

Burundi

2004



*ENGLISH AND FRENCH DOCUMENT
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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Burundi

2004



ENGLISH VERSION

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Cover photo from Mr. Massimo Dall' Argine, taken from Gatumba, Bujumbura Rural Province
Year taken: 2001

In Tribute

*In 2003 many United Nations, International Organisation, and
Non-Governmental Organisation
staff members died while helping people in several countries struck by crisis.*

Scores more were attacked and injured.

*Aid agency staff members were abducted.
Some continue to be held against their will.*

*In recognition of our colleagues' commitment to humanitarian action
and pledging to continue the work we began together
We dedicate this year's appeals to them.*

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COUNTRY PROFILE: basic facts and economy

Capital	Bujumbura		
Size	27,834 Km ²		
Population (Growth)	6,847,009 (Population Growth 2.38%) 2001 Estimate		
Head of State	Mr Domitien Ndayizeye		
Currency	Burundi Franc 1072.40 francs = US\$1 (http://www.oanda.com)		
Official Languages	Kirundi, French (Swahili along Lake Tanganyika and in Bujumbura)		
Main Religious Groups	Catholic 62%, Protestant 5%, Indigenous Beliefs 32%, Muslim 1%		
Main Ethnic Groups	Hutu 85%, Tutsi 14%, Twa 1% (estimates)		
Administrative Divisions	16 provinces and the Capital (Bujumbura): Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karuzi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Makamba, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro, Ngozi, Rutana, Ruyigi.		
Independence	1 July 1962 (from UN Trusteeship under Belgian administration)		
Agriculture Products	Coffee, cotton, tea, corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bananas, manioc, beef, milk, sugar		
Industry Products	Blankets, shoes, soap, cloth		
Natural Resources	Nickel, uranium, rare earth oxides, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum, vanadium		
GNP per capita	US\$ 145 (1998)	External Debt	US\$ 1.12 billion (1999)
GDP (2001 estimate)	US\$ 662.4 million (2001 est.)	GDP real growth rate	12.2% (2002 est.)

HUMANITARIAN PROFILE: HEALTH

Feeding Centres	250 (225 SFC, 25 TFC) (UNICEF, July 2002)	Feeding Centre Beneficiaries	9,480 (SFC), 1,711 (TFC), (UNICEF, May 2003)
Food Aid Beneficiaries	400,000 monthly average (WFP, June 2003)	Poverty Incidence	70% (40% in 1994)
Under-5 Mortality Rate	190/1,000 live births	Life Expectancy at Birth	40.4 years (UNDP 2003)
Total Fertility Rate	6.16 children / woman	Maternal Mortality Rate	800-300/ 100,000 live births (UNICEF 2003)
HIV Infection Rate Urban/ semi-rural/Rural	9.4% / 10.5% / 2.5% (CNLS 2002)	Vaccination Rates (EPISTAT-MSP, 2003)	BCG 113% DTC 95% Polio 89 % Measles 67%

HUMANITARIAN PROFILE: EDUCATION

Illiteracy rate	49.2% (UNDP-DHD 2003)
School Net Registration Rate	51% (2002-2003) (UNICEF 2003)

HUMANITARIAN PROFILE: Refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

Burundian Refugees	789,000 (319,000 assisted refugees, 170,000 Burundians living in settlements and 300,000 scattered in Tanzania) August 2003		
IDPs in Sites	281,628 in 230 sites	Refugees in Burundi	38,901 (June 2003)

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The goal of the 2004 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Burundi (CAP) is to provide life-sustaining humanitarian assistance to the Burundian people, support the Arusha peace and reconciliation process, and prepare for Burundi's eventual rebuilding and recovery.

In the CAP for 2003, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) observed that 11 of the country's 17 provinces were ready for, and indeed in desperate need, of rehabilitation and development. However, as the year unfolded, every province has been subjected to fighting, looting or armed banditry, with the exception of just one province (Kirundo, in northern Burundi).

The Human Development Index (HDI), which measures the progress of nations on key social and economic indicators, ranked Burundi among the lowest placed nations (171 out of 175 nations)¹. The low ranking illustrates the decade-long decline that Burundi experienced throughout the 1990's. The cumulative impact of the 10-year-long ethnic/regional civil war is alarming:

- Between 250,000 - 300,000 people, mostly civilians, have been killed since 1993;
- Life expectancy has plummeted from 53.8 years in 1992 to 40.9 in 2001;
- There is just one (1) physician for every 100,000 people;
- Infant Mortality Rate for under-five-year-olds has nearly doubled from 100/1,000 in 1993, to 190/1,000 in 2001;
- A clear majority – 58.4% of the population – live under the poverty threshold;
- A massive 69% of the population are under-nourished.

Their destitution is compounded by the trauma of forced displacement and the violence that they witness or are themselves subjected to. Burundians have suffered one of the highest proportions of displacement of any African nation. Some 281,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) continue to live in 230 sites scattered around the country. An estimated 100,000 people flee their homes monthly, frequently at a moment's notice, as fighting erupts and plunges their communities into terror. An additional 789,000 Burundians continue to reside in Tanzanian refugee camps, or dispersed among villages and communities, many since the early 1970s. The displaced, returnees, orphans, children and female-headed households, and the Batwa minority (1%), are among the most vulnerable groups within Burundi society.

While political progress has been made, notably through the brokering of a ceasefire with three out of the four rebel groups, the unfortunate reality is that the humanitarian situation deteriorated in 2003. In this context, it is essential that donors continue to support initiatives that both fund emergency humanitarian responses, and also invest in long-term social and economic stability, recovery, peace and reconciliation.

The participatory strategic planning process through the CAP has resulted in the identification of four priority areas; however, it must be emphasised that they are mutually inter-dependent. These are: a) Food Security; b) Protection; c) Access to basic services; and, d) Emergency response. These areas have been defined in order to enhance the coherence of specific actions and ensure a broader, more measurable and sustainable impact in the overall humanitarian response.

To address the humanitarian needs of Burundians in 2004 the United Nations and its partners are appealing for **US\$ 71,545,567**.

¹ published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in July 2003

Table I: Summary of Requirements – By Appealing Organisation and By Sector

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Burundi 2004**

Summary of Requirements
By Appealing Organisation
as of 05 November 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
CORDAID	2,795,000
CRS	835,999
FAO	6,854,000
FAO/CCIJD/JJB	90,800
HI B	130,885
HI/ANS	200,000
IRC	254,200
OCHA	1,802,470
OHCHR	2,208,906
Solidarités	707,826
UNDP	14,700,000
UNDP/UNSECOORD	1,064,379
UNESCO	3,337,384
UNFPA	1,715,770
UNFPA/UNAIDS/HI/ANS	1,640,000
UNHCR	6,720,331
UNICEF	20,165,026
UNIFEM	390,000
UNSECOORD	150,000
WFP	1,247,630
WHO	4,534,961
Grand Total	71,545,567

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Burundi 2004**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector
as of 5 November 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original requirements
AGRICULTURE	11,952,626
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,061,067
EDUCATION	7,403,748
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	3,021,056
HEALTH	26,327,527
MINE ACTION	397,685
MULTI-SECTOR	6,720,331
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	5,832,326
SECURITY	1,075,000
WATER AND SANITATION	5,754,201
Grand Total	71,545,567

2. YEAR IN REVIEW

Changes in the Humanitarian Situation

- Worsening insecurity nationwide posed significant operational constraints, and dangers, for personnel working with the United Nations, their implementing partners and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs).
- Acts of abduction, banditry, robbery, looting and assassination of local administration officials rose markedly in 2003. The deteriorated environment resulted in the evacuation and/or downscaling of numerous international NGOs for varying durations. Between 14-25 July, the United Nations declared the capital, Bujumbura, Security Phase IV, requiring the relocation (outside Burundi) of all international staff not directly concerned with emergency or humanitarian relief operation or security.
- Intensification of the conflict, particularly in Bujumbura City, Bujumbura Rural, Gitega and Ruyigi, and general instability in Bururi, Cibitoke, Kayanza, Makamba, Murumvya and Ngozi provinces, significantly impeded access to large numbers of civilians in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. Elements of the Burundian military perpetrated an ever-growing number of human rights violations.
- Attacks by the CNDD-FDD/Nkurunziza (*Conseil National pour la défense de la démocratie / Forces pour la défense de la démocratie*), in Kayanza, Gitega, Bururi, Ruyigi, Makamba, Ruyigi and Bubanza provinces increased in 2003 (notably in a simultaneous attack launched mid-April on the capital Bujumbura, plus Makamba, Gitega and Ruyigi provinces).
- Attacks by Palipehutu-FNL/Rwasa (*Front National de Libération*) also intensified (notably in a seven-day-long assault on the capital, Bujumbura, in July). The Palipehutu-FNL remains active in the northern and southern districts of Bujumbura Mairie - particularly in Kinama, Kamenge, Cibitoke, Buterere and Kanyosha districts and including the neighbouring communes in Bujumbura Rural.

2.1 Lessons Learned in 2003

In order to improve the quality of the United Nations (UN) humanitarian response, agencies have regularly analysed the progress achieved against the priorities identified in the 2003 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) organised year-round coordination meetings at a central and provincial level (including UN agencies, government representatives, NGOs and donors):

- A forum of major humanitarian actors (UN agencies, NGOs and Donors), commonly called the *Contact Group*, chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator and co-chaired by the OCHA Head of Office, met on a weekly basis to assess the humanitarian situation, discuss concrete actions and monitor the impact of interventions. Issues raised and further discussions held during these meetings led to the creation of *ad hoc* working groups, which critically helped reducing gaps and duplications (e.g. response to the massive displacement in and around the capital in early July). It also facilitated the identification of common strategies to overcome various impediments to humanitarian actions (e.g. lack of access to beneficiaries in Ruyigi province, delays in importation of medicines).
- At provincial level, at least four and in some provinces up to twelve Focal Point meetings (led by the provincial governor and NGOs/UN agencies working in each province) met to analyse humanitarian needs and discuss common responses.
- In Bujumbura Rural, daily coordination meetings were held to ensure rapid and coordinated responses to emergencies in this chronically war-affected province.

- The OCHA-Burundi Information Unit compiled weekly and monthly public reports about the humanitarian situation and disseminated them through the office web site (www.ochaburundi.org) and direct mail to the various involved Ministries.

Through these fora and provincial meetings, important lessons were learned. Many of these lessons are already being addressed at operational level, while others have been used to develop a realistic and pragmatic framework for 2004. The Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) workshop, held in June 2003, identified improvements in the contents and presentation of the Appeal, and the definition of humanitarian goals and action in Burundi.

Lessons learned are at contextual, structural and functional levels.

- Despite the progress in the Burundian and regional peace processes, the risk of attacks by warring parties remains high. This instability significantly hinders efforts for national reconciliation, economic reform and humanitarian assistance.
- The marked increase in reported violations of human rights has underlined the need for a reinforcement of human rights principles and compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in order to strengthen the protection of vulnerable groups through the implementation of provincial protection plans, judicial reforms, and better coordination and consultation among stakeholders.
- The deterioration in the humanitarian situation in areas where agencies do not have access has underlined the need for the Government to reopen these areas as soon as possible, thereby allowing timely humanitarian access.
- The high morbidity and mortality rates, particularly among women, children, the elderly and displaced, has underlined the need for additional support to the social sectors, namely basic service programmes in health, education, housing and the environment.
- Food insecurity or food aid dependency among displaced populations confirms the need for an integrated strategy to promote agricultural production, including redistribution of available lands and mechanisms for assessing and monitoring food production.
- The agencies of the United Nations System and the humanitarian community as a whole, in close collaboration with the new government institutions, need to be more involved with planning for reintegration activities of displaced people and returnees.
- The low capacity of national NGOs has confirmed the need for a coherent and concrete strategy aimed at promoting direct field experience and building capacities.

To address these challenges the United Nations together with the humanitarian community redoubled their efforts so that the 2004 Consolidated Appeal clearly articulates a better definition of objectives, strategies and activities, with accordingly coherent project proposals.

Financial overview

- The Consolidated Appeal 2003 for Burundi (launched November 2002) reflected a requirement of US\$ 69,702,266 to implement the proposed humanitarian and rehabilitation programmes. During the first semester of 2003, growing CNDD-FDD operations in East and Central Burundi triggered more massive temporary displacement of populations – particularly in Ruyigi, Gitega, Muramvya and Bubanza provinces. As a result, increasing needs led the amount to be revised upwards in May 2003 to **US\$ 71,550,103**. Combined contributions, pledges and carry-over stand at **US\$ 21,263,348 (29.7%)**, leaving a **shortfall in 2003 of US\$ 50,286,755**. The majority of agencies have remained reliant upon alternative funding mechanisms, drawing on carry-over funds and reallocating core funding.

- In the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 2004, the UN agencies in Burundi and their implementing partners seek **US\$ 71,545,567**.
- Donor funding has plummeted in Burundi since 1992, from a peak of US\$ 300 million. The 1997 CA attracted just one third of the funds requested, the vast majority of which was in the form of food aid. In 1998 donors again contributed one-third of requirements, giving just US\$ 32.6 million, more than half of which covered only the most essential food needs. In 1999 a meagre 37% of funding needs were met, slumping to just 21.8% for the 2000 Appeal, although recovering slightly in 2001 to 45% or US\$ 50,098,943. Even in light of the limited support received by the CAs generally, the poor donor response, both inside and outside the Appeal process in Burundi, is startling as the impact is ultimately humanitarian.

3. THE HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

During 2003, the United Nations witnessed deterioration in the security, and hence humanitarian conditions, **under which we and our partners work and most Burundians live**.

In the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal (CA) for 2003 (published in November 2002), the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) advised that 6 of the country's 17 provinces were subject to frequent conflict and high displacement, while the other 11 were ready for and indeed in desperate need of rehabilitation and development. With the exception of just one province (Kirundo, in northern Burundi), during the course of 2003 every province has been subjected to sporadic fighting, looting and armed banditry.

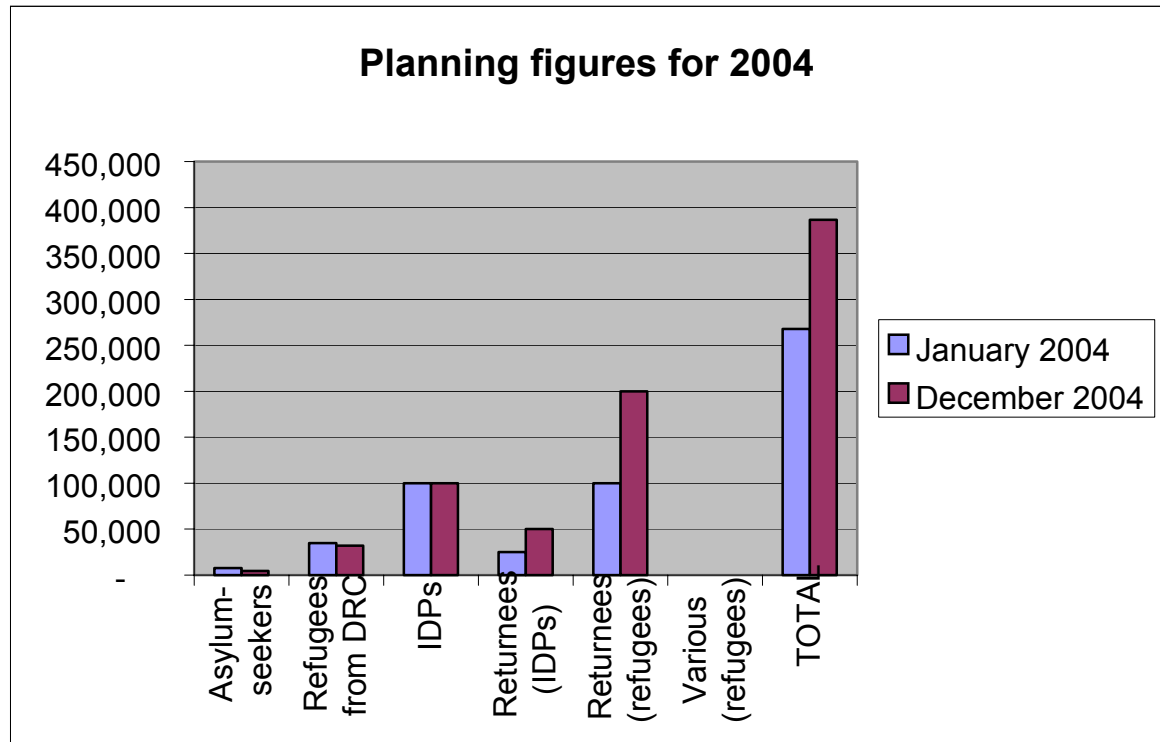
The latest United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index (HDI), published in July 2003, ranked Burundi among the lowest placed nations (171 out of 175 nations surveyed in 2001). The Index, which measures the progress of nations on key social and economic indicators, shows that Burundi experienced a decade long-decline throughout the 1990's. During the 1980s, only four countries experienced such a decline; 21 countries did so in the 1990s. Burundi's lamentable status as one of those 21 countries reflects the cumulative impact of deteriorating conditions and standard of living caused by civil war.

Whereas the country once boasted progress in social and economic terms up until 1992, since 1993 most gains have regressed to the levels endured 30 years ago. Life expectancy averaged 44 years in 1970, reached a peak of 53.8 in 1992 and relapsed to an average of 40.9 in 2001. From 1990 and 2002 the HDI reported just one physician for every 100,000 people. The Infant Mortality Rate for under-five-year-olds has nearly doubled from 100/1,000 in 1993, to 190/1,000 in 2001; 58.4% of the population are living under the poverty threshold; and 69% of the population are under-nourished.

Communities have lost much of their capacity to care for themselves. Looting by the rebels and uncontrolled elements of armed forces dispossesses whole communities of what few possessions they have, often stripping them of their self-sufficiency. Communities are often unaware of their own rights or the rights of the most vulnerable in their communities, including the displaced, returnees, orphans, children and female-headed households, and the Batwa minority. Their destitution has been compounded by the trauma caused by the violence that they have witnessed or have been victims of, coupled with repeated forced displacement.

Burundians suffer one of the highest proportions of displacement of any African country. Some 281,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) continue to live in 230 sites scattered around the countryside. An estimated 100,000 people flee their homes monthly, frequently at a moment's notice, as fighting erupts and plunges their communities into terror. And an additional 753,132 Burundians continue to reside in Tanzanian refugee camps, or dispersed in villages and communities, many since the early 1970s. Despite the absence of peace in many parts of the country, some Burundian refugees return spontaneously from Tanzania to the northern and central provinces. Since the security situation along the southeastern border remains precarious, humanitarian assistance has been limited due to the lack of access.

The hostilities have claimed between 250,000 and 300,000 lives, mostly civilians, since 1993.



3.1 Problem analysis

Historical

After centuries of functioning as a feudal kingdom, Burundi was colonised first by Germany in 1899 and then ruled by Belgium under a League of Nations mandate (1916-1962) until Burundi gained its independence. Failing to appreciate the traditional balance that existed among various groups of Burundians, those in power proceeded to distort it, favouring Tutsis over Hutus. The decades following independence were characterised by frequent changes in power among elites within the Tutsi ethnic group as well as recurrent violent uprisings, most dramatically in 1965, 1969, 1972, 1988 and 1993. The violence in 1972 was particularly severe, killing an estimated 250,000 people.

