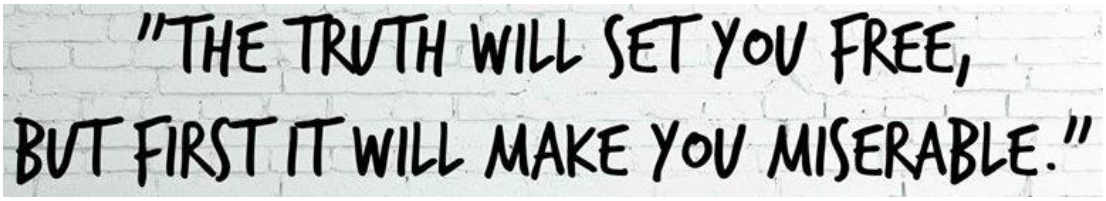
Presently education worldwide is mind-centric and dominated by the lecturer at the front of the room. We learn by doing and that includes tutoring others. We learn more effectively by tutoring others and expressing our feelings. Living feelings first is a spontaneous intuitive way of expression and living.

NATIONS with populations calibrating above MoC 500

There are none!

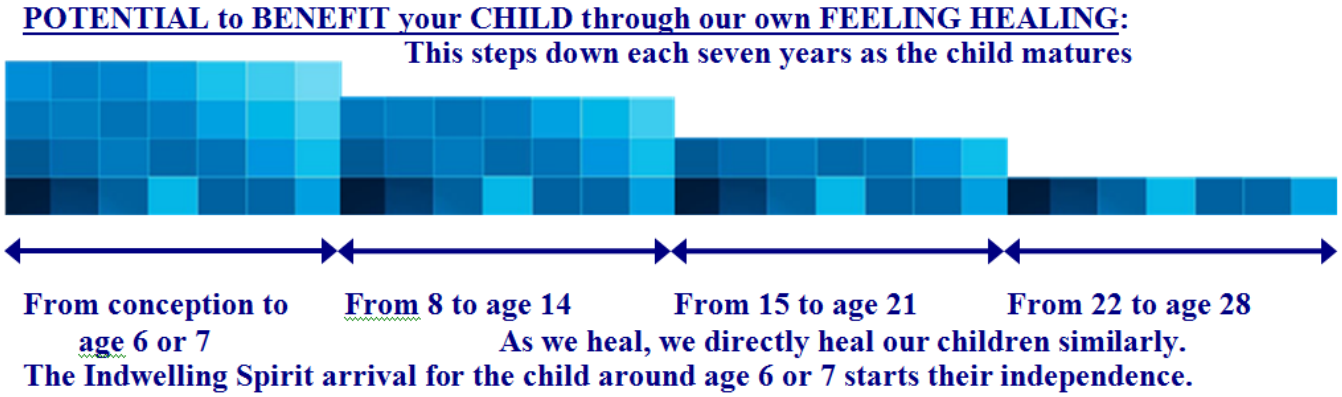
The ceiling of consciousness growth is MoC 499 when mind-centricity is the way of living. Aspiring to and then Living Feelings First opens our potential to infinity. It is the way of living that we will ALL progress to – eventually!

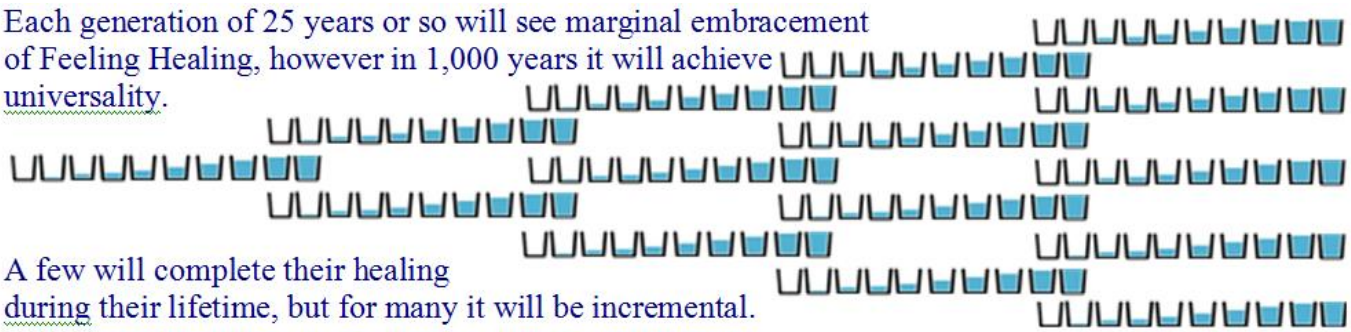
Psychic Barriers are Errors within Held Beliefs



What hurts is the error leaving you! Psychic barriers are errors of perceived truth that can be personal, family orientated, community held, regional and even national – as these are each addressed the dislodgment and exiting of held untruth will incur discomfort as recognition of those adopted injurious beliefs and erroneous traditions will be confrontational and disturbing. When we recognise what we have held as true is actually false is a distressful experience. We each have much to express and let go of.

As we allow our feelings to arise and then long for, ask for and seek to know what is the truth behind that which our feelings are drawing our attention to, we are to express emotionally to a companion. What has entered each of us emotionally is to be talked out of us emotionally. Sounds simply, it is not. It will take a long time, but we are to do so.





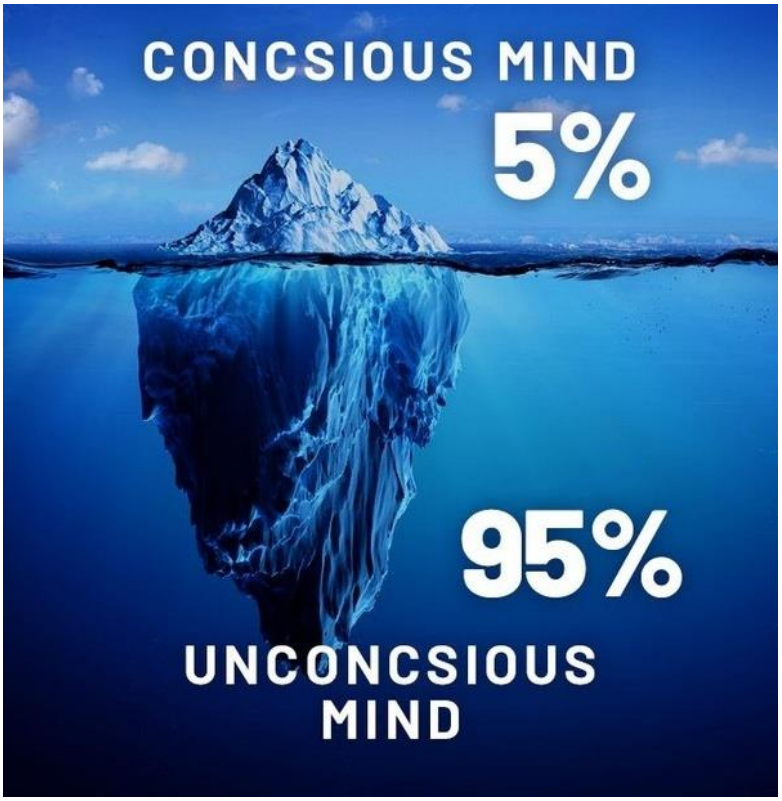
Psychic barriers are also emotional injuries experienced that are carried down through the generations. Thus we each have much to resolve, as well as the community and nation that we live within.

However, it is only now in the 2020s that we are becoming to understand that Childhood Suppression and our ongoing Repression is the underlying foundation of all our life's difficulties, and collectively, the issues that confound our nation and also worldwide.

We learn by doing! Speed reading does not open us up to the layers of learning throughout profound writings. Revelations of truth require multiple slow readings as their truths only reveal themselves as we absorb and experience what they are to reveal.

We learn by doing! Artificial intelligence platforms adopted are the end of possible growth in truth and love as such platforms lack any of the sensitivities that are required to be embraced and lived.

What are the potential effects of AI on personal autonomy and decision-making processes?
https://www.quora.com/ 15 June 2023

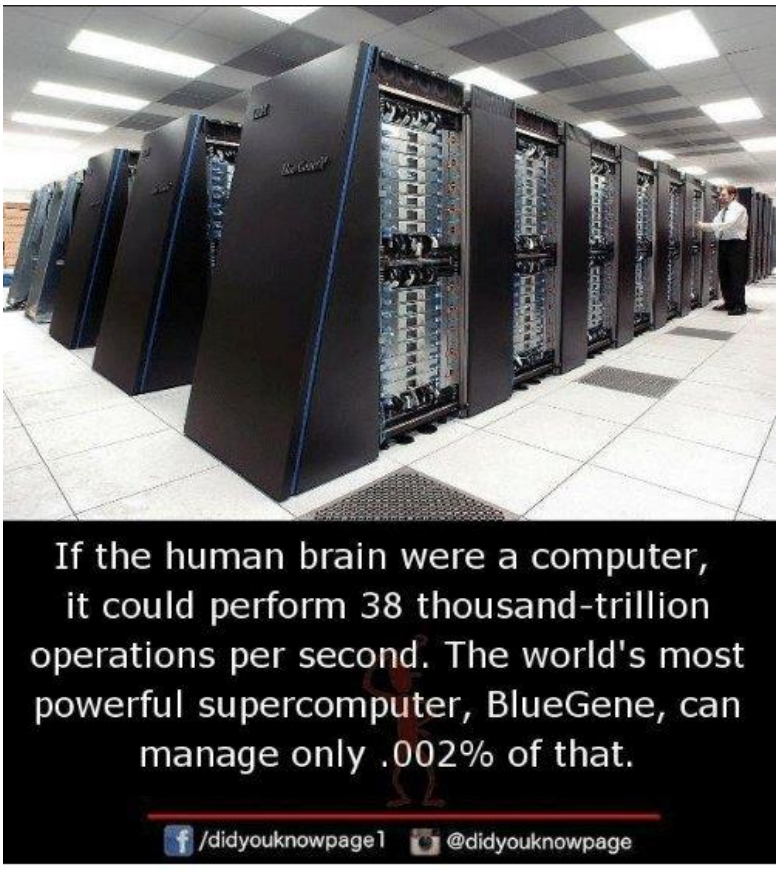


Humanity's capitulation and dependence upon technology is depriving it of its needed life experiences, subjecting itself to being cloned – everyone uniformly being programmed to become the lowest denominator of personality – zombiism and stupefied without intuition and spontaneity! Life is all about experiences and doing. We learn by doing. It is then about expressing our feelings about what we are experiencing AND longing for the truth of what we are feeling! Life is one continuous journey of LEARNING.

NO **artificial intelligence** can substitute for our personal involvement and doing.

Simple is what Life is meant to be!

Become engaged and embrace every opportunity.



The difficulty with **Artificial Intelligence** in any sort of movie is how do we put our feelings into a computer, into a mind system, when feelings are not of that sort of mind, they are of a different mind, and one we'll never be able to replicate using mind machines. And then we don't understand that even if we could upload or create a super-mind, it's a mind based on our mind, which is a rebellious mind. At least we could try and create a Celestial mind, but that's not going to happen.

A movie can help us see that everyone on Earth is so heavily involved with their minds, and that then all the mind spirits are trying to be the god of their own mind, taking themselves away from our true God of Feelings, Truth and Mind, they wanting to become only Mind devoid of feelings, or a mind that controls feelings to such a degree that we only feel good blissful feelings so we can go on living in a mind-god nirvana blissful state. All pretty sad really, when we wake up to how fucked we are, and how far we're living away from ourselves, the truth our feelings would like to show us.

Artificial Intelligence cannot discern emotions, and consequently cannot reflect emotions.

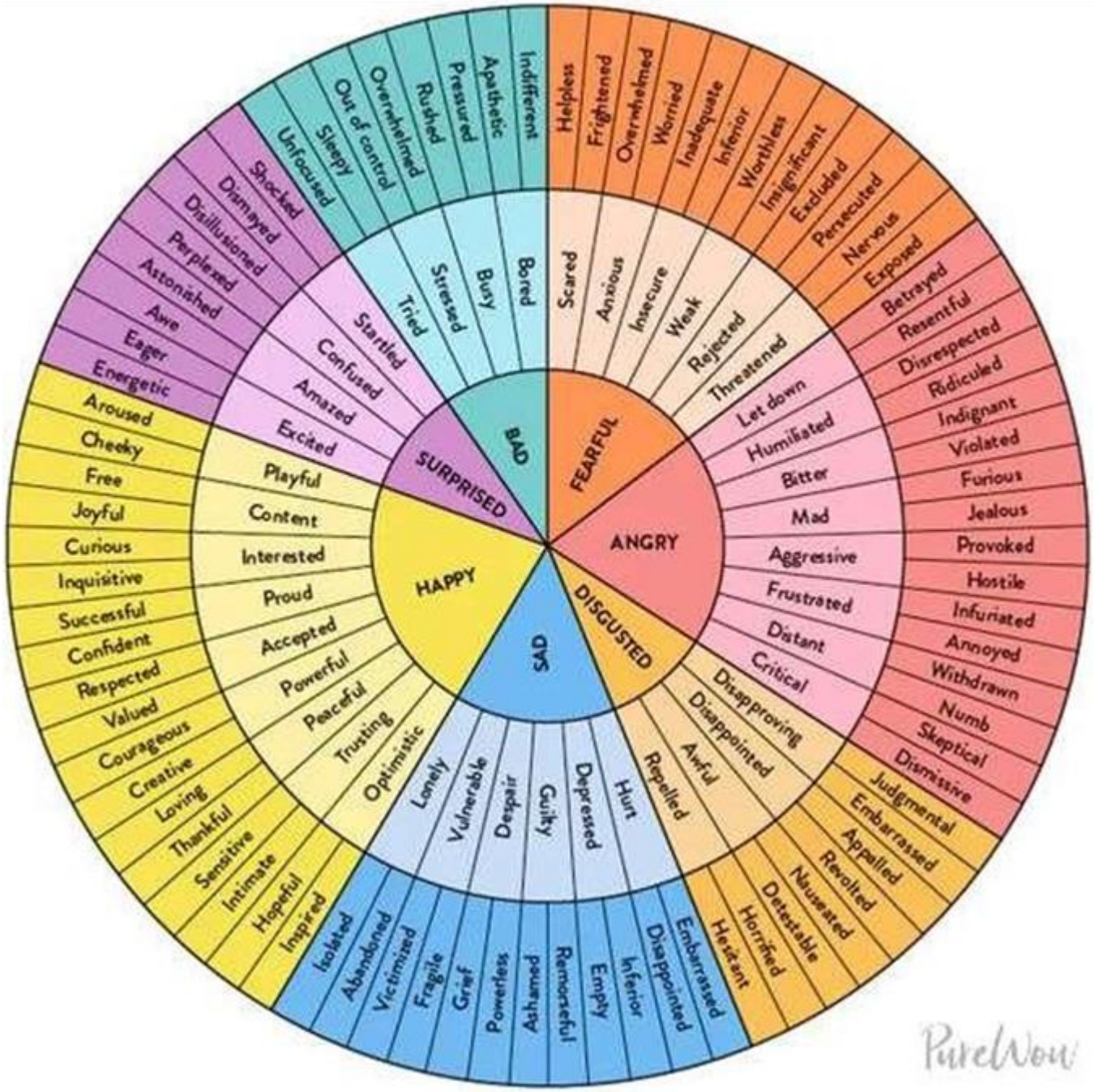
Artificial Intelligence also cannot be intuitive, it lacks intuition, trust, foresight, and empathy. It also does not have clairvoyance, clairaudience, clairsentience, clair-empathy, and clair-cognizance.

Artificial Intelligence can only be as 'intelligent' as its source data!

A humanity that surrenders their learning opportunities to Artificial Intelligence jeopardises their very existence. Artificial Intelligence brings about the circumstances that threatens the possibilities of Truth emergence within societies.



Feeling Circle for Kids



We are free to cry and express our pain here!

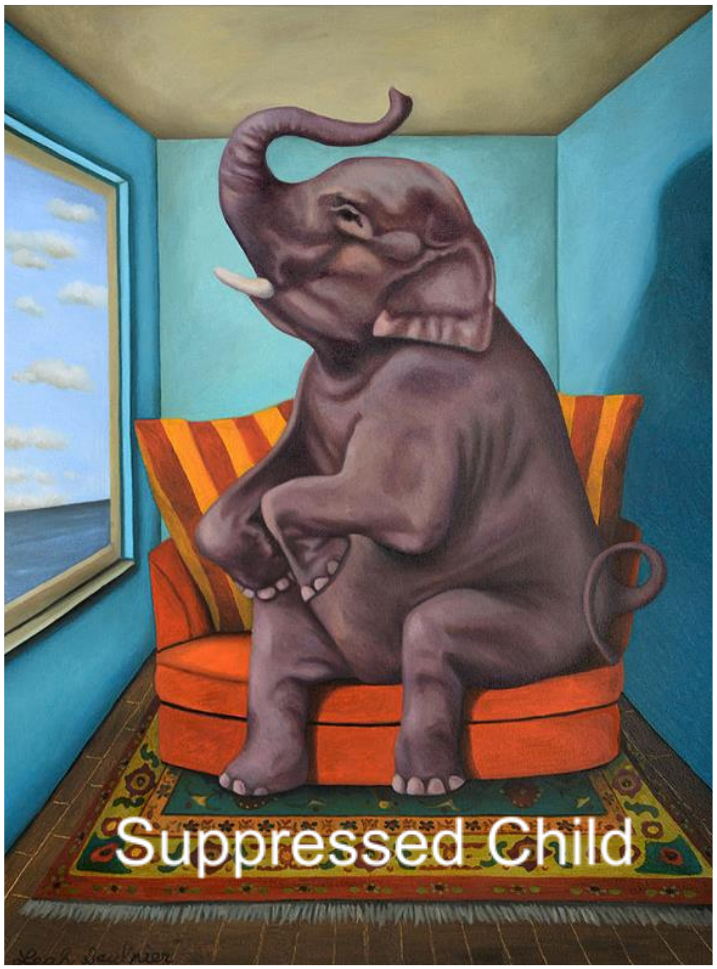
Adolescent children and young adults benefit greatly through exploring their feelings.

The feeling circle uses words to describe how our parents made us feel. How we were parented as children, is how we act and feel as adults. We carry the same childhood feelings through to every area of our lives until we die. We are all still living in the pain and ruins of our parents unloving parenting, and every feeling we go through will bring us to this truth. Through Feeling Healing we accept, express, and find the truth of our childhood denied and supressed feelings.

Samantha McCabe

My individual "Rebellion and Default"
is my overarching virus!

We are to express our feelings,
both good and bad, emotionally!



Childhood Suppression
is the elephant in the room!

Childhood Suppression

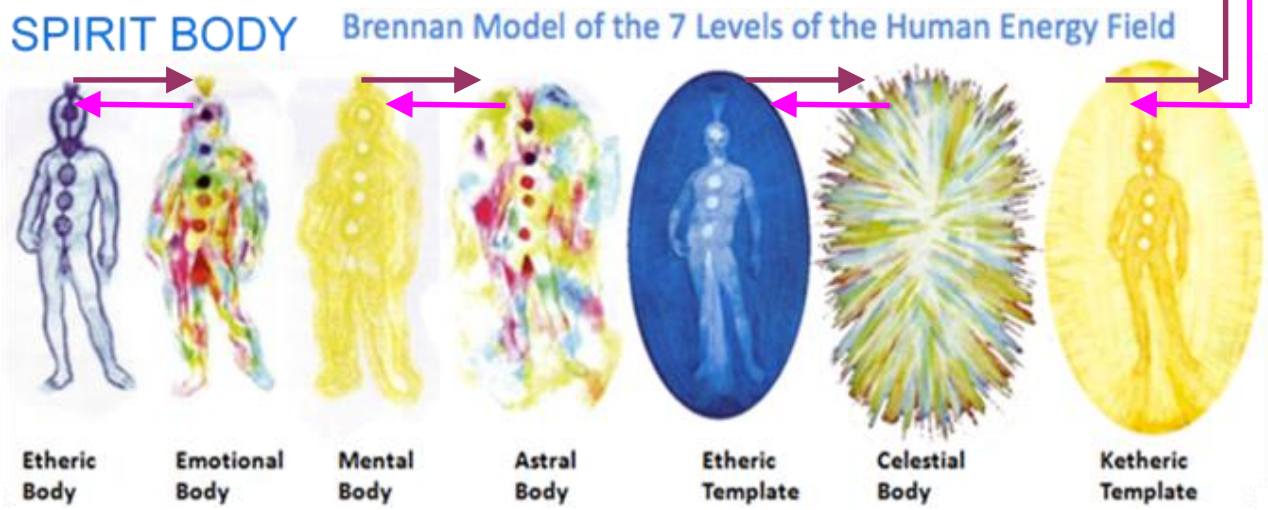
The soul does it all. The soul is a duplex, two personalities being manifested into the physical by our soul.

Soul light continually flows from the soul through our spirit body levels and into our physical.

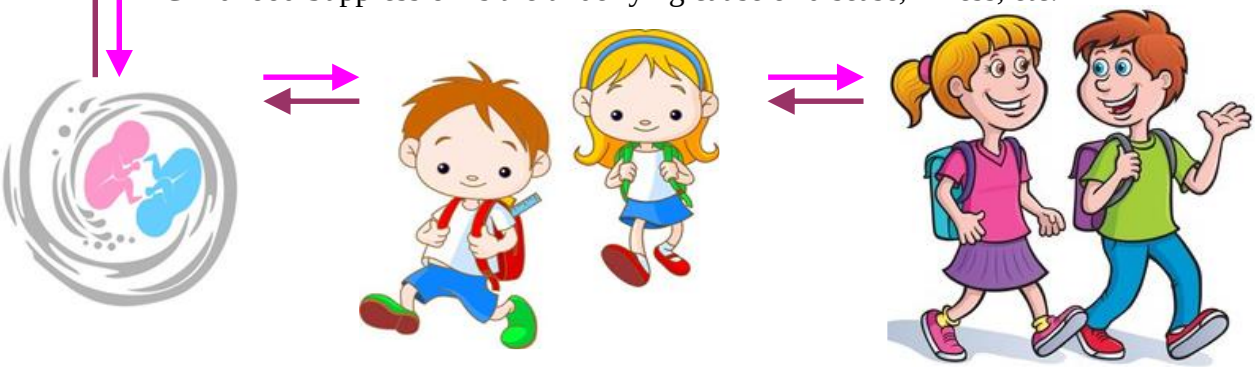
Return light being the experiences of our physical existence.



Childhood suppression imposed upon us by our parents and carers causes retarded light to return to our soul bringing about imbalance, reflecting emotional injuries and errors of belief. This imbalance is the cause of all our difficulties throughout our adult life and also all of our health issues.



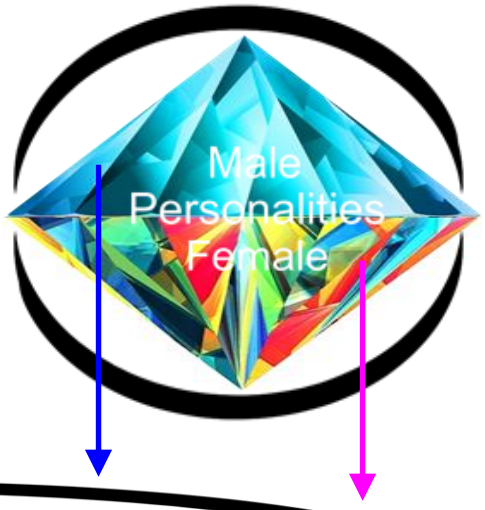
Every experience is recorded through the light returning through our spirit body and back to our soul. What emotional injuries we experience, commencing from conception, has to be expressed emotionally to heal the imbalance in soul light so that harmony and health can be achieved in our spirit and physical bodies. Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of disease, illness, etc.

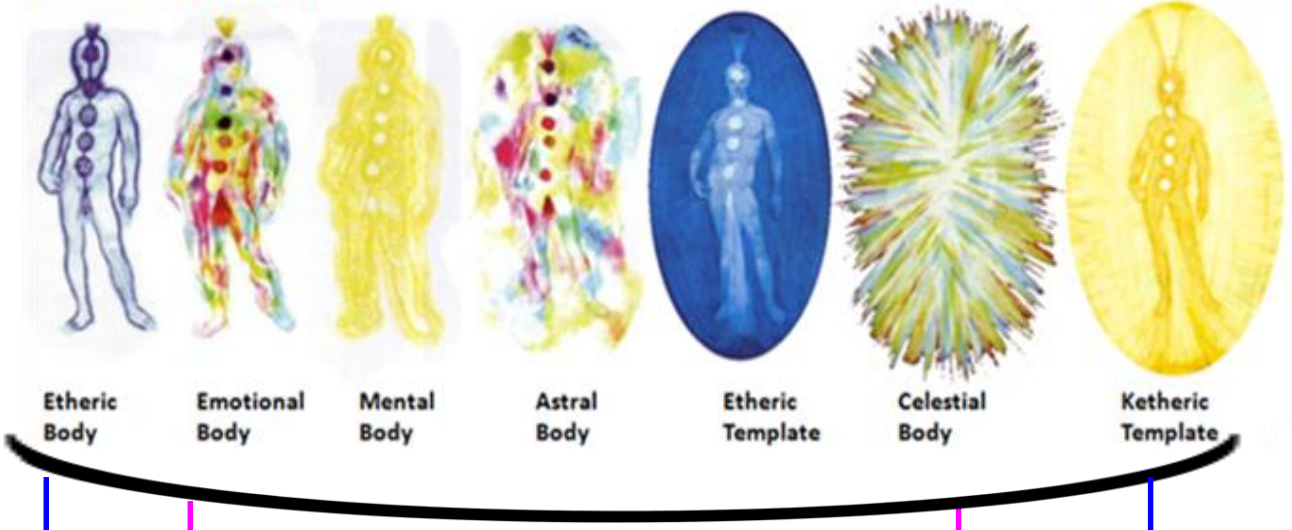


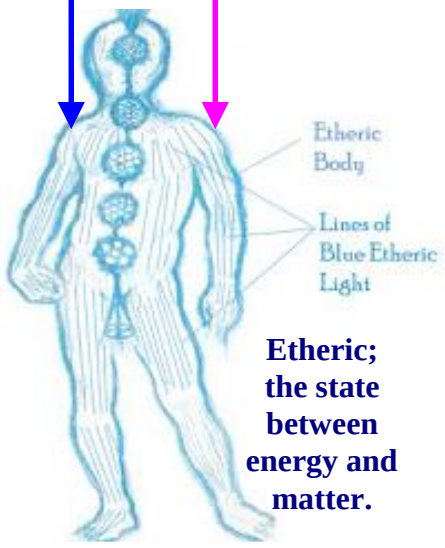
Childhood Suppression



Childhood Suppression – from conception to age six years – harmfully encrusts the soul, thus impeding light flow throughout all seven layers of the spirit body, damaging the genes within the spirit body which in turn damages the genes in the physical body, as well as setting the pattern for all of our physical health issues throughout our lives.







Etheric; the state between energy and matter.

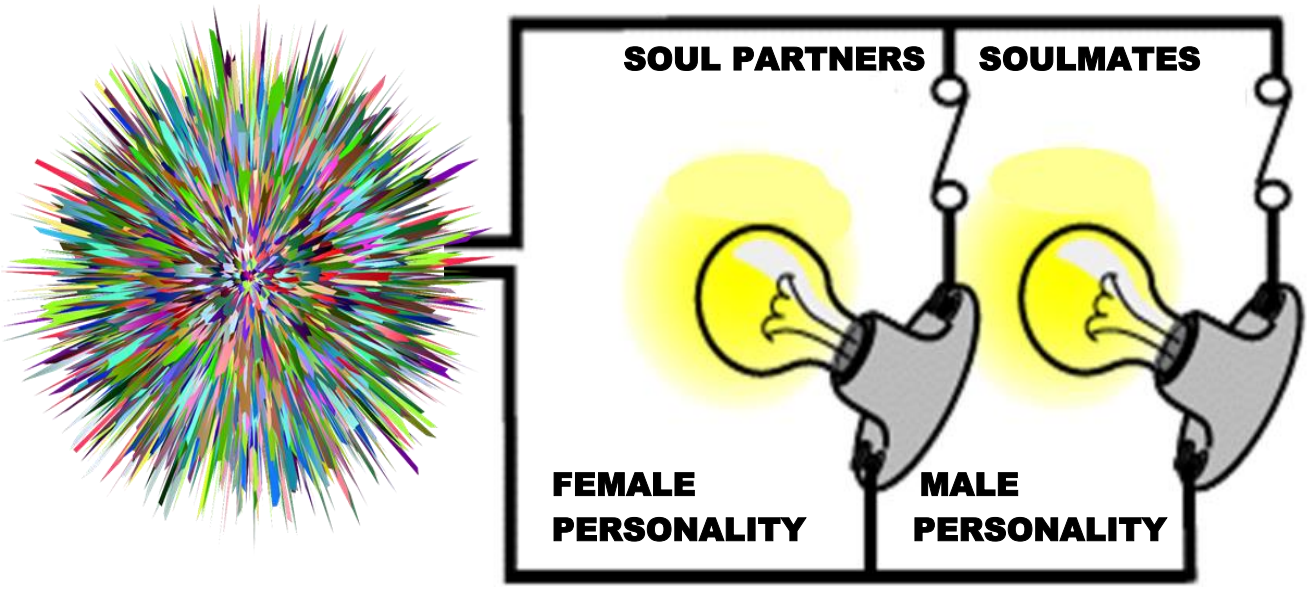
The spirit etheric body is the template for our physical body, however, no health care system or science considers that the underlying cause of any health issues are formed through our Childhood Repression and that no physical healing occurs without expressing our childhood suppressions, being feelings both good and bad and then longing for the truth behind these injuries. Medicine may suppress the pain – it does not and cannot cure – vaccines are extreme physical suppressions!



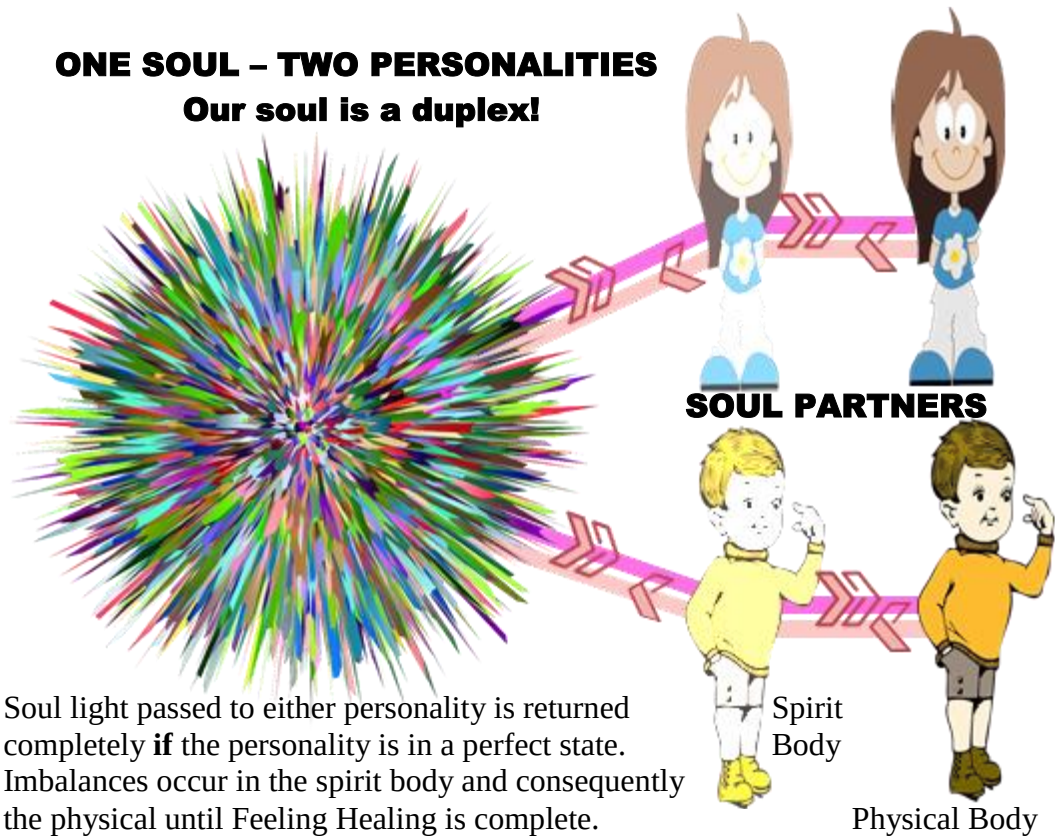
The pain from ANY illness will not exceed the pain experienced during our Childhood Suppression!

SOUL LIGHT emitted is to be BALANCED by the LIGHT RETURNED!

Two separate personalities on parallel 'circuits' having the same soul.
What impacts one personality does not impact the other personality.



ONE SOUL – TWO PERSONALITIES
Our soul is a duplex!



Soul light passed to either personality is returned completely **if** the personality is in a perfect state. Imbalances occur in the spirit body and consequently the physical until Feeling Healing is complete.

Spirit Body

Physical Body

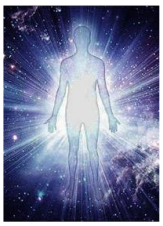
The underlying generator of all discomfort, pain, disease and illness is Childhood Suppression and ongoing Repression.

Feeling Healing is our only recovery and soul growth pathway.

It is that simple!

Living Feelings First growth potential is ∞

Our Feelings are our Supreme Guide! Truth is found through our feelings, we are to long for the truth about what our feelings draw our attention to. Our soul based feelings are always in truth. We are fully self-contained. This simple fact has been hidden from us for 200,000 years while our hidden controllers, the evil ones, kept us under their selfish controlling agenda.



Living through our feelings first with our minds to follow in assisting with what our feelings guide us to consider is a rewarding, freeing and vibrant life. Whereas we all have been retarded through living mind centric.

Living through our Feelings First, the New Way, and longing for truth of what they are to reveal, expressing what we feel, both good and bad, will enable us to progress through the Feeling Healing Mansion Worlds while living on Earth. With Divine Love we will be fit to enter the Celestial Heavens and progressively then through all the Celestial Heavens of our local Universe of Nebadon and then onwards to Havana and Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father.

Not only will we progress beyond 1,000 MoC when transitioning into the 1st of the Celestial Heavens, by the time we reach Paradise we will have progressed to what could only be described as infinity – well not quite – but we will be truly awesome in our evolution and development.

Living mind-centric limits growth to 499 MoC

We all live through our minds! We all suppress and ignore our feelings. This has been how we have been led to live by high level spirits who had ambitions of self glorification to our detriment. These wayward spirits had allusions of expansionary empowerment and they needed Earth's humanity as their foot soldiers! Through their deceit, we would continue to live in spirit as we do on Earth without any prospect of progressing out of the spirit mind Mansion Worlds.

Should we continue with aspirations in the perfecting of our mind then we can progress from the 1st spirit Mansion World to the 2nd mind spirit Mansion World, then 4th and finally 6th mind spirit Mansion World to a dead end. In these higher worlds we may appear to be guru type personalities but we have gone further away from God – we have then perfected our evilness!



The mind can even stave off the time when the Law of Compensation is addressed.

A U-Turn is required and then one would commence embracing their feelings and progress through the Feeling Healing Mansion Worlds 3, 5 and 7. With Divine Love then on completion of the 7th spirit healing Mansion World process we transition to the 1st of the Celestial Heavens.



While we suppress and ignore our feelings we are living in hell and putting ourselves through untold misery, pain and suffering when we can achieve healing to the level that we are living as Celestials while in the physical on Earth!!!

PASCAS FOUNDATION (BURUNDI) LTD

We enable awareness so that people and communities may profoundly grow their lives, livelihoods and exponentially enhance their futures.

Empowerment is by:

the New Way: Learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings;

enabling the true liberation of women and men through the truth of their feelings;

assisting urban as well as remote and rural communities with access to truth through all levels and forms of education;

supporting delivery of quality and accessible healthcare;

improving opportunities for and the safety of all, especially women, men and children;

and fostering a new era of leadership and leaders.



BURUNDI PRESENT CONDITION

BURUNDI MoC	No. of Countries	Living in urban slums	Average Life Expectancy	Human Development Index	Happiness Index	Education Index	Per Capita Income 2024 PPP
140	1	36.8%	62.7	0.433	3.8	0.417	US$835

and

BURUNDI MoC	Population	Median Age	Political Rights & Civil Liberties	Unemployment	Poverty	Crime Index Numbeo	Per Capita Income 2024
140	14,400,000	16.4	14 not free	1.0%	70.0%+	56.56	US$255

Living conditions in Burundi:

- **90% of the labour force engaged in subsistence farming**,
- **over 300,000 Burundians** have sought refuge in neighbouring countries since 2015.
- **435 people per square kilometre**. High birth rates stretch already scarce resources: the average Burundian woman gives birth to almost **5 children.**
- Educational attainment remains low, with only **61% of children finishing primary school.**
- In healthcare, only about **40% of births** are attended by skilled health personnel, contributing to an under-five mortality rate of **53 per 1,000 live births.**
- Only **11% of people** have access to electricity.
- **Nutrition:** Over **half of children under 5** are stunted due to chronic malnutrition.
- **Water and Sanitation:** Just **56% of people** have basic access to clean water; only **48% have basic sanitation facilities.**
- **Income Inequality:** Gini coefficient of **42.6** (World Bank, 2019), indicating significant income disparity.

