



Burundi

GENERAL INFORMATION

Burundi is a country with an approximate area of 28 thousand square kilometers (UNO, 2008). The population is 8,518,862 and the sex ratio (men per hundred women) is 96 (UNO, 2009). The proportion of the population under the age of 18 years is 45% and the proportion above age 60 is 3% (UNO, 2009). The literacy rate is 77% for men and 75% for women (UN Statistics, 2008). The life expectancy at birth is 47 years for males and 50 years for females (UNO, 2005-2010). The healthy life expectancy at birth is 42 years for males and 50 years for females (UNPD, 2010). The country is in the low income group (based on 2010 World Bank criteria). The total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product is 13.12% and the per capita government expenditure on health (PPP int. \$) is \$3.0 (WHO, 2006). Suicide rate information is not available. In Burundi, neuropsychiatric disorders are estimated to contribute to 4.9% of the global burden of disease (WHO, 2008).

GOVERNANCE

An officially approved mental health policy does not exist. However, mental health is specifically mentioned in the general health policy.

A mental health plan exists and was approved, or most recently revised, in 2010. The mental health plan components include:

- Timelines for the implementation of the mental health plan.
- Integration of mental health services into primary care.

Dedicated mental health legislation does not exist. However, legal provisions concerning mental health are covered in other laws (e.g. welfare, disability, general health legislation etc.).

FINANCING

Mental health expenditures by the government health department/ministry are 0.34% of the total health budget. Mental hospital expenditures are not available.

MENTAL HEALTH CARE DELIVERY

Primary Care

Prescription regulations authorize primary health care doctors to prescribe and/or to continue prescription of psychotherapeutic medicines but with restrictions. Similarly, the department of health authorizes primary health care nurses to prescribe and/or to continue prescription of psychotherapeutic medicines but with restrictions. Official policy also enables primary health care nurses to independently diagnose and treat mental disorders within the primary care system.

The majority of primary health care doctors and nurses have received official in-service training on mental health within the last five years. Officially approved manuals on the management and treatment of mental disorders are not available in the majority of primary health care clinics. Official referral procedures for referring persons from primary care to secondary/tertiary care exist. It is not known whether referral procedures for referring persons from secondary/tertiary to primary care exist.

Data collected in 2011

UN = information unavailable, NA = item not applicable

Mental Health Services

Availability of mental health facilities

	Total number of facilities/beds	Rate per 100,000 Population	Number of facilities/beds reserved for children and adolescents only	Rate per 100,000 population
Mental health outpatient facilities	3	0.04	UN	UN
Day treatment facilities	3	0.04	UN	UN
Psychiatric beds in general hospitals	UN	UN	UN	UN
Community residential facilities	1	0.01	UN	UN
Beds/places in community residential facilities	UN	UN	UN	UN
Mental hospitals	1	0.01	UN	UN
Beds in mental hospitals	65	0.76	UN	UN

Access to care

	Rates per 100,000 population)	Females (%)	Under age 18 (%)
Persons treated in mental health outpatient facilities	UN	UN	UN
Persons treated in mental health day treatment facilities	UN	UN	UN
Admissions to psychiatric beds in general hospitals	UN	UN	UN
Persons staying in community residential facilities at the end of the year	UN	UN	UN
Admissions to mental hospitals	UN	UN	UN

Long term care in mental hospitals (% of persons staying):

Less than 1 year	UN
More than 1 and less than 5 years	UN
More than 5 years	UN

Data collected in 2011

UN = information unavailable, NA = item not applicable

HUMAN RESOURCES

Workforce and training

	Health professionals working in the mental health sector Rate per 100,000	Training of health professions in educational institutions Rate per 100,000
Psychiatrists	0.01	0.01
Medical doctors, not specialized in psychiatry	0.2	0.2
Nurses	0.02	0.6
Psychologists	0.01	0.09
Social workers	UN	0.23
Occupational therapists	0.01	0.01
Other health workers	UN	NA

Informal human resources (Family and User Associations)

	User	Family
Present in the country?	Yes	No
Number of members	UN	NA
Participation in the formulation/implementation of policy/plan/legislation?	never or rarely	NA

MEDICINES

Expenditures for medicines for mental and behavioral disorders at country level

Type of Medicines	Expenditures at country level per year and per 100,000 population (in USD)
All the psychotherapeutic medicines ¹	UN
Medicines used for bipolar disorders ²	UN
Medicines for psychotic disorders ³	UN
Medicines used for general anxiety ⁴	UN
Medicines used for mood disorders ⁵	UN

¹ N03AG01, N05A, N05B, N05C, N06A

² N03AG01, N05A, N05B, N05C, N06A

³ N05A (excluding N05AN)

⁴ N05B & N05C

⁵ N06A

Data collected in 2011

UN = information unavailable, NA = item not applicable

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

	Data on number of people/ activities are collected and reported	Data on age and gender are collected and reported	Data on patient's diagnosis are collected and reported
Persons with mental disorders treated in primary health care	Yes	Yes	Yes
Interventions (psychopharmacological and psychosocial) delivered in primary health care for people with mental disorders	No	No	No
Persons treated in mental health outpatient facilities	Yes	Yes	Yes
Contacts in mental health outpatient facilities	No	No	No
Persons treated in mental health day treatment facilities	No	No	No
Admissions in general hospitals with psychiatric beds	No	No	No
Admissions in mental hospitals	No	No	No
Days spent in mental hospitals	No	No	No
Admissions in community residential facilities	No	No	No

Data collected in 2011

UN = information unavailable, NA = item not applicable