Recent

On October 21, 1993, the first ever democratically elected President, a Hutu, was assassinated, plunging the nation back into violence, massacres and reprisals.

On 28 August 2000, nineteen Burundian political parties signed the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi. The agreement did not include a ceasefire, although it contained four protocols that established a clear programme, including the creation of a transitional government, national assembly and senate, which were tasked with advancing the cause of reconciliation, democracy and reconstruction. Despite political progress since Arusha, notably the establishment of multi-party transitional institutions, the deployment of a South African-led African security presence, the signing of a ceasefire with the largest rebel group in December 2002, and the transfer of the presidency to a Hutu in May 2003, fighting continues unabated.

Positive developments since Arusha include:

28 October 2001	Deployment of the South African Protection Support Detachment
1 November 2001	Establishment of a National Transitional Government
November 2001	Relocation of the Implementation Monitoring Committee to Bujumbura
4 June 2002	Creation of a Transitional National Assembly
4 February 2002	Creation of a Transitional Senate
7 October 2002	Ceasefire agreements with two minor rebel groups
2 December 2002	Ceasefire and agreements with CNDD-FDD rebel group
25 January 2003	Memorandum with CNDD-FDD for the implementation of ceasefire agreement
17 February 2003	Deployment of 43 African Union Cease-fire Observers
30 April 2003	Creation of the African Union Mission in Burundi (AMIB)
30 April 2003	Absorption of the South Africa Protection Support Detachment into AMIB
1 May 2003	Handover of the Presidency to a Hutu
4 July 2003	Cantonment of the first group of rebels in Bubanza Province
August 2003	Ongoing negotiation for ceasefire adherence with the largest rebel group
8 October 2003	Agreement on power sharing and renewed ceasefire between the GoB and the CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza)

Overarching obstacles to peace

- Ethnic- and regional-based economic and social exclusion.
- The unequal distribution of power and wealth.
- The difficulty in dealing with regional states whose interests are enmeshed with the Burundian situation.

Specific obstacles to peace

- The persisting culture of impunity.
- Persistent attacks and acts of banditry committed against civilians, and increasingly against INGOs.
- The inability of authorities to provide adequate security and public services.
- The lack of income-generating opportunities for Burundians.
- The lack of donor disbursements to assist in the rebuilding of the nation.
- The absence of mandated peacekeepers in Burundi.
- The uncertainties of the political landscape after the Arusha Agreement (October 2004).

3.2 Human Rights and Humanitarian Principles

Killing of civilian populations is the most serious violation of every Burundian's right to live in safety and without fear. Rebels and the military increasingly targeted civilians, including women, children and elderly people, in armed attacks in 2003. Human rights violations are likely to undermine the entire peace process, fuel existing racial divides, and ignite sporadic if not widespread outbreaks of ethnic-based violence.

As a result of traditional inequalities and the violence caused by continuing conflict, there is little respect for the rights of women and girls. Emotional, physical and sexual violence are commonplace. Girls are often deprived of their right to an education and are disproportionately assigned to work as child labour. Sexual violence leads to increasing HIV/AIDS infection rates and forced pregnancies, stigmatising victims and their children.

While primary responsibility for the protection of civilians rests with the government, the existing legal and judicial mechanisms are not adequate to protect the rights of Burundians in accordance with international human rights and humanitarian law.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights - Burundi

The main objective of the UN Burundi Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is to empower local partners to take over the activities carried out by the office, including monitoring the human rights situation, strengthening the judiciary, assisting in the development of civil society, and reinforcing a human rights culture within the Burundi society. The Office in Burundi will focus on the implementation of the Arusha Reconciliation Agreement. In the field of monitoring, the office will help build the capacity of the Government's Commission for Human Rights, national institutions, and the networks of women leaders and human rights journalists. It will also support efforts to convert the Commission into a National Human Rights Commission according to the Paris Principles.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Burundi continues to facilitate coordination among all agencies to address the protection needs of vulnerable groups, particularly IDPs. A Permanent Framework for the dialogue on Displaced Persons (*Cadre Permanent de Concertation pour la Protection des Personnes Déplacées* CP/CPPD) was established in February 2001. The related Technical Monitoring Group (*Groupe Technique de Suivi*, or GTS) was established simultaneously. GTS meetings are conducted at the technical level, co-chaired by OCHA-Burundi. The GTS is able to ensure that decisions taken at the Framework level are acted upon. Ministerial participation at the weekly Technical Group level is commonplace. Both structures provide an important venue for information exchange and expertise.

United Nations Development Programme

UNDP's interventions aim to continue the harmonization of national legislation with international instruments; reinforcement of national structures of promotion, protection and observation of human rights; installation of an ombudsman envisaged within the framework of the Arusha Accords; and the rehabilitation and promotion of *Ubushingantahe* as a traditional institution of conflicts resolution and protection of rights, and an instrument of peaceful and free arbitration at community level.

United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF is using a rights-based approach in all of its programmes, with a particular focus on the rights of children and women. In these efforts, UNICEF implements an integrated approach in promoting and protecting the rights of children and women in crisis, based on recognition of the complex range of factors and the relationships between physical and emotional security, social and cognitive development, and health and nutritional status.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNHCR continues to provide protection and basic assistance to refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and other central African countries. Furthermore, the office ensures that the repatriation of Burundian refugees takes place in safety and dignity, and helps Burundian returnees to reintegrate into their home communities. The UNHCR facilitated also some peace awareness activities conducted towards women's groups and launched an exceptional programme bringing free legal assistance to refugees, displaced and residents. UNHCR devotes efforts to developing awareness of human rights and commitment among the participants. It also aims to promote further peace dialogue with an increased number of stakeholders.

3.3 Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis

The level of vulnerability among the general population in Burundi is one of the highest in the world. More than 17% of the entire population is displaced or refugees and at least 13% of all Burundians are dependent on external assistance to survive. The on-going civil war has destroyed the local economy and left social services in ruin. The increase in armed banditry and widespread looting of households in 2003 by rebels and elements of the Army has deepened the crisis for many civilian populations, particularly the displaced.

Displacement

The most vulnerable population in Burundi are the increasingly large numbers of families who are temporarily or recurrently displaced (up to an estimated 100,000 people every month). The condition of these people is often appalling, with many in severe hunger. Widows, separated children and persons with physical disabilities are highly vulnerable. Many are unable to reach safety and remain at constant risk of attack, forced recruitment and sexual violence.

Affected communities

Severe vulnerability exists among resident populations, particularly those who are host to displaced families. In several high-conflict areas, malnutrition rates among both displaced and resident communities have reached alarming levels, indicating that limited coping mechanisms are dangerously over-stretched or completely eroded. In other locations, food insecurity has increased as a result of intensified fighting, looting and destruction of crops, and dysfunctional markets.

Children

The condition of children in Burundi remains catastrophic. According to the UNDP Human Development Report the under-five mortality rate is one of the highest in the world, with one child dying every 10 minutes, corresponding to 144 per day. More than 74% of children who survive birth will not reach the age of 65. Sixteen percent of children are born with a low birth weight, 57% of children under five are stunted, and 45% of under-fives are severely underweight. Less than half of school-aged children attend school, and in rural areas just 35% attend school.

Women

With family and community structures under stress, gender-based violence is becoming widespread. Increased frequency of prostitution, forced marriages and rape have been reported. One-third of all households are now headed by women. As heads of households, women bear the burden of generating income as well as maintaining homes and caring for children. Women rely heavily on the informal market, where they hold the least qualified and lowest paid jobs.

HIV/AIDS

An estimated 40,000 Burundians died because of AIDS in 2001.² At the end of 2001 there were an estimated 240,000 HIV/AIDS orphans in Burundi. In addition, some 330,000 adults (or 8.3% of those aged between 15 and 49 years) and 55,000 children under 15 were living with HIV/AIDS. From 1985-87 to 1997, HIV sero-prevalence among antenatal women increased from 14.7% to 27.7% in the capital Bujumbura. Outside of Bujumbura, data (from six sites that have reported HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic patients) show that in 2000, median HIV prevalence among ANC attendees was 12.5% for the major urban area and 6.7% in five sentinel sites outside the major urban area. Thanks to a large mobilisation including the creation of a specific ministry in the transitional Government and the increased mobilisation of resources from all partners, some progress has been achieved in 2002 to mitigate the growth of HIV sero-prevalence. Yet, HIV/AIDS remains a priorities area of concern with an average 70% of hospital beds occupied by AIDS patients and a still increasing number of AIDS orphans throughout the country.

3.4 Planning Scenarios for 2004

The following scenarios, as with the common humanitarian action plan and its goals have been elaborated in an inclusive process of consultation with all humanitarian stakeholders, including representatives of the Burundian Government, the UNCT, donors, NGOs, the private sector, media, civil society and the beneficiaries themselves. Humanitarian agencies agree on the following three scenarios for 2004:

Most likely scenario - *status quo*

No ceasefire with the FNL. Negotiations between the Government and CNDD-FDD continue. Beginning of the quartering of ex-combatants. Serious political impasse upon the expiry of the Arusha Agreement in October 2004. Democratic elections are either held and denounced, or deferred until 2005. Intensification of fighting. Social tensions (strikes). Limited disbursement of international aid. Increase of corruption. Slight improvement in agricultural production. Progressive

² UNAIDS, Report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, 2002

currency devaluation. Crime and looting. Limited humanitarian access. Increasing lack of health care access. Regional conflicts lead to negative consequences in Burundi.

Humanitarian consequences

- Short-term displacement of 120,000 civilians per month due to continued fighting.
- 60,000 refugees from Tanzania return by the end of the 2003.
- Increase incidence of epidemics (typhoid, malaria, meningitis).
- Property loss, including household, goods, cattle, food, and non-food items.
- Population affected by climatological risk (50,000 people).
- Lack of access to basic services for more than one million individuals (health, water, sanitation, education).
- Decreased food production as access to fields and harvests are diminished.
- Families separated (57% of the displaced are children).
- Human rights violations continue unabated.

Less likely, best case scenario - Accelerated improvement

A ceasefire agreement signed by all parties and groups involved in the current crisis. A smooth transition from the Arusha Agreement in October 2004 to a new constitution and democratic elections. A majority (an estimated 288,000) of the 390,000 refugees currently living in camps in Tanzania return to Burundi. This return would overwhelm local populations, and their already weakened coping mechanisms would break down. Health and education infrastructure would be unable to cope. Further internal strife is sparked because of disputes about land ownership. Disease, malnutrition and the need for basic shelter dominate humanitarian assistance, which struggles to cope with current funding levels.

Less likely, worst case scenario - accelerated deterioration

A serious political incident leading to the collapse of the peace process and the end of the National Transitional Government. Mobilisation of numerous minority rebel groups. Widespread violence, political assassinations and human rights abuses. Infiltration of large numbers of foreign soldiers and armed militias from Rwanda, Tanzania and DRC, resulting in intensified warfare in all but one province. Security upgrading to Grade IV, requiring the evacuation of all non-essential humanitarian staff. An additional 500,000 IDPs and 120,000 fleeing to Tanzania. Freezing of international donor funds.

3.5 Roles and Responsibilities

Many of the agencies now operating in Burundi have been in the country for more than 20 years and have been able to maintain a presence throughout the conflict. As a result, the UN enjoys a certain level of respect and credibility among Burundians. Many international NGOs have also been present in almost every province for some time, and have been able to establish strong relationships with the communities in which they operate.

Under this Appeal, OCHA will continue to gather and analyse information on the humanitarian situation as well as facilitate and strengthen coordination efforts among partners:

- Sector committees, including the UN, NGOs, international organisations and governmental partners, meet on a regular basis to discuss common issues and identify needs and priorities;
- The system of provincial focal points, established by OCHA at the beginning of 1999, remains a key coordination mechanism in each of Burundi's 17 provinces.
- The Permanent Framework for the Protection of IDPs (CPPD) and its Technical Monitoring Group (GTS), created simultaneously in February 2001 as a joint initiative between the Government of Burundi and the humanitarian community represented by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, continues to provide the humanitarian community with an important forum to present and discuss IDP issues of concern for action by the authorities and the humanitarian community.
- The Humanitarian Coordinator continues to chair the weekly Contact Group meeting bringing together the humanitarian community to share information and pursue a coordinated humanitarian response.

United Nations

Within the UN system, the Humanitarian Coordinator will have responsibility for coordinating humanitarian issues and facilitating coordination with other partners. The Humanitarian Coordinator will be supported by OCHA. Where feasible, UN agencies will support capacity building within government ministries aimed at developing core competencies and establishing institutional structures and administrative procedures.

Non-Governmental Organisations

The role of the NGOs participating in the 2004 Consolidated Appeals Process will be to serve as the main implementers of humanitarian programmes. NGOs will play a central role in monitoring by providing accurate and timely information on humanitarian conditions. NGOs will engage in critical dialogue with humanitarian partners, particularly the UN, and help to develop appropriate policies by upholding and advocating for humanitarian principles and standards. NGOs will provide strong support to civil society and help to ensure that beneficiaries are included in the planning and implementation of humanitarian assistance programmes. International NGOs will work in partnership with UN agencies and the local authorities, participate in coordination forums, and help to build capacities within communities and local institutions.

4. COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

4.1 Overall Goal

Based on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and human rights, the humanitarian community in Burundi has established the following overall goal for 2004:

Improve assistance to and protection of victims of conflict, particularly the most vulnerable populations (women, children, IDPs, dispersed persons, refugees and returnees).

All actions will be undertaken to promote human rights and build the capacities/ competencies of communities and institutions. The humanitarian response will be implemented in close coordination with the national and local authorities, national and international NGOs, other humanitarian stakeholders, donors and the civil society in Burundi.

To better contribute to the capacity of communities and institutions to respond to emergencies, in 2004 stakeholders commit to **four objectives**, each applying to one of the priority domains for response:

1. **Food security:** Meet food and nutritional requirements based on assessed needs of people affected by the ongoing conflict, and support their ability to resume activities with dignity;
2. **Protection:** Improve protection of civilians, particularly IDPs and returnees;
3. **Social Services:** Provide access to quality social services for the most vulnerable and marginalised;
4. **Emergency:** Deliver a timely, appropriate and efficient response to acute emergencies.

For each of the objectives, specific goals were developed by domain. The level of vulnerability of the affected populations remains the pre-eminent criterion for prioritising humanitarian activities across Burundi.

4.2 Strategic Monitoring

Members of the UNCT and their partners will monitor progress and refine objectives and indicators for the identified goals on a regular basis. OCHA-Burundi will be responsible for collecting and analysing information supported by Focal Point agencies responsible for the coordination of the four domains. Each Focal Point will implement a mechanism for monitoring and revising the goals in each domain.

OCHA will continue to distribute available information, including financial data, to partners, donors, UN agencies and the UN Secretariat. OCHA will also update a database on humanitarian

activities, in order to reinforce the analysis and follow-up capacities of the humanitarian response. OCHA-Geneva will assume core responsibility for the financial tracking of projects, based on reports from receiving agencies and donors. In collaboration with the UNCT, OCHA will undertake a mid-year evaluation, including a financial review, in May/June 2004.

In the event of a significant change in the situation in the country before May 2004, reviews and revisions to the programme will be conducted earlier.

On the basis of progress achieved and evolution of the humanitarian context, the UNCT will adjust the CHAP as necessary, while initiating planning for the 2005 Appeal in July of 2004.

Overview of key indicators

The following indicators³ have been selected for each domain, in order to have a more synthetic overview on the meeting of objectives for the overall CAP:

DOMAIN / GOAL	SECTOR / SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS (TYPE: <u>OUTPUT</u>, <u>IMPACT</u>, <u>PROCESS</u>)	SOURCES / REMARKS
Emergency Response / <i>Ensure an efficient response to acute humanitarian emergencies</i>	General (all sectors) / <i>Develop emergency response capacities and mechanisms</i>	# beneficiaries assisted with food and non-food items (O)	UNICEF
	<i>Strengthen early warning system for rapid response</i>	# packages stored in decentralised positions / central warehouse (O)	Expressed for # persons x weeks
		# admissions in nutritional services (O) Prices on local markets (e.g. green banana)	FAO & crop evaluation / family surveys
		Time (in # of days) between declaration of emergency and response*	OCHA
	Health <i>Efficient response to epidemics</i>	# beneficiaries with successful treatment against main epidemics (meningitis, cholera, malaria) (O)	UNICEF - WHO
	Water and Sanitation <i>Ensure access to drinking water and sanitation for displaced populations</i>	# beneficiaries with access to drinking water and sanitation after displacement (O)	UNICEF Min 10 litres, check also SPHERE standards
	Nutrition <i>Strengthen national capacities to cope with severe malnutrition</i>	# beneficiaries successfully treated in SFCs and TFCs (O)	UNICEF

³ Chosen to be the most relevant to show preferably impact in each domain.

* To be discussed

BURUNDI

DOMAIN / GOAL	SECTOR / SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS (TYPE: OUTPUT, IMPACT, PROCESS)	SOURCES / REMARKS
Social Services <i>Ensure access to quality basic social services</i>	Education <i>Ensure access to quality education for most affected</i>	Access to school for destitute children (I)	UNICEF / UNESCO
	Habitat <i>Ensure access to decent housing for war affected</i>	# houses built (# beneficiaries) (O)	UNICEF
	Health <i>Reduce mortality and morbidity ensure improves access to quality health services for IDPs refugees and other vulnerable groups.</i>	# population with access to basic treatment package (I) Vaccination coverage for Di Te Polio BCG (I)	UNICEF / WHO
	WatSan <i>Reduction of mortality and morbidity due to water borne diseases</i>	# of affected people provided with potable water/basic sanitation (I)	UNICEF Indicate "normal" rates
	Nutrition <i>Enhance nutritional status of population and avoid nutritional crisis</i>	# children <5y and pregnant/lactating mothers having received supplementary micronutrients (O)	UNICEF / WHO
Protection <i>Improve protection of civilians against violence of armed conflict</i>	<i>Strengthen protection of civilian populations Fight against impunity</i>	Ratio of resolved cases vs. referred cases of violation (I) # of beneficiaries of legal support (I) and of follow-up monitoring	OHCHR
	<i>Reinforce actor's capacity (e.g. members of parliament, judicial and penal authorities)</i>	# of training activities for the different target groups (P) # beneficiaries of training	OHCHR Look at what the actors should be able to perform with the new knowledge
	<i>Reinforce national structures for the protection</i>	# trainers trained in IHL Network of female community leaders meets regularly (P)	OHCHR
	<i>Raise awareness amongst population exposed to violence to a culture of peace</i>	# radio + TV spots and programmes (O/I)	OHCHR + awareness campaigns, resp. their coverage if available
Food Security <i>To contribute to the survival and prospects for recovery of food-insecure populations in Burundi</i>	Food Security <i>Life-saving assistance Coverage of basic and nutritional needs</i>	Malnutrition rates (I) Uncovered nutritional deficits (I) Admission rates to SFC's and TFC's (O)	FAO, WFP
	Agriculture <i>Urgent agricultural assistance</i>	Unmet needs in seeds availability (I)	FAO, WFP

5. DOMAIN ANALYSIS

5.1 Food Security

To meet food and nutritional requirements of people affected by the ongoing conflict and support their ability to resume activities with dignity.