POVERTY as defined by lack of Consciousness, being in UNTRUTH							
Burundi Nation	Consciousness (MoC)	Population (2025)	Percentage Calibrating MoC 50 | MoC 100 | MoC 150 | MoC 200 or below				Population in Untruth Poverty POVERTY
Burundi overall	140	14,400,000	38% 5,472,000	59% 8,496,500	70% 10,080,000	84%	12,096,000
World overall	220	8,100,000,000		40%		75%	6,075,000,000
							POVERTY

Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. **Jesus 25 December 1915**

THEORY OF CHANGE

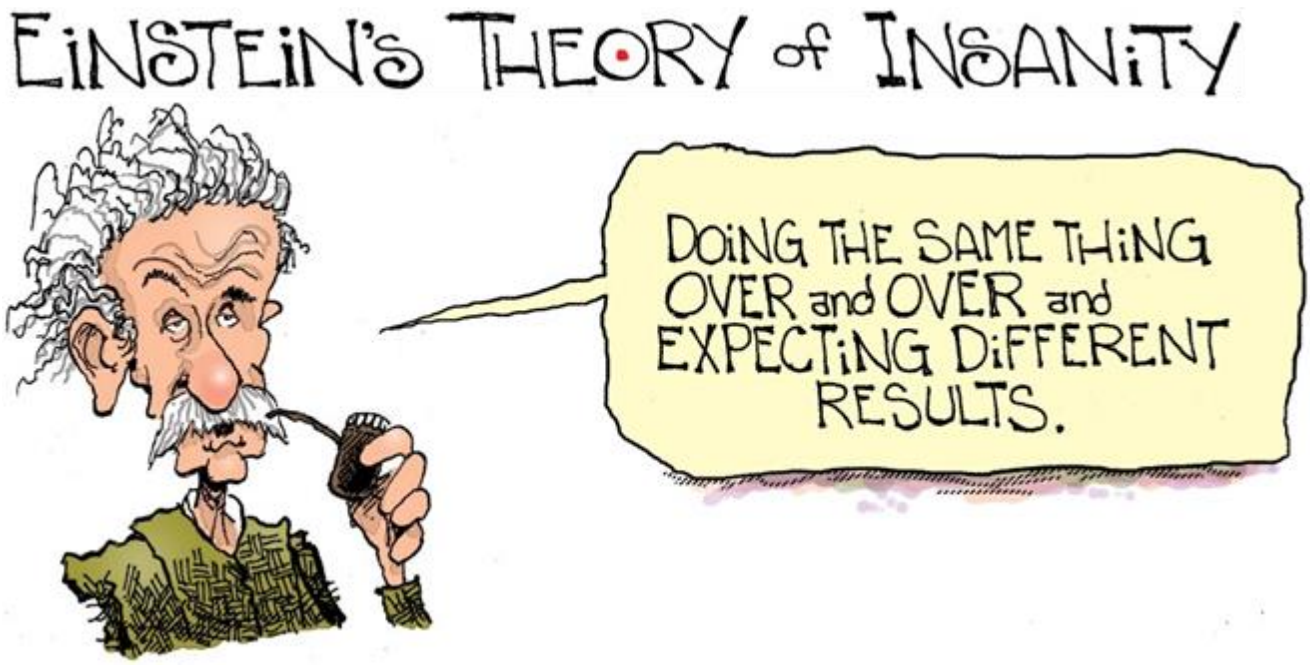
A 'theory of change' explains how activities are understood to produce a series of results that contribute to achieving the final intended impacts. Theory of Change supports the social, human rights and assets changes needed to lift communities out of poverty by working across four program areas: education, health, equality and leadership.

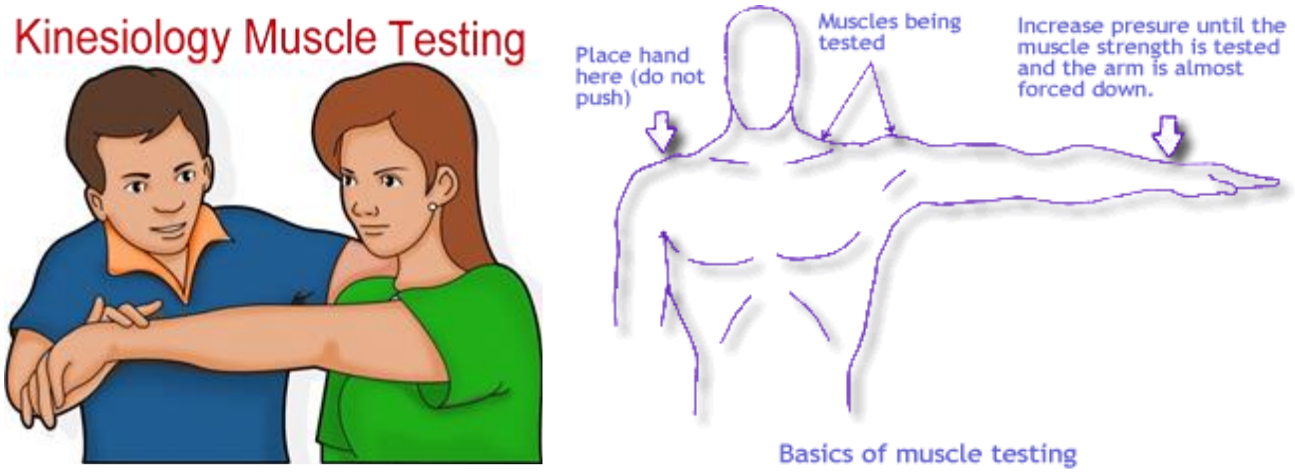


PROGRAM LOGIC MODEL

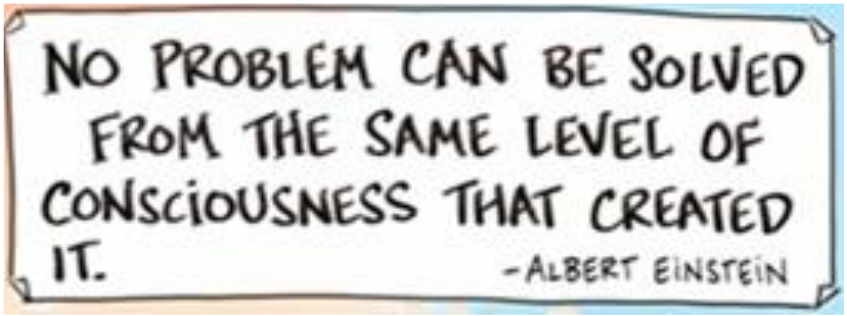
The following program logic is used to describe programmatic interventions within effective framework:



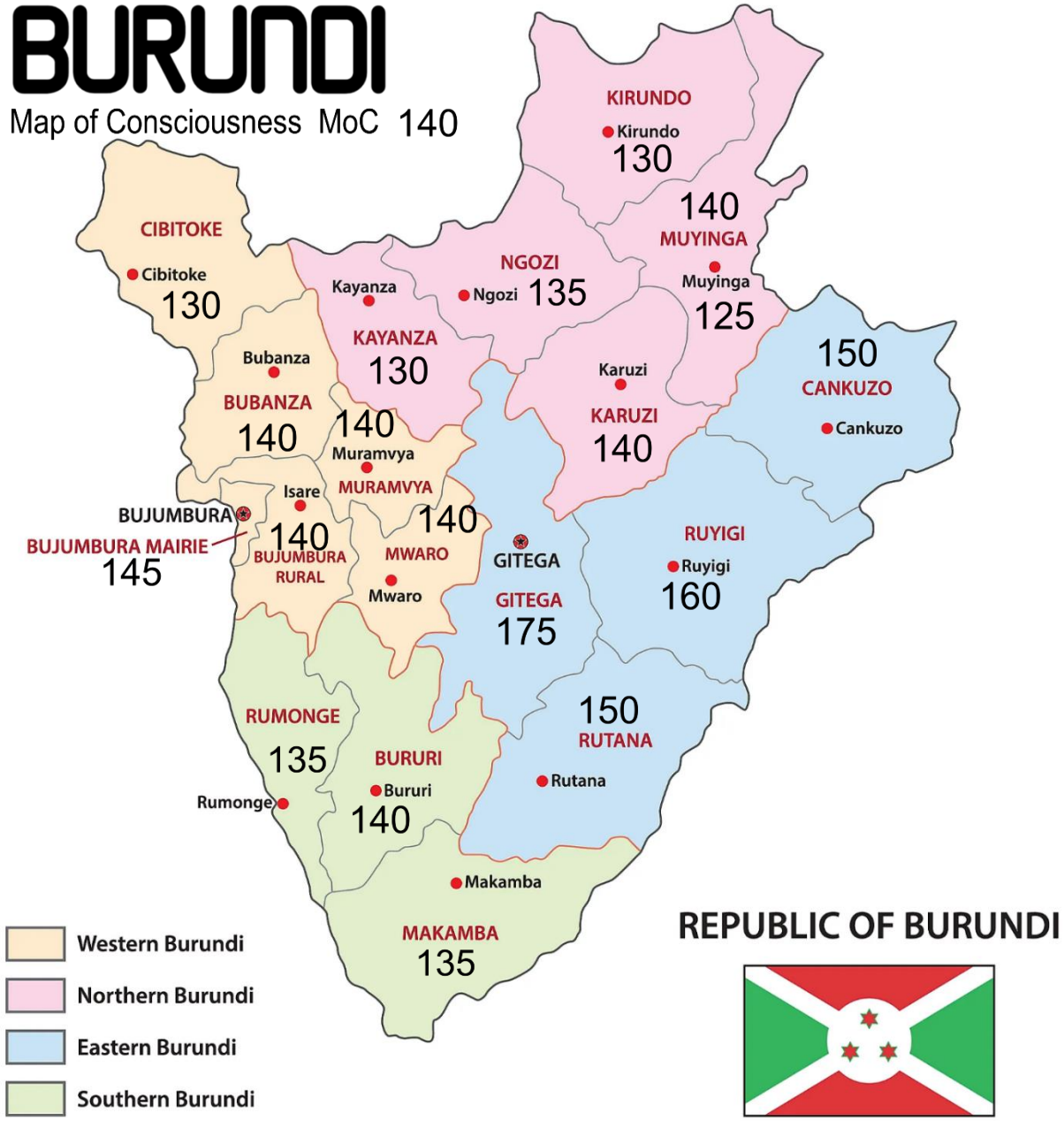




Through kinesiology muscle testing, we can determine what is in truth and what is not, further, we can also determine the level of truth of anything!



Provinces of BURUNDI



Note: **The Map of Consciousness scale is from 1 to 1,000**

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

Cities in Burundi by population

Burundi – 10 Largest Cities

Burundi's 18 provinces ranked in order of the total population of their communes as recorded in the 2008 census, taking into account the creation of Rumonge Province from parts of Bujumbura Rural and Bururi in March 2015.

List of Burundi Provinces and Capitals

Province	Capital	Area (km2)	Population	MoC
Cankuzo	Cankuzo	1,964.54	228,873	150
Gitega	Gitega	1,978.96	725,223	175
Rutana	Rutana	1,959.45	333,510	150
Ruyigi	Ruyigi	2,338.88	400,530	160
Karuzi	Karuzi	1,457.40	436,443	140
Kayanza	Kayanza	1,233.24	585,412	130
Kirundo	Kirundo	1,703.34	628,256	130
Muyinga	Muyinga	1,836.26	632,409	125
Ngozi	Ngozi	1,473.86	660,717	135
Bururi	Bururi	1,644.68	313,102	140
Makamba	Makamba	1,959.60	430,899	135
Rumonge	Rumonge	1,079.72	352,026	135
Bubanza	Bubanza	1,089.04	338,023	140
Bujumbura Mairie	Bujumbura	86.52	497,166	145
Bujumbura Rural	Isale	1,059.84	464,818	140
Cibitoke	Cibitoke	1,635.53	460,435	130
Muramvya	Muramvya	695.52	292,589	140
Mwaro	Mwaro	839.6	273,143	140
			8,053,574	140

Why Burundi will only have 5 provinces instead of 18?

https://regionweek.substack.com/p/why-burundi-will-only-have-5-provinces 11 January 2023

On January 10, 2023, the National Assembly analysed and adopted the amendments of the of the senate on the draft organic law determining and delimiting the provinces, communes, areas, hills or neighbourhoods of the Republic of Burundi.

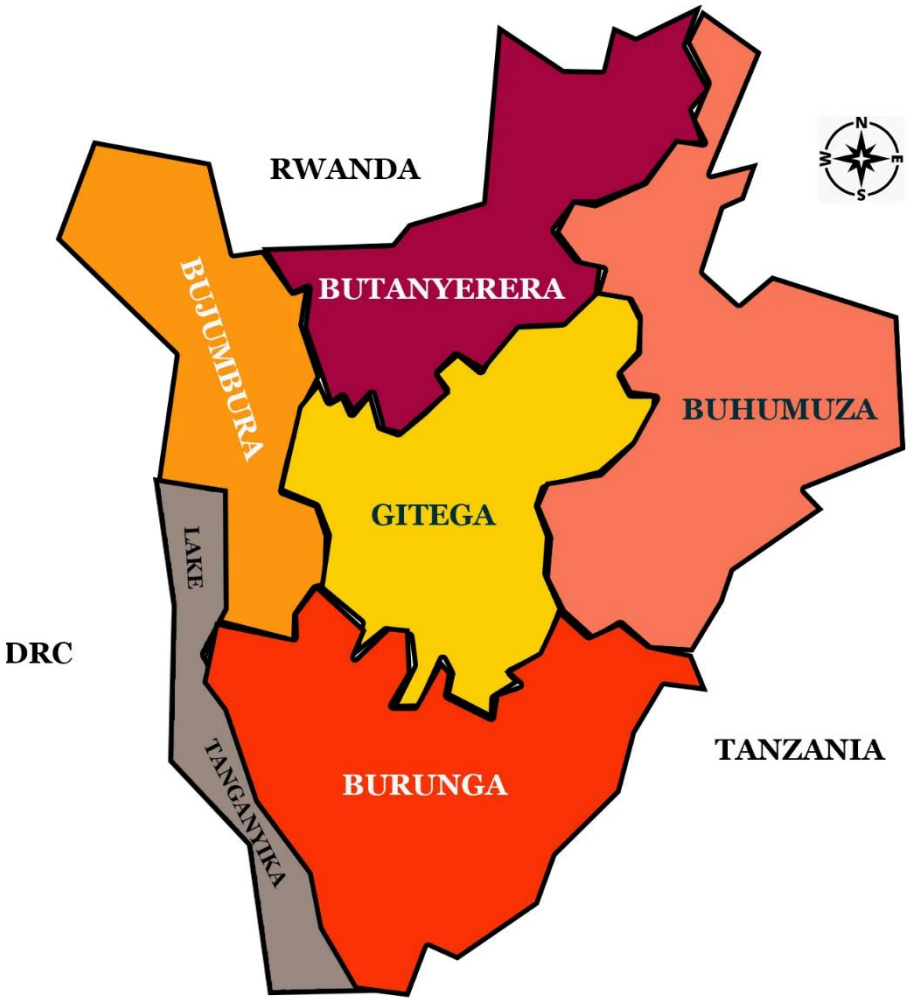
Why it matters

The new territorial division proposes to reduce from 18 provinces to 5 provinces. The number of communes is set to decrease from 119 to 42 respectively. The number of zones and hills considered as local structures increased from 399 to 447 for zones and from 2,910 to 3,037 the hills.

According to a communique by the government of Burundi, the new delimitation of provinces, communes, zones, hills or neighbourhoods is based, in particular, on the implementation of the national decentralisation policy, on harmonisation with the administrative organisations of the countries of the sub-region, on the creation of financially viable territorial entities, on a local administration at the service of the citizen, on a reduction in the charges of the State towards the municipalities, on a reduction in the charges of the municipalities and an increase in the tax base.

The Background

Researcher Desiré Ngabonziza notes that the administrative redistricting and regrouping date back to the years of independence in 1960. In 1962, there was the creation of 8 provinces. It was in 1982 that the delimitation of provinces and communes took place. The provinces were 15 in number while the communes were 114 communes. According to Burundi-Eco, In 1998, the 16th province called Mwaro was born. In 2005, the town hall of Bujumbura was assimilated to a province and the areas of the town hall of Bujumbura to communes. And finally in 2015 the province of Rumonge was created.



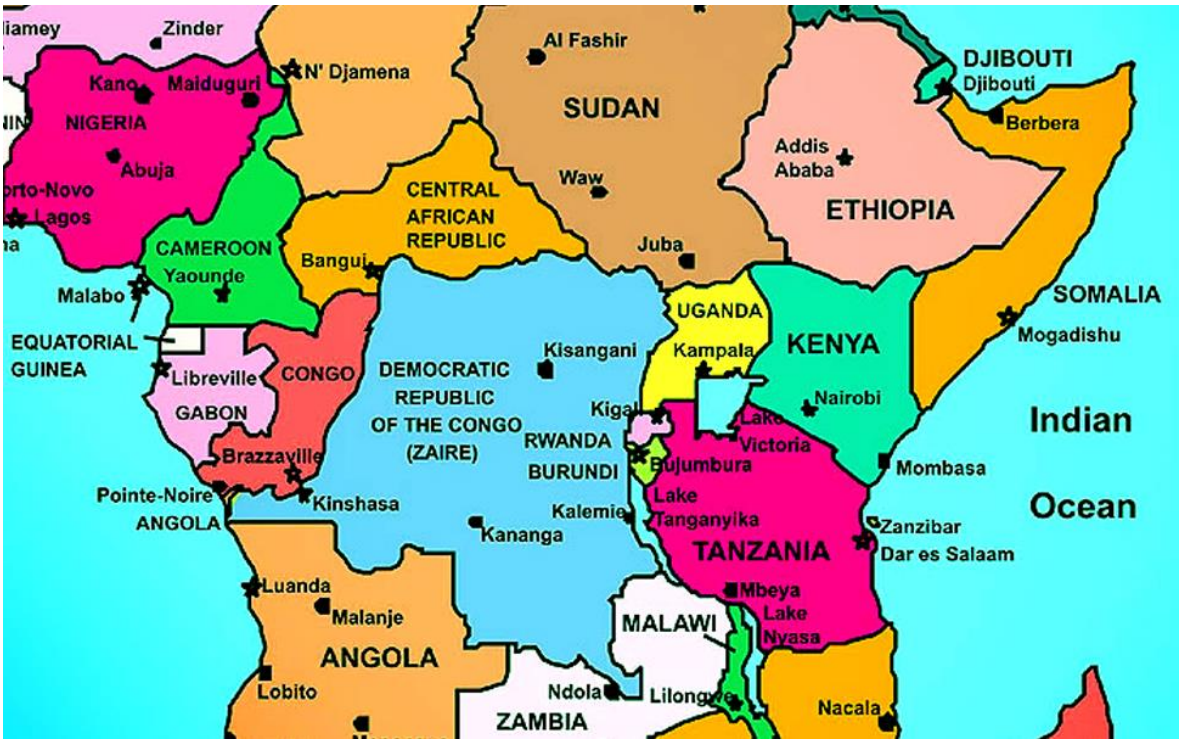
Province▲	ISO 3166-2	Capital	Area (km²)	Population	Density (pers/km²)
Buhumuza	BI-1	Cankuzo	5 930,8	2 052 261	346,0
Bujumbura	BI-2	Bujumbura	3 937,0	3 353 555	851,8
Burunga	BI-3	Makamba	6 205,5	2 118 551	341,4
Butanyerera	BI-4	Ngozi	4 479,8	2 530 206	564,8
Gitega	BI-5	Gitega	4 546,3	2 278 215	501,1
Total			**25 099,4**	**12 332 788**	**491,4**

Last update: 12.06.2025 - 08:44:37

POVERTY as defined by lack of Consciousness, being in UNTRUTH						
BURUNDI and Neighbouring Nations	Consciousness (MoC)	Median Age	Population (2024)	Percent Calibrating MoC 100 | MoC 200 or below		Population in Severe Untruth Poverty
Burundi	**140**	**16.4**	**14,400,000**	**60%**	**79%**	**11,376,000**
Central African Republic	80	19.7	5,330,000	70%	87%	4,637,000
Congo, Democratic Republic	40	18.6	109,300,000	68%	90%	98,370,000
Congo, Republic of the	70	19.7	6,330,000	75%	86%	5,444,000
Equatorial Guinea	200	19.8	1,900,000	60%	84%	1,600,000
Eritrea	180	19.7	3,530,000	48%	85%	4,930,000
Ethiopia	140	17.9	132,000,000	50%	88%	101,200,000
Gabon	170	18.6	2,540,000	56%	90%	2,286,000
Kenya	180	19.7	56,400,000	60%	78%	44,000,000
Rwanda	70	19.7	14,260,000	60%	79%	11,266,000
Somalia	100	18.1	19,000,000	56%	79%	15,000,000
South Sudan	140	17.3	11,940,000	70%	90%	10,750,000
Sudan	110	19.9	50,450,000	68%	94%	47,420,000
Tanzania	200	17.7	68,800,000	53%	85%	58,480,000
Uganda	90	16.7	50,500,000	64%	88%	44,440,000
Zimbabwe	100	20.0	17,000,000	65%	85%	14,450,000
BURUNDI + Neighbours	**126**	**18.7**	**563,280,000**	**61%**	**85%**	**475,000,000**

LAND AREA

Burundi	27,830 km^2
Lakes 7.7% Land 92.3%	
Rwanda	26,338 km^2
Lakes 3% Land 97%	
New Zealand	268,020 km^2
England	130,280 km^2
Tasmania Aust	68,401 km^2
Victoria Aust	227,444 km^2



POVERTY in SEVERE UNTRUTH

Name **Rwanda** Provinces / Districts	Status	Population Census 2022-08-15	Map of Consciousness (MoC)	Percent Calibrating MoC 100 | MoC 200		Population in Severe Untruth Poverty
Est (Intara y'Iburasirazuba) [Eastern]	**Province**	**3,563,145**	**60**	**60%**	**81%**	**2,556,150**
Bugesera	District	551,103	65	61%	82%	451,900
Gatsibo	District	551,164	60	62%	81%	446,440
Kayonza	District	457,156	70	60%	81%	370,300
Kirehe	District	460,860	70	59%	80%	368,690
Ngoma	District	404,048	70	59%	80%	323,240
Nyagatare	District	653,861	70	61%	82%	536,170
Rwamagana	District	484,953	55	62%	83%	402,510
Kigali	**City**	**1,745,555**	**85**	**59%**	**80%**	**1,396,450**
Gasabo	District	879,505	80	60%	80%	703,600
Kicukiro	District	491,731	80	60%	81%	398,300
Nyarugenge	District	374,319	90	59%	79%	295,710
Nord (Intara y'Amajyaruguru) [Northern]	**Province**	**2,038,511**	**80**	**61%**	**79%**	**1,610,420**
Burera	District	387,729	85	59%	78%	302,430
Gakenke	District	365,292	85	59%	78%	284,930
Gicumbi	District	448,824	80	60%	79%	354,570
Musanze	District	476,522	75	61%	80%	381,220
Rulindo	District	360,144	70	62%	80%	288,110
Ouest (Intara y'Iburengerazuba) [Western]	**Province**	**2,896,484**	**70**	**60%**	**78%**	**2,259,260**
Karongi	District	373,869	60	60%	79%	295,360
Ngororero	District	367,955	65	60%	78%	287,000
Nyabihu	District	319,047	70	59%	77%	245,670
Nyamasheke	District	434,221	75	60%	76%	330,000
Rubavu	District	546,683	70	60%	80%	437,350
Rusizi	District	485,529	70	60%	79%	383,570
Rutsiro	District	369,180	65	61%	78%	287,960
Sud (Intara y'Amajyepfo) [Southern]	**Province**	**3,002,699**	**70**	**61%**	**77%**	**2,312,080**
Gisagara	District	397,051	75	62%	80%	317,640
Huye	District	381,900	70	61%	78%	297,880
Kamonyi	District	450,849	75	61%	78%	351,660
Muhanga	District	358,433	60	60%	77%	276,000
Nyamagabe	District	371,501	70	62%	76%	282,340
Nyanza	District	365,718	70	60%	75%	274,290
Nyaruguru	District	318,126	75	60%	74%	235,410
Ruhango	District	359,121	75	61%	78%	280,110
Rwanda	**Republic**	**13,246,394**	**70**	**60%**	**79%**	
	2025	**14,500,000**	**70**	**60%**	**79%**	**11,455,000**



The road to
TRUTH and FREEDOM
is through
OPEN and FREE
Universal Feelings Orientated
EDUCATION

This is the GATEWAY

CHALDI COLLEGE – EDUCATION: Nanna Beth – 3rd Celestial Heaven and James 28 July 2017

James: John has been wondering about how to set up schools and schooling 'under a tree', in keeping with it all being opposite to what we're all used to, can you give him any suggestions or point him in the direction he should look?

Nanna Beth – 3rd Celestial Heaven: These are some ideas he can consider – just suggestions John, we won't say it has to be this or that way, as you know, it's for you to work things out. So basically, what would you like John – how would you have liked school to be?

CHALDI COLLEGE

Schooling is voluntary. It should be made to be something children want to do, not something that's forced on them.

It should be fun, as in keeping the whole focus on making them feel good about all they are doing. Not artificially praising them or praising them over their peers, but just supporting and being personal with them, allowing them to respond and find their own way.

It should not be separated into classes based on age. Classes should involve all ages, for example, the younger ones can learn and watch and be helped by the older ones, but not forcing the older ones to help the younger, all voluntary and what would naturally happen, more like in a big loving family rather than segregated because of age or whatever. Perhaps the 5, or less, to 10 in one group, 11 to 16 in another.

Teachers are to be able to deal with children of all ages, and work to allow the student to progress at the students own pace. Special or extra schooling can be provided when necessary to students that want more.

The subjects should all be practically oriented. Everything offered and so accepted voluntarily. Reading, writing and basic arithmetic, all so as to help the child deal with the real world. Other subjects like psychology – morals and ethics, love and friendship, acceptance and tolerance of ALL feelings, particularly bad ones, resolving disagreements, expressing feelings and yet not necessarily acting on them – particularly the bad ones, all based around how to respect and treat other people how you'd like to be treated. And how if you hurt by infringing upon another's will, then you will have to suffer that same amount of hurt, either now or in spirit. And about the Feeling Healing, what happens when you feel bad feelings, how to look to your feelings for their truth, so as to grow in understanding of yourself, nature, life, other people, and God – the whole spiritual aspect, including the Divine Love and Mother and Father, yet no religious indoctrination. The history, culture, place in the world. How to integrate with the modern world, computers, phones, internet, etc. Sport, play, arts, creative lessons and involvement. How to live and respect nature, the natural world, the environment, hygiene, natural health, sex, contraception, abortion and so on – about the person, the body, things to dispel myth and falseness, general science. Trades, technical work, hands on experience – building stuff, ways to use one's mind to do what one wants to do.

Duration of classes, half a day, longer when older for those wanting to learn more, homework voluntary and at the child's initiative – wanting to do it.

School is just part of life, not separate to life. Part of the family, tribe, society, not separate from it. Inclusion of other adults, parents, family members, as aides, helpers, teachers, together with professional teachers. Lots of people, and in particular older people (who also have the time), are natural teachers and should be encouraged even though they've not been specifically trained. One can only learn a certain amount being taught to be a teacher, yet in reality, very few trained teachers have any real natural feeling for it. The more the 'teacher' makes their pupil feel the pupil is the important one, and the teacher is only there to help them if they need their help, and not to stuff it down their throats whether they like it or not, is where to begin. And how a child of differing ages learns, is as varied as the children themselves. So the more 'teachers' the better, and that means the child can gravitate to the 'teacher' that best suits them, rather than having to spend a whole year with someone you hate and you feel hates you.

University for higher learning, full on, voluntary, free, all information on any subject available with competent teachers. So the student can excel should they want to.

It all being with the focus on the person, offering them things which they can try and see if they like. Things that will help them in the world; and how to be a person living true to themselves – true to their own feelings; and how to respect another as one respects oneself.

James: Nanna Beth, John would like any comments on the Council of Elders continuing to contact people on Earth after he's croaked it.

Nanna Beth: It's as James said, there will be an increasing number of people opening up to us Celestials for all sorts of help, once they understand who we are and how we can help. So yes John, there will always be some main people on Earth we'll work with. And should it all keep needing to move along with one entity in control, such as what you're starting out with, then yes, that is how we'll engineer it. Should it break up or be broken up into many entities, then we'll be ready for and going with that. As much as we say we are in control, we mean that we are in control instead of the mind spirits. But still we are to work with humanity, in as much as humanity leads and we augment.

James: And Nanna Beth, I thought I'd ask you about the Religion of Feelings, as John is against a religion of any sort because of all that religions have done to us all, do you have any thoughts on it?

Feelings First Spirituality, New Feelings Way

Nanna Beth: It's all up to you James, what you want. Of course you're not wanting to go and instigate yet another religion in which people have to adhere to a set of rules because you know what will happen to that, **any rules allowing people and their controlling agendas to take control over others, is something to be avoided at all times**. However the notion of a 'religion', and one based on feelings, with no fixed agenda, no rules, just founded on truths, will allow people to have some sort of structure to relate to should they need that, but one in which they are entirely free to do whatever they feel based on their feelings. And with the Feeling Healing and Soul Healing being at its core, then those people intent on that will be able to work on themselves and it won't matter to them whether they are part of something or not.

As you understand, some people will like the idea, others won't like the word religion and will want to do it alone, so do whatever you feel you want to do. We don't call it anything over here other than Our Healing, yet we all had embraced the Divine Love before we began our Healing, however potentially that won't be so for a lot of people on Earth, and to say that people have to embrace the Divine Love to do their Healing would cancel out a large amount of people and is putting a rule in place, which doesn't need to be there and would only get in the way.

So to call it a Religion and yet to make it as free as you are intending James, is something for you to decide for yourself, which really just gets down to using the word religion. And I know it appeals to you because it is a religion that is not a religion, yet more a true religion of truth than any of the existing religions are, so you're showing up those religions for the untruth that they are.

Anyway, it's what you want to do James, it's not for us to say one way or the other. And you will do what you want to do, you'll hear people's complaints or if they like the idea, weigh it all up, and still do what you want to do.

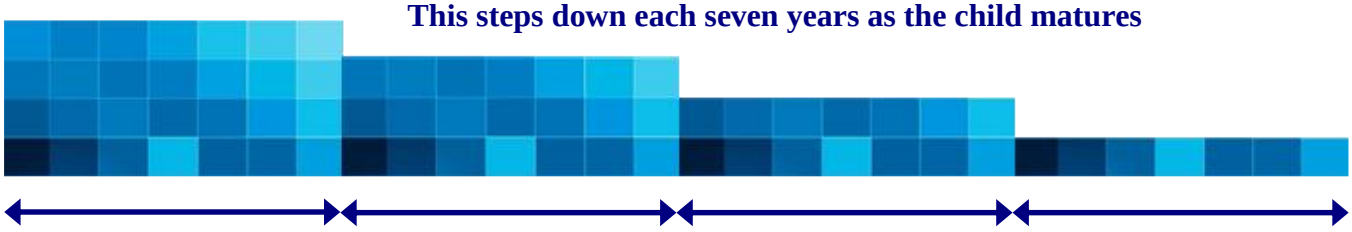
James: So you don't force or coerce anyone to do anything they don't want to do. Because who wants to be treated that way – no one!

Feelings First is a way of living without any dogmas, creeds, rituals, cannon laws, hierarchy or controls of any kind.



POTENTIAL to BENEFIT your CHILD through our own FEELING HEALING:

This steps down each seven years as the child matures



From conception to age 6 or 7 | **From 8 to age 14** | **From 15 to age 21** | **From 22 to age 28**

As we heal, we directly heal our children similarly.

The Indwelling Spirit arrival for the child around age 6 or 7 starts their independence.

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

Andon and Fonta, our first parents to long for our Heavenly Parents, lived nearly 1,000,000 years ago. Naïve humanity was seduced by high spirits, the Lucifer pair, to believe they could be gods through their minds, thus men subjected women to subordinacy 200,000 years ago. Also added to this was the default of the Adamic pair more than 38,000 years ago when they failed in their mission.

REBELLION & DEFAULT 200,000 YEARS

When Jesus with Mary achieved their full Regency of Nebadon, in 26 CE, they immediately had the Lucifer and Satan soulmate pairs assigned to a spirit world prison. Since then, the Creator Pair have been preparing for the ending of the Rebellion and Default for humanity of Earth. The Avonal Pair now on Earth, once commencing their Healing, brought about the imprisonment of the Caligastia and Daligastia pairs in the early 1990s. As the Avonal Pair advanced with their Healing they brought about the formal end of the Rebellion and Default, on 31 January 2018. It is now for all of humanity to embrace the Spirits of Truth of the Avonal Pair and undertake their healing of the imposts of the Rebellion and Default.

Avonal AGE 1,000 YEARS

Spirits of Truth of the Avonal Pair will guide us through our Feeling Healing and into the Celestial Heavens with Divine Love, then the Spirits of Truth of the Creator Pair will lead us through the Celestial Heavens and out through Nebadon towards our Heavenly Mother and Father in Paradise.





Each generation of 25 years or so will see marginal embracement of Feeling Healing, however in 1,000 years it will achieve universality.



A few will complete their healing during their lifetime, but for many it will be incremental.

Universality of Feeling Healing with Divine Love will see the mitigation of discomfort, pain and illness as well as the imposts of global warming and Earth changes. These events are to ensure that each of us embrace our feelings, both good and bad, down to the very core, so that we fully come to know who we truly are. Sciences will endeavour to remove pain only to see disease manifest in different forms. Earth disturbances are a result of the Harmonic Convergence of the late 1980s, increasing the rotation of the Earth's central core. This will only abate when humanity has universally embraced Feeling Healing. These influences are only imposed upon us so that we do not step back into the Rebellion and Default through complacency. Live Feelings First so that we become the true personalities we are, that being daughters and sons of our Heavenly Mother and Father.

SUGGESTED READING:

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com and then to the Library Download page and then to open the following, scroll down to the topic and click on the PDF:

CORPORATE ALLIANCES
Chaldi Child Care Centre – Safe Space
Chaldi College Free to Learn Instinctively
Chaldi College Free to Learn Pathway
Chaldi College Primary thru to High – Feelings First
Chaldi College Women and Girls' Education
Chaldi College (WW) – Education through Feelings
Chaldi College (WW) – Technology & Product Information
Chaldi University Postgraduate Feelings Degree

Pascas University and Global View
Pascas University and the Meeting House
Pascas University Universally Free Education
Pascas WorldCare Craft Creations
Pascas WorldCare Cultural Centre
Pascas WorldCare Supporting Hands

ELSEWHERE
Pascas Care Kinesiology Testing
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Adults
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Annexures
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Discussions
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Graphics
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Drilling Deeper
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Drilling Deeper Structures
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Reference Centre
Pascas Care – Multimedia Movie City
Pascas Care Letters – Psychology and Feeling Healing
Pascas Park – Journey of Man

Pascas Primary publications being:
U-Turn for Humanity Pascas reveals New Feelings Way
U-Turn for Humanity pathway being New Feelings Way
U-Turn for Humanity shutting hells through New Feelings Way
U-Turn for Humanity simple is what Life is meant to be
U-Turn for Humanity soul light and New Feelings Way
U-Turn for Humanity through the New Feelings Way
U-Turn for Humanity treacherous assumptions New Feelings Way
U-Turn for Humanity unfolding the New Feelings Way
Universal Gift – Feeling Healing with Divine Love
Feeling Healing and Divine Love Discussion Prompts
Pascas Care Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie

Also kindly consider reading: www.pascashealth.com
then proceed to Library Download :

Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward
Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward (short)

Pascas Care Letters – Funding for Change Over

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Abuse & Remedial
Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Social Housing
Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Overview
Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters towards Liberation

Pascas Care Letters – Back to Basics
Pascas Care Letters – Change
Pascas Care Letters – Dr Hawkins validates Feeling Healing
Pascas Care Letters – Education through Feelings
Pascas Care Letters – Finaliters our Destiny
Pascas Care Letters – Glass Ceiling Barrier Removal
Pascas Care Letters – Humanity is Addicted to Untruth
Pascas Care Letters – Journey of Earth's Humanity
Pascas Care Letters – Life is a Highway
Pascas Care Letters – Live True to How You Truly Are
Pascas Care Letters – Moving out of Healing
Pascas Care Letters – My Customs Heritage and Nationality
Pascas Care Letters – One Soul Two Personalities
Pascas Care Letters – Psychology and Feeling Healing
Pascas Care Letters – Spirit Evolution and Environmental Changes
Pascas Care Letters – There is only One Way to Heal One's Self
Pascas Care Letters – Transition & Assimilation following Death

Pascas Care – Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie
Pascas Care – Kinesiology Testing

Pascas Care Centre – Pacific Basin Nations
Pascas WorldCare – ASEAN and Pacific Island Nations

Or simply allow your feelings guide you through the index to the topic that appeals for you!

Important recommended reading is: by James Moncrief

The Rejected Ones – the Feminine Aspect of God

http://divinelovesp.weebly.com/my-free-books-and-free-padgett-messages.html ALSO at
https://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html?file=files/opensauce/Downloads/MEDICAL%20-%20SPIRITUAL%20REFERENCES/Rejected%20Ones%20via%20James%20Moncrief.pdf

http://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html

Library Download – Pascas Papers

All papers may be freely shared. The fortnightly mailouts are free to all, to be added into the mailout list, kindly provide your email address. info@pascashealth.com

MARKET OPPORTUNITY:

TENTATIVE WISH LIST (Education)

1. Early Childhood Education (identify and fund a model school).

Kindly consider a pre-school to be established within every province. This may be centred in communities that the mothers can obtain employment. The mode of operation and management of a centre could have a combination of trained personnel with extended family supporting. The structure may vary to reflect the needs and customs of the town or larger villages. Training of key staff is a priority leading to opening of pre-schools – this could be considered through regional campuses of Pascas University that are to be established.