Ninety percent of Burundians are subsistence farmers. Before 1993 the population was nearly self-sufficient. During 2003⁴, the overall level of agricultural production⁵ reached 1,170,000 MTs in cereal equivalent, a decline compared to the pre-war period and corresponding to a food deficit estimated at 344,000 MTs of cereals. Anticipated commercial imports and food aid pledges amount to 90,000 MTs, leaving an uncovered deficit of 254,000 MTs. Meanwhile the population has grown six to seven million, leading to an 18% decrease in food availability per head in the last decade. Moreover, the composition of the production shows drastic changes, with an ever-shrinking contribution of pulses and cereals. The observed production increase mostly consists of root crops, which has led to a severe deterioration in the quality of the traditional diet. Coffee production in 2003-2004 has reached a historical low level, with a 78% drop in volume from the 2002-2003 season, depriving farmers of a vital source of income.

More than one in ten Burundians depend on external food assistance to survive. The WFP rapid assessments and Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CSFAM), each conducted in early June 2003, established that there are 965,000 vulnerable people (13.8% of the population) in need of food and urgent agricultural assistance for the 2003C and 2004A agricultural seasons. CSFAM reported that 595,000 of the 965,000 people face serious food insecurity for the same period.

Fighting in the provinces bordering Tanzania (mainly Ruyigi province), in Bujumbura Rural and Bubanza Province, as well as the high level of insecurity prevailing in the central and northern provinces (Gitega, Muramvya, Ngozi and Kayanza) has aggravated the situation. The rural population is more than ever affected by repetitive displacements and has to endure repeated lootings of their basic means of production (seeds, livestock, tools) leading to a shrinkage of area under cultivation and reluctance to produce grain stocks. Such insecurity leaves at least 100,000 households with impaired access to their land and paralysed production. Instability has hampered farmers' attempts to capitalise on improving climatic conditions during the season 2003B (February 2003 sowing), after lower than average harvests in 2003 A (October 2002 sowing) due to prevailing drought conditions. The impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, with an estimated prevalence of 11% among adults, also undermines food security: it compromises household coping strategies as well as the communities' absorptive care capacity, affects the strength of household labour forces, and causes increased nutritional and health-care requirements.

Despite a slight stabilisation of admissions at nutritional facilities (around 1,700 in TFCs and 9,600 in SFCs for April-June, down from 3,200 and 13,600 beneficiaries at the end of year 2002), nutritional status remains precarious and fragile with persistent pockets of malnutrition in areas of insecurity – Bujumbura Rural, Ruyigi, and Bubanza. According to UNICEF, factors such as high prevalence of chronic malnutrition (56.8% among under-five children), which affects resistance to disease and capacity to work, persistent food deficit, risk of infectious disease (malaria, meningitis, dysentery), and poverty are the most challenging for the improvement of the nutritional situation.

Since the beginning of 2002, 100,000 of the 400,000 Burundian refugees in Tanzania have returned home. If all of them come back in the medium-term, repatriates and IDPs would represent a caseload of almost 15% of the Burundian population.

The success of programmes for disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of armed groups in Burundi remains the cornerstone of stabilisation in the country. After a decade of civil unrest, the social reinsertion of former combatants is a prerequisite for durable peace and stability, which in turn is a determinant of food security. In that context, food assistance to support the reintegration of ex-combatants and their dependants, including child soldiers, is required.

⁴ Year 2003 = cropping season 2002C, 2003A & 2003B

⁵ Crop assessments for seasons 2003A and 2003B, Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, January and July 2003

Goal

The main goal for food aid is to contribute to the survival and recovery prospects of food-insecure populations in Burundi. This implies supporting a rapid recovery of basic production capacities for the rural population directly or indirectly affected by the ongoing conflict or natural hazards, thereby maintaining or restoring the food security basis in order to minimise the need for food aid.

Strategy

A rapid-reaction capacity aimed at safeguarding or restoring means of crop production should be favoured. The distribution of inputs should be linked to the rehabilitation of conventional mechanisms of production at community level, such as good quality seed multiplication schemes or innovative agriculture training in order to lay the basis for reviving the agriculture sector. Food aid to save lives and preserve food security and assets will be provided for food insecure households in vulnerable areas through targeting based on regular vulnerability and needs assessments. Geographic prioritisation will be based on food security status, while household targeting will rely on vulnerability indicators (socio-economic and demographic). Recovery activities aim to restore and rebuild assets through implementation of food-for-work (FFW) activities and, where appropriate, school feeding for primary school children.

Special consideration will be given to farmers facing severe vulnerability, such as child-headed households, widows with children, isolated aged people, resettling young farmers, rural families temporally displaced, the Batwa ethnic group which has difficulty accessing land, and people affected or infected by HIV/AIDS.

The strategy will favour a consensual approach, based on a close collaboration between the Transitional authorities of Burundi, the UN Agencies (especially FAO and WFP), and national and international NGOs involved in food security operations. Urgent agricultural assistance plans will be elaborated within the Agriculture Coordination Committee (CCA) aimed at strengthening synergies as well as ensuring equity of distributions. Such a strategy will be reinforced by the consolidation of the information exchange mechanism implemented since 2002 through the early warning system and food security surveillance mechanism led by FAO.

Specific Objectives

- Food Security
- Life-saving assistance
- Coverage of basic and nutritional needs

Agriculture

- Urgent agricultural assistance

Beneficiaries

Total caseload for **food assistance** is **609,000 people** (estimated monthly average).

1. The total caseload for life-saving assistance is 324,500 people per month.
2. The total monthly caseload for recovery and reintegration assistance is approximately 284,500 people comprising: 68,800 food-insecure farmers who will receive seed protection rations; 51,750 persons participating in food-for-work programmes in the regions with relative stability (northern provinces); 35,000 persons infected or affected by HIV/AIDS (people living with HIV/AIDS, HIV/AIDS-Orphan-headed households, HIV/AIDS street children) benefiting from food assistance through social centres; 48,900 pupils enrolled in school feeding programmes; 69,560 people benefiting from Food-For-Training (FFT); and 10,000 ex-combatants.

On the basis of assessments made by the FAO Emergency Coordination Unit in collaboration with partner NGOs and the Government, needs for emergency agriculture assistance will remain high in 2004, up to 830,000 people: 280,000 IDPs (including peri-urban areas), 100,000 temporary IDPs, 100,000 returnees from Tanzania since 2002, 350,000 chronically vulnerable people especially child- and widow-headed households, isolated aged people, resettling young households, the Batwa ethnic minority and people affected by chronic diseases including people infected/affected by HIV/AIDS.

Altogether, urgent **agricultural assistance** should be delivered to 210,000 households for the cropping seasons 2004 B and 2005 A, plus 40,000 households during the low-land cropping season (2004 C), amounting to an annual forecast of **approximately 460,000 households to be assisted during the year 2004**. Some households will receive assistance from both FAO and WFP. Part of this assistance will be delivered indirectly through seed rehabilitation operations and capacity building operations.

5.2 Protection

Improve the protection of civilians affected by the violence of the armed conflict, particularly IDPs and returnees.

The human rights situation in Burundi was volatile in 2003.

- General insecurity throughout 2003 severely impeded the capacity of all human rights and humanitarian actors to deliver assistance. Monitoring and reporting on human rights were hampered or curtailed. Despite the signing of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in 2000, violations of human rights and humanitarian law committed by Government forces and the rebel factions continue unabated.⁶ Indeed, while a great deal of progress has been made at a political level, it has not yet translated into significant improvement on the ground.
- Massacres of civilians, assassination of administrative authorities and human rights violations, attacks, looting, plundering, destruction of social infrastructures, large-scale internal displacement of people, arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, and other cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment are reported daily in Burundi, especially in areas where fighting erupts. Sexual violence against women has become an issue of grave concern.
- Burundian refugees who return home from Tanzania, and Congolese (DRC) refugees who seek asylum in Burundi, are two groups who frequently require protection to ensure their rights are both known and upheld.
- Burundi's prisons and detention centres are badly overcrowded with 8,000 people awaiting trial; many have been detained, often without sufficient legal grounds and in appalling conditions. The use of torture and other forms of cruel and inhumane punishment in the arrest process and lengthy pre-trial detention are still reported. These gross human rights violations are rarely investigated or condemned by the Government.⁷
- Prolonged military operations frequently hamper access to vast parts of the country, often restricting the work of NGOs/INGOs and the UN.

Strategy

There are several relevant human rights treaties and conventions that Burundi has not yet ratified. For the 2004 CAP, three additional instruments can be cited: the second optional protocol to the International Treaty for Children Rights, the Additional Protocol to the Convention for the Rights of the Child, and the Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination towards Women. Furthermore, it is worth noting that even ratified texts are not all integrated into national law and this aspect will also be a priority for CAP partners.

The human rights and humanitarian community (relevant INGOs and UN agencies) will develop strategies to address the root causes and effects of movements of refugees and other displaced people; the strengthening of emergency preparedness and response mechanisms; the provision of effective protection and assistance (bearing in mind the special needs of women and children); and the achievement of durable solutions, primarily through the preferred solution of dignified and safe voluntary repatriation and reinsertion.

Specific objectives

- Strengthen protection of civilian populations;
- Fight against impunity;

⁶ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Annual Appeal 2003, p. 79.

⁷ Ibid.

- Reinforce capacity of key actors (e.g. members of parliament, judicial and penal authorities);
- Reinforce national structures for protection;
- Promote a culture of peace among populations exposed to violence

Eight activities have been identified in order to achieve the objectives:

- Establish an information exchange forum among protection partners;
- Liaise and advocate to government authorities and other actors;
- Promote the ratification of international instruments related to the protection of civilians and their integration into national legislation;
- Monitor the human rights situation;
- Provide legal and psychological assistance to victims of violence;
- Provide technical training and capacity-building for local organisations working for the protection of civilians;
- Disseminate information on human rights and international humanitarian law (IHL), as well as messages of peace, tolerance and reconciliation; and,
- Support initiatives and mechanisms promoting these values.

Beneficiaries

Displaced victims of the armed conflict, the displaced according to the definition of the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, returnees/refugees, incarcerated population, women, children, child soldiers, civilian victims of violence and human rights violations, witnesses of conflict-related violence.

The Protection domain has defined the following **indicators**:

1. Establishment of a protection forum;
2. Reduction of violence and human rights violations;
3. Initiation of protection activities for beneficiaries, and
4. The establishment of a climate conducive to national reconciliation.

Evaluation will be done through field visits, survey questionnaires, interviews and documentation.

5.3 Access to Basic Services

Ensure access to basic social services to the population most affected by the conflict, in particular those among the population that are marginalised.

Ten years of civil war have caused the gradual erosion of public infrastructure and services in Burundi, with many structures damaged, looted, or destroyed. In addition, essential staff in these services have been killed, abandoned their posts out of fear, become refugees, or even joined one of the groups involved in the conflict. In addition, the government's lack of investment in basic services has led to many public infrastructures falling into a state of disrepair.

As a consequence of this situation, only half of the population presently has access to drinking water; education attendance levels are dangerously low with just over half of boys and less than half of girls attending primary school; life expectancy with HIV/AIDS is now dropped to 39 years; and 237,000 children are HIV/AIDS orphans. Hundreds of thousands of uneducated youth are now subject to potentially lifelong economic and social exclusion.

School infrastructures have been destroyed and teachers have been killed or have fled the country, hampering efforts to place children in school. Education is not only a fundamental right for each child, but a necessary link to normalcy for children whose lives have been shattered by the conflict. In many cases, education is protecting girls and women from abuse, and schools are seen as a safe haven. Girls' education suffers from poverty, as girls are often kept home when parents are unable to pay the fees for schooling. Fifty percent of school-aged children are not enrolled in school.

Scattered across 220 IDP sites around the country, some 280,000 people, the majority of them women and children, live in temporary homes, in some cases for nearly 10 years. The location of these sites (sometimes on hilltops or low in the marshes) and the often extremely cramped

conditions within them mean that they are especially vulnerable to fire, flooding and epidemics. Many of the sites do not have access to the most basic of services and infrastructure – including the provision of clean water. Outbreaks of diarrhoeal disease epidemics are frequent.

Effective basic services can help stop emergency situations occurring:

- Primary health care and mother-child health care system is an essential component in detecting and treating epidemic diseases present in Burundi such as cholera, malaria and meningitis;
- Safe drinking water and sanitation;
- More children in school through material distribution/classroom reconstruction;
- Train parents and community members in IDP sites on new approaches to integrated childhood development so that they are able to take their responsibility;
- Promote capacity building among youth;
- Housing;
- The provision of skills, tools and assistance to farmers for the management of their land can help reduce the impact of climatic change and diseases, thus helping to reduce food insecurity and the risk of malnutrition.

Specific objectives

Education

- Increase children's school enrolment through distribution of materials and reconstruction of classrooms.
- Train parents and community members in IDP sites on new approaches to integrated childhood development so that they are able to take their responsibility.
- Promote capacity building among youth.

Habitation

- Ensure access to decent housing for the war-affected.

Health

- Reduce mortality and ensure access to basic health care through the provision of essential medication, vaccination and maternal health care.
- Reduce mortality and malnutrition through nutritional screening in the communities, provision of micronutrients, and training of health staff.

Water and Sanitation

- Ensure clean water through rehabilitation and reconstruction of water supply systems, and provide hygiene and sanitation installations in schools accompanied by sensitisation activities.

Nutrition

- Enhance the nutritional status of the population and avoid nutritional crisis.

Beneficiaries

- Those affected by conflict, above all those who are particularly marginalised.

5.3.1 Mine Action

During the nine-year civil war, anti-personnel and anti-tank mines have become a regular part of the arsenal used by the various warring parties in many provinces, resulting in widespread contamination of the land. Today, this mine pollution poses a serious threat to civilians and combatants alike. The situation is further complicated by the use of booby traps (which technically fall under the definition of an anti-personnel mine, in that they are detonated by the victim himself/herself) and the existence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), such as grenades, shells, rockets, etc. All these hazards represent a direct threat to the civilian population, particularly children.

Since the beginning of the war, many people have been killed or injured by mines. With few exceptions, no real preventive action has been undertaken in the country. The Mine Action Programme for Burundi seeks to ensure that half of all at-risk communities in Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura Mairie, Bubanza, Makamba, Rutana, and Ruyigi have the capacity to manage mine-risk reduction within one year, and that a national structure for mine-risk education (MRE) is also operational within that timeframe; to motivate civil society within Burundi in support of implementation of the Mine Ban Convention provisions; to raise awareness among health workers in health centres and hospitals regarding the availability of survivor assistance; to respond to mobility needs of survivors; and to initiate socio-economic reintegration activities. Health structures located in the proximity of the most at-risk provinces will receive primary consideration, with the aim of achieving good geographical coverage.

Leadership in the planning, implementation, and coordination of the project will be ensured through the strengthening of the existing national structure for MRE within the Ministry of Interior, which is the designated ministry for mine-action activities.

Strategy

With the technical and financial support of UNICEF, the governmental MRE project has been in place since April 2003 and is meant to form an integral part of a global mine-action program for Burundi when such a program is formulated and operational. As for now, no national strategy has been defined regarding a global mine-action strategy in Burundi.

The MRE and victim/survivor strategy developed by the Mine Action Portfolio team is:

- Develop the capacity of the national structure in all the technical, operational, and institutional aspects of mine risk education;
- Support a steering committee to ensure that strategic and operational concerns of key actors in mine action sector are taken into account;
- Advocate for the respect of the principles and provisions of the Mine Ban Convention and of international mine action standards in all that relates to mine risk education and victim assistance;
- Adopt a communication strategy that is multi-faceted and is grounded in the Burundian context for creating behavioural change with regard to the risk of mines;
- Inform landmine victims on available treatments and existing possibilities for physiotherapy and prosthetic devices in specialised centres;
- Inform health workers on local capacities in physiotherapy and prostheses;
- Raise awareness of health workers on assistance available for landmine victims;
- Establish a network among different partners to improve the standard of assistance to landmine victims;
- Increase the production capacity in technical aid for mobility (wheelchairs and tricycles) with a view to better meeting the mobility requirements of landmines victims
- Establish a protected pilot project for landmine victims
- Improve the landmine victims' capacity to facilitate their social and economical reintegration

5.3.2 Emergency Preparedness and Response

Deliver timely, appropriate and efficient response to acute emergencies

The most immediate and direct impact of the conflict is constant population displacement. This displacement takes many forms, but always results in a situation that requires emergency assistance to be given to the population. Some areas, such as Bujumbura Rural, Ruyigi, Bubanza and Kayanza see such frequent population displacement that some sections of the population spend half of the year displaced.

Large swathes of people (often greater than 25,000 people at a time) can be displaced during the course of 24 hours with people, a majority of them women and children, fleeing their homes at a moment's notice taking with them what little they can carry. They flee to expected safe areas such as main towns or in close proximity of social structures (schools and churches). They arrive in

'host communities' with very few of their own assets (if they have any at all) and require basic life sustaining assistance – food, blankets, soap and jerry-cans. Even with such assistance, the population remains extremely vulnerable. Without access to their land – especially at key times such as planting and harvest – the vulnerability of the displaced population is compounded.

The nature of the displacement also results in the frequent separation of families, particularly children (there are over 14,000 separated children in Burundi). The often cramped and difficult conditions into which the population is displaced leaves them vulnerable to abuse. Violence – both physical and sexual – against populations who are displaced is a very real threat, particularly for girls and women.

When the time comes for the return of IDPs, homes are rarely left unscathed. Lifelong possessions and assets are looted, some homes burned and livestock stolen. Without immediate and urgent support with items such as plastic sheeting (to cover roofs) and cooking sets, people are unable to reconstruct their lives.

Many families can go through this cycle many times annually. Their needs are frequently more difficult to address due to the fact that people are often widely dispersed. Yet these people remain among the most vulnerable of Burundi's population and require special attention to ensure that their needs are not overlooked and are correctly dealt with. Children are particularly hard-hit in that they are forced to give up regular activities, such as school, which is highly traumatising and seriously affects their psychological well being.

Epidemics and Nutrition

HIV/AIDS, malaria, meningitis, cholera and other diarrhoeal disease, amongst others, have all reached epidemic proportions in Burundi during the last 12 months. Successful control of them all remains an ongoing battle in a country still ravaged by conflict and with a health infrastructure seriously weakened by the civil war. Malaria is the main public health problem in Burundi because of its morbidity (45.67%) and mortality (53.02% for children under five). The first line treatment of malaria was chloroquine, with Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (Fansidar) as the second line. But over the past years, high resistance was observed for these drugs (chloroquine: 51.2% to 73.7% and Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine: 8.9% to 49.1%). Thus national health authorities have adopted a new treatment protocol composed of Amodiaquine plus Artesunate for the first line.

The implementation of the new treatment protocol is in progress: the launching of the new protocol is currently planned for November 2003. The follow-up and monitoring of the implementation will be supported with technical assistance provided by implementing partners.

The nutrition situation in Burundi remains precarious and acute malnutrition is subject to seasonal change. Every year a decrease in the number of admissions in the selective feeding programmes is recorded between February-August and an increase from September-January. For example, admissions to the 212 Supplementary Feeding Centres increased from 7,612 in September 2002 to 13,615 in January 2003.

The under-five chronic malnutrition rate has increased from 48% in 1987 to 56.8% in 2000. The decline in the rate of exclusive breast-feeding from 89% in 1987 to 71% in 2000 shows the deterioration in childcare practices due to the conflict and lack of support. Even the general nutritional situation at the time of writing is still far from normal, with around 1,500 children in Therapeutic Feeding Centres, an additional 25,000 children in Supplementary Feeding Centres, and food aid being distributed to over 300,000 people each month.