THE ITCH

- Assumptions are our greatest enemy. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Our minds are addicted to untruth and control of others and the environment.
- Our soul based feelings are always in truth – yet we are taught from conception to suppress them.

2. Early Childhood Teacher Training program.

Living Feelings First is outlined in eight Pascas Papers that may be downloaded from www.pascashealth.com in the Medical – Emotions section on the Library Download page:

- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Adults.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Annexures.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Discussions.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Graphics.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper - Structures.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper.pdf
- Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Reference Centre.pdf

These papers have been specifically developed for the education system and classroom application. These are to be added to the materials that may be considered by the Education Leadership Team. The culture of the people in each region being accommodated, to be melded with the environment presently existing and evolving.

3. School library / resource centre in each province possibly in the model school.

We can consider establishing a model demonstration school in every province – and even more than one – or as many as seen appropriate. Each school when reviewing their library / resource centre, with no exceptions, can have their wish list considered, should they come forward with what they may feel required. This will need a significant administration team and appropriate resources to manage the logistics. This could also involve internet communications involving satellite, renewable power generation and laptops / ipads / tablets to be provided and installed.

4. Teacher professional development (in-service, workshop etc.) on various topics such as early literacy and numeracy including multi modal literacy), civic and citizenship education, basic health and hygiene. The teachers' professional development should be aimed at supporting the new curriculum in Rwanda: Standards Based Curriculum (SBC). A priority area would be providing training on Teaching and Learning pedagogies – HOW to teach, not really WHAT to teach to complement what the Rwanda government, through the Rwanda Department of Education, is doing. With online

teaching and learning, teachers need to be trained on various technological content knowledge (TCK) such as using Google classroom, setting up zoom link and webinars, etc..

Consider the establishment of teachers' training campuses in provinces with potential teachers also being provided with scholarships to enable them to follow their passions and complete required training. Scholarships may be extended to providing housing and costs of living. These provincial campuses may be the start of Pascas University throughout Rwanda and surrounding nations.

5. Training on Leadership and Management in Schools aimed at school principals, curriculum leaders, etc. to engage in school policy development, implementation, and evaluation.

Again, Pascas University campuses in provinces to enable as many potential educators to be accommodated to build the numbers of true educators to a level that education throughout Rwanda can be an example of what can be achieved in a short period. This will also require the flattening of the hierarchical controlling domination that prevails throughout the education systems worldwide – it is this control that is stifling free flowing initiatives of many great educators. Workshops can be conducted at all appropriate Teacher Training campuses for all leader type educators.

Kindly reference through www.pascashealth.com at the Library Download page, scroll down to the heading Corporate Foundation Documents and click on to open:

- Pascas WorldCare Teams.pdf
- Pascas WorldCare Teams and Bottom Up Democracy.pdf
- Pascas WorldCare Teams Wisdom & Operation.pdf
- Pascas WorldCare Teams with PTQP.pdf

6. Standards Based Curriculum materials – supplied but insufficient for all schools throughout the country. Textbooks for different subjects except for Maths and Science developed by JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), then train them as well on how to use these Teachers' resources.

All materials and textbooks may be supplied. Uniforms may also be supplied. Kitchen facilities may be included in the schools and food supplied and prepared by catering staff for breakfast and lunch as required. The question is to ensure respect and acceptance of such support. Is it simply handed out? Is it invoiced to each student and announced as a scholarship? Is there a nominal payment from the student? It is to be free, however the student is to understand its importance in a way that is culturally acceptable.

7. Alternative education (adult and early school leavers) skills training to improve lives addressing inequities and promoting social justice concept. Begin by funding existing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) schools with infrastructure, resources, (tools and equipment).

Pascas styled TVET Colleges may be established in each province and concentrated on providing Technical and Trade Skills and IT training to equip the school leaver to be immediately and valuably employed in the local workforce, thereby retaining more of the population in the regional areas. Again, the education is to be free. This may be done with; "here are your fees and, congratulations, here is a scholarship".

8. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) education – develop resource materials to help teachers to implement these various projects prescribed in the curriculum. Such as teacher workbook. Concept applied in projects. Materials / equipment needed for these to support.

This is a big task and it is for those with big overview sight and then detail focus to attend to the minute requirements. It will also be an ongoing evolution. Pascas is to support this agenda all the way.

9. Sport development in schools (Physical Education (PE) equipment, uniforms, etc,).

Sport is the only reason why many attend school. Education is meant to be fun. This is mostly lost in the controlling addictions of most people throughout the education world and elsewhere in our lives. Sport is an important component of the school syllabus and fields and courts and swimming pools may be established in each school and the necessary equipment and uniforms supplied.

10. Water tanks for schools and proper toilets facilities.

Water tanks and state of the art toilet facilities can be included in all schools as well as Teacher Training Colleges and TVET Colleges. Again, consider instructing an administration team to request what each education facility considers that it needs and then approve a delivery and installation operation.

11. Education material with foundations based on assumptions to be recognised for what they are – in error!

Our minds are addicted to untruth. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Consequently 98% of assumptions are wrong – the other 2% are flukes. Count the number of assumptions in research papers. We will then discover and understand the reason why society is floundering!

12. Education of girls to be prioritised.

If a girl spends only 2 years at school, she is likely to have more than 7 children. If she spends 6 years at school, she is likely to have around 4 children. If she spends 12 years at school then she may have only 2 children. World poverty is best averted by the tool of education in the first instance.

Girls and women are closer to their feelings than boys and men. Consequently, it is through our feelings that we excel. The belief that men are to dominate the female is that leaders of the past understood that should females be allowed to fully express themselves through their feelings then the men with their control would be ended. Today, we now start that ending for the advancement of both women and men!

13. The potential within us all is incomprehensibly amazing – however it will NOT be revealed through our minds. Our potential and our true personality will reveal itself through our soul-based feelings – this is The New Way – our new way of living. We are to live feelings first, express our feelings, both good and bad without acting upon them, and to long to know the truth of what our feelings are bringing to our attention.

Living mind centric, as we are all taught to do so from birth and throughout all our walks of life, imprisons each of us into limitations of mediocrity. We have no spontaneity, flare, intuition and creativity – we live life in a stupor, zombie like. Not even the greatest scientists in history calibrated higher than 499 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale – the peak of reason. Scientists can go through life achieving one or two break throughs whereas people living through their feelings routinely achieve break throughs. Being mind-centric is how humanity is controlled by the few. The education systems around the world are the arch agents of suppression for these controllers.

Now we can set ourselves all free to bloom in spontaneity, wisdom and vigour through our feelings – and it is all cost free!

14. We are to live through our feelings. Our soul does it all. We are to put aside the façade personality that our parents and early childhood carers imposed upon us. We are now, through our feelings, to discover who and what we truly are. This is incredibly freeing and beautiful. Our true brilliance will shine for all to see.

Life is about what OUR soul wants for us to experience. Living through our feelings eliminates mountains of stress that our mind brings upon us. Our day ends with being fresh with many achievements and goals attained. Should we live submitting to the imposed will of others, life is suppressive and unrewarding. We are to be who we truly are and that is the experiences that we are to have and to be expressed through our

feelings. Doing this on a national basis will bring about an exemplary society, and that will be the peoples of Rwanda.

The New Way: Learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

This time, in the history of humanity, is the most exciting time ever experienced.

Other Thoughts:

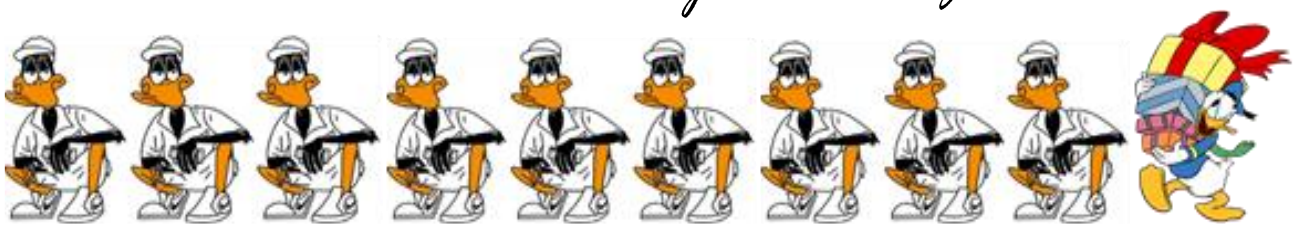
It may be appropriate to have Kigali which is Rwanda's capital and largest city, with a population of around 1.33 million people (2025), as the nation's administration of this agenda and the establishment of the first of the Pascas Pre-school, Primary school, High school, Craft Creations, TVET College and Teacher's Training College.

Nevertheless, as the initial units for each of the educational elements are being constructed and opened then the planning and construction could be underway simultaneously at other sites in each district. Issues encountered will be numerous but different in each location – so proceeding on multiple fronts is prudent – we will discover as we go along without delay.

Every aspect of how we have been living life is to be reviewed, reconsidered, redesigned, reconstructed and reintroduced. None of the institutional ways of doing things is to be automatically replicated or even continued. That is why the Education Leadership Team is unique from conception.

ALL societal growth has been the result of its education system, however they have all been proceeding down a rabbit hole to a glass ceiling being its dead end. Now for the Great U-Turn!

Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading or misled!





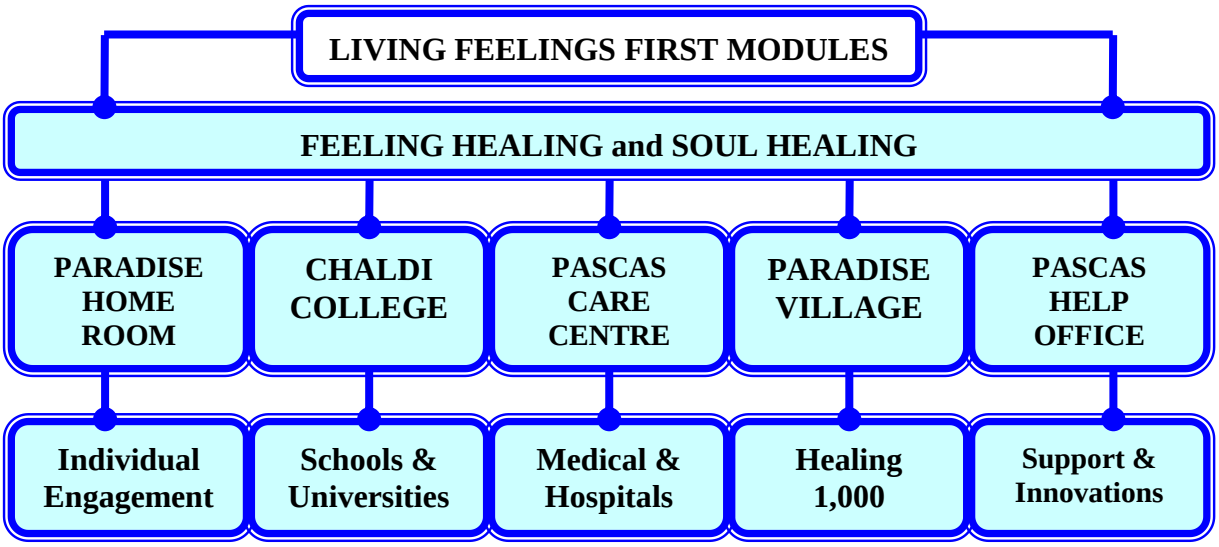
GREAT U-Turn

WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income							
MoC	No. of Countries+ Territories	Average MoC	Average Life Expectancy	Human Development Index	Happiness Index	Education Index	Per Capita Income 2021
400s	22	405	82.2	0.924	7.1	.890	US$63,032
300s	71	343	77.2	0.794	6.1	.741	US$30,154
200s	50	251	72.7	0.676	5.3	.610	US$16,560
High 100s	38	174	70.5	0.659	5.0	.600	US$12,516
Low 100s	21	119	67.1	0.587	4.6	.501	US$7,081
Below 100	14	74	65.3	0.565	4.4	.501	US$6,377
WORLD	216	220	73.3				US$17,110

Burundi MoC	No. of Countries	Living in urban slums	Average Life Expectancy	Human Development Index	Happiness Index	Education Index	Per Capita Income PPP 2024
140	1	36.8%	63.7	0.433	3.8	0.417	US$835

and

Burundi MoC	Population	Median Age	Political Rights & Civil Liberties	Unemployment	Poverty	Crime Index Numbeo	Per Capita Income 2024
140	14,400,000	16.4	14 not free	1.0%	70.0%+	56.56	US$255



BURUNDI

PASCAS UNIVERSITY

TAFE

Technical And Further Education

Craft Creations Family Shed

Year 10 | Year 11 | Year 12

Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9

Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6

Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3



KINDERGARTEN

PRESCHOOL



Pascas Agriculture University

COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

- Certificate in Viticulture
- Certificate in Agronomy
- Certificate in Livestock Management
- Beef Cattle Farming
- Dairy Cattle Farming
- Sheep & Cattle Farming
- Pigs Goats Chickens etc.
- Fish Farming
- Soil Sciences
- Breeding & Genetics
- Farm Management
- Cattle Farming
- Certificate in Agribusiness
- Certificate in Agriculture
- Farm Management
- Organic Farming and Sustainable Agriculture
- Horticulture & Agronomy
- Hydroponic Farming
- Agriculture Sciences
- Permaculture
- Rural Sciences etc.
- Ag Consultancy & Teaching



Chaldi Child Care Centre

&

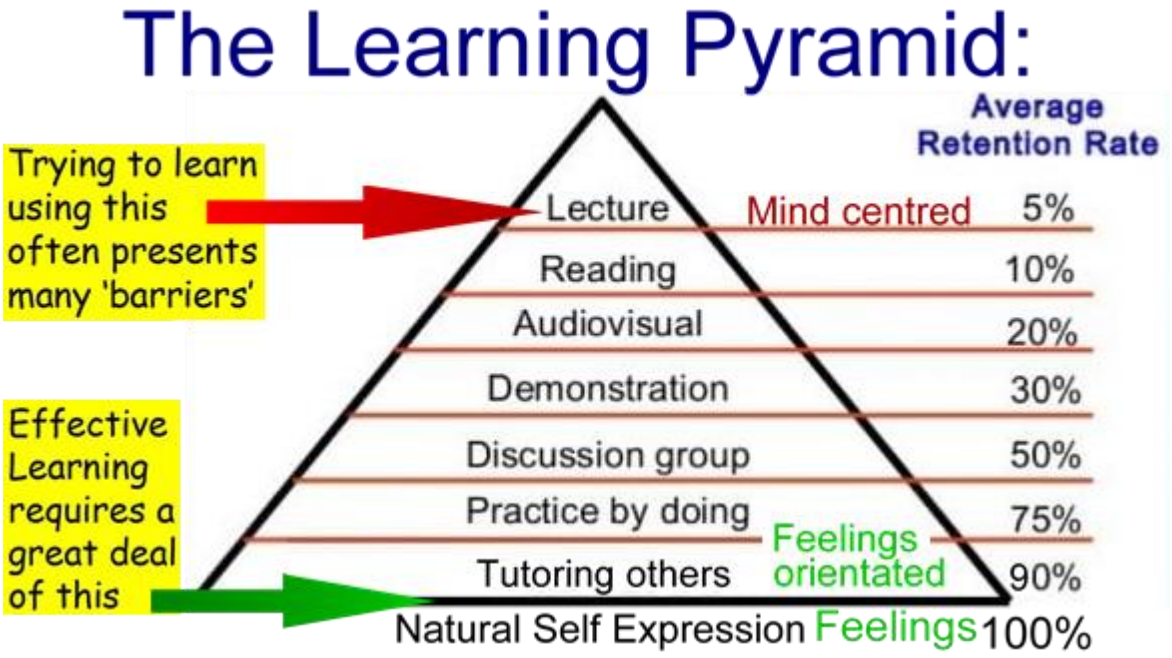
Kindergarten



SAFE SANCTUARIES

It takes a Community to Protect a Child





It will only be the breaking through of the glass ceiling of 499 of Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) that humanity can and will move towards a state of harmony and peace. While we continue to live mind-centric, we cannot progress beyond the category of Reason which peaks at 499 on the MoC. This is how we have been misguided to live for thousands of years. As we are now coming to understand, all institutionalised systems worldwide are structured to inhibit our natural progression.

Our teaching systems are focused upon the lecture, an orator at the front of the room talking down to students. As you now observe, it is the least effective method of education. Small groups tutoring each other is the way forward. All levels of education can be moved to meeting groups of around 12 or so participants.



Pascas Foundation, with aligned support, is to deliver such education platforms. Further, education is to be delivered free.

WITHIN EVERY MEETING HOUSE, FREE AND OPEN DISCUSSION FLOWS THROUGH A 'FISH BOWL' STRIVING TOWARDS "NATURAL SELF EXPRESSION"!



CRAFT CREATIONS
Shop front – retail and ordering facility. The administration and support for the complete Craft Creations Centre.

PASCAS CAFÉ
Being part of Craft Creations, it is a catering, nutrition cooking facility that functions also as a Pascas Café. Food and nutrition are the premiers of all crafts.

HOME CRAFTS
CRAFT CREATIONS is generally focused towards skills embraced by women in their practical attention to the needs of the family. That said, there are no boundaries.
At all times, the opportunity to introduce and enable children of all ages to become proficient is supported. Those within the community are to be supported in their sharing of their unique skills with others.

STRUCTURAL CRAFTS
CRAFT CREATIONS embraces word working, metallurgy and mechanical repairs. This could be said to be the domain of a Men's Shed, however, the whole family is welcome. These specialised skills need to be shared as much as every other craft.

CRAFT CREATIONS is to enable anyone to be autonomous and self-sufficient in their endeavours.

MEETING HOUSE
Discussion pods for around 12 people as meetup rooms.

FAMILY SHELTER
Modules of 10. Studio rooms to accommodate a parent and two children, or there abouts.


FEELINGS
must be
FELT

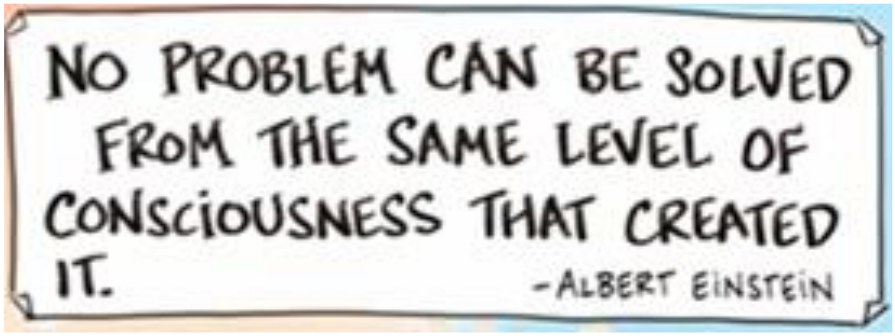

Express
Your Feelings
happy
angry
afraid
sad
lonely
bored
excited


BE FEELINGS
EXPRESSIVE!


It's all about
Experiences
&
FEELINGS

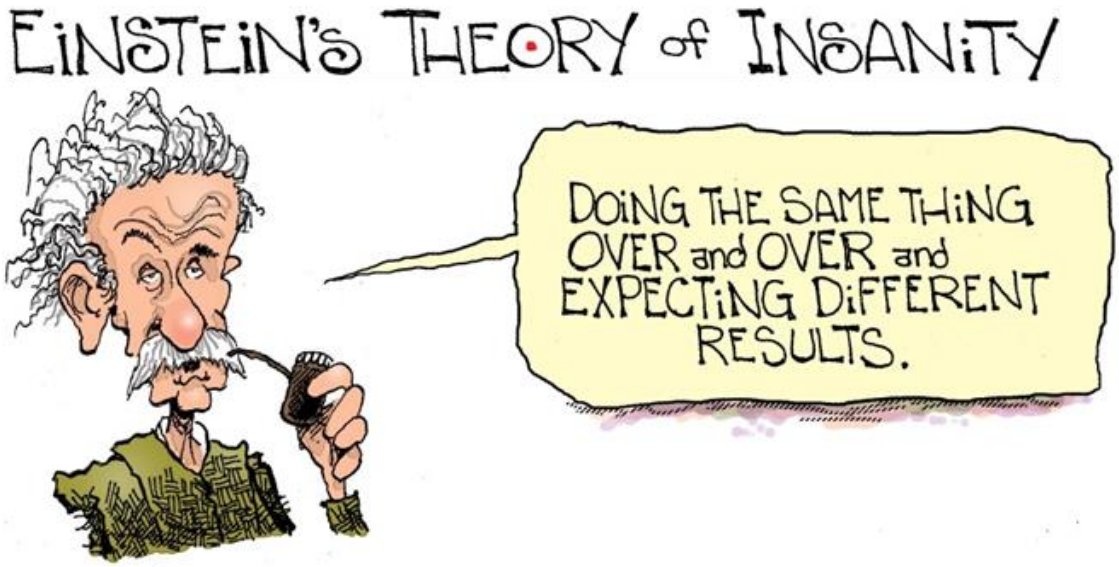
THE TRUTH WILL SET US FREE, BUT FIRST IT WILL MAKE US MISERABLE!

To Truly get to know yourself is the Bravest thing you will ever do!





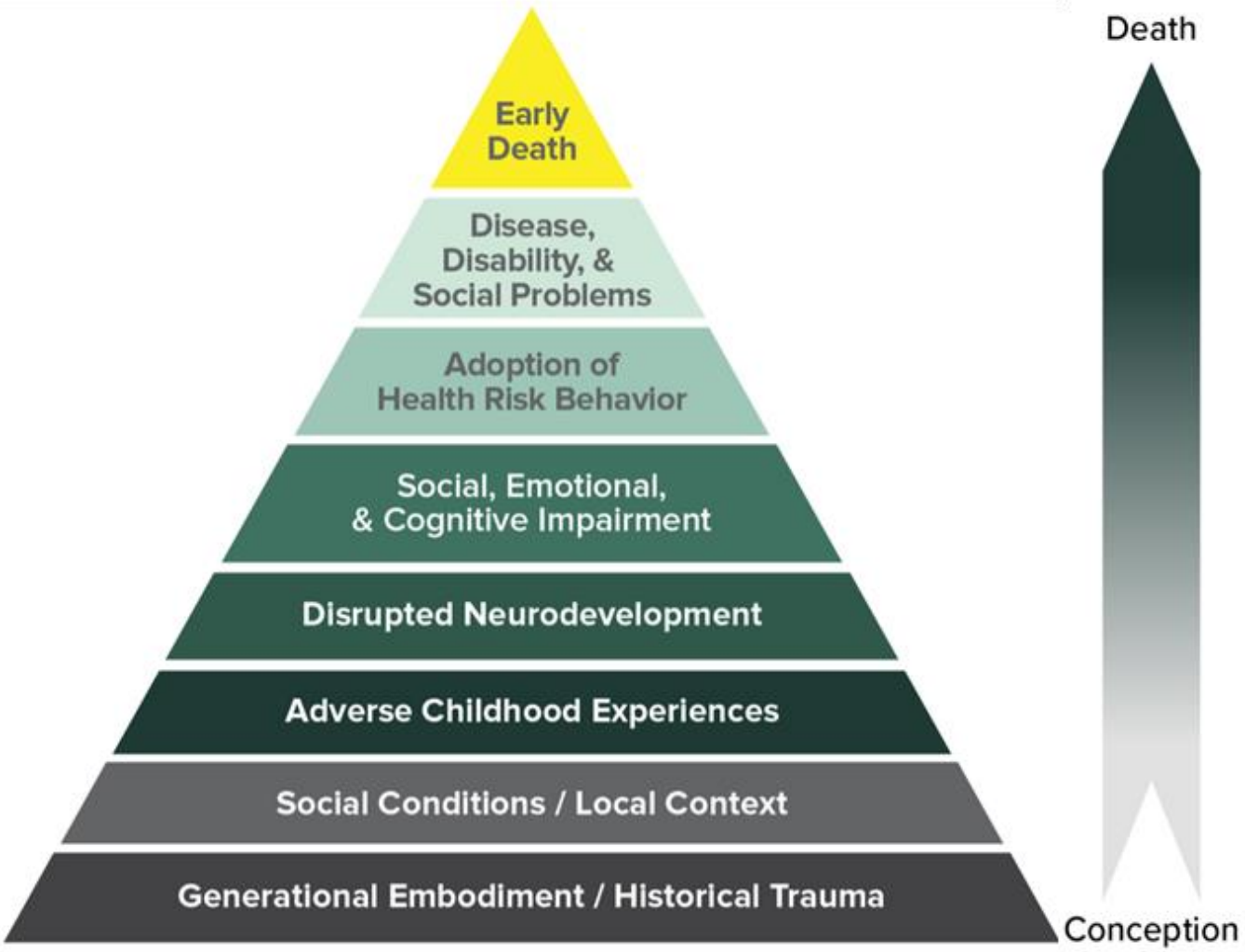
Kinesiology Muscle Testing
for the level of truth



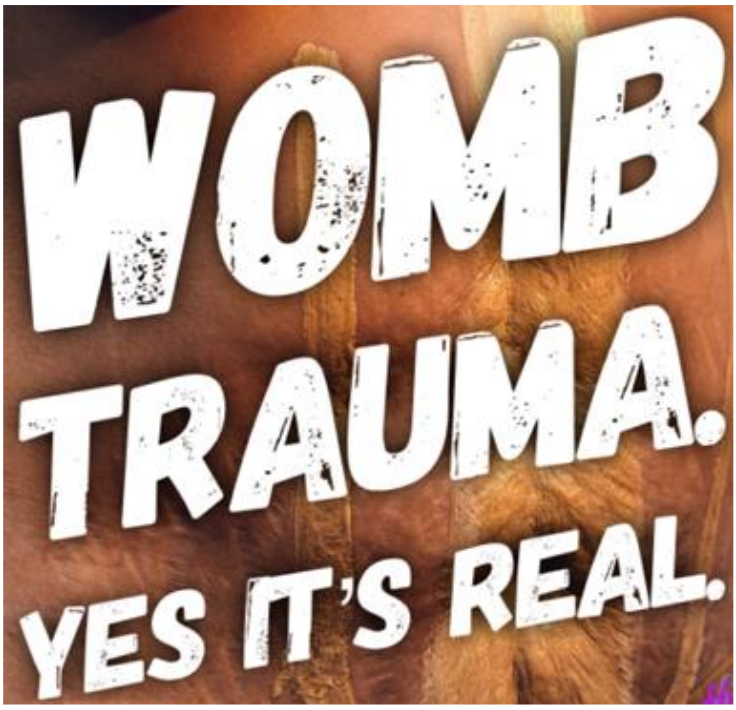
http://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html

Library Download – Pascas Papers

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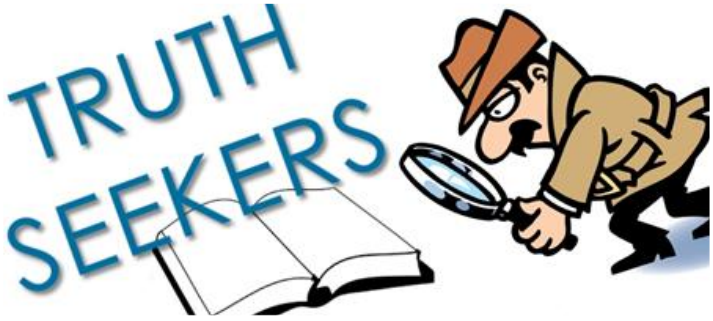
Mechanism by which Adverse Childhood Experiences Influence Health and Well-being Throughout the Lifespan



We Are
TRUTHSEEKERS

WE ARE
TRUTH
SEEKERS

WE ARE
THE TRUTH
SEEKERS





PASCAS UNIVERSITY

HIGHER EDUCATION SUBJECT GROUPINGS:



ANIMALS AND LAND



ARCHITECTURE, BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION



ARTS, HUMANITIES AND LANGUAGES



CREATIVE ARTS, DESIGN AND MEDIA



ECONOMICS, COMMERCE, BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT



EDUCATION AND TEACHING



ENGINEERING



HEALTH SCIENCES (ACADEMIC)



HEALTH SCIENCES (PROFESSIONAL)



HOSPITALITY, TOURISM AND EVENT MANAGEMENT



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMPUTER SCIENCE



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES



LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY



MARINE, ENVIRONMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY



MEDICINE



MULTIMEDIA MOVIES AND MUSIC



NURSING, MIDWIFERY AND PARAMEDICINE



PSYCHOLOGY



SCIENCE



SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELLING

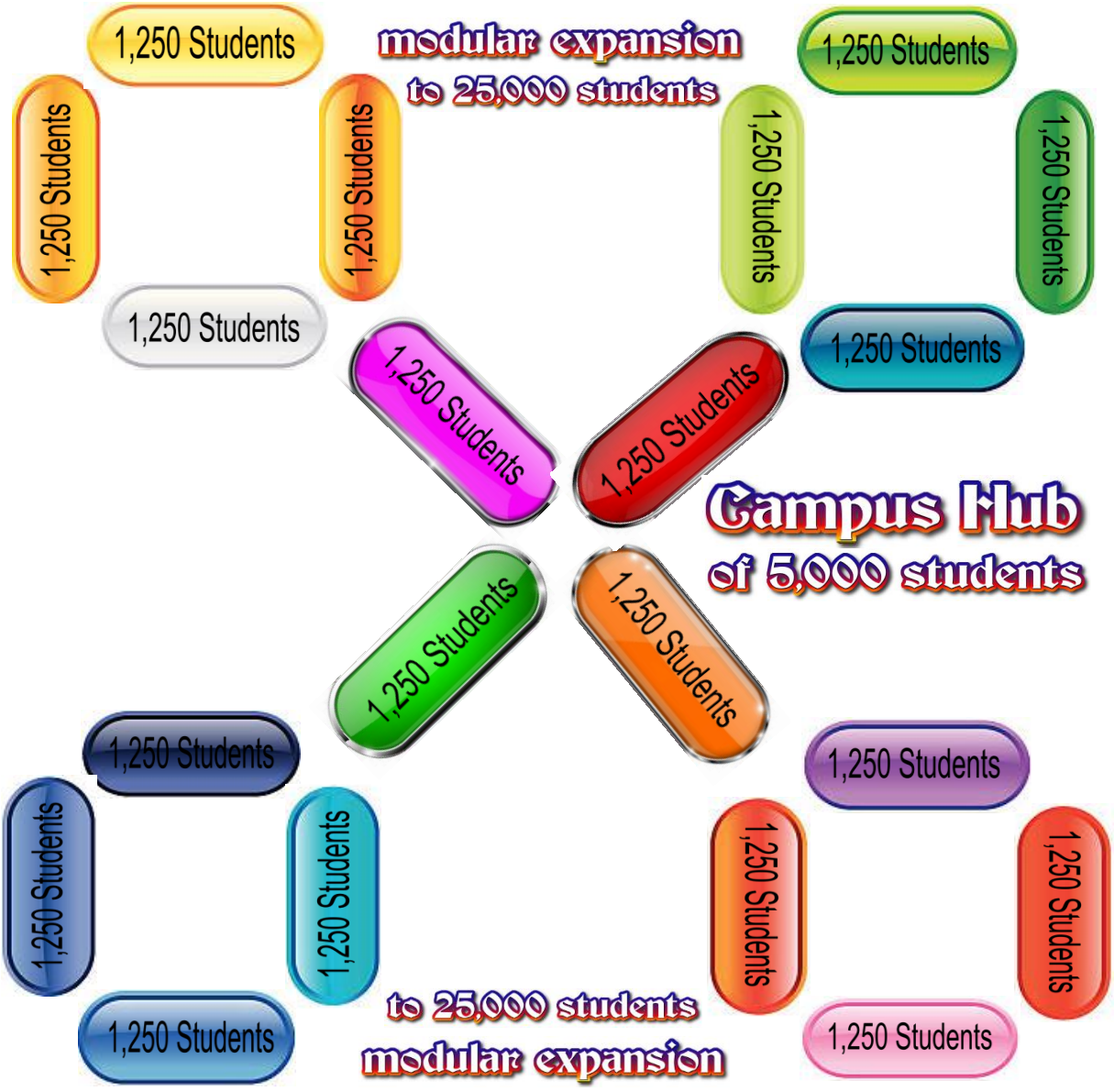


SPORTS AND EXERCISE SCIENCE

PASCAS UNIVERSITY



Campus Hub



CHALDI TAFE COLLEGE

Technical and Further Education





Building and construction



Child care



Sports and fitness



Technology, information and networking



Nursing and health



Creative



Agriculture and horticulture



Automotive



Business, justice and management



Community services



Hospitality and cookery



Beauty and hairdressing



By location



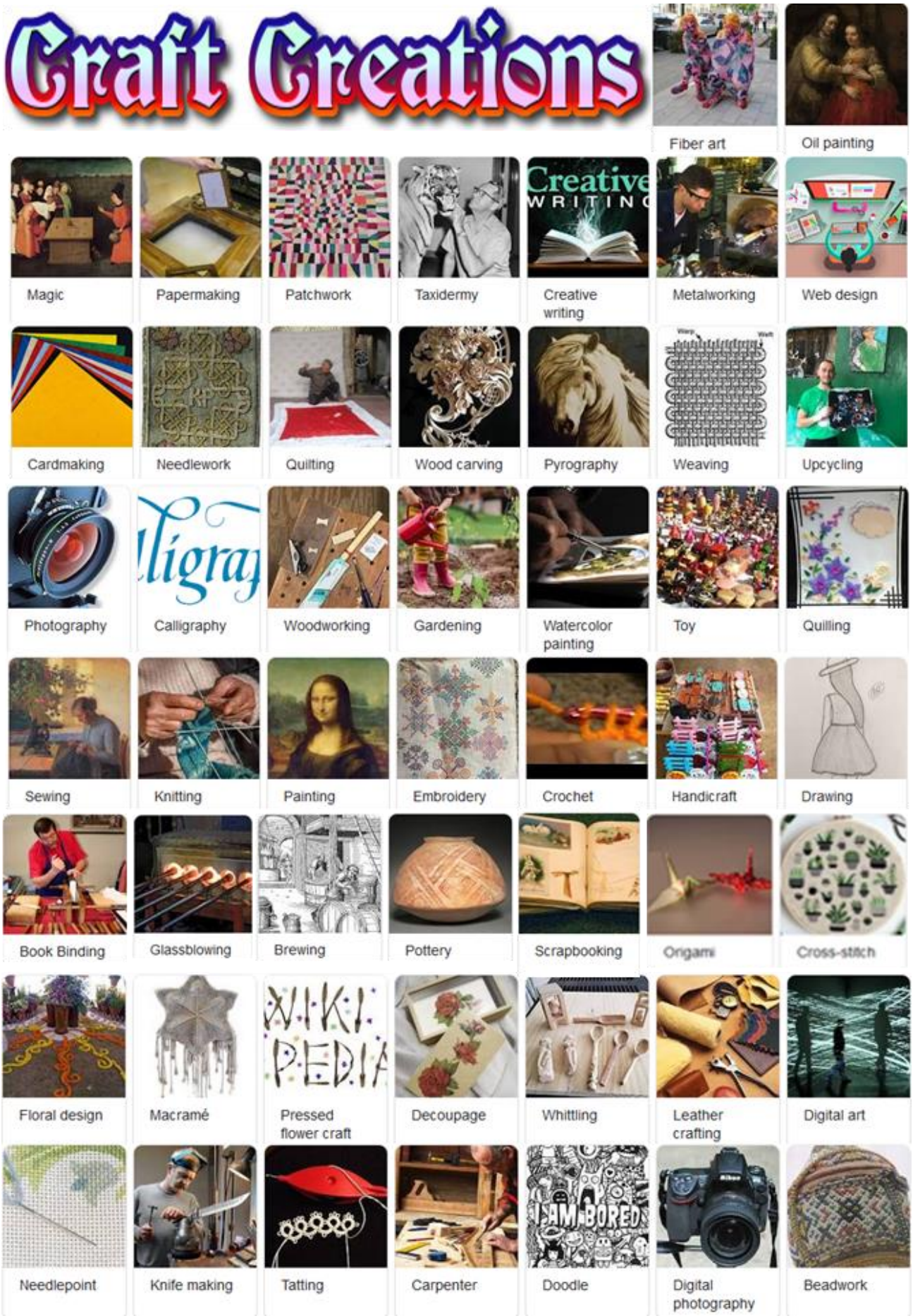
Online courses



Apprenticeships



TAFE at School


Craft Creations
Fiber art
Oil painting
Magic
Papermaking
Patchwork
Taxidermy
Creative writing
Metalworking
Web design
Cardmaking
Needlework
Quilting
Wood carving
Pyrography
Weaving
Upcycling
Photography
Calligraphy
Woodworking
Gardening
Watercolor painting
Toy
Quilling
Sewing
Knitting
Painting
Embroidery
Crochet
Handicraft
Drawing
Book Binding
Glassblowing
Brewing
Pottery
Scrapbooking
Origami
Cross-stitch
Floral design
Macramé
Pressed flower craft
Decoupage
Whittling
Leather crafting
Digital art
Needlepoint
Knife making
Tatting
Carpenter
Doodle
Digital photography
Beadwork

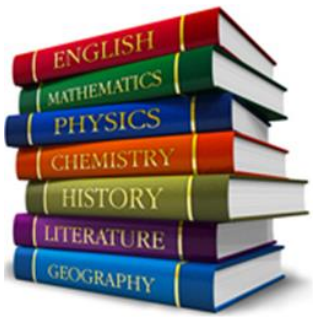
CHALDI COLLEGE

Primary thru to High

"Feelings First"



Children Tutoring Each Other!







Tutoring

kids teaching kids





Natural Self Expression!