Other emergencies

Although the above covers the main emergency interventions anticipated in 2004, there is always a risk of a number of other key 'emergencies'. Continued fighting in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) could lead to sharp increases in the number of refugees entering Burundi (over 36,000 already) along the border area between Bujumbura and Cibitoke. Conversely, in the south, improvements in the security situation could lead to a sizable repatriation of Burundian refugees presently in Tanzania (5,000 made their way back to Burundi each month in 2003). In both cases, an effective emergency response will be required to deal with the needs that such inflows would create.

Goal

To assure an efficient response to acute emergencies.

Strategy

An effective emergency response to the above problems necessitates **coordination and an efficient logistics and security system in place to deal with the needs.**

In the event of information being received of an emergency occurring, the information is initially verified for its credibility as much as possible. Upon verification, wherever possible, a UN inter-agency assessment team is organised by OCHA and sent immediately to the field. The prevailing security environment in Burundi is such that each movement outside of the capital requires careful planning. A dedicated security cell led by the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) therefore serves the needs of the UN personnel to ensure that their security is assured while in the field. The security cell also provides support and advice to NGO partners. It is supported in its work by an UNSECOORD-led telecommunications unit and a WFP-managed twin-engine light aircraft that uses the numerous small runways around the country to deposit and collect agency and NGO staff to avoid use of the dangerous roads.

Management of an emergency requires not only a degree of coordination but also **an element of preparedness to ensure that timely action is taken.** In many provinces, decentralised WFP and UNICEF stocks of life-saving humanitarian assistance have been placed in the hands of key partners to manage. The result of this is that with a working contingency plan provinces themselves are able to manage the first stages of an emergency without the need for additional support from the central level.

Specific objectives

Contingency planning is regularly completed (every 6 months) at both a central level and at a decentralised level, with key provinces having a full contingency plan developed (including Makamba, Bururi and Gitega provinces). Others are in the process of completion (Cankuzo and Ruyigi provinces) while planning is well advanced in Bubanza Province.

The fighting in Bujumbura in July underlined the need for an effective contingency plan for the capital itself and the surrounding area. This work is presently underway under the guidance of UNOCHA with the direct support of UNICEF and the participation of other agencies and the government.

General (all sectors)

- Develop emergency response capacities and mechanisms.
- Strengthen early warning system for rapid response.

Health

- Efficient response to epidemics.

Water-Sanitation

- Ensure access to drinking water and sanitation for displaced populations.

Nutrition

- Strengthen national capacities to cope with severe malnutrition.

Beneficiaries

The population directly affected by the emergency with special attention being paid to children and women and to those with any special needs. The results of any possible emergency are a significant number of additional people expected to require humanitarian assistance:

- Up to 120,000 people a month could be displaced at least temporarily;
- An average of 8,000 returnees per month are expected to return from Tanzania;
- More than 300,000 people will continue to live in food insecurity, and;
- 40,000 additional Congolese refugees into Burundi are expected.

BURUNDI

Humanitarian Coordination Technical Group

SECTOR	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	NUTRITION	HEALTH	WATER AND SANITATION	NON-FOOD ITEMS	EDUCATION	PROTECTION	MULTISECTOR
Lead Agency	FAO-WFP	UNICEF	WHO	UNICEF	UNICEF	UNICEF-UNESCO	OHCHR	UNDP
Partner/GoB	Min.Agriculture	MoH/LMTC	MoH	Min.DCA	MRRR	MoE	MRRR	MRRR
Partners (not exhaustive list)	AAA ACF ACORD ARP CARE Int. CARITAS CICR Concern Belg Cooper. CRS ECHO FAO GVC HCR IMC IRC MSF-B/CH/F OCHA OFDA Solidarités UNICEF AHP Christian Aid CISV Coped Dapadu GTZ IS GVC NRC Oxfam Q UNICEF UNDP VISPE WV Tearfund	ACF AHP Caritas Concern ECHO GVC IMC MSF OCHA Solidarités WFP WHO	ACF Africare AHP HI/ANS Caritas CRS Concern ECHO UNFPA GVC IMC JRS CORDAID MSF NRC OCHA UNICEF WV	AAB ACORD AHP ARP CARE CICR CISV CRS CRS Dapadu ECHO GVC IRC ECHO GVC IRC JRS NRC OCHA Oxfam Q Solidarités Tearfund	CARE Caritas Christian Aid Concern CRB CRS ECHO HCR GVC IRC MSF NRC MRRR OCHA Solidarités UNICEF WV	CNR Concern ECHO FNUAP HCR OCHA OCHDHB Oxfam Q UNICEF WFP	UNESCO UNHCR UNICEF UNIFEM AAB, TPO Africare, CA ARM,ARP CARE Int. CECI, CRS DAPADU HRLG, IBS JRS, SFCG LI, BTHRS CJK ABPH, RFP SJM AJVPCP ASB, CAP CNEB, VAB ASCB, IAP CAFOB, FP CAPD, JRH CRID, FENACU JAMAA MIPAREC XAVERI	Concern CRS ECHO FAO JRS OCHA OHCDHB OMS Oxfam Q UNICEF UNESCO WFP World Bank UNHCR
Periodicity of meetings	1 month Ad hoc	15 Days/1 month	15 days	3 months	1 month	1 month	1 month	1 month
Meetings Day réunions	2 nd Friday (CFA) Ad hoc (CCA)	Last Thursday	1 st and 3 rd Wednesday	Tuesday	1 st Friday		1 st and 3 rd Tuesday	Last Thursday
Time	10:00 am	3:00 pm	3:30 pm	9:00 am	09:00 am		4:00 pm	10:00 am
Location	WFP and FAO	LMTC/UNICEF	WHO	UNICEF	CRS	UNICEF	OHCHR	UNDP

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Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
CORDAID			
BDI-04/H15	HEALTH	Support to the health provinces (district) of Bubanza, Kayanza and Cankuzo (3 districts, 2 hospitals, 24 HC)	1,700,000
BDI-04/H16	HEALTH	Support to the health provinces (district) of Makamba and Bururi (2 districts, 1 hospital, 43 HC)	1,095,000
Sub total for CORDAID			2,795,000
CRS			
BDI-04/S/NF03	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Coordination and distribution of non-food items	835,999
Sub total for CRS			835,999
FAO			
BDI-04/A04	AGRICULTURE	Emergency agricultural assistance to vegetable production by crisis-affected farmers	573,000
BDI-04/A05	AGRICULTURE	Emergency assistance for the in-service training of rural cadres at the grassroots level	400,000
BDI-04/A01	AGRICULTURE	Emergency distribution of agricultural input to the population directly or indirectly affected by the conflict or other disasters	4,081,000
BDI-04/A03	AGRICULTURE	Reinforcement of the basic quality seeds for food crops production systems at rural communities level	1,200,000
BDI-04/A02	AGRICULTURE	Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural operations and to the food security early warning and control system (SAP-SSA)	600,000
Sub total for FAO			6,854,000
FAO/CCIJD/JJB			
BDI-04/A06	AGRICULTURE	Food support to the youth in distress by supporting the local intervention networks	90,800
Sub total for FAO/CCIJD/JJB			90,800

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
HI B			
BDI-04/MA02	MINE ACTION	Victim assistance in Burundi	130,885
Sub total for HI B			130,885
HI/ANS			
BDI-04/H12C	HEALTH	Emergency reproductive health support in the camps of IDPs and refugees	200,000
Sub total for HI/ANS			200,000
IRC			
BDI-04/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Construction of water wells with hand pumps in Kirundo	254,200
Sub total for IRC			254,200
OCHA			
BDI-04/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of humanitarian activities	1,383,106
BDI-04/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency Humanitarian Actions (EHA)	150,000
BDI-04/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Support to inter-agencies coordination activities in eastern Burundi	140,952
BDI-04/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of vulnerable populations, particularly IDPs	128,412
Sub total for OCHA			1,802,470

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
OHCHR			
BDI-04/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Dissemination of human rights and the humanitarian law in conflict areas	422,218
BDI-04/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protecting and monitoring the human rights of the most vulnerable conflict victims	694,851
BDI-04/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of the victims of serious human rights violations and fighting impunity	369,225
BDI-04/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Reinforcing the capacities of human rights protection actors	722,612
Sub total for OHCHR			2,208,906
Solidarités			
BDI-04/A08	AGRICULTURE	Emergency agricultural assistance to populations affected by a high rate of chronic malnutrition	284,650
BDI-04/A09	AGRICULTURE	Food security in Muramvya and Mwaro provinces	423,176
Sub total for Solidarités			707,826
UNDP			
BDI-04/A07	AGRICULTURE	Increase of the agricultural production and incomes	4,300,000
BDI-04/E07	EDUCATION	Social infrastructures and schools rehabilitations	2,500,000
BDI-04/S/NF01	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Rehabilitation or construction of houses for destitutes	1,300,000
BDI-04/H14	HEALTH	Rehabilitation of sanitary infrastructures	3,600,000
BDI-04/WS05	WATER AND SANITATION	Rehabilitation of hydraulic infrastructures	3,000,000
Sub total for UNDP			14,700,000

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNDP/UNSECOORD			
BDI-04/CSS04	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Non core-mandate United Nations telecom cell projects	139,379
BDI-04/S02	SECURITY	Convoy security of humanitarian and development staff in Burundi	460,000
BDI-04/S01	SECURITY	Security and telecommunication staff	465,000
Sub total for UNDP/UNSECOORD			1,064,379
UNESCO			
BDI-04/E04	EDUCATION	Assistance in school materials to Burundi affected children	1,142,545
BDI-04/E06	EDUCATION	Literacy for displaced and repatriated girls and women	786,000
BDI-04/E05	EDUCATION	Vocational training for young dropouts	463,839
BDI-04/P/HR/RL08	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Assistance to sensitisation and training of rural civil society in conflicts prevention and resolution, human rights and democracy	130,000
BDI-04/P/HR/RL09	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Press reporting in conflict areas	140,000
BDI-04/P/HR/RL10	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Sensitisation of wrecked populations (displaced and repatriates) to the culture of peace and reconciliation in Burundi	675,000
Sub total for UNESCO			3,337,384
UNFPA			
BDI-04/H12A	HEALTH	Emergency reproductive health in IDPs and refugees camps	665,770
BDI-04/H11	HEALTH	Support to women survivors of sexual violence	1,050,000
Sub total for UNFPA			1,715,770
UNFPA/UNAIDS/HI/ANS			
BDI-04/H13	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS prevention in IDPs /repatriate camps	1,640,000
Sub total for UNFPA/UNAIDS/HI/ANS			1,640,000
UNHCR			
BDI-04/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	International protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees and returnees	6,720,331
Sub total for UNHCR			6,720,331

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNICEF			
BDI-04/E02	EDUCATION	Emergency assistance to basic education for peace	1,590,909
BDI-04/E01	EDUCATION	Emergency training for most vulnerable adolescents	670,455
BDI-04/E03	EDUCATION	Special emergency assistance to young children (3-6 years) in IDP sites	250,000
BDI-04/S/NF02	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Emergency preparation and response in life saving non-food items	885,057
BDI-04/H18	HEALTH	A community and family approach to child nutrition	500,000
BDI-04/H01	HEALTH	Access to basic health services	704,545
BDI-04/H12B	HEALTH	Emergency reproductive health support in the camps of IDPs and refugees	823,864
BDI-04/H07B	HEALTH	Endemic and epidemic diseases control, emergency response	909,091
BDI-04/H03	HEALTH	Essential drugs	519,600
BDI-04/H02	HEALTH	Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI) and equipment	2,158,560
BDI-04/H04	HEALTH	Malaria treatment	2,386,364
BDI-04/H17	HEALTH	Malnutrition management	1,584,091
BDI-04/H06	HEALTH	Prevention of malaria	1,892,045
BDI-04/H05	HEALTH	Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS	363,636
BDI-04/MA01	MINE ACTION	Mine risk education in Burundi	266,800
BDI-04/P/HR/RL07	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Preparedness for, response to and prevention of physical, sexual and psychological violence against children at risk in emergency-prone provinces in Burundi	1,887,281
BDI-04/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Support to victims of sexual violence	272,727

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNICEF			
BDI-04/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Hygiene and sanitation in schools and in the host and/or return areas for displaced and repatriated persons	795,455
BDI-04/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of water supply systems	1,193,182
BDI-04/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Water supply, hygiene and sanitation in response to acute emergencies (massive population movements, epidemics, etc)	511,364
Sub total for UNICEF			20,165,026
UNIFEM			
BDI-04/P/HR/RL11	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of women's human rights in emergency situations	390,000
Sub total for UNIFEM			390,000
UNSECOORD			
BDI-04/S03	SECURITY	Field mission security reinforcement	150,000
Sub total for UNSECOORD			150,000
WFP			
BDI-04/CSS05	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Provision of aircraft services for humanitarian operations	1,247,630
Sub total for WFP			1,247,630
WHO			
BDI-04/H08	HEALTH	Access / use of an essential care package (ECP)	2,683,772
BDI-04/H09	HEALTH	Coordination in the health sector	304,610
BDI-04/H07A	HEALTH	Endemic and epidemic diseases control, emergency response	820,200
BDI-04/H10	HEALTH	Implementation of new antimalarial drug policy in Burundi: Follow up, monitoring and evaluation	726,379
Sub total for WHO			4,534,961
Grand Total:			71,545,567

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
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Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
AGRICULTURE			
BDI-04/A08	Solidarités	Emergency agricultural assistance to populations affected by a high rate of chronic malnutrition	284,650
BDI-04/A04	FAO	Emergency agricultural assistance to vegetable production by crisis-affected farmers	573,000
BDI-04/A05	FAO	Emergency assistance for the in-service training of rural cadres at the grassroots level	400,000
BDI-04/A01	FAO	Emergency distribution of agricultural input to the population directly or indirectly affected by the conflict or other disasters	4,081,000
BDI-04/A09	Solidarités	Food security in Muramvya and Mwaro provinces	423,176
BDI-04/A06	FAO/CCIJD/JJB	Food support to the youth in distress by supporting the local intervention networks	90,800
BDI-04/A07	UNDP	Increase of the agricultural production and incomes	4,300,000
BDI-04/A03	FAO	Reinforcement of the basic quality seeds for food crops production systems at rural communities level	1,200,000
BDI-04/A02	FAO	Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural operations and to the food security early warning and control system (SAP-SSA)	600,000
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			11,952,626
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
BDI-04/CSS01	OCHA	Coordination of humanitarian activities	1,383,106
BDI-04/CSS02	OCHA	Emergency Humanitarian Actions (EHA)	150,000
BDI-04/CSS04	UNDP/UNSECOORD	Non core-mandate United Nations telecom cell projects	139,379
BDI-04/CSS05	WFP	Provision of aircraft services for humanitarian operations	1,247,630
BDI-04/CSS03	OCHA	Support to inter-agencies coordination activities in eastern Burundi	140,952
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			3,061,067

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
EDUCATION			
BDI-04/E04	UNESCO	Assistance in school materials to Burundi affected children	1,142,545
BDI-04/E02	UNICEF	Emergency assistance to basic education for peace	1,590,909
BDI-04/E01	UNICEF	Emergency training for most vulnerable adolescents	670,455
BDI-04/E06	UNESCO	Literacy for displaced and repatriated girls and women	786,000
BDI-04/E07	UNDP	Social infrastructures and schools rehabilitations	2,500,000
BDI-04/E03	UNICEF	Special emergency assistance to young children (3-6 years) in IDP sites	250,000
BDI-04/E05	UNESCO	Vocational training for young dropouts	463,839
Sub total for EDUCATION			7,403,748
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			
BDI-04/S/NF03	CRS	Coordination and distribution of non-food items	835,999
BDI-04/S/NF02	UNICEF	Emergency preparation and response in life saving non-food items	885,057
BDI-04/S/NF01	UNDP	Rehabilitation or construction of houses for destitutes	1,300,000
Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			3,021,056

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
HEALTH			
BDI-04/H18	UNICEF	A community and family approach to child nutrition	500,000
BDI-04/H08	WHO	Access / use of an essential care package (ECP)	2,683,772
BDI-04/H01	UNICEF	Access to basic health services	704,545
BDI-04/H09	WHO	Coordination in the health sector	304,610
BDI-04/H12A	UNFPA	Emergency reproductive health in IDPs and refugees camps	665,770
BDI-04/H12B	UNICEF	Emergency reproductive health support in the camps of IDPs and refugees	823,864
BDI-04/H12C	HI/ANS	Emergency reproductive health support in the camps of IDPs and refugees	200,000
BDI-04/H07A	WHO	Endemic and epidemic diseases control, emergency response	820,200
BDI-04/H07B	UNICEF	Endemic and epidemic diseases control, emergency response	909,091
BDI-04/H03	UNICEF	Essential drugs	519,600
BDI-04/H02	UNICEF	Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI) and equipment	2,158,560
BDI-04/H13	UNFPA/UNAIDS/HI/ANS	HIV/AIDS prevention in IDPs /repatriate camps	1,640,000
BDI-04/H10	WHO	Implementation of new antimalarial drug policy in Burundi: Follow up, monitoring and evaluation	726,379
BDI-04/H04	UNICEF	Malaria treatment	2,386,364
BDI-04/H17	UNICEF	Malnutrition management	1,584,091
BDI-04/H06	UNICEF	Prevention of malaria	1,892,045
BDI-04/H05	UNICEF	Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS	363,636
BDI-04/H14	UNDP	Rehabilitation of sanitary infrastructures	3,600,000
BDI-04/H15	CORDAID	Support to the health provinces (district) of Bubanza, Kayanza and Cankuzo (3 districts, 2 hospitals, 24 HC)	1,700,000
BDI-04/H16	CORDAID	Support to the health provinces (district) of Makamba and Bururi (2 districts, 1 hospital, 43 HC)	1,095,000
BDI-04/H11	UNFPA	Support to women survivors of sexual violence	1,050,000
Sub total for HEALTH			26,327,527

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
MINE ACTION			
BDI-04/MA01	UNICEF	Mine risk education in Burundi	266,800
BDI-04/MA02	HI B	Victim assistance in Burundi	130,885
Sub total for MINE ACTION			397,685
MULTI-SECTOR			
BDI-04/MS01	UNHCR	International protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees and returnees	6,720,331
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			6,720,331
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
BDI-04/P/HR/RL08	UNESCO	Assistance to sensitisation and training of rural civil society in conflicts prevention and resolution, human rights and democracy	130,000
BDI-04/P/HR/RL04	OHCHR	Dissemination of human rights and the humanitarian law in conflict areas	422,218
BDI-04/P/HR/RL07	UNICEF	Preparedness for, response to and prevention of physical, sexual and psychological violence against children at risk in emergency-prone provinces in Burundi	1,887,281
BDI-04/P/HR/RL09	UNESCO	Press reporting in conflict areas	140,000
BDI-04/P/HR/RL02	OHCHR	Protecting and monitoring the human rights of the most vulnerable conflict victims	694,851
BDI-04/P/HR/RL05	OHCHR	Protection of the victims of serious human rights violations and fighting impunity	369,225
BDI-04/P/HR/RL01	OCHA	Protection of vulnerable populations, particularly IDPs	128,412
BDI-04/P/HR/RL11	UNIFEM	Protection of women's human rights in emergency situations	390,000
BDI-04/P/HR/RL03	OHCHR	Reinforcing the capacities of human rights protection actors	722,612
BDI-04/P/HR/RL10	UNESCO	Sensitisation of wrecked populations (displaced and repatriates) to the culture of peace and reconciliation in Burundi	675,000
BDI-04/P/HR/RL06	UNICEF	Support to victims of sexual violence	272,727
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			5,832,326

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
SECURITY			
BDI-04/S02	UNDP/UNSECOORD	Convoy security of humanitarian and development staff in Burundi	460,000
BDI-04/S03	UNSECOORD	Field mission security reinforcement	150,000
BDI-04/S01	UNDP/UNSECOORD	Security and telecommunication staff	465,000
Sub total for SECURITY			1,075,000
WATER AND SANITATION			
BDI-04/WS04	IRC	Construction of water wells with hand pumps in Kirundo	254,200
BDI-04/WS02	UNICEF	Hygiene and sanitation in schools and in the host and/or return areas for displaced and repatriated persons	795,455
BDI-04/WS01	UNICEF	Rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of water supply systems	1,193,182
BDI-04/WS05	UNDP	Rehabilitation of hydraulic infrastructures	3,000,000
BDI-04/WS03	UNICEF	Water supply, hygiene and sanitation in response to acute emergencies (massive population movements, epidemics, etc)	511,364
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			5,754,201
Grand Total			71,545,567

6. PROJECT SUMMARIES

In line with a commitment to ensure that the CA is an inclusive framework, all UN agencies, international organisations and NGOs who participate in coordination structures were invited to submit projects. Projects were selected on the basis of clear criteria including conformity to sectoral strategies and objectives and implementing capacity. Agencies were asked to summarise their projects and present a short description of planned budgets. Detailed project proposals with additional information are available upon request from each submitting organisation.