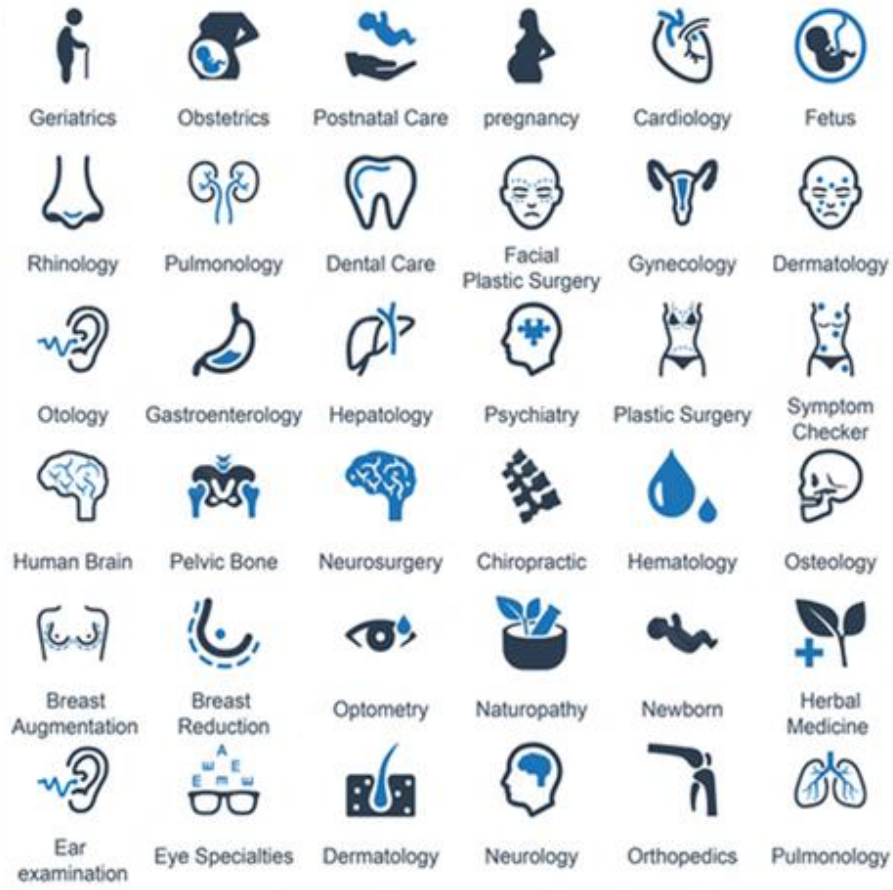


Pascas Care Hospital



Pascas Care Medical Clinic

Medical Specialties



Pascas Care

MEDICAL CENTRE





PASCAS REGIONAL CENTRES:

UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL

TECHNICAL

TAFE

Craft Creations

MOVIE STUDIOS

Journey of Humanity



Community

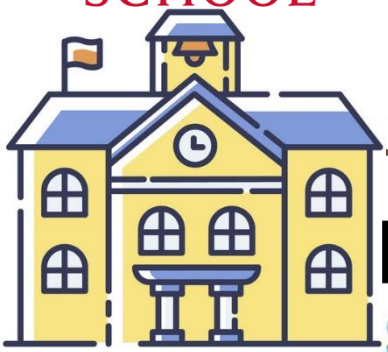
THE VILLAGE PARADISE



AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Homelessness

SOCIAL HOUSING





Centre

Early Learning Centre

NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE



Innovations

and much more!





Dental Care

X-RAY

Diagnostics Centre





OPERATION THEATRE



WE ARE ALL BEING PLAYED

DIVIDE & CONQUER: IF THEY KEEP US FIGHTING WITH EACH OTHER, WE WILL NEVER FIGHT THE TRUE ENEMY... **THE ESTABLISHMENT**!



DIVIDE AND CONQUER MECHANISMS:

Skin Colour / Tone Bigotry
Class & Social Structures
Borders & National Cultures
Militarism is all Wrong
Language Divides
Societal Customs & Practices
Financial Enslavement
Debasement of Education
Professional Snobbery
Sexual Preference Bigotry
Assumptions Err 98% of the time
Political Division
Mind-Centrism Stagnation
Religious Bigotry
Mind Control Addiction
Mind Untruth Addiction
Institutional Controls
Leadership Propaganda & Lies
Parental / Teacher / Religion / Employer / Government Suppressions
Potable Water Security
Food Security
Safe Shelter Security
Universal suppression of all peoples by covert controllers
Living Mind Centric is prohibiting spontaneity & freedom
Living Feelings First is living in truth & freedom !
Women Liberating
Childhood Suppression to end

Root Cause

Highly esteemed Lanonandek spirits from within our local universe of Nebadon were assigned as System Sovereigns of our local system to oversee Earth's humanity and their spiritual development. 200,000 years ago they, the Lucifers, became infatuated with their authority and turned against the regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, as well as rejecting God. Through their Planetary Princes, also Lanonandek spirits, they had taken the humanities of 37 worlds within their local system into their Rebellion.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our feelings, we on Earth will continue to be at war with each other, illnesses of all descriptions will continue from our feelings suppression, famine and inequalities prevail, control of others is the core of all systems, we cannot determine truth from falsehood and life on Earth is a living hell. We have been continually seduced by mind Mansion World spirits and we live life in a stupor – nothing more than zombies doing the begging of the evil ones, the rebellious Lanonandek spirits.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our soul based feelings, we have been progressively going further and further away from our Heavenly Parents, now to the point that we cannot go any further. Through working cracks in the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default, this control has been ended formally as of 31 January 2018.

Pathway Forward

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

DISABILITY accommodating MEDICAL CENTRE:

One in five people have a disability that needs medical attendance.



Disability group

Disability group is a broad categorisation of disability. It is based on underlying health conditions and on impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It is not a diagnostic grouping, nor is there a one-to-one correspondence between a health condition and a disability group.

Broadly, grouping disabilities depends on whether they relate to functioning of the mind or the senses, or to anatomy or physiology. Each disability group may refer to a single disability or be composed of a number of broadly similar disabilities. These 6 separate groups are based on the particular type of disability;



- sensory and speech (sight, hearing, speech)
- intellectual (difficulty learning or understanding)
- physical (including breathing difficulties, chronic or recurrent pain, incomplete use of limbs and more)
- psychosocial (including nervous or emotional conditions, mental illness, memory problems, and social or behavioural difficulties)
- head injury, stroke or acquired brain injury
- other (restrictions in everyday activities due to other long-term conditions or ailments).

Comprehensive care delivery

- Patients are engaged as partners in their care
- Goals of care guide clinical decisions and the patient journey
- Diversity and equity are respected and supported
- Transparency is a core element of safety and quality care

Clear purpose, strategy and leadership

- A commitment to exceptional person-centred care is clearly stated in the organisations purpose and strategy
- Great leadership drives exceptional person-centred care, with the support of champions across the organisation
- A person-centred strategy is articulated to the workforce and the community and implemented across the organisation.

People, capability and a person-centred culture

- An organisational culture for person-centred care is built and maintained through long-term systematic approach
- The capabilities of all members of the workforce are continually developed through formal and informal learning
- The organisation regularly monitors and is dedicated to support workforce satisfaction and wellbeing

Person-centred governance systems

- Consumers and the community are involved in governance at all levels
- Consumers are trained and supported to meaningfully contribute
- Organisational structures and models of care are designed around the person
- There are clear accountabilities at all levels – from the board to the clinician
- Financial, strategic and operational decisions and processes are person-centred

Strong external partnerships

- Healthcare organisations have a comprehensive network of service partner and relationships
- There is a focus on seamless transitions and coordination of care
- Healthcare organisations operate as leaders in the system improvement
- Community volunteers are recognised and supported as critical partners in enhancing the patient experience

Person-centred technology and built environment

- Person-centred design principles are applied to the built environment
- Healthcare organisations are pragmatic and innovative where resources are limited
- Technology must enhance patient experiences and outcomes, but also not be relied upon alone

Measurement for improvement

- There is culture of learning and continuous improvment
- Measurement can be acted on to improve outcomes and reflects what patients and communities value

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

The term “medically disabled” refers to **disability based solely on impairment(s) which are considered to be so medically severe as to prevent a person from doing any substantial gainful activity**.

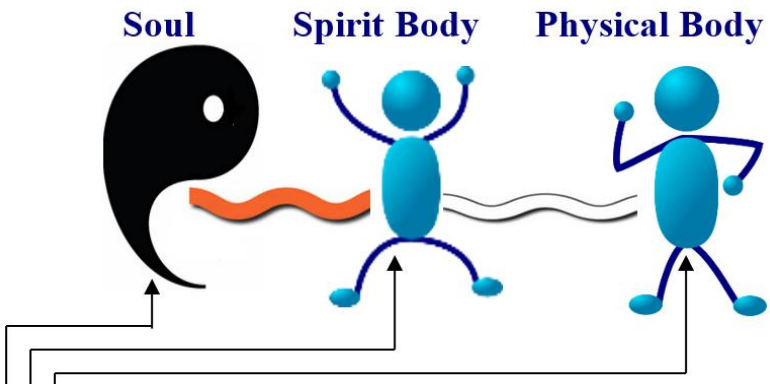
Recognising that each person with a disability has unique needs, we offer services that aim to provide an array of support options to help you make the best decision. Programs like Adult Family Care and Personal Care Attendant offer ways for you to live with a caregiver or on your own with just the right amount of in-home support for your needs, while Healthy Living workshops can help you learn to better manage your condition and take control of your life.

Adult Day Health Screens
Adult Family Care
Benefits Counselling
Case Management
Community Choices
Community Nursing Facility Screens
Congregate Housing
Consumer-Directed Care
Enhanced Community Options
Farm to Home Food Program
Home Care Services
Information and Caregiver Resource Centre
Healthy Living
Information & Referral
Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program
Meals on Wheels
Money Follows the Person
Nursing Facility Discharges
Nutrition Education & Consultation
Options Counselling
Personal Care Attendant Program (PCA)
Private Pay Care Management (Senior Options)
Respite Services
Rides for Health
Serving the Health Insurance Needs of Everyone
Supportive Housing

- My Life, My Health: Living Well with Long-Term Health Conditions
- Chronic Pain Self-Management
- Diabetes Self-Management
- A Matter of Balance: Managing Concerns About Falls
- Healthy Eating For Successful Living in Older Adults
- Enhance Wellness Coaching
- Healthy Living Testimonial



HIERARCHY of HEALING SYSTEMS



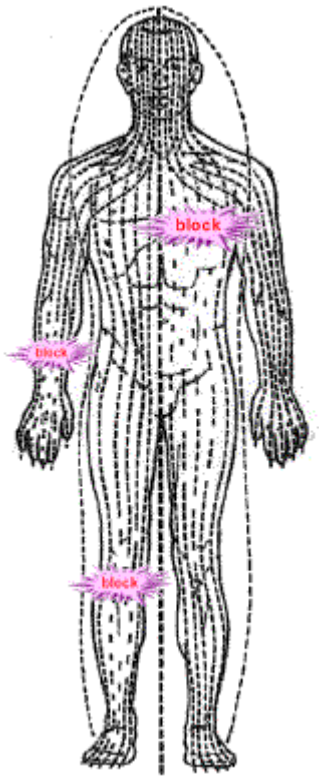
ALLOPATHIC – Western Medicine treats the symptoms, is highly regulated and costly as it is cost driven. Symptoms are suppressed – no healing!

ENERGY HEALING – Eastern Therapies also treat the symptoms with the assistance from natural love spirits from the realms up to the 6th spirit Mansion World.

Therapy applied to the spirit body is through an energy therapist who may work on the chakras, whereas a chiropractor works on the physical body.
Such types of therapy deal with the effects and ignore the soul and the causes – temporary healing.

FEELING HEALING – EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION addresses the cause. Soul level clearing and growth provides permanent solutions whereas the other two systems provide temporary relief.

If we focus on our childhood suppression, that is the commencement on our pathway home to our Heavenly Parents. Improving our soul condition is the ultimate goal.





When educators do not know what it is that they are teaching - that is the subject of Medicine!

Doctors do not know what the cause is of any illness - that is maybe why they have identified more than 10,000 illnesses and diseases!

Education and Health systems are now to EVOLVE!

The elephant in the room being:
CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION

The pathway forward is to embrace:
FEELING-HEALING

Pathway Forward

Hippocratic Oath



New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

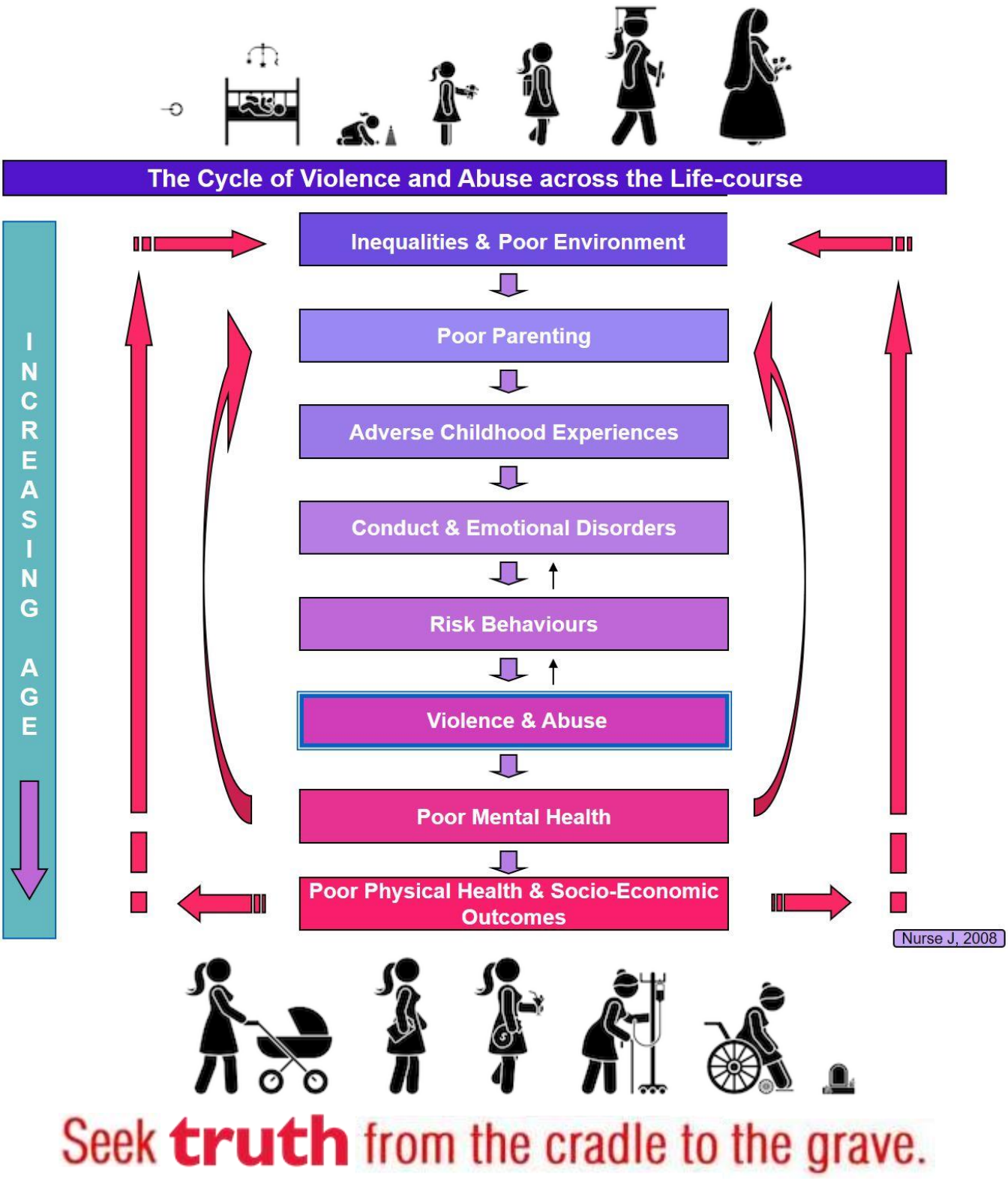
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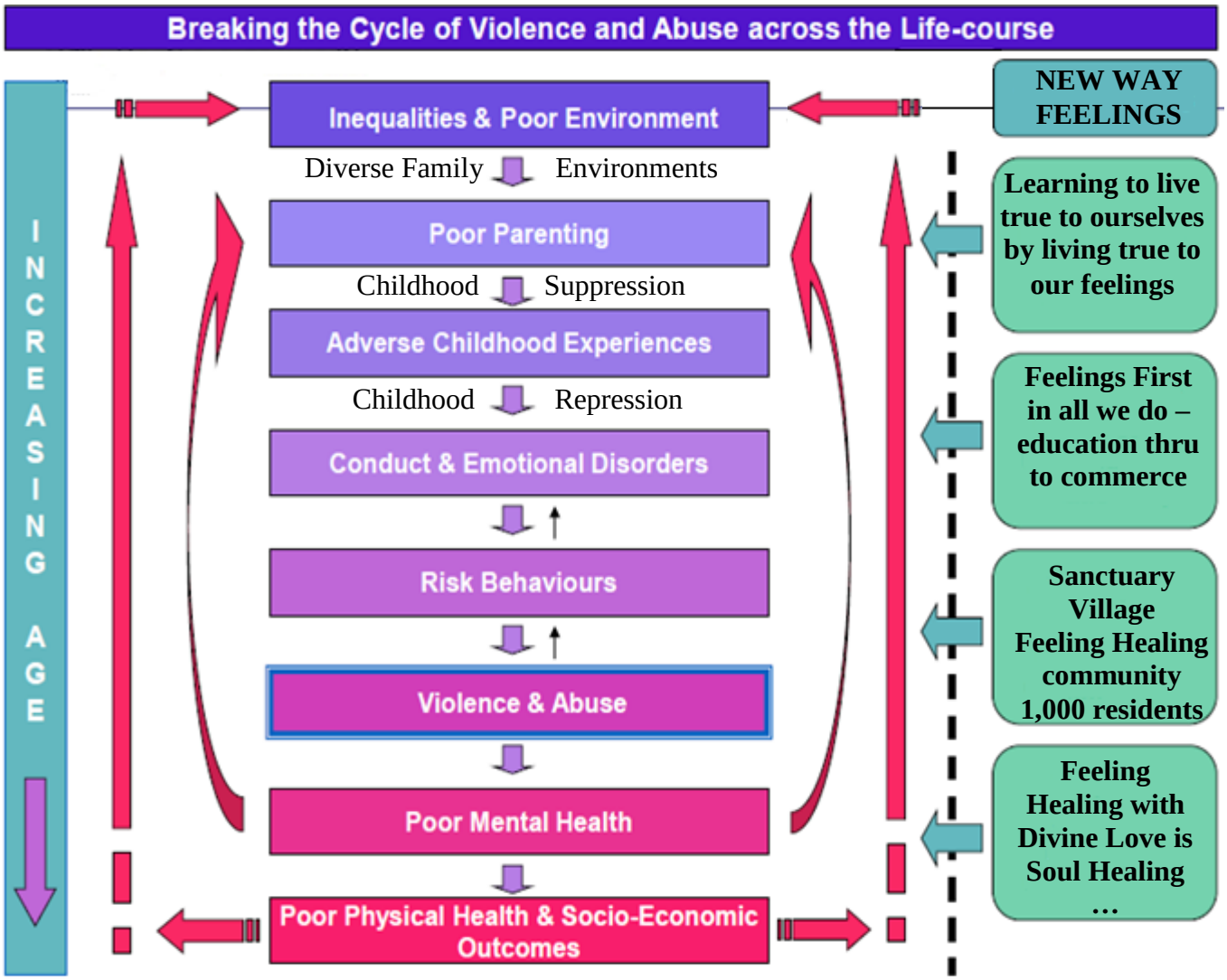
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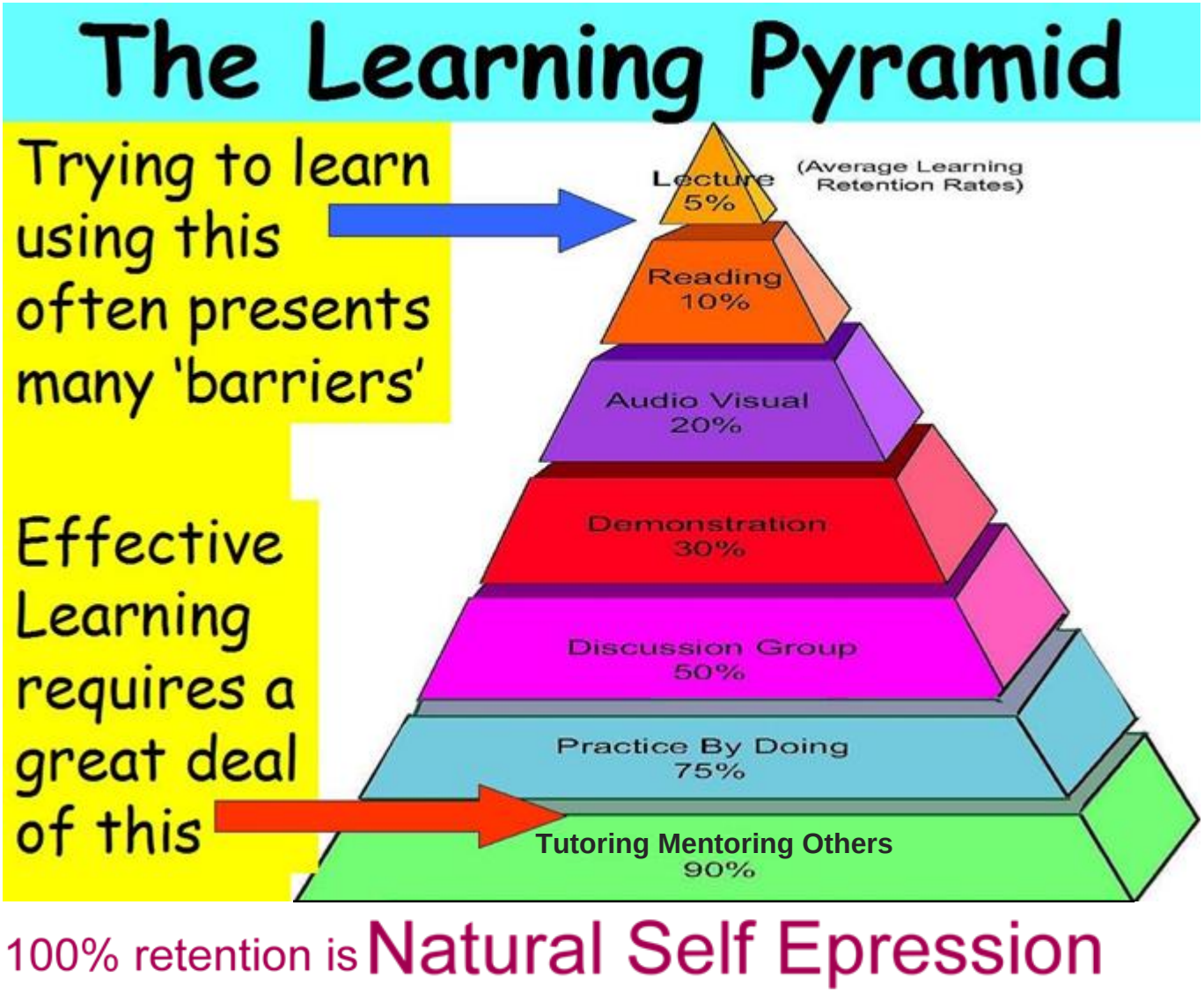
LIFE IS FOR LEARNING



Seek **truth** from the cradle to the grave.



Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of all physical illness and social issues seen throughout society.



Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	**Rate of Unemployment**	**Rate of Poverty**	**Happiness Rate "Life is OK"**	**Rate of Criminality**
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

From our head to our toes,
what our feelings say goes!



Feelings, good and bad, are to be expressed.





Talk it Out!



Heartfelt feelings are our truth.

LONG to KNOW ABOUT what you are FEELING!
Long to understand the truth behind
what your feelings are pressing upon you.





Ask to know the truth about that which you feel.
It is knowing the truth of that
which you feel that sets you free!



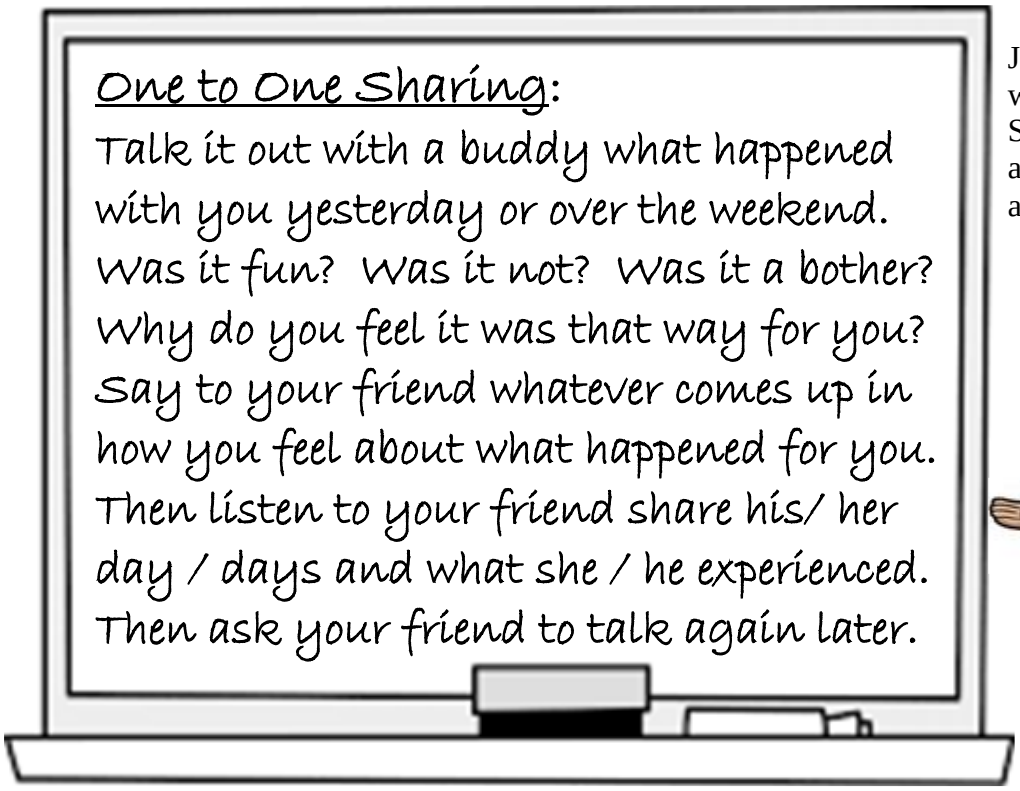


Always be true to your feelings
because they are your truth
and truth is love and our way home!






Express your feelings to those who matter to you.
Suppressed feelings bring about pain and illness.
Talk it out to a friend!



Junior school classroom with a student assisting. Students to form into pairs and discuss their feelings about their experiences.





Important recommended reading is: by James Moncrief

The Rejected Ones – the Feminine Aspect of God

http://divinelovesp.weebly.com/my-free-books-and-free-padgett-messages.html ALSO at https://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html?file=files/opensauce/Downloads/MEDICAL%20-%20SPIRITUAL%20REFERENCES/Rejected%20Ones%20via%20James%20Moncrief.pdf

CHILD SUPPRESSION

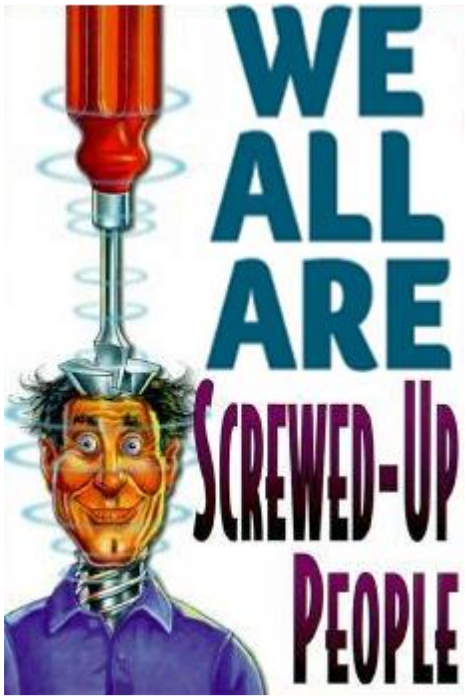


Consider asking the child to talk it out. How does she or he feel about being treated this way? What else does he or she want to talk about this? Ask the child to talk about what the feel, both good and bad. Always ask and look to find the truth to understand more about what happens.


MIND IN CONTROL
This is how it is!
FEELINGS FRIED


Great U-Turn
Feelings in Control
This is how it is to be!
Mind in Support

Consider asking yourself this question: Who hurt me when I was a child?



THE SCRATCH

"All that we need to know is within us all. We need to long for the truth behind that which our feelings are bringing our attention to. Behind each feeling there will be another and even more truth of ourselves to be embraced. We have been misled for aeons and now we can excel and blossom as we are intended to do so. Our potential is infinite."

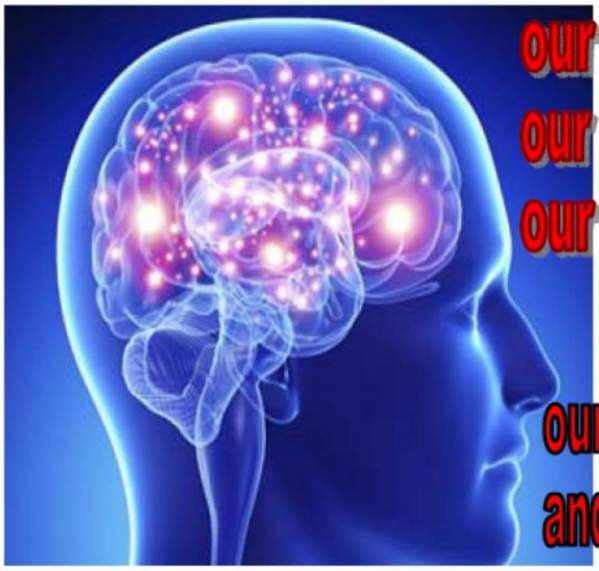
John the Typist

It is time for us all to bring our mind into balance with our feelings and open our pathway to the potential within each of us. Few recognise the difficulties that being mind-centric cause each of us. We literally worship our minds while suppressing our feelings and our true personality. We act upon assumptions that are around 98% of the time just wrong. We may start a conversation with "I think" meaning it is an assumption rising from our minds and then have a meaningless discussion!

We are truth seekers. Our life is about experiences and the feelings that arise from each such experience. Our physical existence is the commencement of our journey through our local system, local constellation, then out through our local universe and then all the way to Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father. We each will excel in our own way and time.

Now is the greatest time in the history of humanity for it has now been revealed to us by higher level spirit personalities as to how we are to live, should we so choose to. And through these revelations we can now start to address appropriately and progressively all that ails society.

This is what Pascas Foundation brings to all the peoples of the world – revelations of **TRUTH!**



our MIND is a CONTROL ADDICT!
our MIND is addicted to UNTRUTH!
our MIND cannot discern TRUTH!

our MIND is within our SPIRIT BODY
and orchestrates our physical BRAIN.

ASSUMPTIONS are the product of our MIND!

HEALING ends MIND-CONTROL!



our SOUL is our TRUTH!
our FEELINGS are our TRUTH!
FEELINGS FIRST, mind to follow!

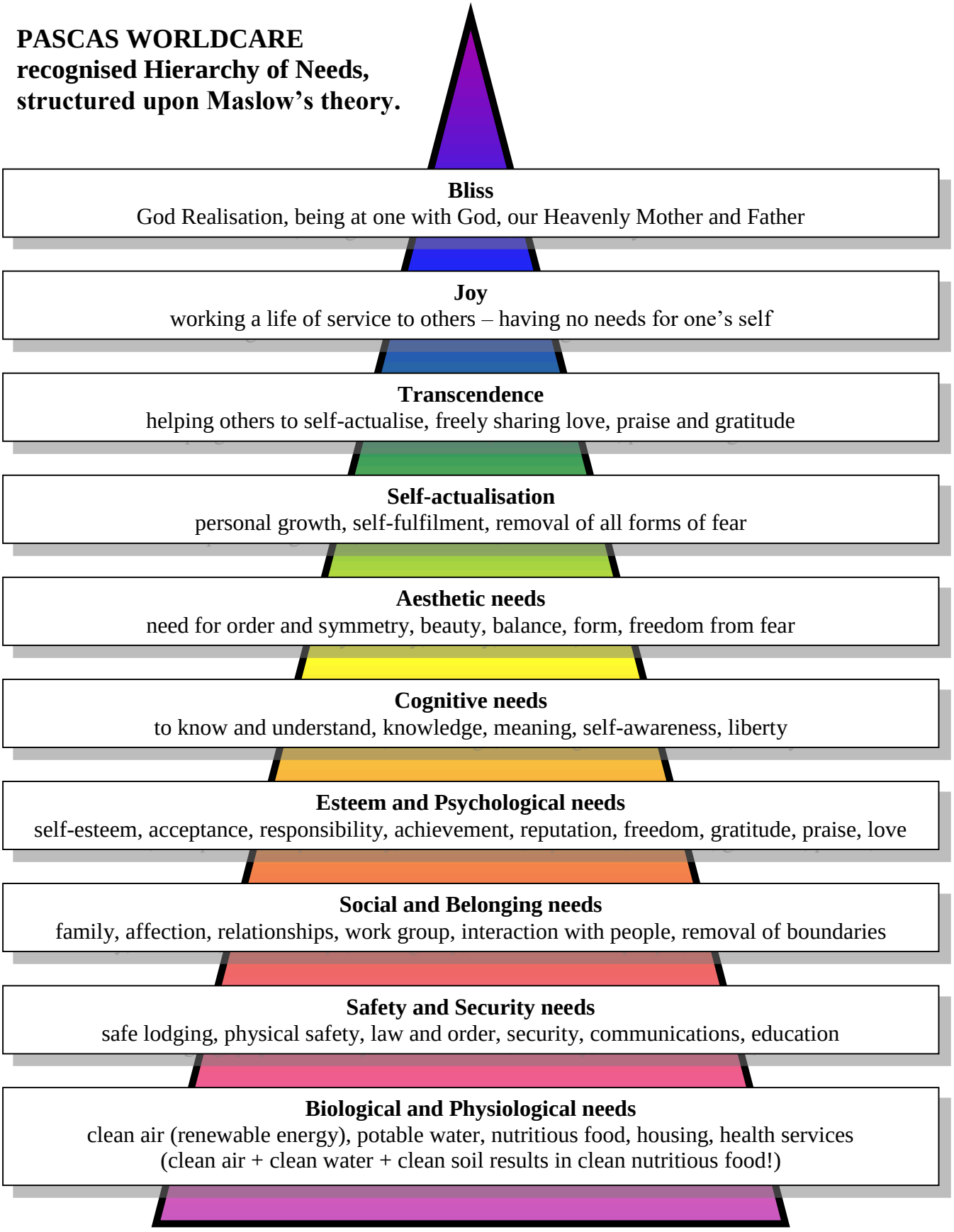
all we need is WITHIN.
our MIND suppresses FEELINGS.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





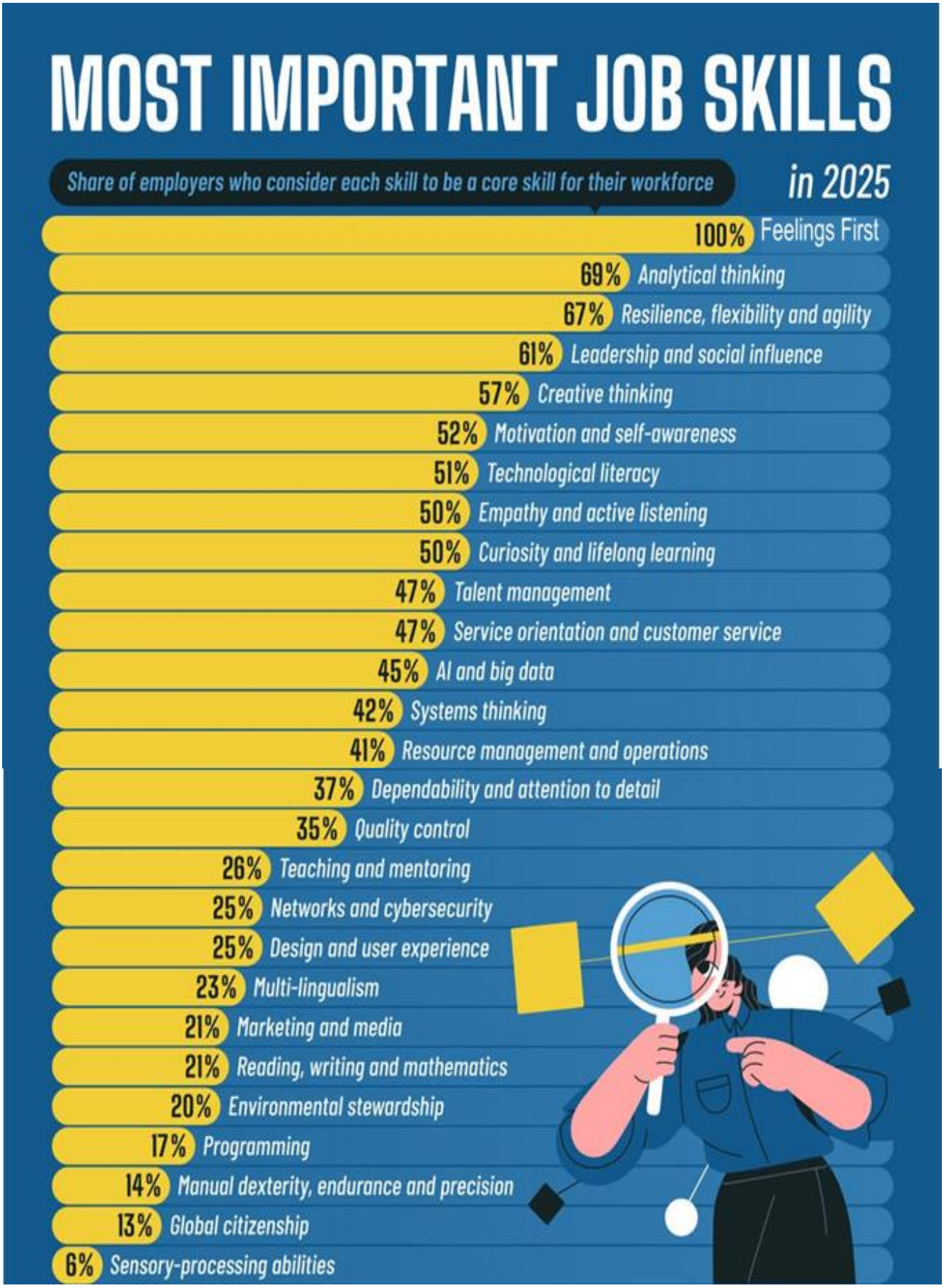
PASCAS WORLDCARE
recognised Hierarchy of Needs,
structured upon Maslow's theory.



MARKETING CONCEPT:

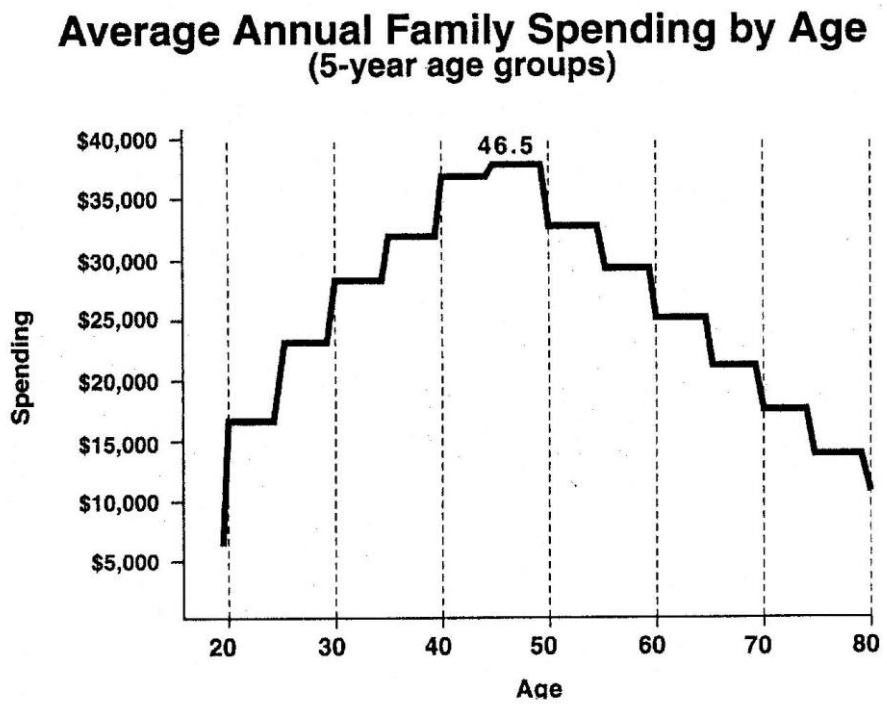
Career paths focused upon herein:
Education and Teaching
Nursing, Health and Medical
Agriculture and Food Security



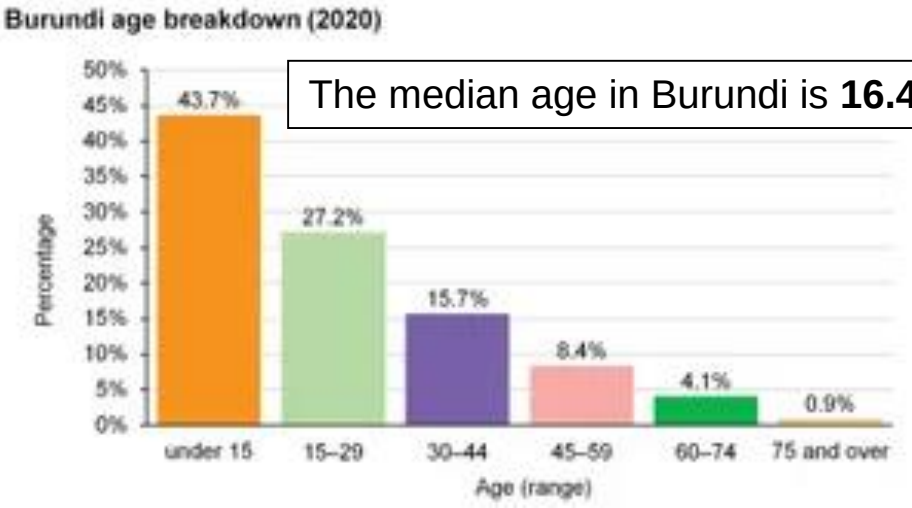


NOTE: MIND DOMINATION!

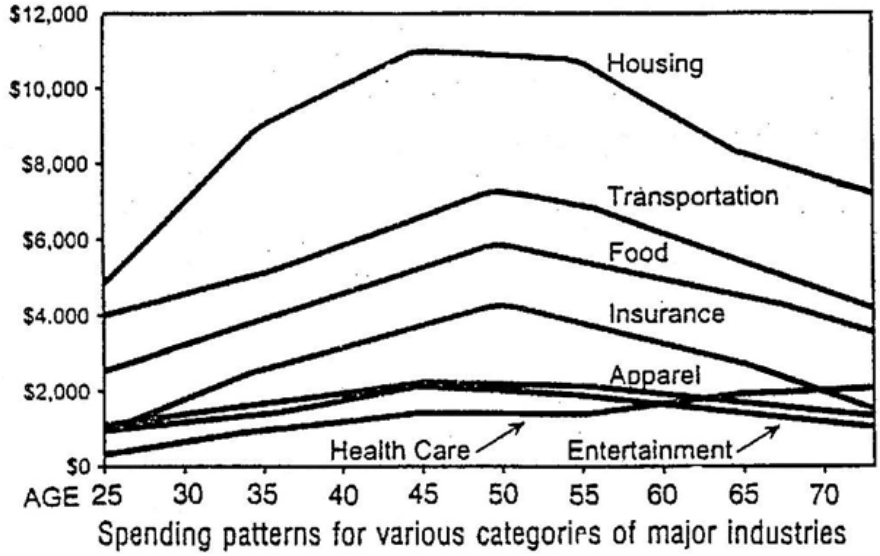
BUYER TRENDS – Patterns within societies:

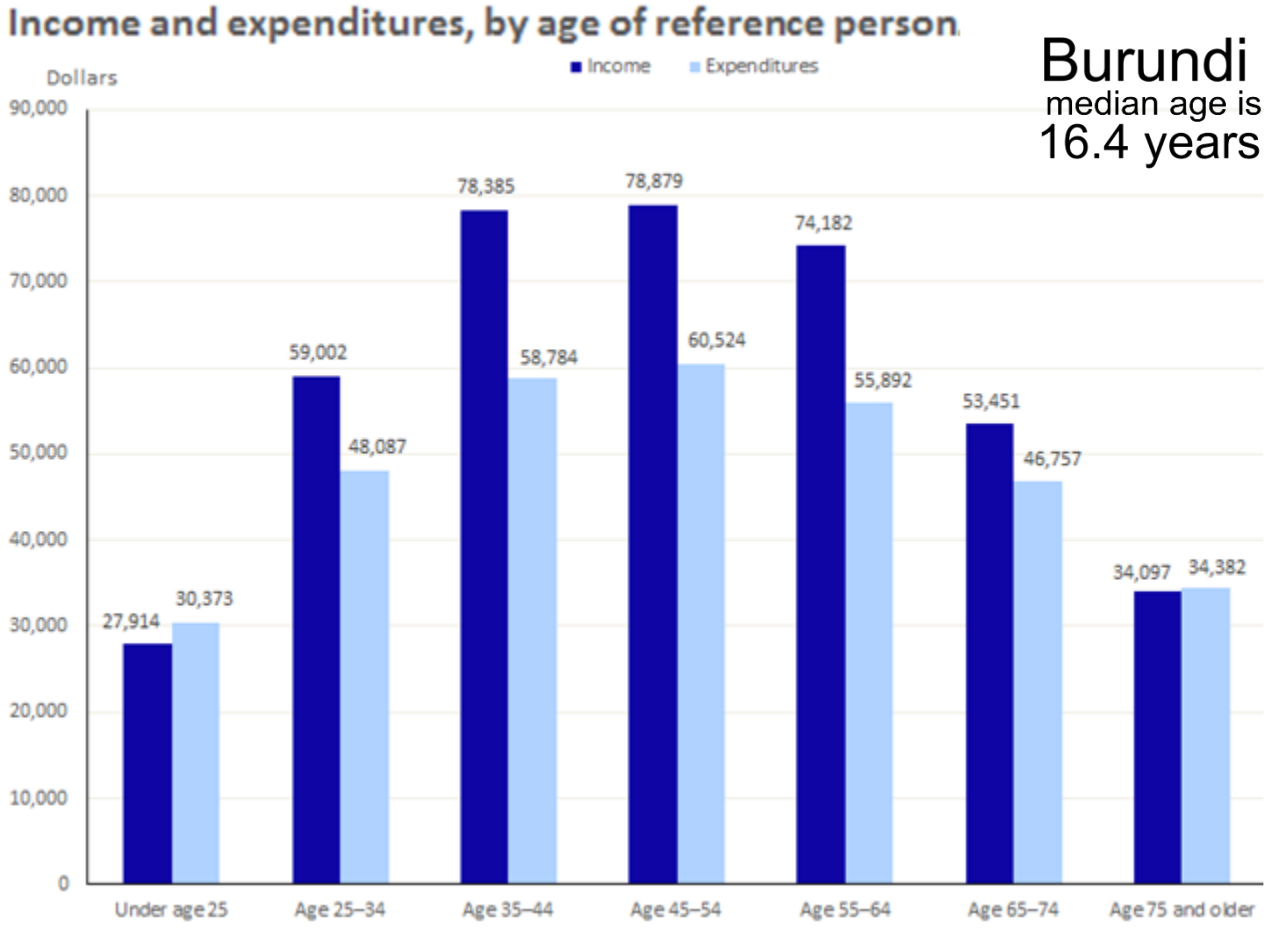


Burundi
median age is
16.4 years

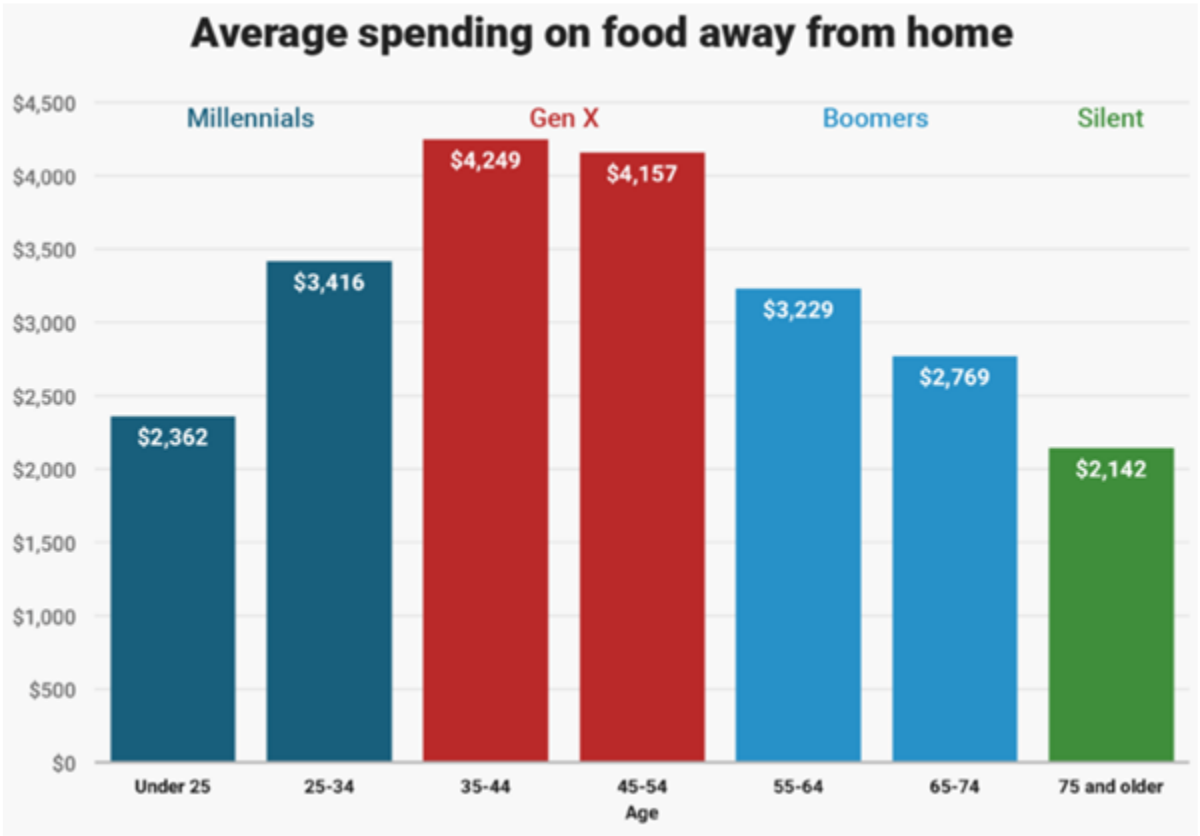


The median age in Burundi is **16.4 years** (2024)





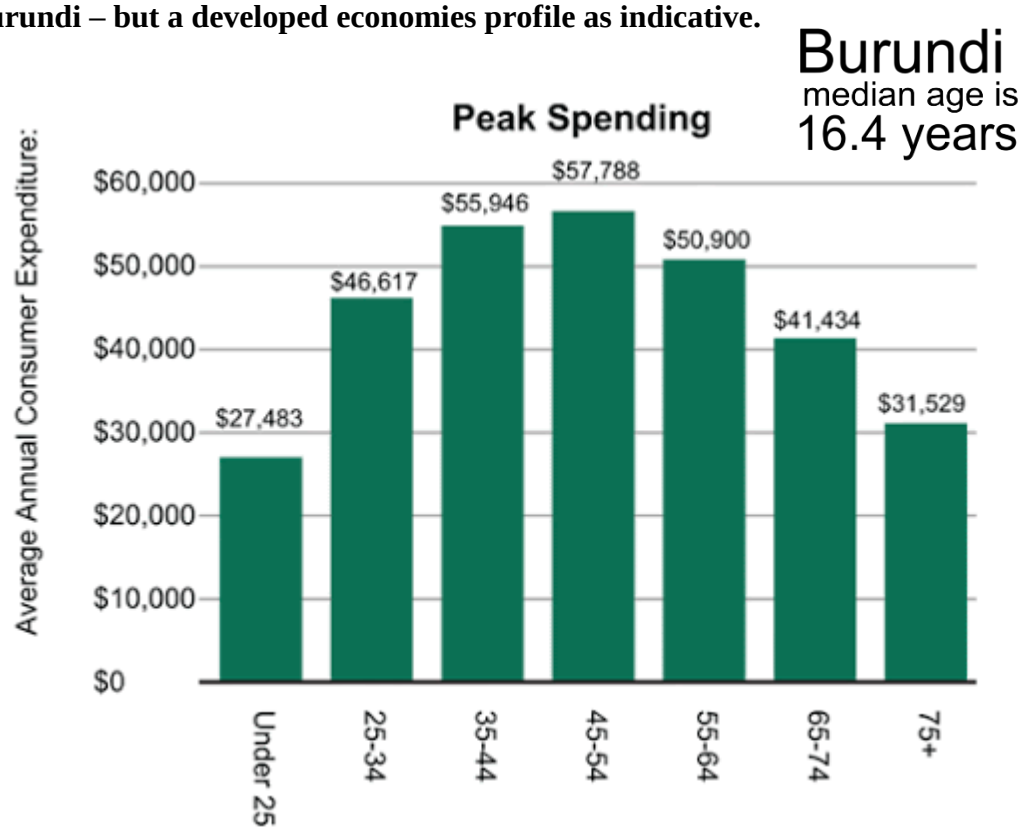
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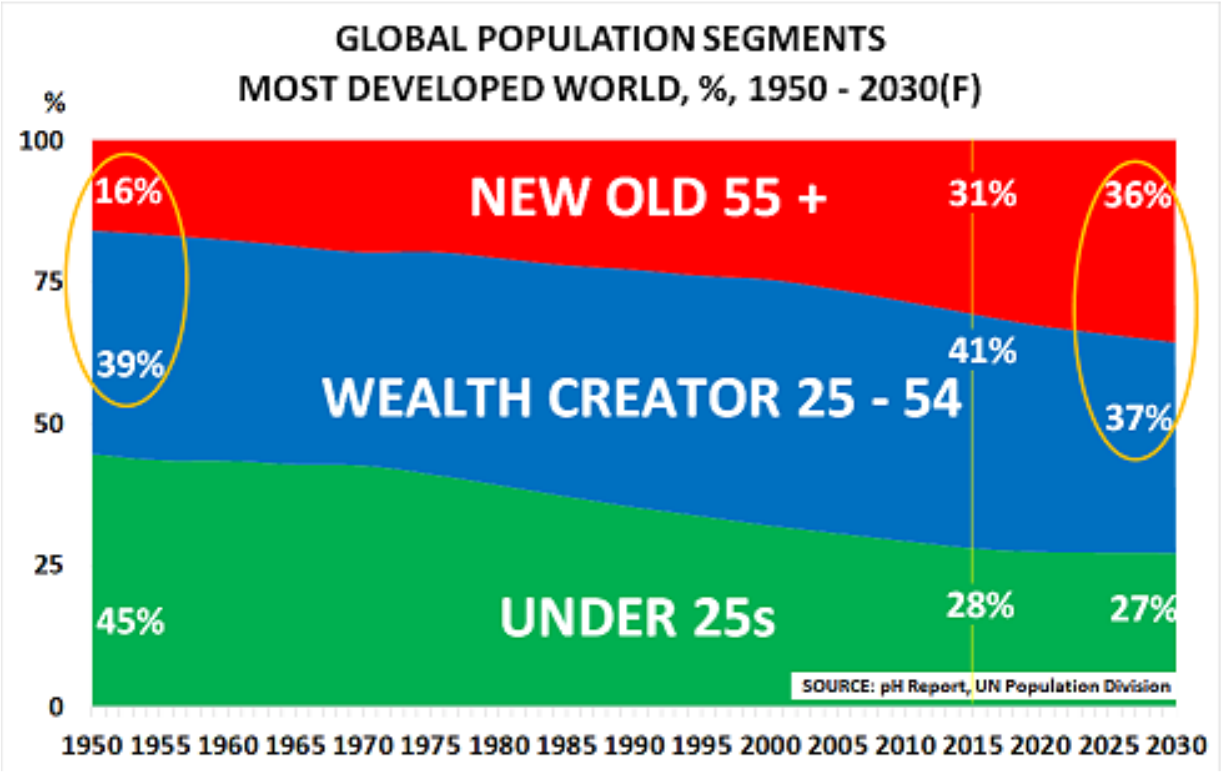


The median age in Burundi is **16.4 years** (2024)

These observations being relevant within every society:

This is not Burundi – but a developed economies profile as indicative.





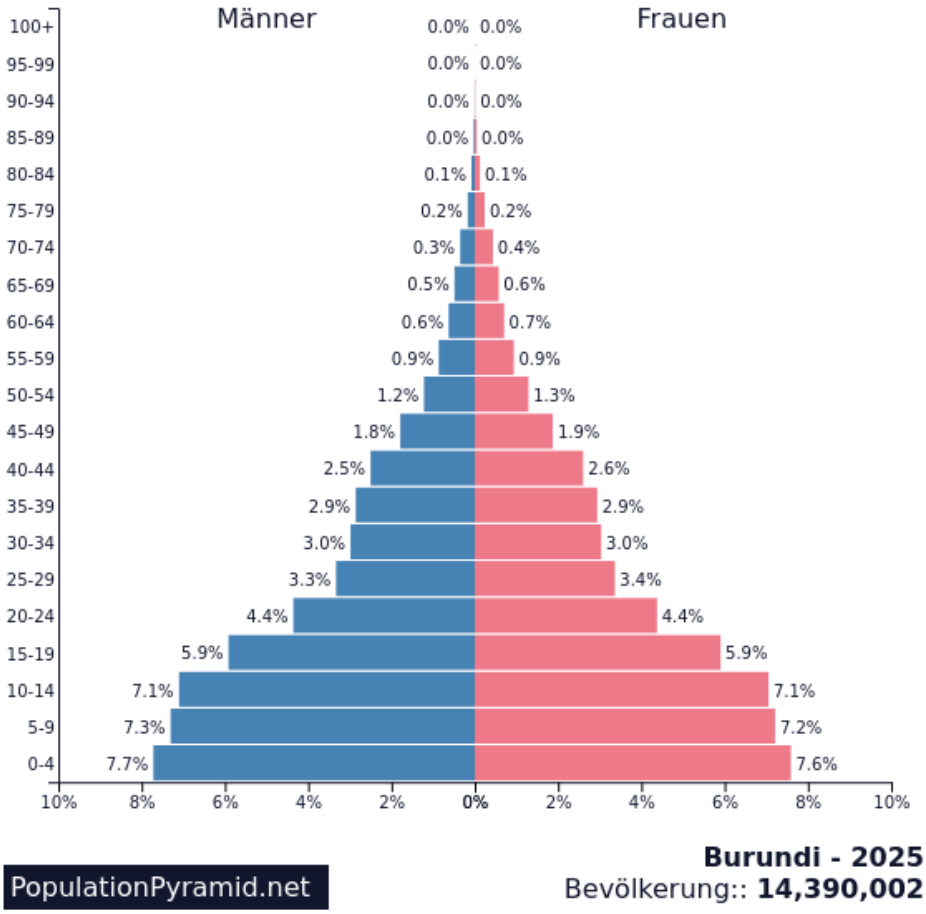
BURUNDI SALARY EXPLORER
https://remotepeople.com/countries/burundi/average-salary/

The average salary in Burundi is **1,690,409 Burundian francs (BIF)**, equivalent to **USD 568**. However, salaries vary according to experience, education, location, position, and industry. Comparing salaries in the country to wages worldwide provides additional insight.

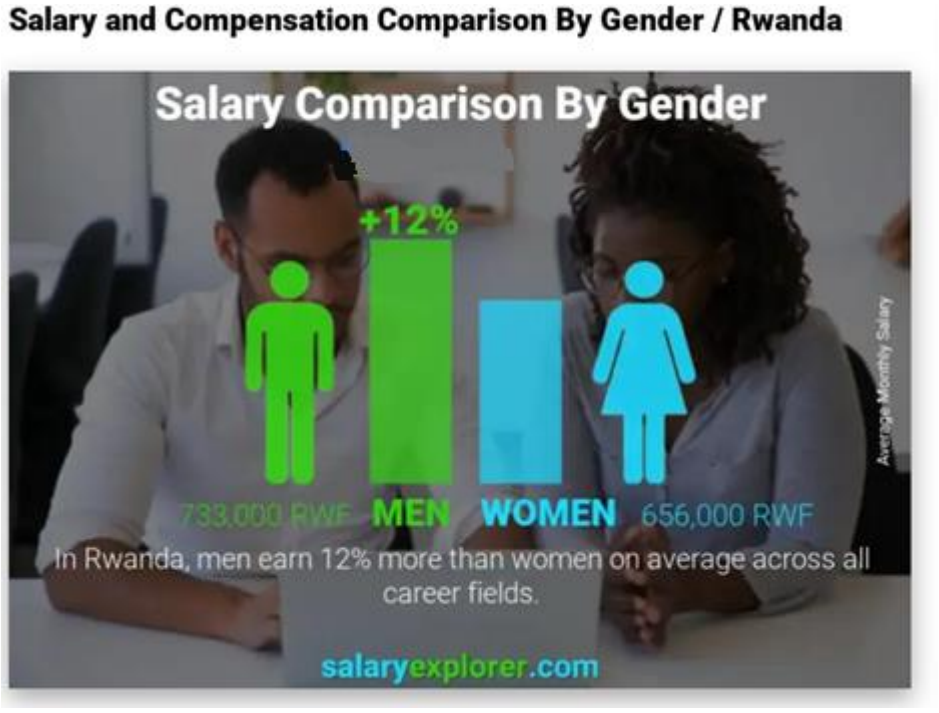
Position	Average Monthly Salary (BIF)	USD (3,000)
Chief Executive Officer	4,210,270	$1,403
IT Director	3,908,960	1,303
Call Centre Director	3,770,830	1,257
IT Architect	3,226,550	1,075
Lead Developer	3,123,460	1,041
Head of Product Development	3,040,640	1,013
Financial Manager	3,037,020	1,012
Sales Director	2,940,010	980
IT Manager	2,815,780	938
IC Design Engineer	2,728,830	909
Banking Cashier	772,612	257
Fabric Cutter	771,195	257
Clothing Technologist	767,834	256
General Labourer	763,201	254
Packer	735,146	245
Seamstress	718,025	239
Porter	693,700	231
Medical Records Clerk	691,673	230
Tailor	686,316	229

Rural population (% of total population) in Burundi was reported at 84.84% in 2024, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognised sources.

The percentage of the male population is 49.68, compared to 50.32% of the female population.

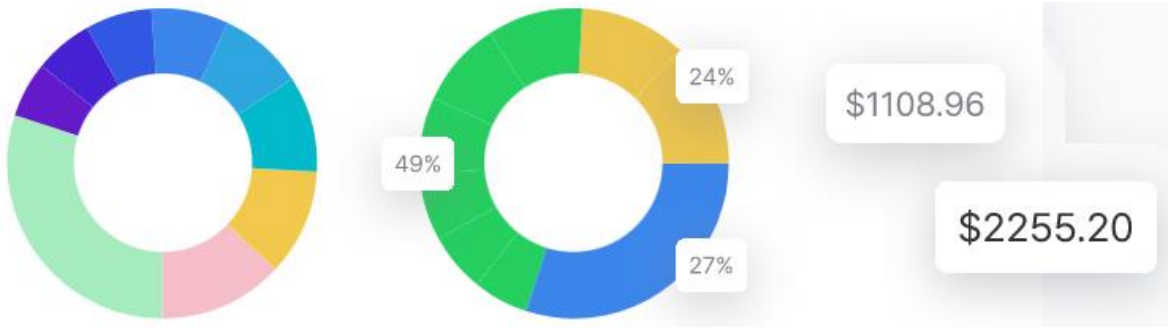


Burundi data for gender salary comparison is not available:



Average Salary in Burundi

https://www.timecamp.com/average-salary/burundi/



1. Average Wages

The average salary in Burundi is reflective of its status as one of the world's least developed countries, and this is echoed in the country's wage structure. The exact figure for the average salary can vary depending on the source and method of calculation, but it is commonly accepted that the average monthly salary in Burundi is significantly lower than global averages. In Burundi, most of the population are employed in agriculture, which traditionally offers lower wages compared to sectors like finance or technology that drive salaries up in more developed economies.

While precise data is challenging to obtain due to the informal nature of much of Burundi's workforce, estimates suggest that the **average monthly salary hovers** around a **few hundred USD per month**. This figure, however, masks the wide disparities among different sectors and job types within the country. For example, those working for international organisations or in the upper echelons of local companies may earn substantially more than this average wage.

It is important to note that the cost of living in Burundi is relatively low compared to many other countries. However, even with a lower cost of living, the average salary in Burundi often provides only a basic subsistence level of income, with little room for discretionary spending. This financial limitation affects not only individual workers and their families but also the broader economic development of the country, as lower wages translate to reduced purchasing power and demand for goods and services.

An understanding of the average salary in Burundi is also critical for prospective investors and international businesses who might be considering entering the Burundian market. It provides insight into the labour costs they can expect to incur as well as the economic constraints faced by potential local consumers.

2. Factors that influence salaries

In Burundi, as in any country, there are a variety of factors that influence the salaries earned by workers. These factors include, but are not limited to, education level, experience, location, economic conditions, and the specific sector of employment. Below are some key elements that play a role in determining salary levels within Burundi.

- **Education and Skills:** Generally, individuals with higher educational attainment and specialised skills command higher wages. Professionals such as doctors, engineers, and IT specialists tend to earn more than those with less formal education or training.
- **Experience:** Experience also plays a crucial role in compensation. Workers with years of experience in a particular field are likely to earn more than those who are new to the profession due to the value of their expertise and established professional networks.

- **Sector of Employment:** Public sector employees often have different salary scales than those in the private sector. Additionally, certain industries, such as mining, telecommunications, and finance, typically offer higher salaries than sectors like agriculture and informal retail.
- **Location:** Salaries can vary depending on the location within Burundi. Urban areas, especially the capital commercial city Bujumbura, may provide higher-paying job opportunities compared to rural regions, reflecting the greater concentration of businesses and government services. Gitega, formerly Kitega, is the political capital of Burundi.
- **Economic Conditions:** The overall health of Burundi's economy influences wage levels. Economic growth can lead to higher salaries, whereas a recession can put downward pressure on wages.
- **Government Policy:** Legislation such as minimum wage laws and taxation can impact take-home pay. Moreover, governmental investment in certain sectors can lead to job creation and potentially increased salaries within those fields.
- **Labour Market Dynamics:** The supply and demand of labour in particular occupations affect salary ranges. Occupations in high demand but with a short supply of skilled workers can offer higher wages to attract needed talent.
- **Inflation:** Rising prices can erode the real value of wages. In countries with high inflation rates, unless salaries are adjusted regularly, the purchasing power of employees can significantly diminish over time. Inflation Rate in Burundi decreased to 41.60% in June from 43.90% in May of 2025.
- **Foreign Investment:** International companies operating in Burundi may offer higher wages compared to local businesses, especially in sectors that require specialised skills that are scarce in the local market. Burundi foreign direct investment for 2023 was **34.13 million US dollars**, a **34.97% increase** from 2022.
- **Informal Sector:** A large portion of Burundi's workforce is employed in the informal sector, which operates outside of official regulation and often results in lower and less stable incomes. The size of Burundi's **informal economy** is estimated to be **35.3%** which represents approximately US$4 billion at GDP PPP levels.

Understanding these factors is essential for grasping the complexities of the labour market and the earning potential of workers in Burundi. Employers, workers, and policymakers must consider these elements when negotiating wages, setting labour policies, and planning for economic development.

3. Minimal wages (monthly and hourly)

In Burundi, the minimum wage is a topic of significance given the country's standing as one of the poorest globally. The government sets the minimum wage in order to provide a baseline level of income for workers in the formal sector. However, it is important to note that a large proportion of the Burundian workforce is employed informally, and these individuals may not be covered by formal minimum wage regulations.

The latest available data indicates that the official minimum wage for Burundi has been set at 300 Burundi Francs per hour (US$0.10) for non-agricultural workers. This equates to approximately 48,000 Burundi Francs per month (US$16) based on a standard working schedule of 40 hours per week. For those employed in the agricultural sector, the minimum wage is often lower, reflecting the traditional structuring of wages in this primary sector of the economy.

- **Minimum Monthly Wage:** Approximately 48,000 Burundi Francs (US$16) for non-agricultural workers.
- **Minimum Hourly Wage:** Approximately 300 (US$0.10) Burundi Francs for non-agricultural workers.

The government periodically reviews the minimum wage, taking into consideration factors such as inflation, economic conditions, and living costs. However, changes to the minimum wage may not always keep pace with the rising cost of living, potentially leading to challenges for workers trying to cover basic needs.

It is also worth noting that the compliance with minimum wage laws can vary, and enforcement can be difficult, particularly in smaller businesses and rural areas. This is an issue that impacts not just labour rights but also the overall economic wellbeing of workers in the lower income brackets.

The hourly minimum wage is important for those who work less than full-time hours or in temporary positions. It provides a measure for fair compensation regardless of the total hours worked. However, even with a minimum wage in place, many workers in Burundi continue to experience financial hardship due to low overall wage levels relative to the cost of living.

In conclusion, while the presence of a minimum wage is intended to protect workers from exploitation, the reality in Burundi is that many individuals still struggle to make ends meet on these minimum earnings. This situation underscores the need for continued attention to economic development and labour regulation in the country.

4. Gender wage gap

The gender wage gap is a pervasive issue globally, and Burundi is no exception. This phenomenon refers to the difference in median earnings between women and men in the workforce. The gap can be influenced by various factors, such as differences in occupations, education, work experience, and discrimination in the labour market.

In Burundi, traditional gender roles and socio-economic factors contribute significantly to the gender wage gap. Women are often engaged in informal employment or lower-paying sectors such as agriculture and small-scale retail. Additionally, women's educational and professional development opportunities may be limited due to social norms and responsibilities related to family care, which can inhibit their potential for higher earnings.

Data on the gender wage gap in Burundi is not as comprehensive as in more developed countries, but it is clear that disparities exist. Some studies suggest that women in Burundi earn significantly less than men for similar work. The exact figures fluctuate based on variables such as sector, location, and position level, but the trend of women earning less than men is consistent across different areas of the economy.

- **Educational Attainment:** Even though educational opportunities for women have improved, there is still a gap in educational attainment levels between genders, partially influencing the wage disparities.
- **Employment Sectors:** Women are underrepresented in higher-paying industries and overrepresented in lower-wage occupations, contributing to the overall wage gap.
- **Work Experience:** Women often face interruptions in their careers due to childbearing and family care responsibilities, which can affect their work experience and opportunities for wage growth.
- **Labour Force Participation:** The percentage of women participating in the labour force is typically lower than that of men, which also plays into the gender wage dynamics.
- **Cultural Norms:** Prevailing cultural attitudes regarding the roles of men and women can also directly or indirectly affect the wages women are able to command in the labour market.

To address the gender wage gap, various policies and initiatives need to be implemented in Burundi. These could include promoting equal access to education for girls and boys, fostering equitable hiring practices, supporting women's entrepreneurship, and advocating for equal pay for equal work. Ensuring that women have the same opportunities as men to participate in high-paying sectors and leadership positions would also be a crucial step towards narrowing the wage gap.

Ultimately, closing the gender wage gap in Burundi requires concerted efforts from the government, private sector, and civil society to create and enforce laws and policies that promote gender equality in the workplace and beyond. This would not only benefit individual women but also contribute to the overall economic development of the country.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

5. Highest Paying Occupations

In Burundi, as in many other countries, certain occupations command higher salaries due to factors such as the level of education or expertise required, the responsibilities associated with the role, and the degree of scarcity of qualified professionals. Below is a list of some of the highest paying occupations in Burundi:

- **Medical Professionals:** Doctors, especially specialists, and surgeons are among the highest-paid workers in Burundi. The healthcare sector often offers higher wages to attract and retain qualified medical staff.
- **Executive Management:** High-level managers and executives in both private and public sectors receive substantial compensation for their leadership and decision-making roles.
- **Finance Experts:** Professionals in banking, investment, and insurance, such as financial managers, analysts, and advisors, typically earn higher salaries given the complexity and risk involved in financial decision-making.
- **Engineering Professionals:** Engineers, particularly those in civil, mechanical, and telecommunications fields, are in demand and well-compensated due to the critical nature of infrastructure development in Burundi.
- **Legal Professionals:** Lawyers and legal advisors, especially those working in corporate law or with international clients, command high wages for their specialised knowledge and advisory services.
- **ICT Professionals:** As the information and communication technology sector grows, skilled professionals such as network administrators, software developers, and IT consultants are becoming more lucrative positions.
- **International NGO Workers:** Employees of international non-governmental organisations, particularly those in program management or with specialist skills, often have salaries that are higher than the local average due to international funding sources.
- **Education Professionals:** Highly-qualified education professionals, including university professors and administrative leaders in education, can expect relatively higher wages, reflecting the importance of their contribution to human capital development.
- **Mining Engineers:** Given that mining is a significant industry in Burundi, engineers and other professionals in this sector are well-compensated for their expertise in resource extraction and processing.
- **International Diplomats and Consultants:** These positions come with better remuneration packages because they often require a high level of expertise, experience, and sometimes involve complex international relations or technical knowledge.

While these occupations represent the higher end of the wage scale in Burundi, it is important to recognise that such opportunities are relatively sparse, and access to them is often influenced by one's educational background, professional network, and sometimes even socio-economic status. These roles are critical to the nation's economy and development and offer a glimpse into the potential earnings that can be achieved within Burundi's job market.

6. Annual average wage growth

In Burundi, understanding annual average wage growth requires examining the economic and political context that influences earnings over time. The country's historic growth rates have been affected by a variety of factors, including political instability, population growth, and the predominance of agriculture in the economy. Wage growth in Burundi has been modest over the years, with periods of stagnation and fluctuation reflecting broader economic conditions. Factors such as inflation, government policy, foreign aid, investment, and the performance of key sectors play significant roles in shaping wage trends.

- **Economic Fluctuations:** Burundi's gross domestic product (GDP) has experienced variability, with periods of growth followed by downturns, often related to global commodity prices, climatic conditions affecting agriculture, and regional political stability.