Reflecting the equal priority given to all selected projects, project summaries are grouped by sector.

GUIDELINES FOR PROJECTS

- Projects must be in accordance with the framework designed by the sectoral sub-group, including sector strategies and objectives.
- Projects must be feasible and project budgets should be logically linked to project activities.
- Demonstrate sufficient capacity to implement the project.
- Agencies must participate regularly in coordination structures.

All of the projects in the 2004 CA reflect the strategic and sectoral priorities that were agreed by humanitarian partners during extensive consultations. This year witnessed a renewed effort by all UN agencies and NGOs to work together to deliver an Appeal that builds upon last year's effort. The following is a short list of some of the main fora where the 2004 Appeal was collaboratively discussed and deliberated.

PREPARATION OF THE 2004 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

- Mid-Year Review, Burundi, April 2003.
- Contingency Plan of the Humanitarian Community of Burundi, May 2003
- Regional Contingency Plan for the Great Lakes Region, June 2003.
- CHAP Workshop, 18 June 2003.

COORDINATION & SUPPORT SERVICES

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project Title	Coordination of Humanitarian Activities
Project Code	BDI-04/CSS01
Theme	Emergency Response
Sectors	Coordination, Security and Support Services
Objective	Facilitate strategic and operational coordination of humanitarian assistance through information collection, analysis and advocacy on humanitarian principles
Targeted Beneficiaries	Humanitarian partners and vulnerable populations.
Implementing Partners	UN Agencies, NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,383,106

Summary

OCHA Burundi's project will strengthen coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the four humanitarian objectives described in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan.

OCHA will contribute to promote the protection of IDPs and identify sustainable solutions for vulnerable populations, particularly IDPs and returnees. At the field level, OCHA will establish a strategic liaison mechanism with the UN SRSG and his team (DPA and DPKO) to enhance consideration of International Humanitarian Law, with specific emphasis on the protection of war-affected victims at various political fora (ceasefire agreements, drafting of UN Security Council resolutions, ad-hoc working groups) and when discussions take place with the parties involved in the Burundian conflict. OCHA Burundi will act as a primary source of time-critical and reliable information, in order to support coordinated decision-making on relief, logistics, funding and contingency planning.

Finally, the team will also reinforce the analysis and follow-up capacities of the humanitarian response. On the basis of progress achieved in the implementation of the four CHAP objectives, and recognising an evolution of the humanitarian context, reviews and adjustments to the programme will be taken and coordinated by OCHA Burundi under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel costs	732,488
Operating costs	491,499
Programme support costs (13%)	159,119
Total	1,383,106

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project Title	Emergency Humanitarian Actions (EHA)
Project Code	BDI-04/CSS02
Theme	Emergency response
Sector	Coordination
Objectives	Enhance UN and humanitarian organisations rapid response capacity in emergencies, ensure effective coordination and management of humanitarian actions, improve and sustain humanitarian access and facilitate joint assessments.
Targeted Beneficiaries	IDPs, returnees and war affected populations in Burundi
Implementing Partners	Humanitarian organisations
Project Duration	January-December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 150,000

Summary

The Emergency Humanitarian Action (EHA) mechanism will be introduced in 2004 with the objective of enhancing the UN and NGOs rapid response capacity to humanitarian crises, provide the humanitarian community with appropriate tools to respond to arising emergencies and ensure timely delivery of assistance in the volatile humanitarian context of Burundi.

The EHA fund will facilitate quick response, facilitate joint assessments, improve information collection at country level and provide indispensable financial support (transport & logistical costs) for the deployment of humanitarian actors and rapid delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Taking into consideration the direct and efficient impact of EHA interventions and the collaborative decision-making mechanism, which includes heads of UN agencies, donors and their respective representatives at provincial level, the entire humanitarian community will benefit from the EHA mechanism as an exemplary coordination and rapid response tool.

It is worth noting that the EHA mechanism will be used as the last resort, when donors and other existing emergency mechanisms cannot respond to new crises.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Interdisciplinary UN/NGO assessment missions	72,750
Support to delivery of assistance	72,750
Total Project costs	145,500
3 % Programme support costs	4,500
TOTAL	150,000

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project Title	Support to Inter-Agency Coordination activities in eastern Burundi (Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Rutana and Makamba Provinces)
Project Code	BDI-04/CSS03
Sector	Coordination
Theme	Response to Emergencies
Objectives	Facilitate strategic and operational coordination of humanitarian assistance through information collection, analysis, and advocacy on humanitarian principles. Organise logistic and security support for UN agencies and NGOs.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Humanitarian partners and vulnerable populations.
Implementing Partners	OCHA, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and UNDP
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 140,952

Summary

OCHA Burundi coordinates and provides support to humanitarian response at the provincial level in the provinces of Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Rutana.

The Inter-Agency office with the support of OCHA Bujumbura team will continue to monitor developments and to collect information in the 4 Eastern Provinces (Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Rutana and Makamba). On a weekly and monthly basis, the office will collect and compile data on the numbers and status of internal displacements of population (IDPs, refugees to be, returnees), in the four provinces. It will facilitate the coordination of a daily security meeting, comprising local administration, military, NGOs and other interested actors

The office will undertake field missions to each province at least once a month or more if needed, to assess the humanitarian situation including the movement of populations. In cases of major humanitarian crisis, the office will facilitate the organisation of UN joint assessment missions, in close collaboration with local and provincial humanitarian partners (NGOs, authorities, and others).

In instances of major population displacement, the Ruyigi office will undertake an assessment mission of the IDPs assistance and protection needs. The office weekly mission reports will be shared with the various UN agencies to encourage a coordinated and prompt response.

OCHA will play the key role in managing the staff of this office located in Ruyigi town and will guarantee the facilitation of UN/NGO evaluation missions and coordination to respond to needs of vulnerable populations, primarily IDPs and returnees.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel Costs	56,500
Operating Costs	68,236
Programme support costs (13%)	16,216
Total	140,952

EDUCATION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Emergency training for most vulnerable adolescents
Project Code	BDI-04/E01
Theme	Access to Basic Services
Sector	Education
Objectives	Promote second-chance educational activities including life skills – HIV/AIDS prevention, peace education, etc. Support government and NGO efforts to promote access to literacy, and vocational training, for adolescents Provide quality basic teaching and learning materials for learners and trainers Support training of young community leaders in life skills including peace education initiatives well as strengthen their capacity and ability to plan and manage programmes in order to ensure youth confidence building and participation.
Targeted Beneficiaries	10,000 adolescents in sub-urban areas and Ruyigi, Makamba, Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura City provinces.
Implementing Partners	Ministries involved in Education, Skills Development, Vocational Training and Literacy, Youths and Sports, Interior and Public Safety, Peace Mobilisation, National Literacy Centre, BNEC, Local administrative and school authorities, NGOs, UNICEF and UN Agencies.
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 670,455

Summary

The majority of young people aged between 12 and 18 years do not attend school, and therefore do not acquire minimum basic learning and life skills. Yet they constitute a tremendous force for change in Burundian society. Risks such as HIV/AIDS and other STDs, early marriage, unwanted adolescent pregnancies and abortion, the use of tobacco and other drugs, exploitation and abuse (both within the family and outside), violence and accidents, poor nutrition, and lack of a basic education and economic opportunities have undermined adolescents' education, health and development. There are few available services in Burundi for adolescents, and most of them do not have the skills or opportunities to benefit from such services. The challenge for UNICEF in providing assistance to its partners in the education sector is to extend and strengthen life skills including peace education for adolescents. Vocational training targeting youths that have not gone through primary education through either on-the job or short term training as well as through regular training programmes is one of the main strategies to prevent these adolescents to join the conflict or engage themselves in risks. Special attention will need to be paid to adolescent education and participation with emphasis on the gender dimension. Focus will also be given to the problems facing adolescent girls in remaining in schools and other types of educational institutions.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Rehabilitation of 10 vocational centres in 4 provinces	60,000
Provision of training equipment, materials for 25 public/private vocational centres	75,000
Training of 300 youth trainers on gender and life skills, including vocational skills to enhance youth friendly and gender-sensitive activities for adolescents.	60,000
Training of non-formal education teachers and animators	40,000
Support to non-formal education for 8000 adolescents	100,000
Surveys, evaluations and studies	50,000
Sensitisation and participation activities	150,000
Direct programme support cost	55,000
Indirect programme support cost *	80,455
Total	670,455

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Emergency Assistance to Basic Education for Peace
Project Code	BDI-04/E02
Theme	Access to Basic Services
Sector	Education
Objectives	Primary school access for 150,000 destitute children through the provision of school materials, and 150 classrooms; Train 2,000 under-qualified primary school teachers; and 2,000 primary and secondary school teachers in life skills, with particular attention to HIV/AIDS, and peace education; Train 900 non-formal education teachers on peace education and provide them with materials; Prepare 300,000 youths (12-19 years) with life skills and preparation for constructive adult roles; Mobilisation campaigns on universal access to education, emphasis on female enrolment, and peace promotion.
Targeted Beneficiaries	400,000 children and youths of school age, with particular attention to those affected by the crisis.
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education, Ministry for Skills Development, Vocational Training and Literacy, National Bureau for Catholic Teaching, Local administrative and school authorities, NGO Community in collaboration with UNICEF and other UN Agencies.
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,590,909

Summary

To ensure that returnee and displaced children attend primary school, 150 temporary classrooms will be constructed or rehabilitated. Educational materials for 150,000 children will be procured. Up to 2,000 unqualified teachers will receive a 45-day training course. A monitoring mechanism will be put in place to ensure adequate supervision of newly trained teachers. Partners, in particular the Ministry of Education, will be supported to ensure a close monitoring of activities and to gather and process school data.

In high conflict regions, 1000 qualified teachers will be trained on gender and life skills, with a particular emphasis on HIV/AIDS, peace education and psychosocial support. UNICEF will support non-formal education programmes by training 2,900 teachers on life skills, and provision of materials. Peace education activities will be promoted through non-formal education activities focusing on adolescents.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Construction materials for 150 schools and repair of classrooms	300,000
Purchase education materials for 150,000 pupils	300,000
Training of 2,000 under-qualified teachers	250,000
Training of 1,000 qualified teachers on gender and life skills	200,000
Surveys, evaluations and studies	50,000
Training of 900 educators and facilitators in non-formal approaches	35,000
Mobilisation campaigns and materials	140,000
Direct programme support cost	125,000
Indirect programme support cost*	190,909
Total	1,590,909

* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Special Emergency Assistance to young children (3-6 years) in IDP sites
Project Code	BDI-04/E03
Theme	Access to Basic Services
Sector	Education
Objectives	Support integrated early childhood development of 5,000 young children in displacement sites, and; Train parents and community members in sites for the displaced in five provinces on new approaches to integrated early childhood development to ensure the survival, growth and social, emotional and cognitive development of 5,000 young children.
Targeted Beneficiaries	5,000 young children between the ages of 3 and 6 living with their parents in sites for the displaced.
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education, Ministry for Social Action and Women's Promotion, Ministry of Health, Ministry Responsible for Human Rights, Local administrative and school authorities, NGO Community in collaboration with UNICEF and other UN Agencies.
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 250,000

Summary

The continuing armed conflict in Burundi has caused the massive displacement of large populations within the country. These Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are mostly women and children. Many end up in camps for displaced people set up by local authorities and supported by NGOs and UN agencies. Most of these parents, already traumatised and deprived of all their possessions, lose all courage and energy to take care of their young children. Children are often left to fend for themselves, without any supervision, hungry, without shelter, or simply abandoned or ill-treated. This has led to an increase in the number of young abandoned children roaming the streets, and becoming street children in nearby towns and villages. These children range between the ages of 6 and 15 years, but can be as young as 3 years old. Hundred of thousands of children have been orphaned in Burundi due to the conflict or HIV/AIDS

Since 1999 UNICEF has supported the development and growth of day care community nurseries known as "*Garderies Communautaires*". With UNICEF support, these nurseries are currently working on developing a comprehensive and convergent programme to deliver nutrition, child and maternal health, water, sanitation, hygiene-related services and commodities, special treatment for trauma, as well as early learning programmes. The present project will continue to support these activities undertaken throughout the day-care nursery centres and will provide quality care and protection as a way of avoiding death, disease, stunted growth, trauma, malnutrition, while ensuring healthy growth, self-esteem, and the ability to learn. The project will be extended to new sites in 2003 and targets the most vulnerable, including orphans. Special attention will be put to the promotion of breast-feeding for newborns.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Support for special measures for Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD)	150,000
Training for parents in IECD Techniques	50,000
Direct programme support cost	20,000
Indirect programme support cost*	30,000
Total	250,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Assistance in school materials to war-affected destitute children
Project Code	BDI-04/E04
Theme	Access to Basic Services
Sector	Education
Objective	To ensure access to quality education for more disadvantaged groups.
Targeted Beneficiaries	40,000 destitute school children.
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior and Public,
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,142,545

Summary

The socio-political crisis that affects Burundi since 1993 has brought about hurtful consequences in schooling children. The schooling rate has decreased significantly because of the lack of teachers, the destruction of infrastructures and especially because parents have become so poor that they are unable to meet their children's school needs. Other children have lost their parents and been ousted from school. The Ministry of Education has recorded an important number of indigent children who may leave school if they are not assisted. The aim of the project is to ensure access to quality education for more disadvantaged groups in accordance with the objectives of Education For All agreed in the World Forum on Education at Dakar.

Thanks to the assistance supplied by Belgium, the project to assist destitute school children in Burundi with school materials has allowed more than ten thousand destitute children to enjoy their right to education during the 2001-2002 school year. The children who benefited from that assistance are from provinces of Bururi, Makamba, Kayanza, Ngozi, Muyinga, Kirundo, Karuzi, Bujumbura rural and Bujumbura mairie. For the 2003-2004 school year, Belgium has renewed its partnership with the Government of Burundi by providing assistance in school materials for an amount of 204,201 Euros and has promised to continue for the coming years. Those children are still at school and need assistance throughout their schooling. In addition to children assisted by the project, UNESCO plans to extend the assistance to an additional forty thousand (40,000) destitute children from all the provinces of the country. UNESCO in Bujumbura, in collaboration with the Government of Burundi, UN Agencies and local and international NGOs will implement the project.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Materials	490,510
Uniforms	313,096
School fees	78,270
Supervision and Monitoring	260,669
Total Budget	1,142,545

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Vocational training for young dropouts
Project Code	BDI-04/E05
Theme	Access to Basic Services
Sector	Education.
Objective	Ensure access to quality education for the most disadvantaged groups.
Targeted Beneficiaries	1,200 young dropouts
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Handicrafts, Crafts and Literacy for Adults, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior and Public Security, Association of Employers
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 463,839

Summary:

The crisis characterised by increasing poverty has forced many young people to abandon school after primary sixth without any preparation for their reinsertion in the socio-vocational life. These young people are unemployed and are vulnerable to exploitation. Several of them have taken up odd jobs without future prospects while others return home to the hills to work in fields. Because of the population growth, land plots keep decreasing and often provoke family conflicts. Others go to town hoping to find jobs. Within the framework of its mandate, UNESCO has made it possible for some youths to acquire a short-term but functional vocational training and has allowed the beneficiary youths to stay in their communities (*communes*) and especially to carry on income generating activities. Given the encouraging results from the project to date, Belgium donated to 320,217 Euros for vocational training of 875 youths from five provinces of Burundi. To respond to the many requests for this training from youths, UNESCO is planning to extend the present project to 1,200 dropout youths, including former combatants. The project will be realised in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and the Ministry of Vocational Training. The project will last twelve (12) months.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Workshops	47,146
Tools and equipment	80,046
Training materials (consumables)	129,630
Training at EBT (Host trainers)	55,976
Technical assistance (instructor incentives and consultants)	33,880
Transport and communication	22,095
Daily subsistence allowance (DSA) for field visits	7,364
Monitoring and evaluation	61,630
Project administration	11,920
Contingency	14,152
Total	463,839

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Literacy for displaced and repatriated girls and women
Project Code	BDI-04/E06
Theme	Access to Basic Services
Sector	Education
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To promote the decisive return of refugees;• To sensitise girls and women on the benefits of education and literacy• To provide a basis to girls and women which will allow them to be self – sufficient through organising income generating activities;• To develop strategies and actions to promote literacy for all.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Displaced and repatriated girls and women; Host populations; Local Administration; general population
Implementing Partners	Ministry for Reinsertion and Reinstallation of the affected people, National Service for Literacy; Local Administration; UNICEF
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 786,000

Summary

Literacy strengthens women's confidence in themselves and their ability to fulfil important objectives within their reach, by allowing them to take advantage of new economic opportunities which make them independent both economically and psychologically.

Girls and women constitute 52% of the Burundi population and are in general the least educated and the most marginalised compared with men. The crisis prevailing in Burundi since 1993 has particularly weakened them. A literacy programme for displaced and repatriated girls and women should be implemented, literacy being a passport for women's independence. Moreover, as the literacy programme is not an end in itself, it is necessary to organise post-literacy activities to ensure the newly literate obtain the necessary competencies in their daily life and avoid falling again into illiteracy. Thus, neo-literates will be invited to join in production groups. They will first be trained in management of income generating projects so as to fight against poverty. The project will address repatriated girls and women living in the provinces of Cibitoke, Bubanza, Karuzi, Rutana, and Makamba, in which the Ministry of Handicraft, Crafts and Literacy for Adults has already opened provincial offices and where the literacy rate is relatively weak compared with other provinces of Burundi.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Conception, elaboration and preparation of pedagogical equipment	100,000
Trainer's training	146,000
Training days for repatriated girls and women	320,000
Monitoring and evaluation activities	70,000
Being able to pay one's own expenses (income generating activities)	150,000
Total	786,000

Appealing Agency	UNDP: CAUP (Community Assistance Umbrella Programme)
Project Title	Social Infrastructures and schools rehabilitations
Project Code	BDI-04/E07
Theme	Access to basic services
Sector	Education
Objectives	Facilitating access to education for the most vulnerable groups, 63,000 school children have access to primary education in good conditions Provinces: Mwaro, Kirundo, Karuzi, Gitega and Muramvya
Targeted Beneficiaries	63,000 school children in rural areas and resettled returnees throughout the country
Implementing Partners	ADRA, APREDESSI, CEFOGE, CISV, CADI, OXFAM Q, IRC, ASSADEC, ARD
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 2,500,000

Summary

The project aims at improving education by rehabilitating primary schools and providing schools furniture including benches, blackboards, tables, etc. In addition, the project looks at different aspects such as locations to host schoolteachers or coaching for parent committees to maintain the infrastructure.

Karuzi, Kirundo and Musinga are provinces where literacy rate is low due to the lack of infrastructure. These provinces are also most affected by the influx of returnees. Increasing the construction of a larger number of primary schools, together with homes for teachers, seems to provide an accurate answer to the situation.

All intervention is multi-faceted and participatory at grass-root community level. Indeed, this streamlines our working procedures, from identification to final execution of the project. In addition to this, we lay special emphasis on the durability of the outcome of the projects. Raising awareness on gender balance, HIV/AIDS, human rights as well as hygiene and latrines maintenance will be initiated at the primary school level.

Main activities:

- To rehabilitate and provide equipment for primary schools (53).
- To construct homes for school teachers (9).
- To strengthen and organise training programmes for parent committees (53).

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Cost of personnel: Expatriates, Project Coordinators, Project Managers, Civil Engineers, various construction positions and administrative staff,...	500,000
Trainings capacity building in organisation of parent committees, special training programmes on corporal hygiene and maintenance of latrines	125,000
Equipments Vehicles, motorcycles, computers and office furniture	250,000
Management support Administrative and logistics set-ups	125,000
Business costs cost of the activities	1,500,000
Total	2,500,000

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Emergency distribution of agricultural input to the population directly or indirectly affected by the conflict or other disasters
Project Code	BDI-04/A01
Themes	Food security and Agriculture
Sector	Agriculture
Objectives	Provide the population affected by the conflict and natural disasters with agricultural inputs for the 2004 B, 2004 C and 2005 A agricultural seasons
Targeted Beneficiaries	460,000 vulnerable households including IDPs, returnees, women and HIV/AIDS affected people
Implementing Partners	FAO, WFP, HCR, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Requested Funds	US\$ 4,081,000

Summary

The crisis prevailing since 1993 has increased the number of people living with extreme vulnerability and with no access, through traditional means, to basic agricultural inputs such as seeds, agricultural tools and fertilisers.

The aim of the project is to ensure an easier access to seeds, tools and other agricultural inputs for the most needy population groups (in particular, internally displaced persons, returnees, children and women heads of households, the Batwa, HIV/AIDS affected persons, etc.), in order to guarantee them a minimum agricultural production as well as to reduce their reliance on food aid.

In order to achieve this objective, the beneficiary families who have access to land, even if limited access, will receive a kit of seeds (beans, maize, sorghum, soyabeans, sunflowers and vegetables) and basic agricultural tools for seasons 2004 B (February to June), 2004 C (June to October) and/or 2005 A (September to February 2004). Every household will get 10 to 15 kg of beans seeds and 10 to 20 g of vegetables seeds per agricultural season. In addition, in 2005 A, every family will get 5 kg of maize or 5 kg of sorghum and 5 kg of soybeans. Finally, every household will receive two hoes per year. Specific households in extreme vulnerable situation will receive a supplement of sunflowers seeds and sweet potato seedlings. The main activities will consist of: (i) beneficiaries identification according to criteria defined by the Agricultural Coordination Committee; (ii) purchasing of inputs on the local market; (iii) distribution of inputs in close cooperation with the partnering NGOs and local administration; and (iv) evaluation of project impact.

About 110,000 MTs of grains will be produced by the distributed seeds, thus enabling the coverage of 50 percent of the present food deficit.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs (5,760 MTs of bean seeds, at 250 US\$/MT, 1,500 MTs maize/sorghum seeds at 200 US\$/MT, 5 MTs of vegetables seeds at 30 US\$/kg, 300 MTs of soya beans at 500 US\$/MT, 50 MTs of sunflower at 500 US\$/MT, 10 millions sweet potatoes seedlings at 0.02 US\$/piece and 460,000 hoes at 2 US\$/piece)	3,185,000
Project Implementing Costs: 3 national agronomists (12 months each), 1 national logistician (12 months) administrative support staff (secretary, drivers, trips)	96,000
Operating Costs (stocking, loading/unloading, distribution, monitoring, evaluation, contribution to the United Nations security system)	600,000
Administrative Costs (Including technical backstopping)	200,000
Total	4,081,000

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural operations and to the food security early warning and control system (SAP-SSA)
Project Code	BDI-04/A02
Theme	Food security and Agriculture
Sector	Agriculture
Objectives	Provide the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock with the necessary technical and logistical support for the coordination of emergency agricultural activities, food security and early warning system mechanisms
Targeted Beneficiaries	All vulnerable farmers, the humanitarian community working in Burundi and the GoB
Implementing Partners	FAO, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, NGOs
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Requested Funds	US\$ 600,000

Summary

The armed conflict has deeply deteriorated the state capacity, particularly that of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, to render basic services to the population. Since 1996, the FAO Emergency Coordination Unit has undertaken a series of activities for the assessment of the agricultural assistance and rehabilitation needs, the seasonal evaluation of the crops and food supplies jointly carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the WFP, and UNICEF and seeds and agricultural tools distribution to the vulnerable population. In the 1997, this unit set up the Agricultural Coordination Committee (ACC) composed of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the various UN agencies, and NGOs working in the food security field. This committee acts as the platform for supervising the choice of the beneficiaries, the identification of operational partners and organising the data collection on vulnerability and the preparation of distribution plans.

In 2002, a food security early warning and control system (SAP-SSA) was created in Burundi with the support of USAID/OFDA. The system has enabled the FAO Emergency Coordination Unit and its partners to build up their capacity to analyse and respond to the frequent food crises. During 2003, the SAP-SSA has undergone a geographical extension and has contributed with its know-how to analyse the food sector evolution, placing itself as a necessary information tool and a reference-point within the humanitarian community. Taking into account the continuously alarming humanitarian situation of the country, the project aims at reinforcing the coordination of the emergency agriculture assistance to the vulnerable population to ensure maximum impact of limited resources and to reinforce the food security early warning and control.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Project Implementing Costs (emergency agricultural operations coordinator, two national agronomists, a national logistician, a data base on food security and early warning operator, and support staff).	320,000
Training	20,000
Equipment and office stationary	60,000
Contract with partners (including, upcountry trips, communication, contribution to the United Nations security system in Burundi)	70,000
Operating Cost	100,000
Administrative Costs (Including technical backstopping)	30,000
Total	600,000

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Reinforcement of the basic quality seeds for food crop production systems at rural community level.
Project Code	BDI-04/A03
Theme	Food security and Agriculture
Sector	Agriculture
Objectives	Rehabilitate quality seeds production systems of the communities
Targeted Beneficiaries	150,000 vulnerable households and their associations
Implementing Partners	FAO, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, DPAEs, NGOs.
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Requested Funds	US\$ 1,200,000

Summary

Since the 2001B season, the technical assistance of the FAO Agricultural Emergency Operations Coordination (FAO/CAU) has contributed to the traditional mechanisms to rehabilitate quality seeds production. This rehabilitation aims at the restoration of the rapid recovery capacity of quality seeds production at all network levels of the government structures, up to the associations and groupings managed by the rural communities, in close cooperation with the Agriculture and Livestock Provincial Directorates (DPAEs), local and international NGOs and the FAO/CAU.

The nutritional condition of the rural population and the continuous shortage of national seeds production infrastructures requires the increase and the diversification of quality seeds production in order to ensure the country seeds bedrock without which food security would not be achieved. The first objective is to engage the rehabilitation of quality seeds production for maize, sorghum, corn and peanuts crops whose levels are insufficient to cater for the needs of the households victims of a ten-year conflict. The satisfactory rehabilitation of the pre-basic and basic seeds production for potatoes, beans, soya beans, and rice crops will enable to emphasize efforts to stabilise and sustain the assets at the levels of producers. This stabilisation of the seeds producers' associations sector will have to be accompanied by the rehabilitation of storing infrastructures, at the community level, and a better circulation of information on seeds marketing.

The project aims at the preparation of 18,850 ha of seeds crops by supporting the national (550 ha for pre-basic seeds), provincial (3,000 ha for the basic seeds) structures, and the associative organisations (15,300 ha for the seeds that can be distributed). The project beneficiary population is estimated at about 150.000 vulnerable rural households hit by the crisis.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs: potatoes seeds (300 MTs x US\$ 300/MT), rice seeds (200 MTs x US\$ 350/MT), beans (200 MTs x US\$ 350), soya beans (150 MT x US\$ 500), peanuts (50 MT x US\$ 600), maize (200 MT x US\$ 350), corn (50 MT x US\$ 350), sorghum (60 MT x US\$ 350), fertilisers and enriching agents (US\$ 300,000), tools and pesticides ⁸ (US\$ 56 500).	800,000
Project Implementing Costs: 2 national agronomists consultants (12 months each), a logistician (6 months), support staff, an international consultant (1 month).	75,000
Training : training sessions and production of extension materials	75,000
Field equipment and office stationary	60,000
Operating Cost (storage, handling, transportation, distribution, monitoring, contribution to the United Nations security system)	130,000
Administrative Costs (Including technical backstopping)	60,000
Total	1,200,000

⁸ Only in case of important crops damages and under the FAO (AGPP) plants protection service supervision.

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Emergency agricultural assistance to vegetable production by crisis-affected farmers
Project Code	BDI-04/A04
Themes	Food security and Agriculture
Sector	Agriculture
Objectives	Improve the quantity and composition of the food ration by supporting vegetables production and ensuring the generation of additional revenues
Targeted Beneficiaries	30,000 households of extremely vulnerable persons (widows, orphans, returnees) living in peri-urban areas in Bujumbura, Gitega, Ngozi, Kayanza, Rumonge and Muyinga
Implementing Partners	FAO, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, WFP and NGOs
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Requested Funds	US\$ 573,000

Summary

With the fighting taking place in the country, some of the internally displaced persons have sought refuge in the outskirts of the main urban centres. In order to survive, some of them have engaged in agricultural activities on small residential plots while others have engaged in small trade or in craftsmanship.

For the vulnerable displaced persons living in peri-urban or urban areas who have limited access to land, the experience of the FAO Emergency Coordination Unit has proved that the gardening production represents one of the most appropriate assistance strategies to improve the quantitative and qualitative access to food and to generate revenues.

Through local associations, the assisted households in the project will receive vegetables seeds (tomatoes, onions, cabbages, aubergines, amaranths, etc.), fertilisers and adapted agricultural tools. Training sessions to improve the skills of the beneficiaries in the good practice of vegetables production.

The project is expected to improve the food access and the coverage of nutritional needs for the persons affected by conflict and weather disasters and to support their capacities to resume agricultural activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs: (3,000 kgs of vegetables seeds, 300 MTs of fertilisers, 30,000 hoes, 30,000 watering cans, 300 dusters, 30,000 rakes and pesticides ⁹)	450,000
Project Implementing Costs (1 national agronomist consultant) and contracts with implementing partners NGOs.	30,000
Training: (including the production of thematic leaflets)	15,000
Equipment: (field and office)	20,000
Operating Cost: (including (storage, handling, transportation, distribution, monitoring, contribution to the United Nations security system)	30,000
Administrative Costs (Including technical backstopping)	28,000
Total	573,000

Only in case of important crops damages and under the FAO (AGPP) plants protection service supervision.

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Emergency assistance for the in-service training of rural personnel at the grassroots level
Project Code	BDI-04/A05
Sector	Agriculture
Theme	Food security and Agriculture
Objectives	To rehabilitate the training chain in basic agricultural practices at the rural community level for armed conflict-affected people
Targeted Beneficiaries	The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the old agricultural extension agents, the associative sector and national NGOs.
Implementing Partners	FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Requested Funds	US\$ 400,000

Summary

The Burundian armed conflict has disorganised the agricultural training system at the grassroots level. The agricultural extension structures have been weakened by a reduction in the number of agricultural extension agents and assistant veterinary technicians. The specialists were providing close supervision and guidance to agriculturalists by informing them on agricultural practices, particularly in case of phyto-pathological and/or climatic hazards. While they can no longer get paid jobs, a good number of them took the road of exile or enrolled in the armed groups hoping for a better livelihood; the others, who remained at home, are incapable of adjusting their knowledge following the reduction of the number of training seminars and to acquire the basic training materials. This weakening of training, based mainly on field demonstration, limits the innovation transfer capacities in agriculture. The agriculturalists, left to their own suffer from very serious difficulties in efficiently reacting, particularly in the case of crops and livestock diseases, soils loss of fertility or bad weather conditions.

This project initiated by the FAO/CAU is aiming at supporting the basic agricultural extension structures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. It will foster participation of local NGOs and the association sector in capacity building and skills reinforcement for the rural communities. The restoration of the information flow chain will be done through the following: (a) assessment of the present training situation in agricultural practices in rural areas; (b) support to the technical supervision capacity set up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; (c) the creation of a mobile technical team of trainers capable of rapidly intervening in the field providing a kit composed of training materials to the agricultural agents and associations, and groupings supervisors; (e) initiation of guided visits for the exchange of experience between the members of the associations/groupings in the different regions.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Project Implementing Costs: 1 national agronomist consultant (12 m/month), and 1 specialised technicians (30 weeks)	35,000
Contract with partners (NGOs, DPAEs, etc.)	25,000
Training: 30 different training sessions taking into account the regional diversity.	180,000
Equipments and office stationary: One minibus (US\$ 30,000), photocopier (US\$ 9,000), computer + colour printer (US\$ 6,000), a mobile training kit: television set and video + overhead projector+ screen + photo projector slide + digital camera (US\$ 15,000), documents and technical files duplication (US\$ 20,000); office stationary (US\$ 10,000)	90,000
Operating Costs (including transportation, monitoring, contribution to the United Nations security system.	50,000
Administrative Costs (Including technical backstopping)	20,000
Total	400,000

Appealing Agencies	FAO/CCIJ/JJB
Project Title	Food support to the youth in distress by supporting the local intervention networks
Project Code	BDI-04/A06
Theme	Food security
Sector	Food security & Agriculture
Objectives	Cater for the food needs of the youth by supporting the dialogue between all the interveners working in network for the youth in distress.
Beneficiaries	At least 19,000 youth in distress
Implementation	FAO, C.C.I.J.D/JJB: Facilitator and monitoring/evaluation. 127 intervening associations.
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Requested Funds	US\$ 90,800

Summary

More than 120 local associations will be assisted by FAO working in partnership with the network “Framework for dialogue of the actors in of youth in distress “ of JJB.

These humanitarian actors who often work on a voluntary help basis will receive, thanks to the project, the agricultural inputs (seeds and agricultural tools) that should enable them to produce food and reduce their dependency on the humanitarian system.

The project aims at satisfying the food needs of the youth in distress under the supervision, either in the host centres or in the host families. The emphasis of the project will be to foster the dialogue between all the interveners working in networks.

The project main activities will focus on:

- The **advocacy and mediation** in order to cater for the needs of children in distress;
- **Support to agricultural production through the cooperation with FAO**, thus providing the interveners the means of production (seeds, tools, inputs, land renting, training in agricultural techniques, manpower for the low age beneficiaries);
- Associations meetings organisation in order to jointly find solutions and make suggestions to the different administrative and humanitarian authorities, and finally **monitoring and evaluation** of the different activities.

The CCIJD will seek to encourage a structured and fair partnership so that all the small unknown associations may also benefit from the available resources.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Advocacy and mediation, children identification and classification, children supervision	17,800
Support to agricultural production: agricultural inputs distribution travels to attend provincial meetings, field, manpower meetings in the provinces, training and agricultural monitoring.	46,900
Miscellaneous running expenses (Transportation, vehicles, fuel and maintenance, office equipment, office stationary, communications, monitoring and evaluation	18,100
Administrative expenses for the CCIJD/JJB	8,000
Total	90,800

(+ a FAO contribution in kind equivalent to US\$ 104,500)

Appealing Agency:	UNDP: CAUP (Community Assistance Umbrella Programme)
Project Title:	Increase of the agricultural production and incomes
Project Code:	BDI-04/A07
Theme:	Food security
Sector:	Food security & Agriculture
Objectives:	To grant access to agricultural inputs to populations affected by either the conflict or the climatic whereabouts. To sustain the most vulnerable to enable them restore and maintain their agricultural production capacities To promote diversification initiatives with a view of increasing financial gain opportunities. Targeted provinces: Muyinga, Kayanza, Karusi, Muramvya and Gitega.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	130,000 persons among the most affected by the conflict or in resettlement zones, throughout the country where security conditions are met
Implementing Partners:	AAA, IRC, TAB, AEPV, VISPE, REIE-PGL, RA+ 2000, ODEB.
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 4,300,000

Summary

The project aims at helping the war most affected including destitute, IDPs, returnees, war or AIDS orphans and soon demobilised combatants, as well as by providing assistance to their communities of resettlement. This would imply increasing the agricultural production, improving the nutritional situation and supporting the craftwork initiatives (mills, oven tunnels, carpentry). Elected committees will select the beneficiaries through a screening process based on widely agreed criteria. This would prevent the community from all kind of social turmoil. The provinces we plan to operate are among the most affected by the war and where security conditions are now acceptable. More specifically, the project will look at restoring the means of agricultural production through a support in integrated watersheds and swamps management, a supply in agricultural tools, fertilisers, seeds and livestock, in consideration of the environmental implications. This aims at preserving a production surplus for commercial use. In this respect, a special emphasis will be put on harvest preservation and food processing.

Main activities: *Agriculture*

- Technical assistance in beneficiaries' organisation.
- Agricultural inputs distribution (seeds and fertilisers).
- Livestock revolving credit.
- Rehabilitation of swamps areas.
- Integrated watershed management and reforestation.
- Support for the construction of seeds and harvest storage facilities.
- Support to craftwork initiatives (oven tunnels, mills, carpentry).