- **Government Reforms:** Efforts by the government to stabilise the economy and implement reforms can lead to improvements in wage growth. For instance, policies aimed at enhancing business environments or investing in critical industries can have positive effects on salaries.
- **Inflation:** In periods of high inflation, nominal wage increases may not translate into real wage growth. The cost of living rises, potentially eroding any gains in workers' pay cheques.
- **Public Sector Wages:** As a significant employer, the government's decisions regarding public sector wages can set benchmarks for the wider economy. Budget constraints, however, can limit the scope for significant wage increases.
- **International Aid and Development Programs:** International financial support often comes with stipulations or objectives that can impact wage trends, especially in sectors targeted by development programs. Aid received into Burundi is 2023 US$591.56 million.
- **Agriculture Productivity:** Given that a large portion of Burundi's population is employed in agriculture, variations in agricultural productivity can indirectly affect wage levels across the country.
- **Foreign Investment:** An increase in foreign direct investment (FDI) can lead to improved job creation and potentially higher wages, particularly in skilled occupations and industries with a technology transfer component.
- **Labour Market Dynamics:** The supply and demand for labour, particularly skilled labour, can cause wages to rise or fall. A scarcity of certain skills might lead to increased wages in those areas.

Data tracking annual average wage growth in Burundi is limited, and official statistics may not fully capture the informal sector, which forms a large part of the country's economy. However, the aforementioned factors provide insight into the complexity of wage growth within the nation.

Due to these complexities, it is challenging to provide a precise figure for Burundi's annual wage growth without current, comprehensive data. Nonetheless, it is crucial for policy makers, businesses, and workers to understand these underlying trends and how they affect income levels over time. Attention must also be given to ensuring that wage growth keeps pace with the cost of living, allowing citizens to improve their standards of living through enhanced earning potential.

7. Compensation Costs (per hour worked)

When discussing compensation costs in Burundi, it's important to consider not just the wages paid to employees, but also the additional costs borne by employers for each hour worked. These costs can include social security contributions, health and safety expenses, training costs, and any other legally required benefits or insurances.

Calculating the precise compensation costs for Burundian workers can be complicated due to variances across different sectors and the substantial informal economy. However, some general factors that contribute to compensation costs in Burundi for each hour worked include:

- **Social Security Contributions:** Employers in Burundi are required to contribute to social security on behalf of their employees. These contributions fund pensions, healthcare, and other social safety net programs.
- **Health Insurance:** Health insurance is another cost that may be partially borne by employers in formal employment relationships.
- **Recruitment and Training:** Recruiting new staff and providing ongoing training represents a cost to employers, averaged out over each hour an employee works.
- **Leave Entitlements:** Workers are generally entitled to various forms of leave, including annual leave, sick leave, and maternity / paternity leave. The associated costs, such as providing coverage during these absences, add to the overall compensation cost.
- **Workspace and Equipment:** Providing a safe and healthy workspace, including any necessary equipment or clothing, is a responsibility of the employer and contributes to the cost of compensation.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Adhering to labour laws and regulations, such as workplace safety standards, adds to the non-wage costs for employers.

Due to these additional costs, the true cost of employment per hour can exceed the gross pay received by employees. Employers in the formal sector must budget for these expenses to not only comply with local labour laws but also to maintain a sustainable and productive workforce.

In the informal sector, which employs a significant portion of the Burundian labour force, these additional compensation costs may be largely absent, as informal businesses often operate outside the scope of labour regulations. This can lead to lower overall compensation costs compared to the formal sector, but it also results in less protection and stability for workers.

In conclusion, while specific data on the exact compensation costs per hour worked in Burundi is limited, understanding the components that contribute to these costs is essential for businesses operating in the country. It also provides an insight into the challenges faced by the Burundian labour market, particularly when considering measures to formalise the economy and improve worker protections.

8. Comparison with other countries

When comparing the average salary in Burundi with that of other countries, it is essential to recognise its position within both the regional African context and the global economic landscape. To provide a more tangible sense of how Burundi's salaries stack up against others, the following table presents a comparison with a selection of countries across varying levels of economic development:

Country	Average Monthly Salary (USD)	Minimum Wage (USD)
Burundi	~568	No official minimum wage
Rwanda	~100-600	No official minimum wage
Tanzania	~190	
Kenya	~350-800	~137
South Africa	~1200	~278
Nigeria	~150-850	~73
United States	~3000-5000	~1250 (Federal Minimum Wage)
United Kingdom	~2500-4000	~1700 (National Living Wage)
India	~150-600	Varies by state
China	~400-1200	Varies by region

Note: The figures in the table are illustrative and can vary based on fluctuating exchange rates, differences in living costs, and changes in economic conditions. Furthermore, the compensation costs are not just a reflection of wages, but also include social security contributions, benefits, and other employer-borne expenses.

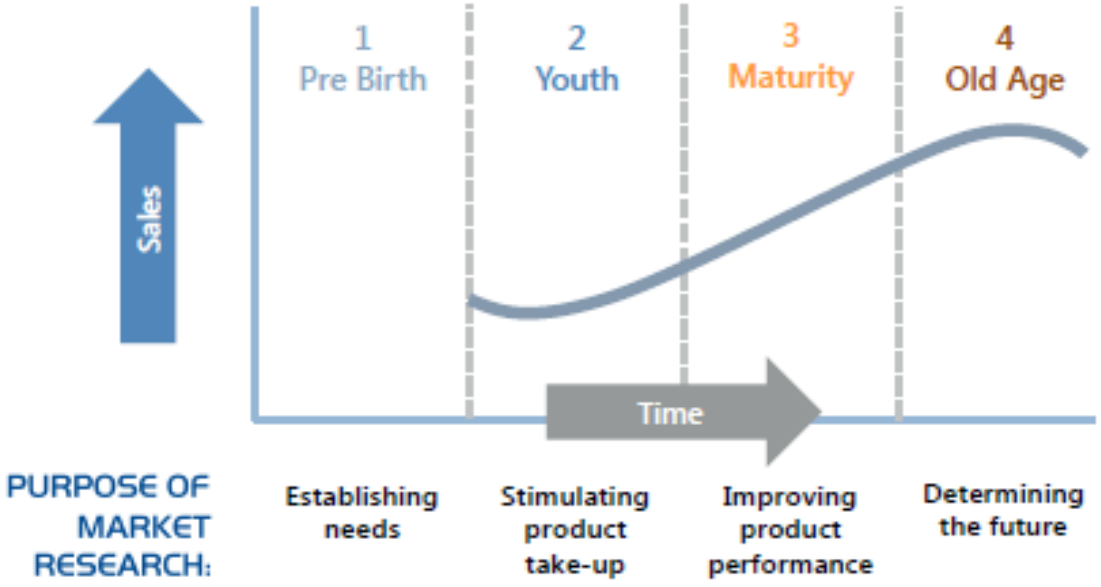
Looking at Burundi in relation to its East African neighbours such as Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania, you can see that the average monthly salary in Burundi is typically lower. This can be attributed to various factors, including the size and diversification of the economy, political stability, and foreign investment levels. Rwanda, for instance, has seen significant economic growth and stability which has translated into higher average salaries compared to Burundi.

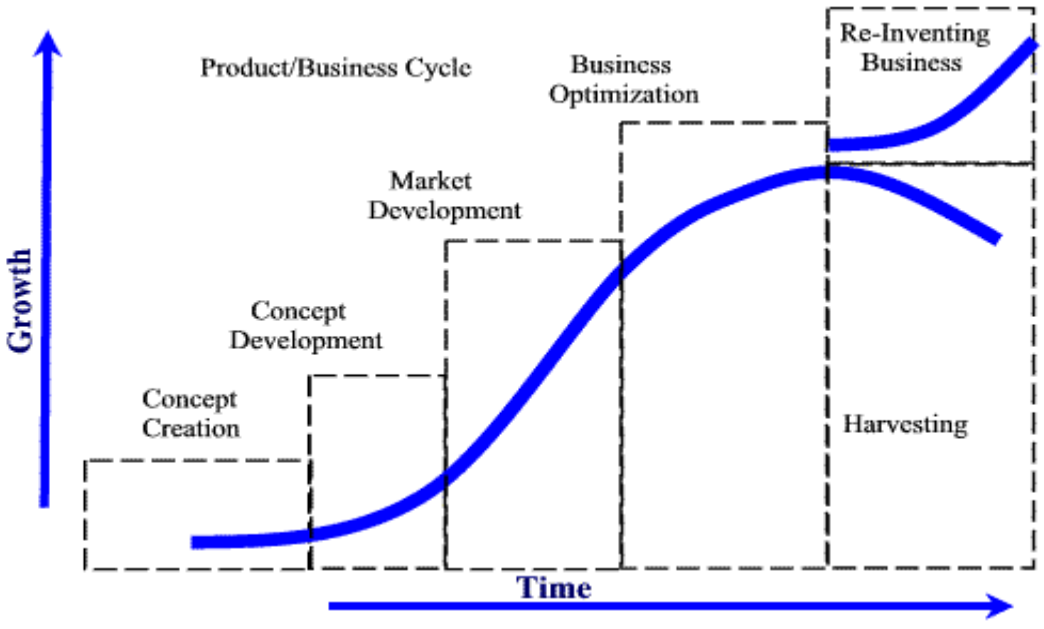
On a larger scale, comparing Burundi to economically advanced countries like South Africa, the United States, or Germany showcases a stark contrast in wage levels. These countries have well-established industrial and service sectors, higher living costs, and overall stronger economies, reflected in their substantially higher average salaries and compensation costs.

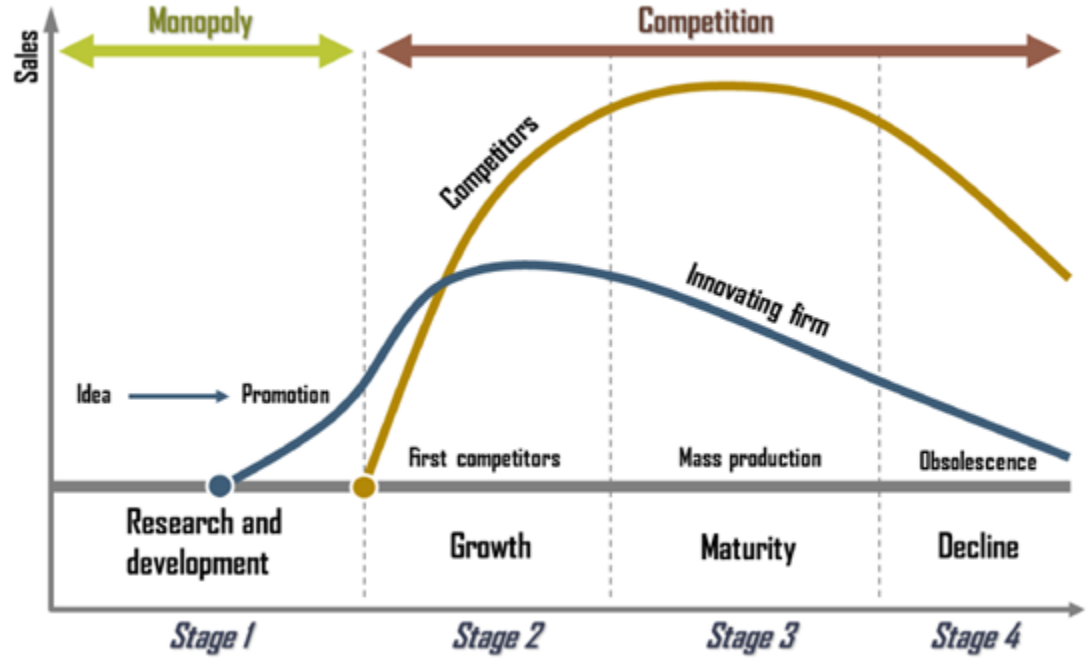
In conclusion, while Burundi generally has lower salary and compensation levels than many other countries, it is crucial to also consider the relative cost of living, the state of economic development, and social factors. This contextual understanding is important for businesses and workers alike when considering cross-border economic opportunities or international labour market mobility.

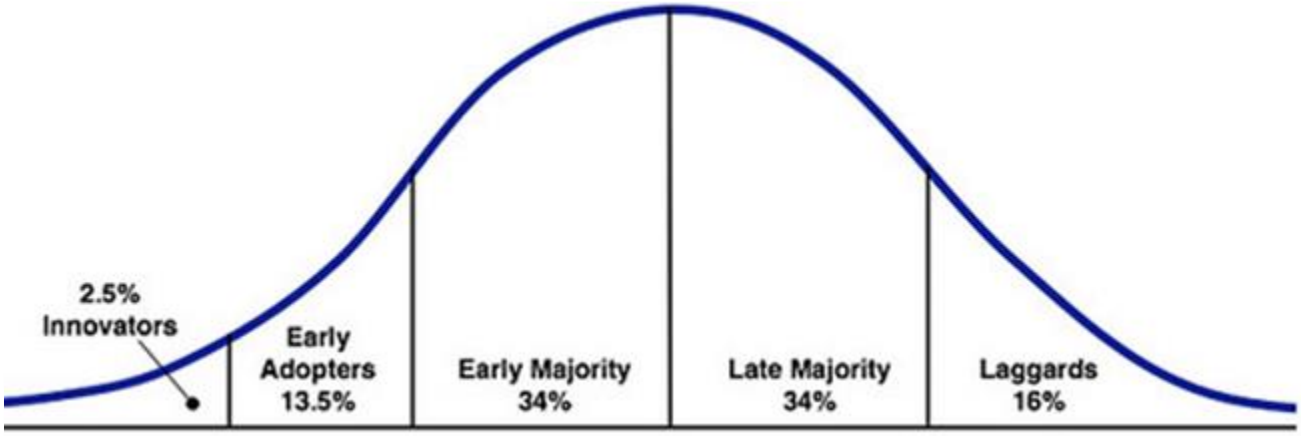
PRODUCT CYCLE – services:

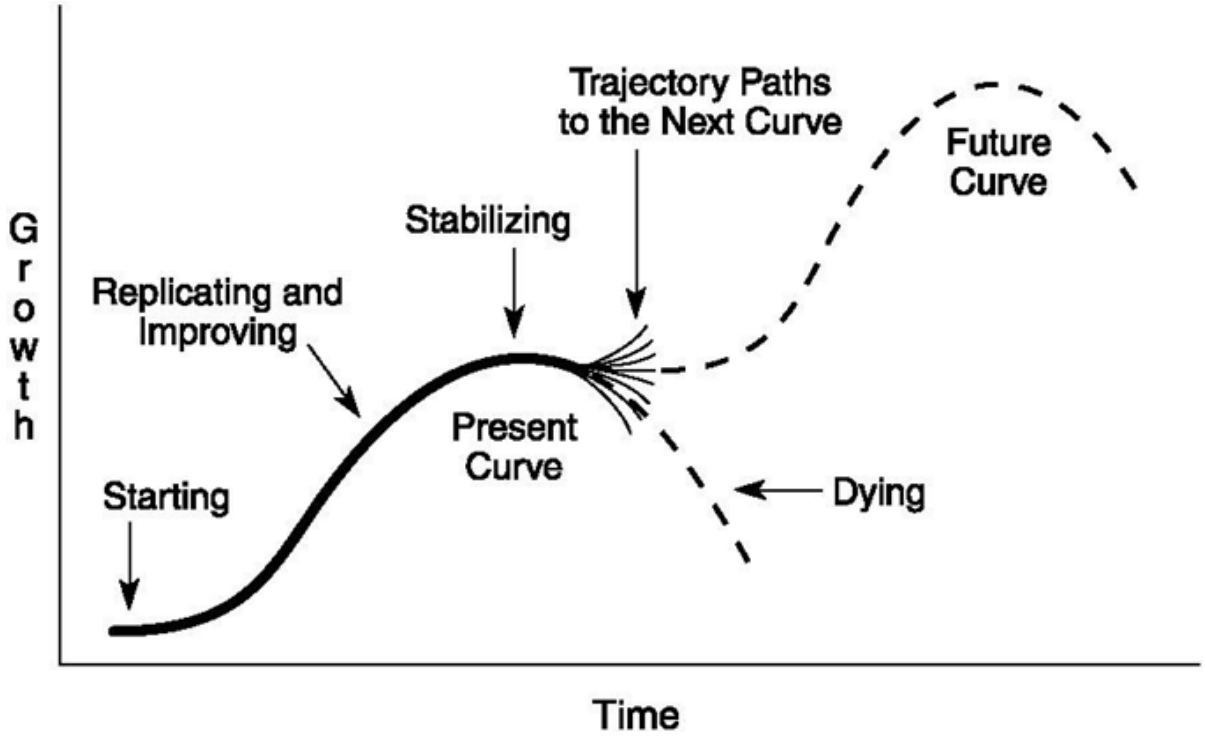




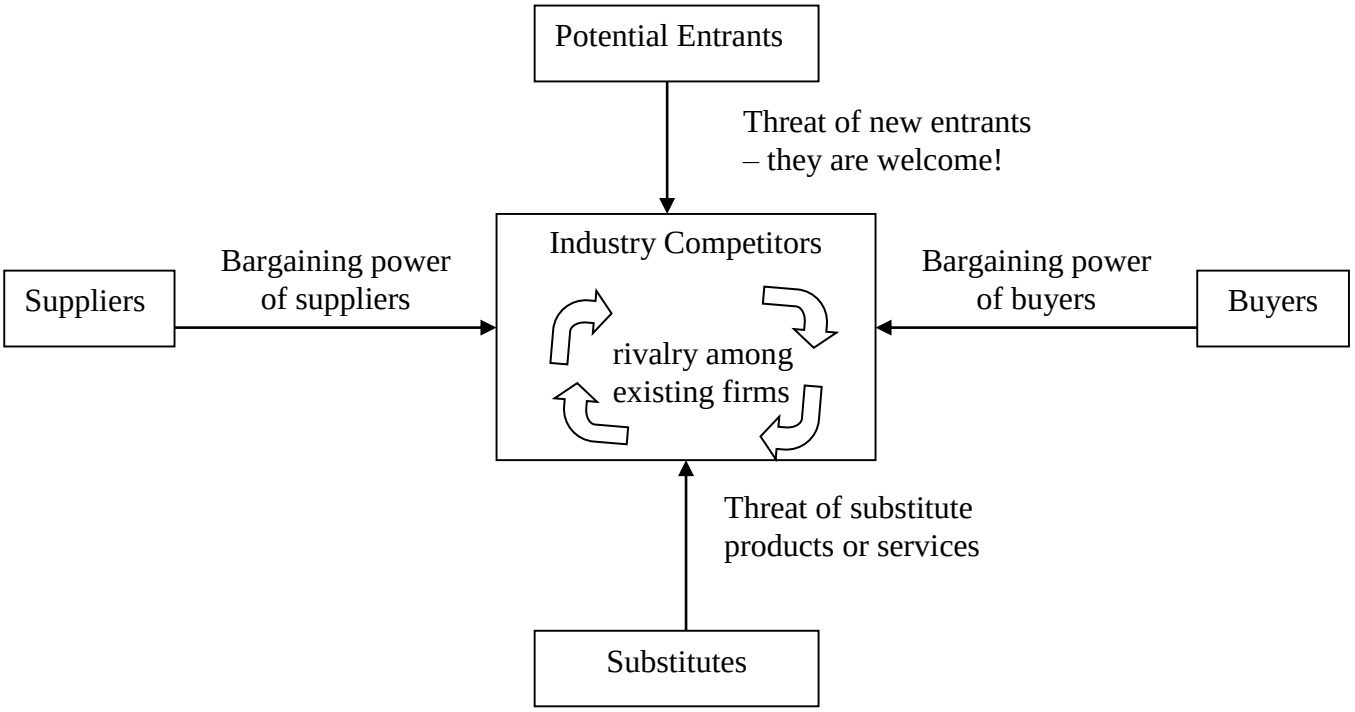



Monopoly
Competition
Sales
Competitors
Innovating firm
Idea
Promotion
First competitors
Mass production
Obsolescence
Research and development
Growth
Maturity
Decline
Stage 1
Stage 2
Stage 3
Stage 4


2.5% Innovators
Early Adopters 13.5%
Early Majority 34%
Late Majority 34%
Laggards 16%


Trajectory Paths to the Next Curve
Future Curve
Stabilizing
Replicating and Improving
Present Curve
Starting
Dying
Growth
Time

FIVE-FACTOR INDUSTRY PORTER MODEL:



BARGAINING POWER –

1. RELATIVE FRAGMENTATION OF BUYERS AND SELLERS

There are some 3,400 spiritual institutions and with their minor denominations there are more than 50,000 organisations promoting 'truth'. As truth is always the same, then the people of the world are in a quandary. High level hidden controllers have led humanity to live mind-centric, to worship our minds in the erroneous belief that we can achieve everything, even to become mini-gods, whereas it has always been a constricting way of living to keep humanity from evolving so that we remained restrained to do as these controllers directed.

Higher level personalities have now revealed and shown that through embracing our feelings, living feelings first and longing for the truth that our feelings are to show us, we can heal ourselves of our childhood suppression, open ourselves to our soul based truths and become highly intuitive spontaneous personalities with infinite potential and free from the constraints of our minds.

This awareness is to be shared with humanity through the education and health sectors primarily as it will be embraced by all sectors of life and living.

2. SIGNIFICANCE OF PURCHASE AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE

These revelations are to be freely available to all of humanity. For those of us who like to know the details, all the ins and outs, this may require considerable time to investigate all that now is available to consider.

For those who embrace doing their Feeling Healing, then this will involve all their time.

3. PRODUCT STANDARDISATION OR DIFFERENTIATION

There is only one way to engage in our Feeling Healing, it is how you will do it and there is no other way. The principals of how we are to do our Feeling Healing are all the same, however we are each unique and consequently we have unique childhoods and personalities and thus we will have a unique experience in our Feeling Healing. Yes, we will all do our Feeling Healing be it in the physical or in spirit or a combination of both.

4. COSTS OF SWITCHING TO ANOTHER SUPPLIER

Truth is always the same. There is only one pathway.

5. IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY OF THE PRODUCT TO THE BUYER

There is only one set of guidance in publication. Presently this is some 70,000 pages being about 20 million words. The core writings have been restricted to being through James Padgett and then James Moncrief and that is to avoid confusion. The most important writings are those of James Moncrief.

6. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THE BUYER ABOUT THE SUPPLIER

The supplier are high level spirits – there are many of them identified throughout the writings. The core revelations all come from personalities that are of a higher level of consciousness and truth than those who imposed the Rebellion and Default upon us.

THE THREAT OF NEW ENTRANTS OR SUBSTITUTES –

There are already many systems that purport to heal through emotional clearance systems. None go far enough. None go deeper enough – there are many, many layers. But most significantly, none guide us to long to know the truth that our feelings are and will show us, reveal to us.

COMPETITIVE RIVALRY –

1. NUMEROUS OR EQUALLY BALANCED COMPETITORS

There are no others that have been provided with the Truths that are now being shared to all freely. Further, no others have recognised the importance of these revelations to the education and health sectors. And further, no others have been provided with the financial resources to global introduce to all of humanity this way of living which is ever so freeing and will lead to significant evolutionary growth in consciousness levels. Today, in 2025, we see all of humanity in some kind of moronic stupor with major wars in various countries. As the new spiritual age unfolds, wars will end!

2. SLOW INDUSTRY GROWTH

Yes, humanity will be slow to embrace what is being introduced through Pascas.

FOUNDATION'S PROGRAM:

VISION STATEMENT:

"To build an inspiring high quality, international standard university having multiple campuses throughout Burundi that provides outstanding opportunities for students, lecturers, professionals and the surrounding community to excel, thrive and succeed in."

"This will lead to widespread enhanced pre-schooling, primary schooling, high schooling, craft creations, technical and further education as well as university facilities and services that will support all facets of all sectors of social services, health, education, commerce and industry."

HISTORY:

Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited was incorporated on 16 September 2008 and progressively received and obtained revelations dating back to 31 May 1914 that are all published throughout the Pascas Papers that can be downloaded from the Library Download page on www.pascashealth.com. The way we are to live is feelings first with our minds to follow whilst longing for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. This is the greatest time in the history of humanity as peace and harmony amongst all people is to now unfold through universal change in everything that we engage in.

THE TEAM:

Presently, it is a small group of people, some in the far parts of the world, who lead the way for Pascas. That is about to change dramatically as the work of Pascas becomes generally public.

LAYERS of MANAGEMENT - REFLECTING the ORGANISATION CHART:

ORGANISATION CHART - LAYERS of MANAGEMENT	
Layer 1	Chief Executive Officer – Board of Directors
Layer 2	Administration – Commercial Manager – Promotion – Public Relations – Marketing – Financial Controller – Personnel – Quality Control – Research & Development – Project Development – Site Management – Design & Architecture – Acquisitions
Layer 3	Managers: - Business Development – Group Marketing – Relations Domestic – Relations International – Communications – Information Technology IMS – Technical Engineer – Purchasing / Stock Control – General Administration – Maintenance Engineer — Work Place & Safety
Layer 4	Process Technicians: Team Leaders Team Specialist – Senior Controller / Trainer – Senior Operators Support Operators – Trainee Operator – Administration Support Staff

TEAM STRUCTURES WILL ENCOMPASS ALL LEVELS

ACTION PLAN:

MISSION STATEMENT

To introduce the best possible Education and Health Resources for the Rwanda people to shine in the Rwanda communities and internationally. To introduce revelations in how we may live that enables capabilities to be reached never dreamed to be accessible – this is the dawning of a new age for everyone!

STRATEGY ONE	STRATEGY TWO
Establish a comprehensive national program for the introduction of education and health facilities capped with a multi-campus university for the people of Burundi.	Look to the needs of each of the 30 districts in the 5 provinces of Burundi, then look to the needs of districts and population centres to develop long term strategies and goals.

MARKETING	PRODUCTION	PERSONNEL	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
1. Establish brand. 2. Commence benchmarking.	1. Establish central management and administration. 2. Outsource as appropriate.	1. Hire long term leadership team. 2. Hire quality support personnel.	1. Publication of revelations to be diverse. 2. Expand network communications.

VISION STATEMENT

"To build an inspiring high quality, international standard university having multiple campuses throughout Rwanda that provides outstanding opportunities for students, lecturers, professionals and the surrounding community to excel, thrive and succeed in."

"This will lead to widespread enhanced pre-schooling, primary schooling, high schooling, craft creations, technical and further education as well as university facilities and services that will support all facets of all sectors of social services, health, education, commerce and industry."

STRATEGY:

Pascas Foundation (Burundi) Ltd identifies drivers to a successful strategy as:

- Advancement of the Education and Health Sectors awareness and capacities.
- Commence growing the numbers of teachers, nurses and doctors through scholarships
- Build education centres while developing curriculums.
- Introduce education and health centres with capabilities and capacities required by communities.
- Education and Health Sector expertise to double in numbers, then double again.
- Ownership of the freehold land and buildings, or very long secure land leases, from which to provide services in education and health.
- Solar electricity with batteries as required.
- Broadband Internet bandwidth on demand for all students and families.
- Superior technology suited to the geographic conditions and other conditions that prevail.
- Outsource services, engineering and equipment locally where possible.
- High levels of security.
- These endeavours are for ALL the people of Burundi.
- Research and development continually ongoing.
- Access to diverse media content – communication and involvement by all.

PASCAS FOUNDATION focuses upon:



GOALS & MILESTONES SCHEDULES:

SHORT TERM GOALS Year 1

√ Consolidate our management team.
√ Establish our brand name and market appreciation for our endeavours and services.
√ Establish that our Corporate Shared Values positions us as an EXCELLENT Foundation.
√ Meet our milestones and exceed our goals.
√ Identify specific market penetration strategies for other products and industries.
√ Monitor customer expectations and satisfaction levels.
√ Enhance the Foundation's objectives and services in response to people's needs, requests and issues.
√ Develop complementary programs to grow the potential for all involved.

MEDIUM TERM GOALS Years 2 - 4

√ Bring operating budgets into line with management objectives for both schools and health facilities.
√ From then on, maintain a balanced budgeted cash flow.
√ Fully establish the market presence as per our identified market plan with a focus on the needs and goals for each province / district throughout Burundi.
√ Meet budgeted program guidelines.
√ At all times understand the vision of the Foundation, its humanitarian objectives and targets for consistent growth in the sectors of society that it is focused upon.

LONG TERM GOALS Years 5 - 6

√ Crystallise the value of the humanitarian projects by way of expansion into other neighbouring countries.

	MILESTONES	**IN MONTHS**
1.	Achieve targets as set out in the financial feasibility.	
2.	Management team formalised.	2
3.	Production and delivery teams bedded in.	3
4.	Communications plan finalised, costed, approved and implemented.	3
5.	Commence sites acquisition and construction in accordance with financial feasibility.	
6.	First education and health facility opened within communities.	4
7.	Format of programs and range resolved with a program of priorities.	6
8.	Product accreditation and endorsements achieved.	6
9.	Third party endorsement from peer review.	6

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on Critical Success Factors (CSFs)

CSFs	KPIs
Attainment of pre-determined goals.	✓ Expenditure within 10% range of budget. ✓ Expenses not exceeding budget. ✓ Projects implemented within proximity of budget timing.
Comprehensive planning for the future.	✓ Business Plan always updated for 5 years ahead. ✓ Comprehensive new plant and equipment and upgrade plan for 5 years ahead. ✓ Information distribution always being updated.
Financial stability – Foundation being humanitarian in focus.	✓ Budget cash flow variance <10%. ✓ Business Plan with > 15% of outcomes.
Positive perception by the market.	✓ Education – student and teacher satisfaction. ✓ Health – patient / friends and clinician satisfaction. ✓ Positive community reporting. ✓ Invitations to participate in showcases and forums.
Good understanding of market requirements.	✓ No orders lost because of "missing" features. ✓ Sales meeting budget forecast.
Understanding of significant, relevant, innovative life style pathways.	✓ Ability to bring this awareness to all. ✓ Competitors attempting to copy or make use of revelations.
High quality product.	✓ Information provided being always in truth – accurate. ✓ Updates being addressed within a few days.
Superb team work.	✓ Absenteeism low or < 1 day a year per person. ✓ Consistent enthusiasm. ✓ Consistent quality with attention to detail. ✓ No lost time injuries.
Reliable supply & service chain.	✓ Suppliers offering unsolicited innovation. ✓ Supplier's products arriving < 5 days late. ✓ Spare parts for service available < 5 days after order. ✓ Change to external service support agents < 1 per year. ✓ Primary response to customer's service requirements < 24 hours, any day, anywhere.
Being an employer of choice.	✓ Job applications arriving unsolicited. ✓ Zero resignations due to dissatisfaction with the Company. ✓ Employees introducing friends of high calibre as potential employees.

The SWOT ANALYSIS OVERVIEW:

SWOT ANALYSIS	
Strengths of our Foundation:	We can utilise these strengths as follows:
Humanitarian fund allocation capabilities.	Large scale investment into the education and health sectors, with broad distribution of higher education for all sectors of society.
Weaknesses of our Foundation:	These weaknesses will be overcome as follows:
Limited experience within the Burundi landscape.	Gain in the field expertise within the Burundi landscape through operatives within the education and health sectors within Burundi.
Opportunities open to our Foundation:	Will be grasped by us as follows:
Greater development of the education and health sectors.	Opening up for more opportunities to enter other sectors within Burundi.
Threats facing our Foundation:	Will be avoided as follows:
Governmental regulation and opposition.	Supersede the market with more advanced techniques, technology and proven performance. Effective negotiation with government and other stakeholders.

RISK ANALYSIS:

The key risk issues that are identified in the above SWOT Analysis have been prioritised and the risk mitigation management implementations are summarised as follows:

- Lack of facilities within the education and health sectors throughout Burundi.
- Subsidising consumer costs through scholarships for higher education.
- Subsidising patient's costs through subsidising running costs of health services being provided.
- Engaging with local landowner and leaders of communities for support.
- Creating local employment while expanding the availability of needed services in education and health.
- Adhering to governmental regulations.
- Remaining non-political – not being aligned to any one political party.

MARKET PENETRATION:

The Foundation's growth is humanitarian-driven rather than product-driven. Customer needs and wants have been researched and the Foundation's services and products are focused on fulfilling customer needs.

At this point, consumer needs have been assessed by interaction between companions of the Foundation and people throughout many communities. The Foundation has adopted a Market Planning Process to develop and grow its data base. This entails:

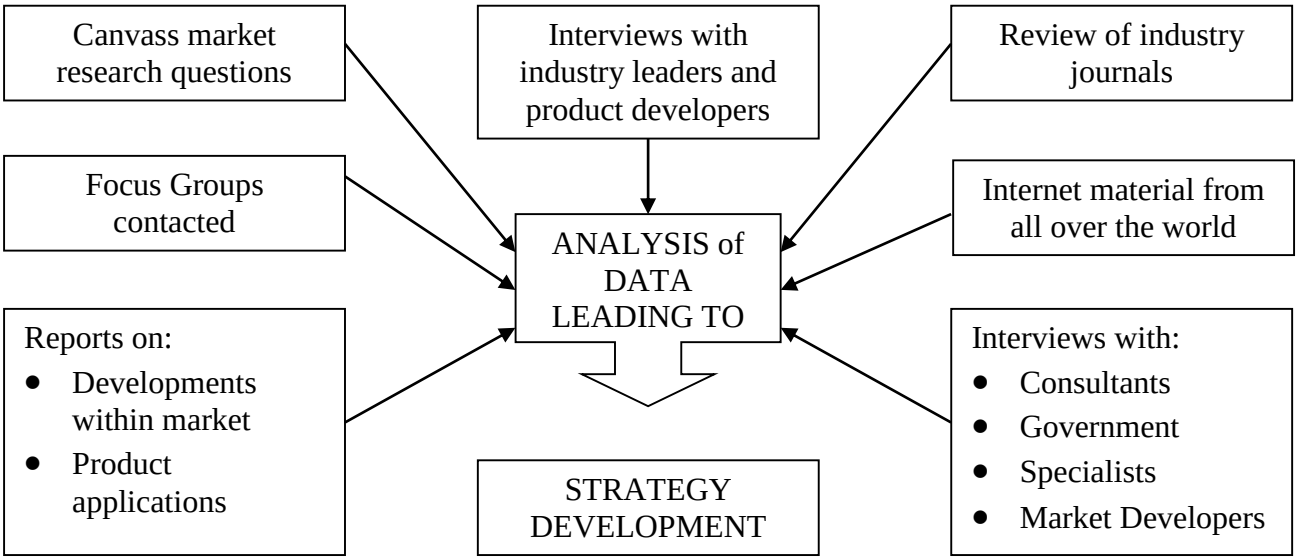
MARKET PLANNING PROCESS	
PREPLANNING REQUIREMENTS ▼	• Identify markets for products and services. • Determine Foundation's goals and expectations. • Establish objectives.
SITUATION ANALYSIS ▼	• Identify education and health needs. • Analyse what is already established and delivering. • Identify markets, segments, size and share. • Identify inside and outside influences. • Analyse distribution. • Analyse market coverage. • Analyse for ongoing improvement. • Evaluate marketing communications. • Analyse positioning as an organisation.
PROBLEMS and OPPORTUNITIES ▼	• Determine marketing success factors. • Identify key problems and opportunities.
SEGMENT PRIORITY ▼	• Determine education and health segment priority. • Establish business / service direction by segment. • Establish objectives by segment. • List assumptions and restrictions – and then investigate.
STRATEGIES and TACTICS ▼	• Develop strategy options. • Select strategies. • Develop tactics. • Schedule and budget tactics.
MARKETING PLAN EVALUTAION ▼	• Estimate needs and related costs. • Prepare cost benefit analysis and profit projections.
CONTROLS and MEASUREMENTS	• Establish controls and measurements. • Analyse management effectiveness.

MARKET RESEARCH:

The Foundation market research has focused upon:

√ The people of Burundi needs and motivation.
√ Student, teacher, lecturer, doctor, nurse, allied health and administration – how does our revelations and services solve their problems.
√ Market segment and industry characteristics.
√ Market sizes and value – volumes and value of units in given segment.
√ Services and products awareness and sensitivity.
√ Importance of convenience and relevance.
√ Willingness to consider a new processes and awareness.
√ Branding and awareness.
√ Education and health sector direction, attitudes and stigmas.
√ Government initiatives and attitudes.
√ Overseas attitudes and trends.

Data was sourced using the following market research methodology:



Secondary data supported the following:

Government attitude is supportive of the introduction of this Foundation's initiatives.
The potential market for the Foundation's initiatives is quantifiable.
The market share that this Foundation is targeting is readily achievable.
Professional opinion enforces the Foundation's decision to proceed.
Specific early entry markets have been identified to have the Foundation focus upon.
Findings support the focus that the Foundation's marketing strategy is and how to deal with issues relating to the products and services being introduced.
Attitudes and trends are similar in the domestic market as well as relevant overseas markets.

Primary data revealed the following:

A lack of awareness of the revelations and service application.
A desire for convenience in the provision of educations and health services.
A desire for simple access and use of education and health services.

A lack of knowledge of how to benefit from the revelations and advancement in services.
A lack of brand awareness.
Pricing is acceptable for services proposed as they meet the market, so to speak.
Strong interest from the market segments in which the Foundation is to introduce its services.
Early product users have been identified.
Brand name development and awareness program has been dealt with.
Customer support services have been resolved.

MARKET SEGMENT to INTRODUCE the FOUNDATIONS OPPORTUNITIES:

PHILOSOPHY

To see Burundi's communities evolve, grow and thrive in living standards, quality of life, physical, mental and spiritual health in the Education and Health Sectors and beyond, and to inspire the residents to excel in all areas of life, family and community.

By supporting the education and health sectors in Burundi, Pascas Foundation (Burundi) Ltd is to position the citizens in society to live a progressively improving quality of life and standard of living.

MARKET

The market for Pascas Foundation (Burundi) Ltd is the entire nation, 14.4 million citizens, where all students and citizens are affected by the availabily of health services, through hospitals and aid posts. The way forward involves the advancement of high schooling resources and curriculum to bring about a larger cohort of qualified students to progress through higher education to deliver more qualified staff for all the levels and sectors of the health industry.

COMPETITION

One may anticipate that all of the not-for-profit and governmental agencies may welcome the initiatives of Pascas Foundation (Burundi) Ltd.

MARKETING

The marketing activities to promote the long term plans and projects of Pascas Foundation (Burundi) Ltd may include the following:

- Social media marketing
- Written materials, books and magazines
- Video promotions
- Movies
- Advertising in community newspapers
- Advertising at schools and hospitals
- Community billboards advertising
- Seminars
- Promotional activities in expositions, school and hospital open days




SCHOOL
IS FUN!





INTERNET MARKETING: **eCOMMERCE STOREFRONT**

This is an introduction to the website marketing platform to be developed by this Foundation.

Human nature by default has been programmed to be socially active to a certain extent. Some people are more active, while others are less so!

However, people have always been looking for ways to connect and network with each other. And, in this age of digitisation, people have found ways to be socially active on the internet, which is possible with the advent of the numerous social networking platforms and apps. Here are more than 100 site options:



GROWTH IN THE FOUNDATION'S SERVICE AVENUES BEING:

The Foundation will grow its field of influence by services:

Providing evolved and enhanced services to existing customers – the community.

Existing services to new customers sourced through market expansion avenues.

New products and services to existing customers.

New products and services to new customers.

Expand the marketing territories.

GROWTH STRATEGY	
Market Penetration	• **Increasing existing customer usage through:** Implementing price incentives on a sliding scale for increased use of products / services. Increasing the rate of product / service obsolescence. Increasing the size of unit of purchase. Identifying alternative uses for products. • **Attracting clients / participants from competitors through:** Differentiating products / services from our competitors. Reducing fee structure. Increasing promotional effort.
New Market Development	• **Developing new geographical markets, through:** Expanding our business regionally, nationally and then internationally. Franchising and licensing our business and products (without fees!). Joint venturing with others in new markets. • **Developing new market segments through:** Getting referrals. Strategic alliances. Promoting our services in alternative media forms. • **Converting potential customers that currently do not use our products / services through:** Implementing reduced fee trial use of products / services offered. Identifying alternative uses for our products and services. Reviewing fee and price structure and position our business at either the upper or lower ends of the market by brand separations and separate marketing programs.
New Product Development	• Develop new features for products and services. • Develop variations to existing products and services. • Develop new products and services aimed at identified markets.
Diversification	• Buying a related business (health centres and education centres). • Using existing distribution network to grow innovations. • Stability development. • Grow new products and business entities.

MOSAIC PROFILING: What is your mosaic profile looking like?

Mosaic is a quantitative framework to measure the overall health and growth potential of private companies using non-traditional signals. The Mosaic score is comprised of 3 individual models — what we call the 3 M's, each relying on different signals (although all the signals utilised are not revealed for obvious reasons).

Market

The quality of the market or industry a company competes in is critical. If you are part of a hot industry, that serves as a tailwind to push you along. Conversely, being in an out of favour space means fewer investors, partners, media, and more. The market model looks at the number of companies in an industry, the financing and exit momentum in the space, and the overall quality and quantity of investors participating in that industry.

Money

The money model assesses the financial health of a company, i.e. is it going to run out of money? Look at burn rate, the quality of the investors and syndicate that may be part of the company, its financing position relative to industry peers and competitors, and more.

Momentum

The final model is momentum, look at a variety of volume and frequency signals including social media, news / media, sentiment, and partnership and customer momentum. Look at these on an absolute and relative basis vs. peers / industry comparables. The relative piece is critical as it ensures that, for example, enterprise software companies who may get less media attention or who spend less time on social media are not penalised versus consumer-focused tech companies.

How is mosaic used?

Corporate Innovation
Pinpoint fast-growing private companies to understand viable business models, products and technologies

Corporate Strategy
See fast-growing markets and industries before anyone else to inform executives on strategic decisions

Competitive Intel / Market Research
Assess the health of start-ups competing in your industry to advise your build, buy, or partner strategy.

Corporate Development and M&A (mergers and acquisitions)
Monitor the health and growth potential of possible acquisition targets as part of due diligence process

Corporate Venture Capital
Identify the start-ups with the highest growth potential to satisfy your corporate investment philosophy

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

CHILDHOOD TRAUMA



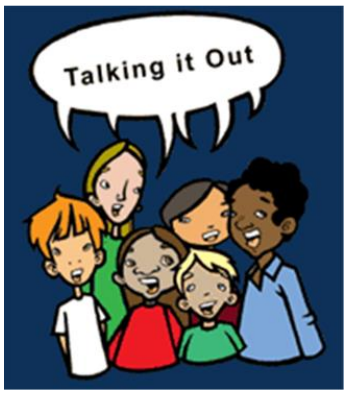
Throughout our forming years, from conception to around age six, we are immersed in the unloving guidance and care of those who feel they are loving. The accumulation of injuries, errors, hurt, are all of an ongoing harming nature being disturbing frozen energy that manifests aspects through the rest of our life. The suppression and ongoing repression of our natural self-expression during our formative years is the foundation of all our suffering throughout our life.

Suppression and ongoing repression of our natural self-expression underlies our quality of life, it is the predictor of our level of employment, poverty or otherwise, our physical health, generator of our illnesses, our quality of relationships and all aspects of our everyday living, good and bad.

We can free ourselves of living life like a retard, yes, that is about how we emerge from our early childhood. We, as parents, are yet to discover how to bring up children. First we are to liberate ourselves from keeping suppressed our childhood repression, and this we now can do through Feeling Healing.

"The real KEY to our Healing is longing for the Truth, and that is the truth that will come from our feelings. If you don't want the truth of what you are feeling, then you can forget it. You can express your feelings all day like a kettle letting off steam, however if you're not seriously wanting, and longing hard, and praying with all your will to God to help you uncover and see the TRUTH that your feelings are to show you, then you can forget it. The expressing and releasing ARE just as important, however a little less than longing for the truth."

James Moncrief 28 May 2018



Children are now to embrace and express their feelings in all that they do and experience.

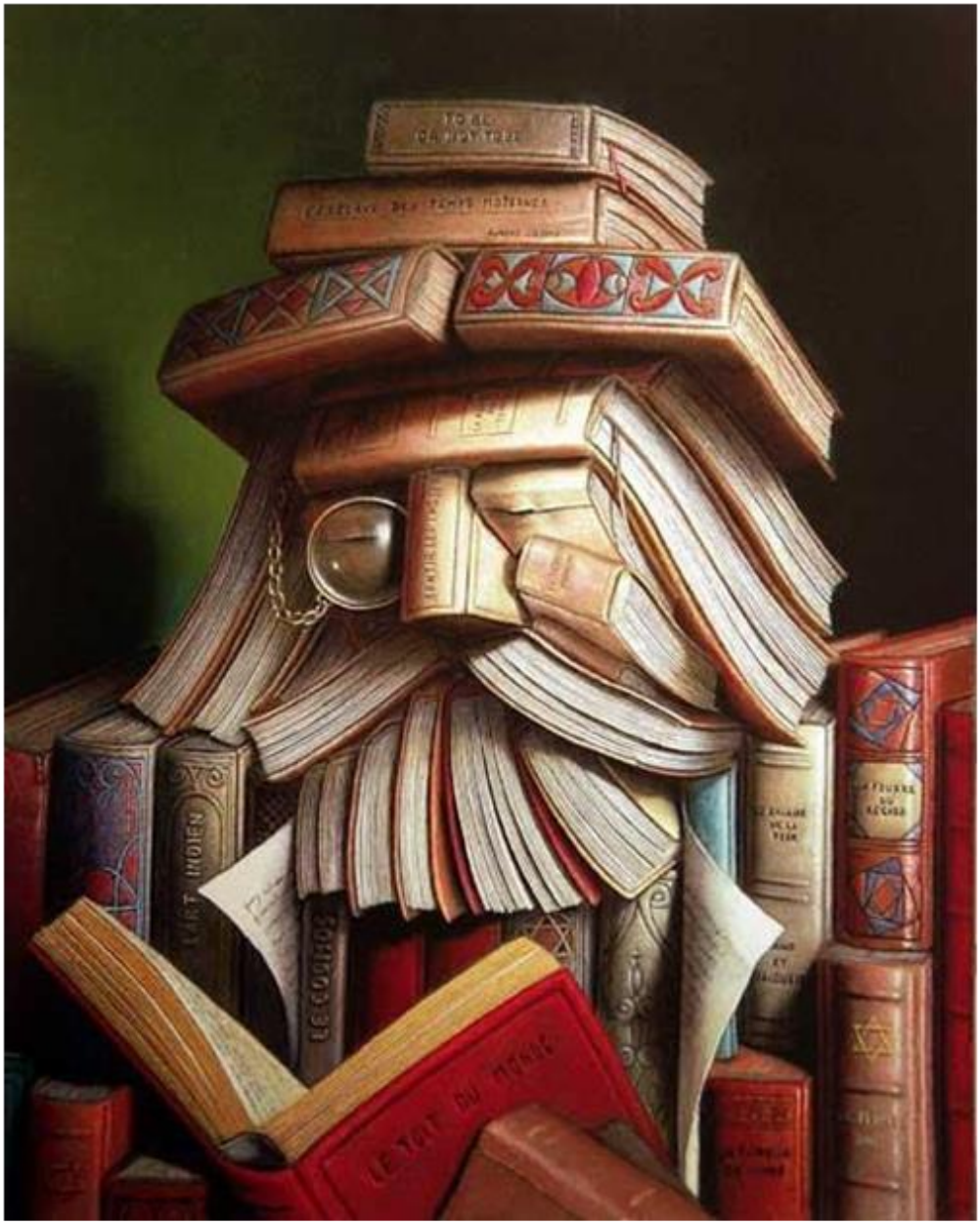
It is our feelings that are our guiding light of love and truth. Truth is love.



Why?

May we ask why we have not understood this before? The Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default had to work its course. Cracks in it are now being worked to end the Rebellion and Default.

Education is to reveal itself through our feelings. Our soul based feelings are always in truth. And truth is love! We are fully self-contained. Our feelings are to lead our mind in all that we do, not live how we have been previously taught. It is that simple!



REEFWOOD CRAFTWORKS

Tables


American Beech Dining


Chess Dining


Ti Tree Table
with Bark Picture


Ancient River Gum , SilverAsh,
Flame She Oak

Chairs


China Chair


Regency

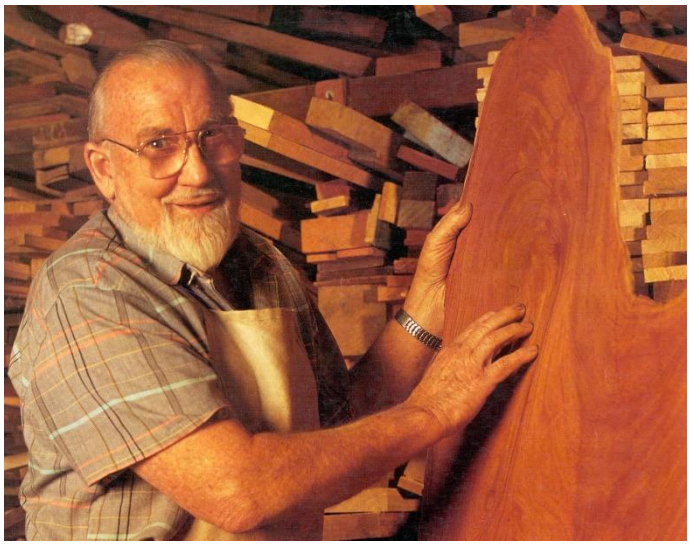

1920


Regency2


Lloyd Wright


Cedar Dining

REEFWOOD CRAFTWORKS









Value adding Natural Resources!



ECOFIBRE INDUSTRIES


Harvest


Baled Stalk


Fibre Mill


Processing


Bast Fibre


Hurd


Hemp yarn


Food samples



Value adding Natural Resources!

HYDROPONICS

Fruit and Vegetables	Traditional hydroponics - average per sq mt.	Rotating Growing System Hydroponics - average per sq mt	Percentage Increase Up To	Increases in kilos per sq mt.
Strawberries	5 - 8 kilos	123 kilos	1792%	117 kilos
Ice Berg Lettuce	72 kilos	619 kilos	760%	547 kilos
Tomatoes	45 kilos	250 kilos	456%	205 kilos



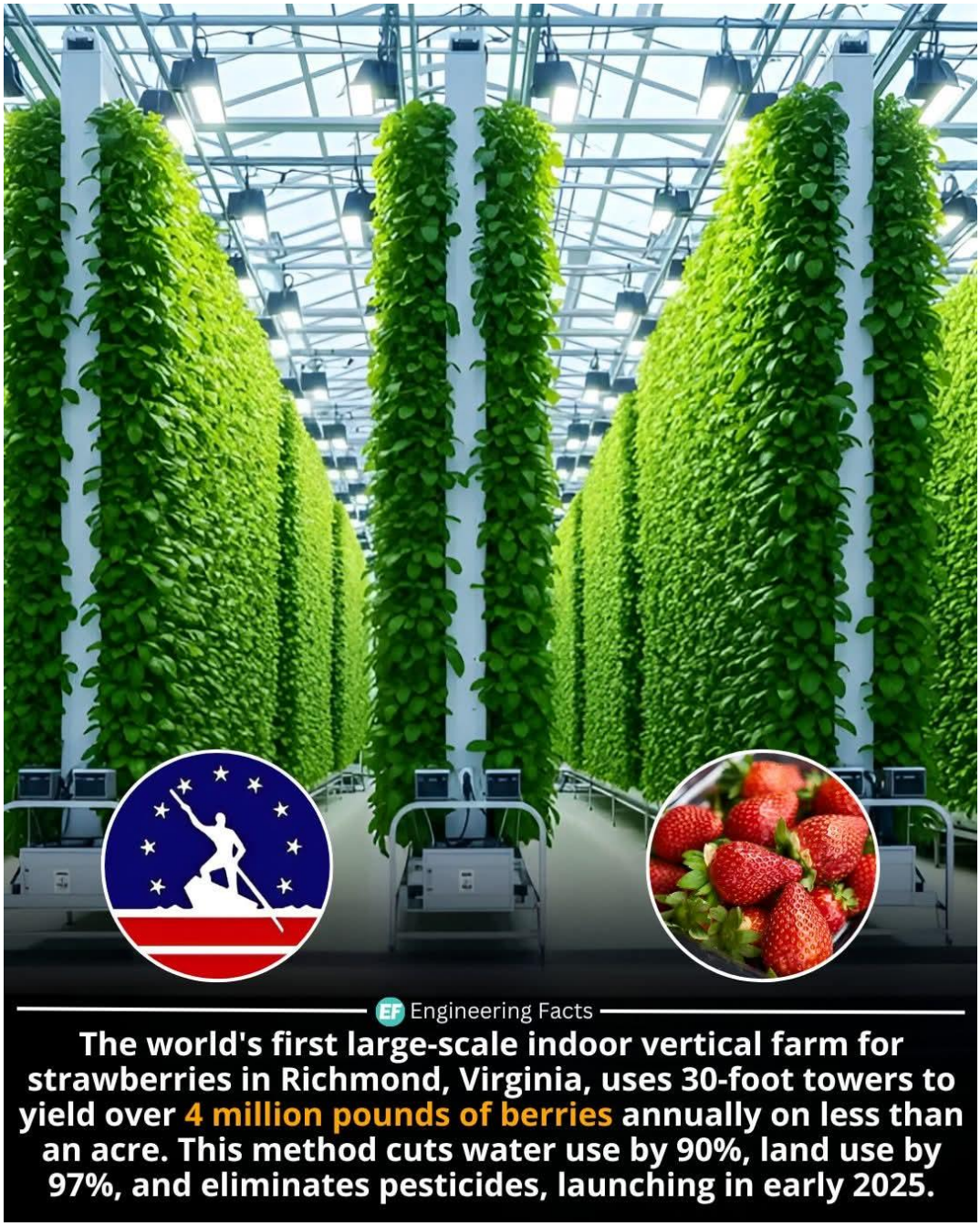
Value adding Natural Resources!

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE

Imagine growing millions of pounds of strawberries without soil, pesticides, or even sunlight. That's exactly what a revolutionary farm in Richmond, Virginia is about to do. Using advanced hydroponics, AI monitoring, and 30-foot-high vertical towers, this fully indoor facility will cultivate strawberries year-round in a climate-controlled environment — unaffected by droughts, pests, or supply chain shocks.

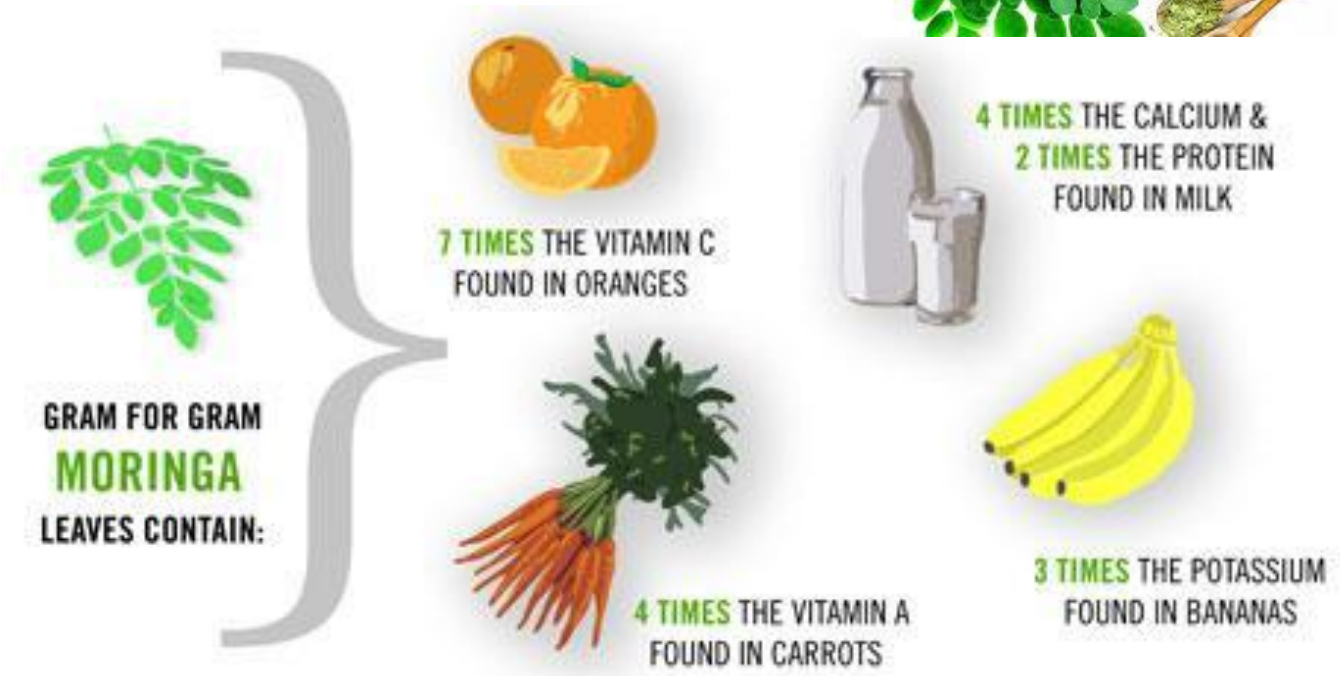
What sets this apart isn't just the massive yield on less than one acre — it's the potential to localise fresh fruit production in urban centres across the world. By eliminating long-distance trucking and slashing resource use, this model could drastically cut the carbon footprint of fruit farming while making fresh produce more accessible in city environments.



NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE

MORINGA





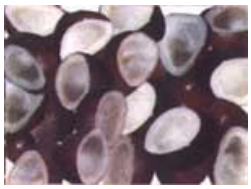
Fresh drumstick fruit	Drumstick powder	Moringa oil
Moringa seed	Moringa seeds(PKM1and PKM2)	Moringa leaf powder
Moringa leaf	Moringa pickle Moringa tea powder	Moringa fruit powder
Moringa seed kernel	Moringa cake powder	Moringa root
Moringa soup powder	Moringa Juice powder	Moringa capsule

Value adding Natural Resources!

TINY OIL MILL

Groundnut | Castor Seed | Sunflower | Copra



(Kernels) 46 to 48% | 40 to 48% | 32 to 40% | 62 to 68%

Groundnut Decorticator Peanuts

Sunflower Cracker or Palm Nut Cracker

Copra Cutter





Oil Seeds & % of Oil

PALM KERNEL	SESAM	RAPSEED	MUSTARD	LIN SEED	COTTON SEED	SOYA BEAN	PALM FRUIT
							
38 to 45%	50 to 56%	38 to 45%	38 to 45%	40 to 50%	18 to 22%	18 to 22%	20 to 22%

Value adding Natural Resources!

NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE

The Marvellous Mushroom.



Mushrooms are unique amongst other vegetable crops in that they are grown in a totally artificially controlled atmosphere. Cropping is not dependent on the climate. Mushrooms are not seasonal and are available all months of the year. Of course, small growers without sophisticated climate control systems cannot grow over the hotter summer months.

Estimated amount of water required for producing 1 kg of fresh oyster mushrooms using rustic technologies, in comparison with that for other food and forage crops (Martínez-Carrera *et al*., 1998).

Product	Litres of water/kg	Protein content[a]	Litres of water per gram of protein
Oyster mushrooms (*Pleurotus*)	28	2.7	1.0
Potatoes	500	2.1	23.8
Wheat	900	14.0	6.4
Alfalfa	900	6.0	15
Sorghum	1,110	11.0	10.0
Corn	1,400	3.5	40.0
Rice	1,912	6.7	28.5
Soybeans	2,000	34.1	5.8
Broiler chicken	3,500	23.8	14.7
Beef	100,000	19.4	515.4



Mushrooms are the perfect food for everyone!

Value adding Natural Resources!

NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE



APIARY

BEEKEEPING & HONEY



Value adding Natural Resources!

Apoch Life Pack



Apoch is able to deliver fresh food with shelve lives greater than a year without requiring refrigeration. We start with prime quality inputs and it remains prime quality for periods of one to up to three years.

Life Pack long life shelf stable foodstuff, safe, nutritious, wholesome, high quality, that require no refrigeration to maintain consistency.

Apoch has the ability to offer this technology to an almost endless number of food types, covering all major cooked food brackets i.e. Meats, Sea foods, Dairy and Vegetable.

With no refrigeration required, previously unserviceable markets become accessible. For example; fresh vegetables processed in the Pacific Basin can be exported to Middle East, Asia or even Europe.

TASTE of HEALTH

Value adding Natural Resources!

Pascas Food Basket



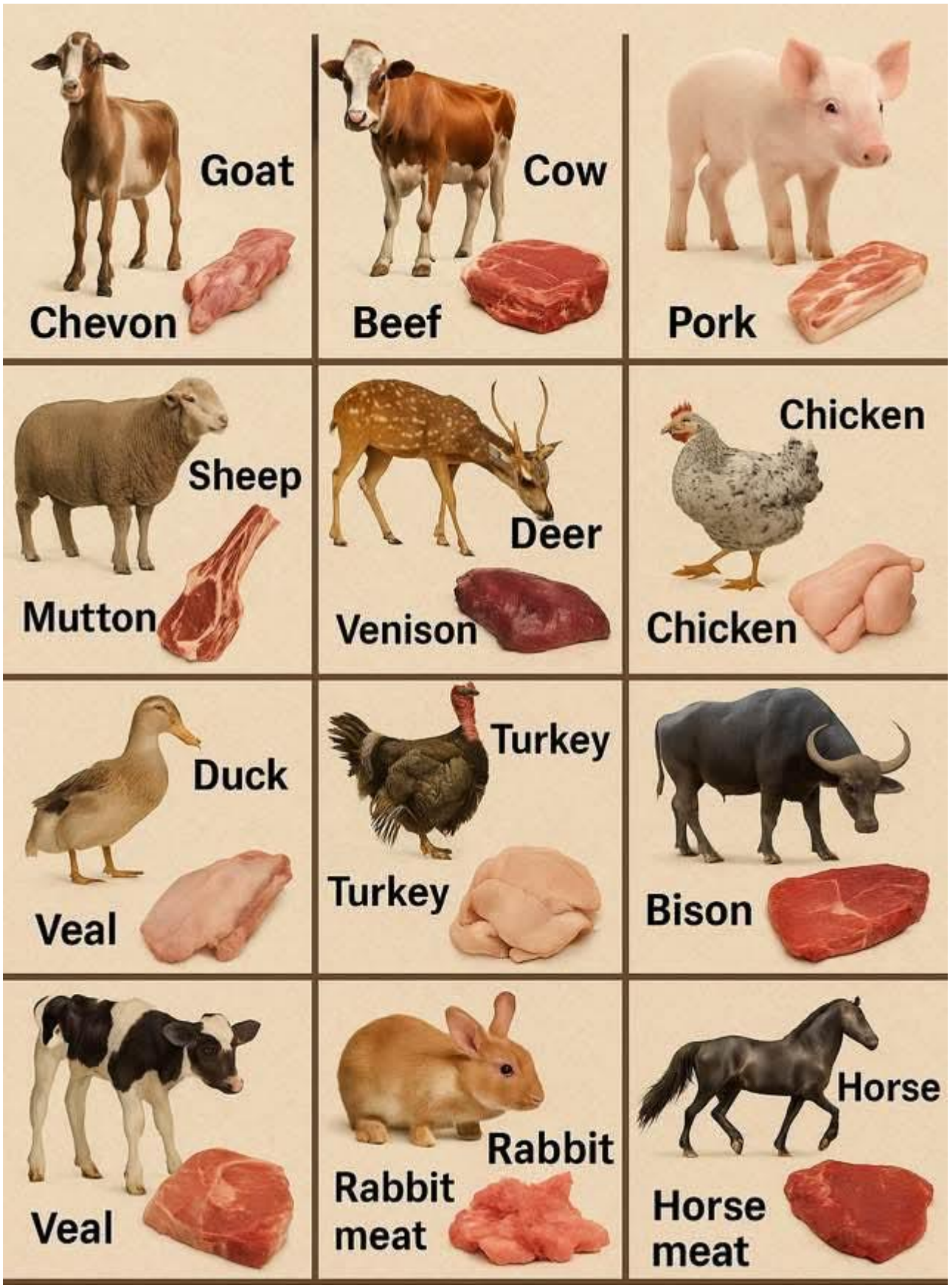
Eat the Colors of the Rainbow

Fresh is Best!



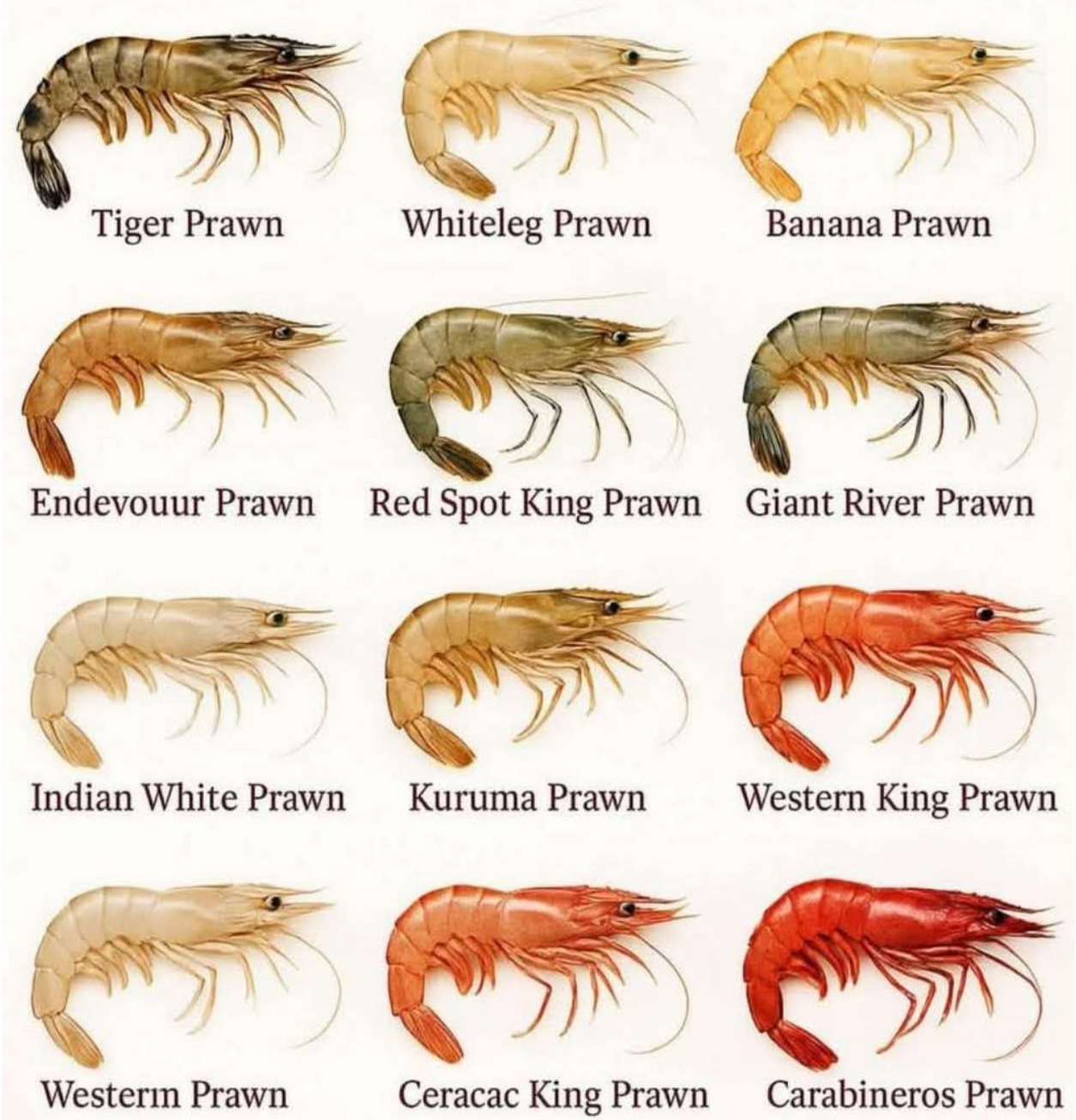
When and where as required!

Pacific Basin Food Basket


Goat
Chevon
Cow
Beef
Pork
Sheep
Mutton
Deer
Venison
Chicken
Chicken
Duck
Veal
Turkey
Turkey
Bison
Veal
Rabbit
Rabbit meat
Horse
Horse meat


A Visual Collection of
Freshwater Fish
Barb
Indian Glassy Fish
Striped Gourami
Silver Razorbelly Minnow
Indian Potasi
Gangetic Ailia
Bata Labeo
Pabo Catfish
Bacha
Kuria Labeo
Mottled Nandus
Scribbled Goby
Tire-track Spiny Eel
Guntea Loach
Stripped Dwarf cát
Stinging Catfish
Walking Cátfish
Barramundi
Pama Croaker
Paradise Threednn
Barramundi

Prawn Varieties Around the World




Types Of Shrimps
Common Ampid
Rough Ampid
Arctic Ampid
Northern Ampid
Nelson's Ampid
Northern Crangon
Sand Crangon
Smooth Crangon
Northesteren Spiny
Coastal Spinyhead
Diphore Spinyhead
Heptocorpus pores
Qual's Spettedtail
Barbed Euolid
Ratkey's Banded
Coastal Shrimp
Spety Stripe Shrimp
Heptocorpus pices
Quall's Rebbeld
Lebbeus polens
Elegant Coastal Shrimp
Sund crmorsks
Comboy Coastal Shrimp
Heptacorpus comboy
Spiny Coastal Shrimp
Heptocarpus
Stephensam
Elegant Coastal Shrimp
Heptocorpas fndens
Sundermark Coastal Shrimp
Grooved-Back Shrimp
Pandolaas wortropul
Stocth-Fink Shrimp
Spot Shrimp
Pondious pleadore
Yellow-Legged Pandalid
Grooved-Back Shrimp
Glass Shrimp
Pasiphaca
Glass Shrimp
Crimson Humpback
Chef Jahed

Cooperatives for the Local People

Cooperative arrangements within communities may be focused upon small area enterprises through to whole of nation endeavours to bring to the global markets high volumes of quality goods derived through value adding processes applied to natural resources and regional produce from the land, river and sea, encapsulating all elements of farming and animal produce.

Microfinance typically engages a cooperative of around five women when financing home enterprises. A cooperative is particularly useful when local fishermen bring their catches together at canneries for preparation to market their fish to foreign markets.

The introduction of 'Craft Creations' is to enliven the community's recognition of their high quality traditional skills and then enable their customary craftware to be globally marketed through a cooperative of their own making.

This is all about cooperatives to bring to the fore traditional and innate skills that fulfil needs for people around the globe, not just the local village. A cooperative may embrace several nations.

Natural resources that may be used in producing high quality goods in large volumes include:

Forrest logs processed into high quality furniture in volume for large distribution chains.
Timber offcuts for high strength laminated beams and reconstituted timber products.
Local building systems utilising local resources for durable housing – local market solutions.
Hydroponics particularly for produce that is not native to the area and its climate.
Aquaculture in rivers, estuaries and sea to mitigate depletion of ocean resources.
Traditional home produce being increased in volume to provide famine relief worldwide.
Hemp production to be on scale to enable volumes sufficient for manufacturing processing.
Cocoa, coffee, moringa, sandalwood, tea, vanilla, plus others, cropping to be of commercial scale, cooperatively run. All farming and animal produce come into the equation for cooperatives.

What is available within a region and what may be introduced can now be thoroughly appraised and reviewed scientifically through local endeavours and with the support of research organisations such as CSIRO of Australia, increasing commercial options and products.

Nothing beats the insight and wisdom of the locals. Their FEELINGS, as well as our own, are to be embraced. Our feelings are the greatest guide as to how and what we are to embrace.

Education at all levels for all ages is our never ending journey. How it has been in ages gone by is not how it will continue. Dynamic change is unfolding and for those who embrace change, our futures are enticing, for those who don't they will have difficulties. We are to embrace and value add our natural resources, we are not to rape and pillage our environment, the forests are to remain, the rivers clean and our oceans are to restock with fish.

Now is the time for nation building, now we are to embrace self-sufficiency without the need for foreign goods and services. We have all we need within us and within our environment, so let us build the way forward for all within our community and show the world how it is to be.

Value adding Natural Resources!



SPBD Dreams for Community

South Pacific Business Development

http://www.spbdmicrofinance.com/how-it-works

Microfinance

SPBD is a network of microfinance organisations working in Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu dedicated to eradicating poverty by empowering women in poor rural villages with the opportunity to start, grow and maintain sustainable, income generating micro-enterprises.

Philosophy

SPBD's philosophy of lending is based on a **respect for each individual's innate human ingenuity, drive and self-esteem**. It's these qualities that make people creditworthy, not the collateral which traditional banks demand. By providing access to capital, SPBD allows women and their families to pursue their dreams and achieve their full potential. **We provide the opportunities to empower the poorest members of society** to make significant improvements in their lives.

Methodology

Micro-enterprise Development

SPBD provides small, unsecured loans of around US$400 to groups of rural women, who invest these loans into businesses based on their existing livelihood skills. They are given training, ongoing guidance and motivation for the purpose of helping them to grow these small income generating endeavours so that they can work their way out of poverty. This is a very structured program with clear rules.

Childhood Education

From the second loan onwards, members are encouraged to invest the proceeds of their loans for basic housing improvement and childhood education. SPBD helps to ensure the children of all our members receive a proper education by providing financing to pay for school fees, school uniforms and textbooks.

Housing Improvements

SPBD helps to improve the healthiness of our member's homes by providing financing for basic housing improvements such as obtaining access to electricity, running piped water, proper sanitation, building a secure foundation for their home (instead of a dirt floor) and to place a tin roof on their home (instead of a grass roof).

Savings

It is expensive and difficult for the poor to open bank accounts at traditional commercial banks. SPBD helps our members save for a rainy day and to develop good financial habits by providing a basic savings service. By saving with SPBD, members have a safe and convenient place to make small and regular savings deposits.

Insurance

SPBD offers a loan- and life insurance product to all its members. In the event of a member's death, her family receives a benefit. This assurance of no hardship on the remaining family is something that many of our members greatly value.

Peer Group Support

All SPBD members are part of a self-chosen group of four to seven women. In each village there might be two to five SPBD groups. The members of the peer groups support and guarantee one another. They are the first line of approval on all new business plans and loan applications of their group members. They act as weekly guarantors on all loan repayments and they play a vital role in the ongoing guidance and motivation of each SPBD micro-entrepreneur. For example, if a client falls ill, her circle helps with her business until she is well. If a client gets discouraged, the support group pulls her through. This contributes substantially to the extremely high repayment rate of loans made to microfinance entrepreneurs.

Weekly Meetings

SPBD has weekly meetings in the local villages with all its members. At these meetings all SPBD related business takes place, including business training modules, review of business plans, loan applications and approvals, weekly loan repayments, savings deposits, and ongoing business mentoring and coaching.

Competition

SPBD faces limited direct competition as the commercial- and Development Banks each require collateral or a steady income for micro/small business financing. SPBD is one of the only financial institutions able to deliver credit in Samoa, Tonga, or Fiji individually and to provide on a large scale completely unsecured credit to the poor. (Services are opening in other nations, such as Papua New Guinea.)