All activities have been selected through a participatory, integrated and communitarian approach conducted by the above mentioned implementing partners.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Cost of personnel Expatriates Project Coordinators, National Project Coordinators, Project Finance Managers, Agricultural Engineers and Technicians, Forestry Technicians, Vet Technicians, Administrative staff.	860,000
Trainings Capacity building in management of livestock breeding & revolving credit, of storage facilities and mills, forestry management	215,000
Equipments vehicles, motorcycles, computers and office furniture	430,000
Management support Administrative and logistics support and set-up	215,000
Business costs cost of the activities	2,580,000
Total	4,300,000

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project Title	Emergency food aid for relief and recovery (PRRO 10062.1)
Theme	Food Security and Agriculture
Sector	Food Aid
Objectives	Improved and/or stabilise household food availability and nutritional status of target populations; Maintain and /or restore agricultural production capacity of vulnerable farmers. Increased access of the target communities to physical assets, knowledge and skills; and Enhanced emergency food aid preparedness and response among stakeholders
Targeted Beneficiaries	<p>A monthly average of 608,500 people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted feeding: 272,500 targeted (IDPs, other vulnerable people) • Selective feeding: 30,500 persons (Therapeutic, supplementary, feeding and hospital in-patients, • Refugees and returnees: 21,500 people. • Seeds Protection Rations: 68,800 persons • Food For Work activities: 51,750 persons • Food- for- training: 69,560 beneficiaries. • Primary school feeding of 48,900 pupils. • Support to 35,000 affected and/or living with HIV/AIDs. • Demobilisation/reintegration: 10,000 ex-combatants
Implementing Partners	PNUD, FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR, CARE, World Vision, NGOs- Nutrition sector, HIV/AIDS Associations, Government of Burundi.
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Food Needs	84,526 MTs
Funds Requested	US\$ 47,349,656 *

* Included in the Great Lakes Regional CAP (as part of the WFP Regional PRRO 10062.1), and not in the Burundi Consolidated Appeal. The figures have therefore been provided in the Burundi CAP for information purposes only.

Summary

This project addresses the distribution of various food commodities and food rations based on needs assessments in order to permit food security while encouraging self-reliance of affected populations. Given the volatile security situation, food aid remains vital in meeting the basic needs of vulnerable populations through targeted distribution and selective feeding. In regions of relative stability and a high concentration of returnees, a gradual increase in recovery and resettlement operations will follow repatriation and reinstallation of refugees and IDPs. WFP plans assistance through various programmes including seed protection rations to food insecure farmers, returnees and IDPs affected by the conflict, displacement and natural disasters. Planned activities also include FFW, an employment-based safety net including basic infrastructure rehabilitation, agricultural production, income generating activities, the school feeding programme, assistance through social centers to PLWHA and affected populations within the framework of the multi-sectoral project. This project operates under the umbrella of the Great Lakes Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and the activities and requirements reflected in this document have been already included in the GLR regional CAP. The food aid programme takes into consideration the most likely scenario agreed in the UNCT contingency plan. In the year 2004, WFP intends to provide 84,526 MTs of food at a total cost of US\$ 47,349,656.

Food needs	
Commodities	Tonnage
Cereals	58,206
Pulses	17,053
Vegetable oil	4,541
CSB	4,277
Salt	377
Sugar	72
Total	84,526

Total costs of commodities included in the WFP Appeal for Great Lakes PRRO 10062.1

Appealing Agency	SOLIDARITÉS
Project Title	Emergency agricultural assistance to populations affected by a high rate of chronic malnutrition.
Project Code	BDI-04/A08
Themes	Food security and Agriculture
Sector	Sécurité alimentaire & Agriculture
Objective	Improve quantity and quality of food ration by increasing the farms' activities.
Beneficiaries	1,000 vulnerable households (5,000 people) in the northern area of Gitega province affected by malnutrition and who have family cured in a Supplementary Feeding Centre (SFC).
Implementing Partners	FAO, WFP, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, DPAE
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 284,650

Summary

Our actions aim to re-energise agriculture among vulnerable farmer families. Their plots have declining production due to a lack of fertilisers and bad quality seeds. Our programme aims to solving those difficulties and to reach a satisfactory food security level for people suffering from malnutrition.

Each household will receive various vegetable seeds (bean, soybean, maize, potato, vegetable seeds), fruit tree (lemon, papaya, avocado and Japanese plum tree), tools (hoes, sprayers, watering-cans), and chicken. This will improve the quality and the quantity of food ration. The household will also receive goats to produce organic manure and take part in the preservation of the soil fertility. Related capacity building activities are held throughout the project implementation.

The improvement of agriculture production, the number of fruit trees planted, the health of the livestock, and the production of organic manure are indicators that will be used during the project's evaluation. The lowering of the number of admissions in the TFCs in the operation area will also be monitored.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs: bean seeds (20 MTs x 250 US\$), soybean seeds (10 MTs x 450 US\$), maize seeds (15MTs x 350 US\$), potato seeds (20 MTs x 350 US\$), vegetable seeds (30kg x 30 US\$), fruit tree (10,000 x 0,5 US\$), tools (15,000 US\$), Chicken (4000 x 5US\$), goats (3000 x 24 US\$) excluding necessary FAO assistance	134,650
Project Implementing cost: one international agronomist (12p/m), Two national agronomist (12p/m), ten agricultural animator (12p/m)	35,000
Training sessions and extension material	30,000
Equipment	15,000
Operating Cost (including storage, handling, internal transport, distribution)	50,000
Administrative Costs	20,000
Total	284,650

Appealing Agency	SOLIDARITÉS
Project Title	Food Security in Muramvya and Mwaro provinces
Project Code	BDI-04/A09
Theme	Food Security
Sector	Food Security and Agriculture
Objective	To stem food shortage among the most vulnerable population in the two provinces affected by plundering.
Beneficiaries	20,000 households concerned by Emergency relief distribution and 12,500 concerned by Post-emergency relief action (102 farmer groups).
Implementing Partners	FAO, WFP, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, DPAE
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 423,176

Summary

The project aims to restore farming activity so that the rural population can produce enough to feed itself and to establish centres for sustainable farming activity.

The main activities include:

- Distribution of seeds and tools (two distributions/sowing season) in cooperation with FAO-ECU.
- Distribution of pigs with veterinary monitoring.
- Development of compost know-how and donation of required equipment
- Production and management of seed resources
- Technical training and assistance (pig breeding and soil preservation and fertilisation)
- Nutritional training for a balanced food diet to encourage diversified farming.
- Promote cooperation through the creation of farmer groups.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs: (seeds, tubers, seedlings/implants/cattle and related inputs/ excluding necessary FAO assistance)	184,112
Project Implementing cost: food security coordinator, agronomic specialist, agricultural animators, veterinarian technicians, logistics and administrative staff.	71,300
Equipment (field and office equipment)	10,070
Operating Costs (including storage, handling, distribution, internal transport, vehicle renting and maintenance costs)	130,010
Indirect costs	27,684
Total	423,176

HEALTH

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Access to basic health services
Project Code	BDI-04/H01
Theme	Access to basic services
Sector	Health
Objectives	Facilitate appropriate treatment of common diseases in health centres; To reinforce capacity building and services delivery.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Health system and general population in Gitega and Kayanza provinces.
Implementing Partners	MoH, international/local NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 704,545

Summary

The public health system has been greatly weakened after ten years of civil conflict, and requires both technical as well as material assistance, if it is to meet the most elementary needs of the population. During the past years of crisis, much of the health infrastructure has been totally destroyed, and other components of the already fragile National Health System, particularly the National Health Information System have been greatly weakened. Currently, only rudimentary services can be provided due to shortage of essential drugs and qualified personnel. Many medical staff in the provinces were either killed, have disappeared, fled into exile, or have sought refuge in more "secure" urban areas. Necessary medical and laboratory equipment was destroyed or looted. An increasing dependence on humanitarian assistance to provide the most essential health services can be observed.

The on going volatile political, economic and security situation had forced the government to require strong injection of technical and material assistance from UN system and NGOs to support the public health care system. The capacity of the Ministry of Public Health (MoH) to handle the situation is undermined by several factors, including budget cutbacks following the withdrawal of most official aid and general reluctance of health staff to work outside the capital, where 6-7% of the total population reside and half of all nurses and 70% of doctors work.

As a result, at least 10% of the country's health infrastructures is currently non-functional, and the quality of services rendered is often questionable. Since then, the health situation has the direct or indirect effects of the crisis have led to a continuous deterioration of the health system, including:

- Large-scale destruction of public health and sanitary infrastructures;
- Severe reduction of medical staff;
- Unequal distribution of medical staff, because of the insecurity situation;
- Population displacements, leading to impoverishment of the population, leading to rising malnutrition rates, and absence of means to pay for basic health services;
- Decrease of the Burundian Government's health budget: in 1992 5,01% of the national budget were spent on health. In 2003 the health budget had reduced to 2,85% of the overall budget. Most of the health budget is currently spent on delivering basic health assistance in emergency situations.

A MoU signed between UNHCR and the Burundian and Tanzanian Governments may allow massive return of refugees. The repatriation process can be accelerated within few months and therefore there is need to assist health system for organising the most elementary services for the population.

UNICEF aims to support the functionality of health services in two provinces with high number of returnees (Gitega and Kayanza) by supporting a package of minimum essential health care.

BURUNDI

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Essential drugs	360,000
Small equipment and materials	50,000
Training	50,000
Management tools	50,000
Supervision and monitoring	20,000
Logistical support	40,000
Programme Support Cost	50,000
Indirect programme Support Cost*	84,545
Total	704,545

* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) and equipment
Code	BDI-04/H02
Theme	Access to basic services
Sector	Health
Objectives	To support immunisation in 450 health centres, particularly those in the most conflict-affected provinces by organising mobile clinics; To ensure that all health centres have functional cold chains and that kerosene is available.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children under one year, pregnant women and women in child bearing age from 15 to 45 years for tetanus campaign.
Implementing Partners	WHO, international/local NGOs and national health authorities
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 2,158,560

Summary

The primary obstacles to the success of immunisation programme are inadequate cold chain capacity and the lack of access to vulnerable people due to poor security and poor social mobilisation.

Since 1993, vaccination coverage rates have fallen dramatically. BCG coverage, which was as high as 85% in 1988 fell to 73% in 2000. Similar drops in coverage rates are evident for measles. After some efforts done in social mobilisation, the coverage became at the end of 2002, 98% for BCG, 89,2% for Polio3, 94,5% for DTC3 and 66,7% for measles. The decline in vaccination rates is most precipitous in the west and south of Burundi and is a result of insecurity, lack of access and other emergencies.

UNICEF's interventions in the health sector will be focused on the following priority activities:

- Procurement and distribution of sufficient quantities of EPI vaccines to ensure regular immunisation activities for a period of one year in 450 health centres;
- To organise a tetanus campaign in 5 provinces with high risk of neonatal tetanus to reach 420,000 women in age to procreate (from 15 to 45 years old) in objective of elimination of neonatal tetanus;
- Provide vaccine, fuel and logistics support for supervision and mobile vaccination teams;
- Improve cold-chain in 133 health centres by providing new refrigerators;
- Improve social mobilisation in objective to maintain the performance reached in 2002;
- Improve access and execution of plans through improved security capacity.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Vaccine, EPI Routine	403,133
Communication and social mobilisation	160,000
Training	60,000
Tetanus Campaign	852,400
Cold Chain (new refrigerators, kerosene, spares parts, fuel)	300,000
Direct programme support cost	124,000
Indirect programme support cost *	259,027
Total	2,158,560

* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Essential drugs
Code	BDI-04/H03
Theme	Access to basic services
Sector	Health
Objectives	To ensure that 65 health centres receive regularly and timely essential drugs; To support NGOs in case of drugs shortfall.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population in general taking into special consideration war-affected populations and other vulnerable groups (refugees, IDPs), with particular emphasis on women and children.
Implementing Partners	MoH, international/ local NGOs.
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 519,600

Summary

318 health centres were operational in Burundi before the most recent phase of Burundi's conflict erupted in 1993. The 351 health centres now operating, can only provide the most rudimentary of services and suffer from chronic shortages of essential drugs.

The Ministry of Health is currently able to pay staff salaries but lacks the resources to import urgently needed medical supplies and drugs. Furthermore, it can neither provide staff training nor carry out many other routine responsibilities.

Malaria, upper-respiratory and diarrhoea diseases remain chronic and are the common diseases that affect children under-five. There are periodic outbreaks of cholera in western areas and shigellosis in the whole country.

UNICEF's interventions in the health sector will be focused on supply of essential drugs. To ease transportation, distribution and supervision of their use, the drugs will be procured in kits, each kit with a sufficient number of drugs for 1,500 common consultations.

UNICEF will support MoH by providing staff training to improve drug management. UNICEF will work with the MoH, WHO and NGOs to improve epidemiological surveillance and coordination of health interventions.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Essential drugs kits	350,000
MCH kits	30,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	20,000
Direct programme support cost	50,000
Indirect programme support cost *	69,600
Total	519,600

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Malaria treatment
Project Code	BDI-04/H04
Theme	Response to emergencies
Sector	Health
Objectives	To treat malaria cases with the new protocol (Artesunate+amodiaquin and quinin).
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population in malaria affected areas.
Implementing Partners	MoH, international/ local NGOs
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 2,386,364

Summary

The high incidence of malaria in Burundi is the result of a variety of causes, including heavy rainfall following a prolonged dry period, massive population displacement and resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxin/pyrimethamin.

Malaria represents a major public health problem in Burundi with over 3 million cases reported in year 2000, seriously affecting a population of 6.5 million. Malaria is the leading cause of health consultations and hospitalisation accounting for between 30 and 50% of all hospitalisation.

In the context of fighting, insecurity and large-scale movements of populations, the problem of malaria is exacerbated.

All these factors contribute to increase the burden of malaria added to other difficulties facing the population living in this complex emergency situation.

In order to respond to the situation the country has prepared a national plan for malaria control, including a national strategy for the promotion of mosquito nets, and a revised drug policy to introduce Artesunate + Amodiaquin as first line treatment.

As the supplies supported by the Global Funds may not be available in health facilities until mid 2004 UNICEF intends to purchase antimalaria drugs for April to July 2004 (January, February and March are covered).

Artesunate and amodiaquine tablets are being used as first line treatment and quinine reserved for severe malaria as well for pregnant women in first trimester.

Laboratory tests will be provided to health services to confirm diseases before treatment particularly when outbreaks are reported.

Health agents will be retrained, skills updated, equipped and properly supervised to obtain optimal results. This project will be implemented by UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and NGOs.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Antimalaria drugs (1,200,000 cases)	1,500,000
Health Centres' laboratory equipment	500,000
Training	20,000
Direct programme support cost	80,000
Indirect programme support cost *	286,364
Total	2,386,364

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS
Project Code	BDI-04/H05
Theme	Access to basic services
Sector	Health
Objectives	Ensure the prevention of mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy, work and delivery and in post natal
Targeted Beneficiaries	Pregnant women and children.
Implementing Partners	WHO, international/local NGOs and health authorities
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 363,636

Summary

In Burundi, the HIV epidemics infection and the AIDS cases are increasing. In 2001, the number of persons living with the HIV/AIDS was estimated at 390.000 among whom 330.000 adults aged between 15 and 49 years, among them 190.00 women. The magnitude of the transmission from mother to child is very important, given that the information gathered in the sentinel sites is between 16% and 25% in urban areas.

PMTCT services and youth friendly centres will host counselling and screening services for diagnosis and treatment of STIs, including HIV/AIDS. Peer education will be encouraged among youth in both regular and displaced settings and appropriate materials developed. Training will also be organised for young animators in order to establish a genuine peer education network. **During the extension phase new PMTCT sites will preferably be chosen where other HIV/AIDS activities are being carried out.**

Women and girls living in the war affected areas have been victims of sexual violence, thus increasing the risk of transmission of the HIV/AIDS. In the framework of the prevention of the transmission of the HIV/AIDS from mother to child, UNICEF actions are focused on the following priority activities:

- Scaling up of PMTCT sites and support to their functioning;
- Sensitisation on the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS, and promotion of counselling, confidential and voluntary HIV test for all women;
- Production and dissemination of IEC materials on the PMTCT;
- Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 month;
- Regular supply for materials and laboratory products and antiretroviral et drugs against STDs;
- Promotion of proper obstetrical practice;
- Medico-psycho-social monitoring of HIV+ mothers and their children;
- Supply for PEP kits for women and girls at risk.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Scaling up of PMTCT sites and support to their functioning,	30,000
Sensitisation on prevention, counseling and test	20,000
Production and dissemination of IEC materials on PMTCT	50,000
Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months	20,000
Materials and laboratory products and ARV/STI drugs	100,000
Medico-psycho-social monitoring of HIV+ mothers and their children	25,000
Supply for PEP kits for women and girls at risk	50,000
Direct programme support cost	25,000
Indirect programme support cost *	43,636
Total	363,636

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Prevention of Malaria
Code	BDI-04/H06
Theme	Response to emergencies
Sector	Health
Objectives	To ensure that 30% of children under five years and pregnant women are protected from malaria by using Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Women and children under five years in general and specially staying in war-affected areas and other vulnerable groups (refugees, IDPs).
Implementing Partners	UNICEF, international/local NGOs and national health authorities
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,892,045

Summary

For malaria prevention and control the focus will be on promotion and distribution of insecticide treated bednets (ITNs) and proper case management in the framework of " Roll Back Malaria " initiative.

Proper usage of ITNs can reduce malaria mortality up to 25% and morbidity up to 50%. ITNs will be distributed in priority to pregnant women and children, to vulnerable groups like Internally Displaced People (IDPs). Communities will be informed about correct use of nets.

No presumptive intermittent treatment will be available as Sulfadoxine+Pyrimethamine is will not be used from October 2003. Prevention during pregnancy will then the only use of ITNs

Considering that re-treatment facilities are not met in different areas UNICEF will purchase only long lasting impregnated mosquito nets.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs)	1,200,000
Social mobilisation	300,000
Training	50,000
Direct programme support cost	115,000
Indirect programme support cost *	227,045
Total	1,892,045

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agencies	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Endemic and epidemic diseases control, Emergency Response
Project Code	BDI-04/H07A-B
Theme	Response to Emergencies
Sector	Health
Intervention Area	Countrywide
Objectives	Reinforce the early warning system by appropriate collecting data especially for communicable diseases; Ensure emergency drugs are available in stock and cases management are properly and timely done; Main indicators: control of epidemic diseases, management of epidemics.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population throughout the country, mainly the provinces of high plateaus and along Lake Tanganyika.
Implementing Partners	MoH, international/ local NGOs NGO, Communities.
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 820,200 WHO US\$ 909,091 UNICEF

Summary

Population displacement, the past nutritional crisis and malaria epidemic have largely increased the vulnerability of large parts of the population and they have become at risk for several diseases / infections. Infections often are fatal, because medical staff are inadequately trained, the absence of efficient control systems, low epidemiological surveillance, under-equipment of laboratories, the incapability of the general population to identify serious infections and too few social mobilisation campaigns.

The risk of epidemic is still high mainly in the provinces where the epidemic occurred in the past months (Kirundo, Muyinga, Ruyigi, Ngozi, Gitega, Cankuzo, Makamba and Bururi). Malaria which in the past was endemic in low lands has moved to the high lands where the populations have unstable immunity against the disease and are more vulnerable to severe forms. Any movement of population from highlands to lowlands can increase the risk of epidemics.

Cholera remain endemic along the Imbo plain (Lake Tanganyika) with many strikes every year. This project aims to reinforce activities currently undertaken by the Government. WHO and UNICEF will support the implementation and involve field based NGOs.

For proper management of endemo-epidemic diseases UNICEF and WHO will provide specific drugs to the most affected provinces.