Clients

SPBD serves women living in both rural and peri-urban areas who are vulnerable to the consequences of poverty. These include single mothers, the unemployed, minorities, the poor in health, the disabled, the unbanked, and potential victims of domestic violence. Of the total number of loans distributed:

- 99% go to women
- 80% go to clients living in rural areas
- 40% go to single mothers

The Healing Power of “Bello” – Beautiful:

How an Italian community uses craftsmanship to rehabilitate some of Europe’s most intractable drug addicts.

https://craftsmanship.net/the-healing-power-of-bello/
Issues: Spring 2019
Topics: Work, Education, and Community
Locations: Italy, USA
Materials: Animals & Insects, Food, Leather, Paper, Textiles



Since San Patrignano’s founding more than 40 years ago as a commune for local drug addicts, 26,000 people have been through its recovery program. “***SanPa***” teaches its residents a wide variety of artisanal crafts on a campus that now covers 520 hectares (1,280 acres), becoming the largest addiction treatment facility in Europe. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*
By LAURA FRASER

1. Hippie Commune, Italian-Style
2. Rehab: Communal Cookie-Making vs. An Oil Change
3. A Thread of Quality From The Past To The Present
4. Pranzo: Lunch, The Great Provider of Quality and Community
5. Work: The Great Equalizer
6. A Rare Craft, Revived
7. Can SANPA Work Anywhere Else?

In the hills above Rimini, Italy, is a restaurant renowned across the region for its pizza. The terrace, surrounded by flowering trees, overlooks vineyards that roll down to the distant Adriatic Sea. In the centre of the restaurant, called “***SP.accio***,” tattooed men knead, shape, and twirl dough in a gleaming, open kitchen. The cooks follow the standard routine of any good *pizzaiolo*—they sprinkle on herbs and cheese, and slip the pies into a fiercely-hot, wood-burning oven—but they cook with unusual focus and passion, as if their very lives depended on the perfection of these pizzas.
“The dough teaches you,” says Massimo Bertoglia, the head chef, as he shapes a piece into a round. “You have to have constancy, and you have to have care.” He pauses to survey his results and seems pleased. “If you don’t care for it, it will die.”

Unlike most rehab methods, SanPa doesn’t rely on therapists, substitute drug treatment, 12-step programs, or religion. Instead, it treats addiction as a community problem, where an individual’s destructive tendencies can be changed by becoming a member of a big family, Italian-style, participating in work and education for the common good.

Bertoglia's pizza philosophy is far more than a metaphor. Learning to become a pizzaiolo actually did help to save his life. A former drug addict, Bertoglia is one of some 26,000 people since 1978 who have come to San Patrignano, the addiction recovery community that runs this restaurant, as a last-ditch effort to pull himself out of a life centred on doing anything necessary to get his next fix. Everyone who works at SP.accio, from Chef Bertoligia to the waiters, busboys, and the woman who sells gifts in the boutique ("*spaccio*" means store in Italian) is either a current resident or a graduate of the rehab program. Some of the best chefs in Italy come here to train the pizzaioli, who are highly sought-after in Italy after graduation.

It's easy to see why. All the ingredients at the restaurant, Bertoglia explains, are *kilometro zero*—produced within view of the terrace tables, from the tomatoes and basil to the wine, mozzarella cheese, prosciutto, and delicate date cookies served with espresso at the end of their meals. The pizza crust—a crucial and elusive art in the pizza world—achieves an unusual quality here because it's part whole-wheat, and it's made with natural yeast, with a "mother" dough that has to be refreshed three times a day. The resulting pizza, Bertoglia says as he thumps the dough, is more easily digestible than a pizza made with commercial yeasts. It's a bit like a Napolitano pizza—large, chewy, with a big border–but not quite as soft.



In SanPa's bakery sector, residents make fresh bread every day for the Centre's communal meals, typically made with locally grown food. "In Italy, lunch is when a family takes time to share a beautiful experience," says Lucia Rughi, SanPa's communications director. Rughi is married to one of the sons of SanPa's founder, Vincenzo Muccioli. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

On my way out of the restaurant, I pass a sumptuous deli and gift boutique that tells the story of a community that makes much more than pizza. Cheeses, cured meats, wine, pastries, olive oil, and other quality foods are all made at San Patrignano (SanPa), a campus covering 642 acres that includes farms and vineyards, and where some 1500 residents and 300 staff currently reside. Another room in the boutique features high-quality leather goods and finely-spun shawls and scarves, all with the SanPa logo: a tree of life. SanPa is also renowned for breeding horses and dogs, fine woodworking, graphic arts, and other sophisticated crafts. The income from the residents' efforts covers about 60% of the community's operating budget of 27 million euros (just over 30 million dollars). The rest is made up by donations to the private non-profit organisation, some of which come from billionaire Italian patrons.



The Philosophy of 'Bello'

SanPa is unlike other Rehab Centres in the world for a variety of reasons. First is the length of stay, which is three and a half years. By contrast, the average stay in a Rehab Centre in the United States, according to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, is 28 days. Second, unlike most rehab methods, SanPa doesn't rely on therapists, substitute drug treatment, 12-step programs, or religion. Instead, it treats addiction less as a medical problem than a community problem, where an individual's lack of self-esteem and destructive tendencies can be changed by becoming a members of a big family, Italian-style, participating in work and education for the common good. (For an intimate sense of this culture, see our documentary short, "The Philosophy of *Bello*, in our sidebar column.)



Chefs from all over Italy come to train the cooks at SP.accio, a restaurant entirely staffed by San Patrignano residents. After the residents conclude their three-and-a-half year program at SanPa, 90 percent of them land jobs. *Photo by Susan West.*

Third, the entire program is free to the residents and their families. While this is costly up front—$48,000 per resident year, including food, lodging, medical, and education and training costs—it saves taxpayers enormous sums over the long run. SanPa's directors estimate that its program saves the Italian government 23 million Euros each year (or about $27.5 million) in costs it would otherwise spend on incarceration or governmental rehabilitation.

And fourth, unlike other Rehab Centres that sell their wares, SanPa doesn't produce crafty tchotchkes; it is dedicated instead to the production of high-quality goods that are sold to top Italian restaurants, fashion houses, and architects. According to SanPa's philosophy of rehabilitation, fine craftsmanship is essential to building self-esteem, and that ensures not only the residents' success but also the program's sustainability. And each craft sector seems to develop this idea its own way.

HIPPIE COMMUNE, ITALIAN-STYLE

Every resident commits to the full three-and-a-half-year residency. During this time they aren't paid for their work, but they learn a trade and may get a university education.

San Patrignano was founded 40 years ago Vincenzo Muccioli, by a hotelier who inherited a **200-hectare Estate** and wanted to do something about the drug addicts he saw in nearby Rimini. He began inviting addicts to his San Patrignano estate for Christmas, and then started bringing addicts home to live with his family. Eventually, he founded an informal alternative medicine free clinic at their weekend farm, and then began building the community.

Muccioli had no training as a psychologist or addiction specialist when he started the Centre; he was a messianic do-gooder with New Age interests. But he had a clear idea that the best way to treat drug addiction was to make addicts feel like they were part of a community that depended on them for its well-being. He and his wife invited addicts to live in San Patrignano on three conditions: They had to stop all drug use, they couldn't ask for money from the government, and they had to choose among different income-producing activities to make SanPa a self-sustaining community. Instead of traditional therapy, **inmates talked while they worked**. Eventually, medical and psychological facilities were added on campus for a few residents, but the model was based on a feeling of belonging and working that raised self-esteem.



The pizza at SP.accio is renowned for its chewy crust, made from wheat grown in Italy's Marche region. The pizza dough is leavened with a 10-year-old starter that must be tended every few hours to keep it fresh. Most of the toppings come from SanPa's own garden. *Photo by Susan West.*

Soon, addicts in sleeping bags began to camp in line outside San Patrignano for weeks, awaiting a coveted spot in what was then akin to a hippie commune, where everything, from the buildings and chairs to the cheese and wine, was made by the residents. In the 1980s, when few clinics would care for patients with HIV/AIDS, Muccioli opened a FOURTY (40) Bed Clinic for them at San Patrignano; several people with AIDS are still in residence.

Muccioli, who died in 1995, had powerful friends who funded his project: he'd been in a meditation group with Gian Marco and Letizia Moratti, billionaire oil industrialists who ranked among the wealthiest

financiers in Italy, and who bankrolled San Patrignano from the start, encouraging other aristocratic (and often right-leaning) Italians to contribute to their foundation. Gian Marco died in 2018, but Letizia continues to help govern SanPa; she has also been mayor of Milan and the first female president of the RAI, Italy's public broadcasting company. This network of high-ranking political and business friends has helped give San Patrignano tax breaks and other financial benefits, forging collaborations with top Italian designers, chefs, architects, and fashion brands.

From the start, Muccioli made his own rules, and while he was beloved in the community, he was also attacked by some ex-residents and the media for being a dictator, and for his unconventional methods, which in the 1980s occasionally involved harsh punishments and violence (the rationale was that drug addiction inevitably caused death, and so they used whatever means necessary to save lives). In one scandal, Muccioli was accused of covering up the beating death of a resident, planting heroin on the corpse and claiming the death was an overdose; he was convicted but did not serve time–again, because of powerful political allies.



The *pizzaioli* from SanPa are sought-after throughout Italy for their skills. Most of the SanPa residents go on to work for one of the many fashion, leather, food, and wine companies that have connections to SanPa, and who often send their experts to train the Centre's residents. *Photo by Susan West.*

Since Muccioli's death, San Patrignano has been reorganized into a more conventional non-profit structure with several boards of governance and oversight, and a network of community ties throughout Italy, and the scandals have ceased. SanPa now downplays its history, which is absent from its website, and instead focuses on the future, collaborating with several European groups to work on expanding its model of rehabilitation to other countries.

Today, San Patrignano, situated atop a hill above Rimini, looks more like a modern, well-endowed college campus than a commune. And while SanPa has a reputation for being a closed community, the family immediately opened its doors to a visiting journalist.



While other artisanal sectors such as leather-working employ both men and women, the studio for *tessitura* (or weaving) is for women only. This creates a safe place for female addicts who have a history of sexual or physical abuse, which is common among the residents. The women say the meditative, repetitive nature of the work calms the urges and anxieties that tend to beset an addict. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

Antonio Tinelli, who until recently was the president of San Patrignano, and who entered the program as a cocaine-addicted financial trader (almost everyone who works at SanPa was once a resident there), says that over the years, the community has learned from its mistakes. ***"There was a time when we had a lot to learn, and there were moments during the 80s when drugs were difficult to combat, and it looked like they were going to win,"*** he says. ***"After trial and error, San Patrignano has built a structure that helps drug addicts find solutions and survive in the midst of all the challenges and difficulties of their lives."***

When he first arrived, Tinelli was sent to work with the Centre's various animals; one of Muccioli's beliefs was that working with animals, whether horses, dogs, or farm animals, could help addicts calm down and give them an opportunity to connect with, and be responsible for, another living being. ***"They***

asked if I liked animals, and I said sure, thinking about cats and dogs," Tinelli recalled. One of the first jobs the slick financial trader was confronted with was midwifing a calf. ***"There I was, covered in everything that comes out of a cow giving birth, holding a tiny calf in my hands, and I knew it was more than a metaphor. This, here, is a new life."***

Tinelli explained that when new residents arrive, each is assigned a ***"guardian angel,"*** someone who is a year ahead of them in recovery, to act as a guide; they live, work, eat, and sleep alongside each other, providing constant peer support. The residents work in ***"sectors"***– woodworking, textiles, graphic arts, baking, animal husbandry, wine, and many others–with people they eat and live with as a family. Every resident commits to the full three-and-a-half-year residency, during which time they learn a trade and may get a university education. They aren't paid for their work while they are in the community, but the products they make help support their stay, which is free.

During the first year, the residents (they are called *ragazzi* inside the community, which loosely translates to ***"guys"***) are allowed no contact with family except via hand-written letters. Men are housed separately from women, who are TWENTY PERCENT (20%) of the residents. **For the entire stay, the *ragazzi* have no access to cell phones or the Internet.** (***"The real detox,"*** as one told me.) San Patrignano claims that, upon release, nearly NINETY PERCENT (90%) of its residents are employed through its network of trade and community partners, and that SEVENTY PERCENT (70%) stay sober in three-year follow-up surveys conducted by the University of Bologna—impressive statistics in this field. While data on rehab success, including SanPa's, is hazy at best, the best Centres in the US claim only a THIRTY PERCENT (30%) rate of recovery.



All new SanPa residents have an *Angelo Custode*, or a guardian angel—a more experienced resident who never leaves their sides. When addicts feel lonely, angry, or upset, this gives them someone who can always talk things over with them. Here, the weavers are mounting a loom, which can take up to three days. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

REHAB: COMMUNAL COOKIE-MAKING VS. AN OIL CHANGE

To understand its success, I toured San Patrignano to talk with some of the residents. From the administrative offices, with its large graphic design lab, I walked along a muraled alley wafting with breezes of something good in the oven. When I ducked into the bakery and watched the ragazzi shaping loaves of bread and mixing up cookie dough, I immediately noticed a light-hearted atmosphere—the guys comfortably joking with each other as they kneaded vast quantities of dough.



Claudia Corazza came to SanPa in the 1980s as a resident, then stayed on as a designer and instructor, teaching women to create their own patterns. These fine shawls are destined for a Milan boutique. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

In addition to all the bread for the community, and monthly birthday cakes for the residents, the bakery sector makes cookies, breads, and 35,000 buttery fruit-filled *panettone* at Christmas for commercial sale outside. When one of the guys, arms covered in tattoos, offered me samples, the quality was immediately apparent. The fig and walnut cookie was moist, chewy, and crispy at the same time. A corn and orange biscuit was both flavourful and delicate. No ordinary cookies, these.

Between bites, I chatted with Gregory Raimo, an Italian-American from New Jersey who had the tough-guy looks and voice of Robert De Niro in *Taxi Driver*. His arms and chest were covered in rough tattoos. ***"I've done a lot of damage,"*** he said, and indeed, I wouldn't want to meet those piercing blue eyes on a street corner at night. ***"Jail, rehab, nothing helped. In the United States, you get eight days detox, then a month of rehab—it's like an oil change. You go back outside and go right back to drugs and the life you were living before."***

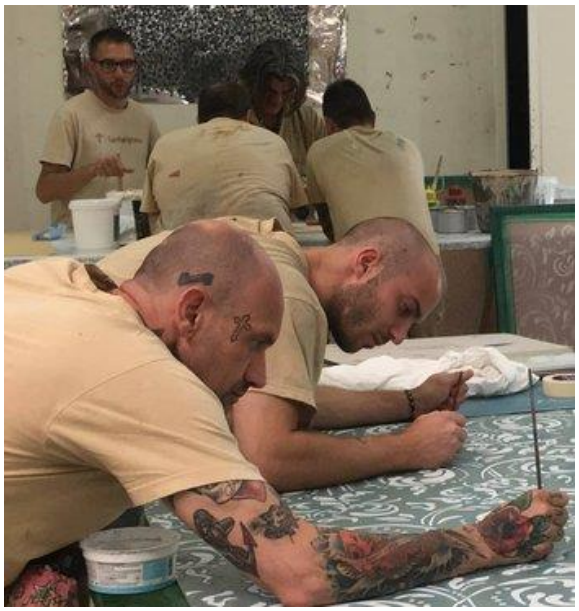
Desperate to find help for his drug problem, Raimo had to search beyond the U.S. He came to Italy when his Italian grandparents suggested San Patrignano as a final option. (While the program is technically open to foreigners, entry can be tricky for Americans to obtain. Among other things, it requires a three-year medical visa for a program that, by U.S. standards, is not accredited.) For Raimo, communal living was a big change. ***"Back home I minded my own business. Here, everybody knows if you have a problem,"*** he said. ***"It's not easy, but if it was easy, it wouldn't work."*** I asked him if would be interested in going into baking when he leaves. ***"I'm not big on cookies, to tell you the truth,"*** he said, flashing a warm smile. ***"But I've learned a lot about organizing here. I'm good at organizing. I figure if I finish this, I can do anything."***



SanPa textiles are commissioned by top fashion houses, including Chanel, Zegna, and others, as well as high-end home furnishing brands. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

A THREAD OF QUALITY FROM THE PAST TO THE PRESENT

Next door, I entered the ***"Design Lab,"*** a Textile Studio where I found FORTY (40) mostly young women at work. The room on the left was filled with sewing machines, and on the right, giant, old-fashioned wooden looms. Each had a spread of colourful yarn, and the women sat in twos operating the looms, passing the shuttle under the threads. There was a quiet, regular rhythm of work in the room.



San Patrignano is one of the few places in Europe that continues to make hand-painted wallpaper. The design managers work with architects and designers to create custom wallpaper, or *carta da parati*, often installing it in their clients' homes. The wallpaper panels can cost thousands of dollars apiece. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

Claudia Corazza, a woman in her fifties who was helping a colleague thread a large loom, arrived at San Patrignano when she was 18, an alcoholic and addict. ***"At that time, it was all mud and country living,"*** she said. The weaving sector is one of the oldest at SanPa, initially taught by a woman who was a master weaver. ***"She was a little nonina—a grandmother—who showed us the basics, and she was glad to pass along what was a dying tradition,"*** Corazza said.

From the start, SanPa invited older artisans to teach. Many had done their life's cycle of work and wanted to transmit their skills to another generation. The workshops taught by the artisans–weavers, Michelin-starred chefs, cheesemakers, winemakers, designers—created a foundation for SanPa to preserve those artisanal traditions. ***"Our ragazzi learn to make something that isn't slap-dash or just okay or good enough, but something with their hands, passions, and originality,"*** said Tinelli.



Slow, deliberate work like weaving, he said, can help replace the immediate cravings of drugs. ***"Gradually, they learn that satisfaction isn't immediate, but longer, and more beautiful and profound. It comes from sacrifice and discipline, and the ragazzi have a sense of filling the emptiness inside, and of discovering a passion for life and quality."***

Corazza, for example, took a course in weaving at SanPa, worked in the sector for years, and then stayed on to help others. Designers and others in the fashion world still visit. ***"It's a constant transmission of knowledge,"*** she said.

Lisa Carrara, threading the loom with Claudia, has been at SanPa for over six years. ***"My parents brought me here, against my will, but I kept going,"*** she said. After her three-year rehabilitation, she stayed on as a teacher. ***"Weaving helps you concentrate, and it gives you something to do. Sometimes you talk, and sometimes you take a moment to cry."***

San Patrignano's hand-painted wallpaper designs range from traditional to geometric and oriental-themed. ***"We care about quality,"*** says Diego. ***"It's a lost art, even in Italy, but we are carrying on."*** *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

"Also," Corazza pointed out, ***"you learn mathematics."*** Figuring out measurements and quantities of yarn for weaving takes a good deal of calculation.

The women tell me that working in the all-female weaving sector helps the young women, most of whom have been raped or have prostituted themselves in order to get money for drugs. Almost all of them have suffered some form of violence and abuse. In contrast, the weaving workshop radiates calm, offering a safe place for women to untangle their feelings and experiences.

With one touch, it was easy to tell that everything is made of the finest cashmere, silk, or linen. I couldn't resist a baby blanket-soft cashmere shawl for $140; similar items destined for Chanel will retail for $1,200.

The weaving is still based on the techniques of the Nonina, but updated with new technology. There are nine looms in the weaving sector, ranging from 1.5 metres to 3 metres wide; each is equipped with 24 heddles–the wire cords that the thread passes through to create a weaving against the warp thread. Where older looms required a lot of pedals, which lifted shafts that determine a textile's design, a computer now operates those shafts. The computerisation allows for more complicated designs, and fewer mistakes, but the actual weaving is still done by hand; each weaving, which is turned into a shawl, clothing, or a throw, takes two to three days to produce.

The weaving sector works on commission from fashion houses such as Chanel, Ferragamo, Brunello Cucinelli, and Zegna, as well as making San Patrignano-branded scarves and shawls that they sell to the public. At the workshop's entrance, an armoire displays samples for sale. With one touch, it's easy to tell that everything is made of the finest cashmere, silk, or linen. I couldn't resist a baby blanket-soft cashmere shawl in cloud blue with a dark border for $140; similar items destined for Chanel will retail for $1,200.



"When you make something this beautiful," Corazza said, holding a shawl to her cheek, ***"you feel better about yourself because you created it."***

Some of SanPa's *carta da parati* is silk-screened after the paper has been cured, some is stenciled, and some painted by hand. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

PRANZO: LUNCH, THE GREAT PROVIDER OF QUALITY AND COMMUNITY

At precisely 12:30, the residents headed to an enormous dining hall, which can seat 1,200 people at long wooden tables, where the residents eat with others from their sectors. A wide arc of floor-to-ceiling windows shows off hundreds of acres of vineyards outside. Before eating, everyone in the room stands for a moment of silence. ***"It's a moment to offer thanks, or to reflect,"*** said Tinelli. ***"It is not religious, but it can be."*** Many of the residents crossed themselves, then everyone sat.

White-coated waiters listed the lunch choices, served in the Italian style—a pasta *primi*, followed by a main dish. Everyone takes turns working as a waiter and serving others, rotating during the month. Like everything else at San Patrignano, most of the food was grown and processed on the premises. In this large, industrial dining room, I was stunned to find my plate of pasta was steaming and perfectly *al dente*, with creamy home-made ricotta cheese and sun-dried tomatoes.

"We're preserving and transmitting Italian culture, in which the idea of eating with a family is very important," said Tinelli. Until recently, in accordance with Italian tradition, everyone was allowed one glass of San Patrignano wine at lunch and dinner, but because many are alcoholic and had problems with the wine, now they drink water. After lunch, also in keeping with Italian rhythms, everyone takes time to nap or relax before getting back to work later in the afternoon.



In SanPa's leather workshop, residents create fine purses, wallets, and other goods that are either commissioned by Italian fashion brands or sold, like these, under the San Patrignano brand, and its logo: the tree of life. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

WORK: THE GREAT EQUALIZER

That afternoon, I visited the leather sector, where residents stitch San Patrignano-branded handbags, and produce others for Italian fashion houses, including the high-end leather company Tod's, whose owners and designers have come to SANPA to offer workshops. Each person was at a station, sewing zippers, cutting leather, or hand-stitching. Unlike at a commercial leather workshop I visited in the United States, the atmosphere was cheerful and talkative. Interestingly, this is one of the few sectors where men and women work together.

Why don't we see SanPa's model across the U.S.? ***"We're living in a world where everyone wants things cured in five minutes, shoot everybody up with drugs so we don't have to worry about whether we can change their lives,"*** *says Mimi Silbert, the founder and long-time president of Delancey Street. "****People are terrified to do long, hard things."***

I was struck by how diverse this group was—in age as well as life circumstances. When I asked Tinelli how someone like him–bright, educated, making piles of money as a financial trader—was able to bond with homeless heroin addicts and people with misspelled prison tattoos, he said it wasn't easy at first. ***"San Patrignano taught me one of the most important things I lacked: humility."***

Marco Castelli, a 43-year-old Italian with a scruffy beard who was painting the edges of some pebbled calf leather that would become a luxury handbag, learned that lesson the hard way. Castelli is an engineer by training, and he used to work at the Italian fashion house Gucci, living a fast lifestyle fuelled by copious amounts of cocaine. In a story familiar to most addicts and their friends, the more Castelli used, the more of his stylish friends dropped away; soon he was left isolated, working long hours to support his habit. At a certain point, his income couldn't cover his drugs, and he found himself begging for money from his friends and parents. One by one, they turned away from him. Eventually he lost his job, his home, his friends, and his savings in pursuit of the next line of coke.

"After 23 years of abusing drugs, I decided I needed a change," said Castelli, who has spent over two years at SanPa. ***"I had two separate roads in front of me, and only one of them was life." Now*** he spends his time teaching his Gucci design sense and standards to fellow addicts in the leather workshop.



San Patrignano spends more per year on training for its residents (15,000 euros, or $17,000) than on their room, board, and medical care (about $11,000 euros). *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

At one work table in the leather sector, women were stitching together stuffed animals made with real fur for the luxury market. One woman in her 50s, Roberta (who preferred not to use her last name), had a face etched with the lines of a hard life. A former accountant, she became a heroin addict. After revolving in and out of TWO (2) Rehab Centres, she was clean from heroin but separated from her husband and had turned to alcohol. ***"San Patrignano was like the last beach,"*** she said. It took a big commitment to stay in; she recently missed her daughter's wedding. But she said she is content, and somewhat amazed at her luck. ***"I could never have imagined this place. We get good food, a place to stay, and friends. Demonstrating a fur rabbit with evident pride,"*** she said, ***"This place is beautiful, and we make these beautiful things."***

A couple of tables over from Roberta, Kyra (who also did not want to use her last name), a woman in her early 20s who has spent two years here, was stitching wallets. An American from a celebrity family, she has dark hair, wide green eyes, and prep school elocution. ***"My aunt's friend was a friend of the founder, and she asked if I could enter,"*** she said.



Antonio Tinelli was a financial advisor until 2001, when he entered SanPa as a cocaine addict. He worked in animal husbandry, then in communications; until September, 2018, he served as President of the San Patrignano community. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

Kyra started taking pills on weekends as a child for fun, and the habit escalated, especially since her parents were rarely present. She'd been a debutante and interned at a famous fashion house; her Instagram feed prior to San Patrignano reveals someone who was a rich, partying, hot mess. ***"I had no morals when I arrived here,"*** she said. ***"I didn't know what a relationship was. I had to learn to listen to people. San Patrignano has transformed me."***

Despite her upbringing, with housekeepers and nannies, Kyra doesn't see the labour of stitching wallets as drudgery. ***"I'm passionate about fashion, and studied it, but I never thought I could use my hands to create something,"*** she said. ***"Instead of going into fashion as a business, now I want to go into design. I've been able to learn about leather, which is complex."*** Kyra has also taken courses in the textile sector, adding to her education in the hands-on side of fashion, which she took for granted before. ***"I came from a very fast-paced lifestyle, and this work, learning a skill, and these people have saved my life."***

A RARE CRAFT, REVIVED

The most unusual craft workshop in San Patrignano's design lab produces hand-painted wallpaper, or *carta da pareti*. When I visited, two ragazzi spread a thin, gluey mixture on long rolls of paper, which then went into a kiln to be cured. When the paper came out, it was painted with one or more of three methods: stencils, silk-screen, or hand-painting with brushes. One of the guys in the workshop, a 36-year-old named Diego, paged through a sample book of wallpaper with geometric patterns, faux parquets, and marble inlay, damask, *chinoiserie*, and floral motifs that looked like they'd adorn the walls of palaces and Italian villas: in fact, they do, along with decorating yachts, luxury hotels, restaurants, and boutiques.



At SanPa meals, residents take turns being servers. Following the Italian custom, each meal has a *primi* (a pasta or soup course), followed by a *secondi* (the main dish). ***"It's considered disrespectful to the cooks and to the community not to eat everything on your plate,"*** says Lucia Rughi, SanPa's communications director. Not surprisingly, this sin is rarely committed. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*



Jonathan Tomasello, 30, used to sell drugs and spent some time in jail. ***"When my family didn't want me in the house, I thought I'd better think about something else."*** He's been in San Patrignano for two and half years. ***"Outside, no one tells you anything when you're wrong, no one cares,"*** he says. ***"Here you have to follow someone, and then you have to lead them and take the attention from yourself to someone else's well-being."*** Tomasello is thinking about opening a bakery when he leaves. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

Hand-painted wallpaper–a single panel starts at thousands of dollars and may take 100 hours to paint–is a rare craft these days. Imported to Europe from China in the 18th century, the art form became popular among Italy's aristocracy. The late Renzo Mongiardino, one of the country's best-known designers of commercial and residential interiors as well as film sets, was a master of using hand-painted wallpaper to create illusion—Moroccan tilework, drapery, frescoes, floral motifs. He designed homes for the uber-wealthy, as well as for directors including Franco Zeffirelli. Early in SanPa's history, he also brought his teaching skills to the community.

The difficulty with this wallpaper, since its colours are mixed and painted by hand, is achieving consistency over an entire wall. ***"You have to throw out a lot of pieces,"*** said Diego. ***"It may take a year to do one large job. You need patience."*** Diego says he loves working with wallpaper, but once he's out of San Patrignano, he isn't sure he'll find work in the field. ***"Hand-painted wallpaper is a very restricted art,"*** he said. ***"But I'll find something using these painting and design skills. It's become a passion."***

CAN SANPA WORK ANYWHERE ELSE?

San Patrignano has now spread to THREE (3) Satellite Centres, one (1) in London and TWO (2) in Italy, and it participates in world conferences on rehabilitation, partnering with other like-minded programs in Europe. Given that more than 72,000 people died of drug-related deaths in the U.S. last year, and more than 8,000 in Europe, many people have studied SanPa to determine if the model could work elsewhere. But it's not easy to replicate.

The closest relative to SanPa in the United States is Delancey Street, a San Francisco-based rehabilitation program for violent criminals and drug abusers that has a similar approach. Mimi Silbert, founder and long-time president of Delancey Street and a criminal justice expert, praised the Italian program, which she called a ***"sister organisation."*** Like SanPa, Delancey Street rejects traditional therapeutic approaches in favour of making the addict feel like an important participant in a community, and accountable to its members.

At Delancey Street, which has expanded from its San Francisco home to SIX (6) other Treatment Centres around the country, residents run a restaurant, a moving company, and make some furniture and crafts. **The cost of a Delancey Street residency, which typically runs for about FOUR (4) Years, is approximately $30,000 a year–close to the $48,000 cost of a San Patrignano residency**. However, like SanPa's directors, Silbert argues that this expense ultimately saves on public costs for repeat incarcerations, to say nothing of superficial prison rehabilitation programs that usually fail, imposing further costs on society. But Delancey Street's model is not widely replicated, either.

"The reason they don't end up replicating us is primarily because of money," says Silbert. ***"In Italy, they have a great donor. We don't, so we have a great struggle–but a willingness to struggle."*** She says most treatment programs fail because they are short-term, partly for reasons of money and insurance, and don't provide residents with the sense of support and family they need.

"Instead of taking people who have messed up their lives and treating them as these poor people who need our help, we search for their strengths and develop them," said Silbert. ***"Making crafts develops those strengths, lets them be creative, gives them something to be passionate about, and teaches them to rely on each other in order to work together. In the process they discover their own self-reliance,"*** she said. But few programs have the resources or patience to try such an approach.



And at one of Italy's prisons: Rehabilitation through wine-making. Why not?

"Right now, we're living in a world where everyone wants things cured in FIVE (5) minutes, shoot everybody up with drugs so we don't have to worry about whether we can change their lives," she said. ***"We're living in a time when people are terrified to do long, hard things. Change takes a long time, but it's worth it."***

Another factor that makes SanPa difficult to replicate is its very Italian-ness; it grew in a country where the history and value of craft is woven into the fabric of society. One Australian team visiting SanPa concluded, ***"San Patrignano is un-replicable in its entirety, due to its history, its scale, its location, and the Italian culture in which it is situated."***

Lucia Rughi, SanPa's communications director, is married to one of founder Muccioli's sons, Giacomo, who has become a veterinarian. ***"Our philosophy,"*** she says, ***"is the education of bello."*** Within that philosophy, the process of understanding and working toward beauty is the only means to combat the ugliest expression of self-loathing: addiction.

PASCAS VILLAGE
Sanctuary Paradise





Local Farmers engaged in permaculture

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download page, scroll a long way down to Corporate Alliances and click on to open:

Pascas Village Sanctuary Paradise.pdf

The Healing Power of "Bello" – Beautiful – is to be mirrored within every Sanctuary Paradise Village with accommodation being available for those from all walks of life – veterans, homeless, troubling adolescents, domestic violence victims, any and all who ultimately are to benefit from Feeling Healing. The population of women, men and children to be no more than 1,000.

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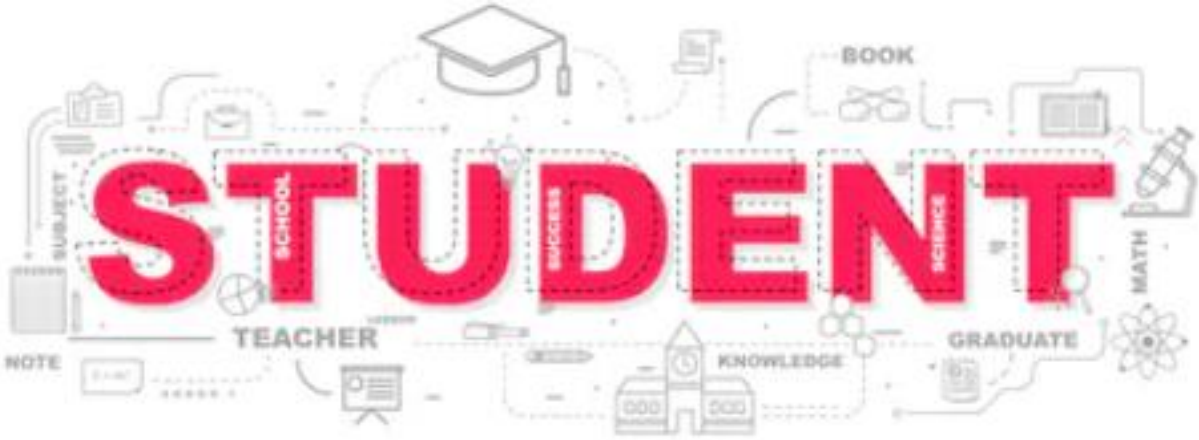
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SUCCESS
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MATH
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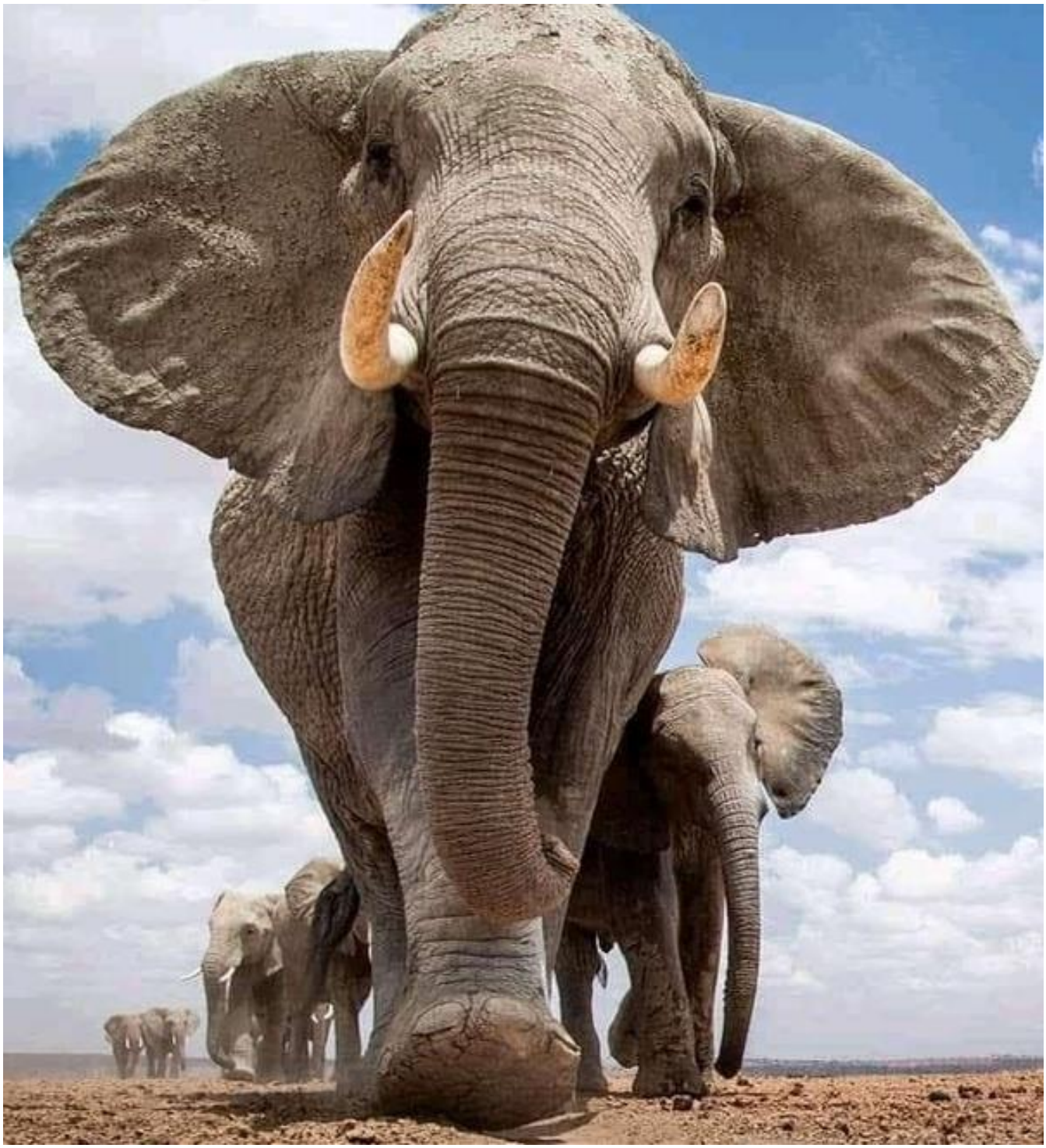

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HEREWECOME



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

"THE" profession is: TEACHING



to:

+

Learn through play
Independently explore subject
Research with fellow students
Explore topics you enjoy
Engage in what you are passionate about
Ask — and keep asking
Question every aspect
Commonsense is not common
Assumptions are mostly in error
Embrace what you may be feeling
We have been retarded and restrained
We are to be our true self
We are to express all our feelings
We are self contained — all is within
By doing is how we learn
Tutoring others is a great self teacher
Our capabilities are infinite



while you



Healed potential



Insightful Genius

Brilliance!

DYNAMIC

vibrant

Philosophy of global changes

Age of a new way

Soul healing

Put **C**hildren first

Awareness so that people can improve their lives

Spirit creating alternative solutions

Team Ukraine



perceived truth MoC 980 – relative truth potential MoC 1,480