Financial Summary (US\$)		
Budget Items	WHO	UNICEF
Purchase of Emergency drugs, fluids and disinfectant	-	600,000
Vaccines	300,000	-
Support to the interventions for the epidemic control	100,000	-
Mobile Clinics and social mobilisation for malaria outbreak control	-	90,000
Training	100,000	-
Diagnosis materials	50,000	-
Epidemiological Surveillance and data collection	100,000	-
Logistical support	-	30,000
Supervision and evaluation	50,000	20,000
HAC, ¹⁰ project coordination, monitoring and reporting	73,700	-
Sub total	773,700	740,000
Administrative Support	46,500	60,000
Indirect programme support cost *		109,091
Total	820,200	909,091

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

¹⁰ Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Access / Use of an Essential Care Package (ECP)
Project Code	BDI-04/H08
Domain	Access to basic services
Sector	Health
Themes	Curative, preventive and promotional health care: common diseases treatment, essential drugs, vaccination, community activities, management, follow up and monitoring
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To improve access to a quality curative and preventive health services for people living in the most affected areas by the conflict• To ensure capacity building at provincial and community level Main indicators will be: availability of and the access to an Essential Care Package, implementation of the new malaria treatment protocol, essential drugs available, better family planning coverage, prenatal care, family practices promoted, provincial team functional with all the support needed
Target Beneficiaries	IDPs, Repatriates in the areas most affected by the conflict (Ruyigi, Rutana, Makamba, Bubanza et Bururi)
Implementing Partners	MOH, NGOs
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 2,683,772

Summary

The field visits undertaken some months ago showed particularly that IDPs and repatriated populations living conditions' are still deplorable and very precarious (and poor health services delivered).

More recently and since the tripartite agreement signed between the Government of Burundi, the Government of Tanzania and UNHCR, Burundi is expecting a massive return of refugees. This process could be accelerated in the coming months and will meet inadequate and inappropriate conditions.

Thus there is an urgent need to prepare acceptable conditions for IDPs and for a massive return of refugees in the provinces.

WHO proposes a reinforcement of the functionality of the health services of the concerned areas with a great number of IDPs and repatriates (provinces of Ruyigi, Rutana, Makamba, Bubanza and Bururi). This will be done through an Essential Care Package (with reference to the Essential Care Package of health services in use by the Ministry for Health). The access and the use of the Essential Care Package will help to reduce the infant and maternal mortality rate.

This project is composed of four components: (a) an essential care package of health services (curative, preventive and promotional) at the health centre and community level, (b) the community management, (c) the monitoring with an evaluation of activities at health centre level and (d) the reinforcement of provincial capacities.

The project will be implemented at community and provincial level.

The output will be: availability of and the access to an Essential Care Package, the increase of curative services, implementation of the new malaria treatment protocol, essential drugs available, better immunisation coverage, better family planning coverage, prenatal care, family practices promoted, health personnel trained, provincial team functional with all the support needed and management committees functional at community level.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Revitalisation of Essential Care Package (ECP) at community level	
Implementation of ECP for Health centres ([97 CDS X 11 149] + [33 467 X 7])	1,315,722
Strengthening provincial capacity for ECP	225,000
Implementing NGOs for ECP at Health centre level	520,000
Supervision of the central level	10,000
Implementation of the project by WHO (Computer Equipment, stationery, communications, field missions, Coordination)	20,000
Technical assistance (International Medical Officer) WHO	200,000
HAC, ¹¹ project coordination, monitoring and reporting	241,150
Sub total	2,531,872
Programme Support Cost (6%)	151,900
Total	2,683,772

¹¹ Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Coordination in the Health Sector
Project Code	BDI-04/H09
Domain	Response to Emergencies
Sector	Health
Objectives	<p>To improve coordination and technical assistance in the humanitarian health sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To be the focal point of partners in the health sector for health information exchange• To support the Ministry of Health in strengthening the interagency health coordination mechanism <p>Main indicators: exchange and coordination meetings organised, joint missions, health information sharing, facilitation between partners and the Ministry of Health, problem solving, scientific and technical update for NGOs and other partners in the health sector</p>
Target Beneficiaries	All partners in the health sector
Implementing Partners	MoH, NGOs, UN agencies
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 304,610

Summary

Burundi is going through a political crisis since ten years now with all the consequences for the population. An international response is being now well structured. But there is still a clear need to better understand the actual situation based on assessment of health status of the population, evaluation of the humanitarian coverage and identification of gaps, a common definition of priorities and strategies of interventions as well as monitoring of the response. In order to have real impact on life saving, there is a need to strengthen the emergency public health coordination.

WHO considers to continue appointing an expatriate emergency public health officer based in the country with twofold to promote the interagency health coordination and to provide technical support to the Ministry of Health and partners. Coordination of health interventions with local authorities, UN agencies and NGOS with the collaboration of donors agencies as well will be strengthened.

This project aims to facilitate operations by ensuring that all partners have access to updated information, access to technical guidelines and regular exchange of operational information from all partners. Ensuring the liaison between the Ministry of Health and humanitarian partners and supporting the Ministry of Health for ensuring that a public health approach is adopted and followed to respond to health problems arising.

WHO will continue to take the lead in the development of sectoral plans, to maintain a surveillance system, to liaise with relevant national and international partners, to analyse and compile policy documents and ensure strategic planning in the humanitarian health sector.

The output of the activities of this project will be: exchange and coordination meetings organised, joint missions, health information sharing, facilitation between partners and the Ministry of Health, problem solving, lessons learnt, sharing and use, scientific and technical update for NGOs and other partners in the health sector.

BURUNDI

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
International Health Emergency Officer	150,000
Equipment, communications	30,000
Production of health analysis reports, policy documents	30,000
Joint supervision and evaluation	50,000
Sub total	260,000
HAC, ¹² project coordination, monitoring and reporting	27,368
Programme support Cost (6%)	17,242
Total	304,610

¹² Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Implementation of new antimalarial drug policy in Burundi: Follow up, monitoring and evaluation
Project Code	BDI-04/H10
Domain	Response to emergencies
Sector	Health
Objectives	To follow up, monitor and evaluate the implementation of new first-line antimalarial treatment To establish pharmacovigilance for the new treatment To assess the effect of the introduction of rapid diagnostic tests
Target Beneficiaries	Population of endemic and epidemic areas in Burundi
Implementing Partners	MoH, UNICEF, NGOs
Project Duration	November 2003 – April 2005
Funds Requested	US\$ 726,379

Summary

Malaria is the most common communicable disease in Burundi with high rate of mortality and frequent epidemics occurring in highland provinces. In recent years, high-level antimalarial drug resistance has developed: 74% for chloroquine and 50% for sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (14 day tests). In 2001, SP replaced chloroquine as first-line treatment, planned to be replaced by amodiaquine (AQ) + artesunate (AS) in 2002. Only in June 2003 UNICEF and WHO identified AQ and AS with satisfactory specifications. Cascade training on the new protocol in August-September has reached the primary (health centre) level in the whole country. UNICEF, Belgian Cooperation, USAID and MSF now collaborate on importation and have secured sufficient supplies for MOH to launch the new protocol in October. A public information campaign has been prepared. Co-blistered AQ+AS will be available in 2004, co-formulated in 2005/6. From 2004 funding for the drugs will be available from GFATM. Burundi is one of the first countries in Africa implementing artemisinin-based combination treatment. The possibilities are good in Burundi, where the public health care system has high coverage and a well developed information system.

Activities - Follow-up, monitoring, evaluation of new treatment:

A supervision protocol for province staff will be prepared and supported; Health facility surveys with patient follow-up will monitor such factors as: the availability of the new treatment drugs; stock management; prescription practices and communication with patients; the behaviour of the patients regarding the use of the new treatment; Outcomes and impact will be assessed by indicators based on data from national health information system (Epistat) such as: malaria incidence, proportion of severe malaria cases, malaria mortality and case fatality rate, treatment failure rate, proportional morbidity and mortality rates.

Pharmacovigilance: A protocol under drafting will be tested at a few health centres and referral hospital in one province; Implementation, supported by training, supervision and case management will be in 3-4 sentinel sites aiming to have follow-up data on at least 30,000 patients

Assessment of the effect of introduction of rapid diagnostic tests: Correct use of RDTs (indications, technique and decision to treat or not) will be assessed at health facility surveys, where also samples will be collected for quality control at national reference laboratory; Supplementary information on the impact on drug use will be obtained by comparing epidemiological information and drug management information; Additional operational research will be carried out to address gaps in knowledge on use and effects.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Technical Assistance (Short Term Professional) for 11 + 5 months	225,000
Data management (including National Assistant, Secretariat)	60,000
Equipment (2 computers with accessories, office equipment and supplies)	25,000
Diagnosis Materials (6 microscopes, quality control of RDTs and drugs)	40,000
Supervision (travel, per diem, reporting)	45,000
Training, production of support tools	50,000
Field surveys, operational research projects	75,000
Logistical support (2X4WD)	50,000
Communications, stationery, Internet	30,000
Pharmacovigilance incentive for health workers	20,000
HAC, ¹³ project coordination, monitoring and reporting	65,263
Programme support cost	41,116
Total	726,379

¹³ Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title	Support to women survivors of Sexual Violence
Project Code	BDI-04/H11
Theme	Emergency Preparedness and Response
Sector	Health
Objectives	Reinforce protection/prevention mechanisms to address gender based violence, Reinforce mechanism of medical and psychosocial care for violence victims.
Target Beneficiaries	200,000 Internally displaced and repatriate Women and girls, living in camps and in surrounding areas (Bubanza, Rural Bujumbura, Ruyigi and Gitega
Implementing Partners	PNSR, SWAA Burundi, ABUBEF, Nturengaho
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,050,000

Summary

Projects supporting VAW victims are initiated during this critical period, when rape is reported in all provinces and everyday. As this is a special crime which is not yet officially recognised neither by the victims nor by the criminal, something need to not might be done not only for the victims but also to stop the phenomenon, which has effect on the level of HIV/AIDS in the country.

200,000 beneficiaries living in Bubanza, Cibitoke, Bujumbura Mairie and rural, Ruyigi and Gitega have been targeted by this project. In fact, as IDPs, returnees and/or fighters are disseminated in everywhere in the country, UNFPA will assist local NGOs which are initiating similar activities in the same areas. These beneficiaries include, among other, women leaders at grassroots level, administrative authorities and health staff.

This project aims to reduce VAW and risks of transmission of HIV/AIDS among internally displaced and repatriate women and girls, living in camps and in surrounding areas.

Planned activities are:

- Conduct a survey to gather information on rape cases;
- Organisation of sensitisation sessions;
- Conduct a media campaign addressing VAW issues;
- Training of trainers;
- Provide psychosocial assistance to victims;
- Supply NGOs with health kits and other first-aid products.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Survey	50,000
Sensitisation	100,000
Media campaign	150,000
Training	100,000
Kits SR	200,000
Female condoms	250,000
Male condoms	80,000
Other costs	120,000
Total	1,050,000

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS POPULATIONS FUND / UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND / HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL / ANS
Project Title	Emergency Reproductive Health in IDPs and refugees camps
Project Code	BDI-04/H12A-C
Theme	Access to basic services
Sector	Health
Objective	Ensure availability of reproductive health services / safe motherhood in IDPs and refugees camps and for the neighboring population
Target Beneficiaries	1 200 000 women/girls displaced/refugees in Kayanza, Kirundo, Mwaro, Gitega, Cankuzo, Bururi, Ruyigi, Muyinga, Makamba, Rutana and Ngozi.
Implementing Partners	Projects and national NGOs: PNSR, ABUBEF, SWAA
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,689,634

Summary

Maternal mortality rate in high in Burundi: it's estimated between 800 to 1,300 for 100,000 births. Health services and especially reproductive health services are not well provided with the necessary equipment for a safe delivery in Burundi. Health personnel knowledge are limited to provide enough support for women for prevention, care and referral situation for complicated cases. Thus more 80% women are delivering at home without any assistance in a very precarious hygiene conditions. In 2001, 27.4 delivery were conducted in a health facility over 33 % of pregnant women. This is an explanation of the high level of maternal mortality in the country. This project will contribute to reduce the maternal mortality which is great need mainly in emergency situation for vulnerable populations in IDPS and repatriate camps. The project will be implemented in the following provinces: Ruyigi, Muyinga, Makamba, Rutana by UNFPA. These provinces are also the entry points of repatriates coming from Tanzania. UNICEF will implement the project in the following provinces: Kayanza, Kirundo, Mwaro, Gitega, Cankuzo, Bururi, Muyinga, Makamba and Ngozi and will strengthen Traditional Birth Attendance activities. Handicap International will implement the project in Ngozi with a community based approach.

Provincial teams will be strengthened in the provinces where the project will be implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF and HI/ANS with the following activities:

1. Reinforce IEC and RH activities;
2. Training of health personnel of areas where the project will be implemented on RH;
3. Organise a community based network for the project (comities, traditional birth attendants);
4. Supply hospitals and health centres with RH equipment, Kits and condoms;
5. Supply pregnant women and Traditional Birth attendants with RH Kits;
6. Set up a RH mobile team;
7. Update of data concerning IDPs and repatriates.

Financial Summary				
Budget Items	UNFPA	UNICEF	HI/ANS	TOTAL (US\$)
Training	60,000	160,000	20, 000	240,000
IEC activities	80,000	20,000	15,000	115,000
RH Kits	90,500	60,000	35,000	185,500
Communication equipment	-	80,000	-	80,000
Maternities Equipment	105,190	300,000	40,000	445,190
Contraceptives and others drugs	195,000	-	50,000	245,000
Mobile Clinics	55,000	-	20,000	75,000
Supervision	25,000	15, 000	10,000	50,000
Kit TBA	-	30,000	-	30,000
Pregnancy referral	-	30 000	-	30,000
Other cost	55,080	30,000	10,000	95, 080
Indirect programme support cost	-	98,864	-	98,864
Total	665,770	823,864	200,000	1 689,634

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agencies	UNFPA, UNAIDS, HI/ANS
Project title	HIV/AIDS prevention in IDPs /repatriate camps
Project code	BDI-04/H13
Domain	Access to basic services
Sector	Health
Objective	Reinforce HIV/AIDS prevention for vulnerable populations and peace keeping forces
Target Beneficiaries	Peace keeping forces; IDPs/Repatriates in Ruyigi, Muyinga, Gitega, Kayanza, Ngozi, Kirundo, Muramvya, Rutana, Cankuzo.
Implementing Partners	Projects and partners of NGOs: UNESCO, CORDAID, ABUBEF, SWAA, IRC
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,640,000

Summary

The civil war that Burundi is going through since ten years contributed to the propagation of HIV/AIDS infection. The promiscuity in IDP camps increased the vulnerability of the community facing the epidemic of HIV/AIDS in Burundi. According data on IDPs reported in 2002, there are 281,628 internally displaced persons located in 230 sites.

For that specific population, HIV/AIDS problem is not on the first line of the daily needs. The crisis situation and the deterioration of the social and economic structure of the society increased the vulnerability of the community where the cultural aspect of the sexual activities where in place.

Number of unwanted pregnancies was reported in the camps where 59,4% of the population is aware of the existence of unwanted pregnancies.

In addition rape cases and sexual abuse on women and young girls were reported. Also during another survey 9% of young girls reported having forced sex relations.

IDPs and militaries are living together and relationship exists among them. Windows and young girls living in the camps need financial support to cope with the living conditions in the camps. Transmission risk is prevailing in the camps between IDPs and militaries.

Also because there are few men living in the camps, the multi-partners phenomenon is observed in the camps. It was called the reconstruction after the war called « gusanura ivyasambutse».

This project will contribute to the reduction of the HIV/AIDS transmission in the context of the war that Burundi is facing for IDPs, repatriates and peacekeeping forces.

Nine provinces are concerned for the implementation: Ruyigi, Muyinga, Gitega, Kayanza, Ngozi, Kirundo, Muramvya, Rutana, Cankuzo. These provinces are also entry points for repatriation from Tanzania.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Training	60,000
IEC activities	90,000
Condoms	350,000
HIV tests kits	150,000
Sexual violence kits	180,000
Youth Friendly services	450,000
Income Generating Activities	250,000
Coordination monitoring and evaluation	80,000
Other costs	30,000
Total	1,640,000

Appealing Agency	UNDP: CAUP (Community Assistance Umbrella Programme)
Project Title	Rehabilitation of sanitary infrastructures
Project Code	BDI-04/H14
Theme	Access to basic services
Sector	Health
Objectives	Enabling access to a basic health care system in order to improve the general health conditions and cut down mortality. 400,000 inhabitants living in rural areas have access to a valuable health care system. Provinces of action: Mwaro, Ngozi, Karusi, Gitega & Muyinga
Targeted Beneficiaries	400.000 persons in rural areas located centre and up north country.
Implementing Partners	ARD, CADi, CISV, HI, OXFAM Q.
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 3,600,000

Summary

The project aims at facilitating access to a valuable health care system for the population most affected by the war. In this respect, the project consists in rehabilitation or construction of health care centres, in supply of technical equipment and furniture. Besides, coaching on management best practices is given to specific local groups in order to guarantee sustainable autonomy of health centres in short term. In addition to this, a special training programme is dedicated for traditional midwives and community health agents.

Another large component of the project lays down specific actions with regards HIV/AIDS prevention, such as sensitisation programmes, condoms distribution and free medical support to AIDS affected or AIDS orphans.

Main activities:

- To rehabilitate and equip health centres (10).
- To strengthen and assist health centres (24) in their process of autonomy in management.
- To strengthen and organise training programmes for management committees (34).

All activities have been selected through a participatory, integrated and communitarian approach conducted by the above mentioned implementing partners

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Cost of personnel Expatriates, Project National Coordinators, Project Finance Managers, Engineers, all construction related jobs, nurses, Health Centre Managers, all administrative positions, etc.	720,000
Trainings capacity building in health care best practices, management of health centres, traditional midwives trainings, community health agent trainings	180,000
Equipments Vehicles, motorcycles, computers and offices furniture	360,000
Management support Administrative and logistics set-ups	180,000
Business cost of the activities	2,160,000
Total	3,600,000

Appealing Agency	CATHOLIC ORGANISATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT AID (CORDAID)
Project Title	Support to the health provinces (district) of Bubanza, Kayanza and Cankuzo (3 Districts, 2 Hospitals, 24 HC)
Project Code	BDI-04/H15
Theme	Access to Basic Services
Sector	Health
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Primarily Health care Indicators in terms of accessibility, type of activities, and quality of health care. • Reinforce the decentralisation of the health system and improve the planning and monitoring capacities of the Health District Managers • Pursue and allow the integration of nutrition activities in the health system
Beneficiaries	Bubanza: Beneficiaries: 260,000 out of which 8,000 displaced Kayanza: Beneficiaries: 320,000 Cankuzo: Beneficiaries: 205,000 out of which 13,000 displaced
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, provincial (District) health manager
Length of Project	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,700,000

Summary

In 2004, Cordaid will continue its direct assistance to 24 health centres (equipment, medicines, community-based management) of the provinces. The NGO will also support the hospital of Cankuzo and Bubanza through knowledge transfer and technical assistance (surgery, anaesthesia, radiology, accountancy and management), provision of medical equipment and medicines. In order to increase both capacities and health system efficiency at a district level, Cordaid in 2004 will continue its support to the Health District Manager (Bureau Provincial de Santé) through technical assistance, equipment, running costs. This support at a district level will strengthen and improve monitoring and supervision of health activities, allow the integration of nutrition into the health system, improve the district response to emergencies.

The objective of the project is first to improve the health system capacity at a decentralised level, secondly to improve its efficiency through better coordination and monitoring of the various initiatives.

This project aims to reinforce results already obtained in 2003. Activities in 2003 were carried out by Cordaid in the framework of a health system rehabilitation programme on one side and an emergency response programme on the other side.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Support to Bubanza's health province (district)	
Rehabilitation of health infrastructure	100,000
Medicines, Drugs	100,000
Hospital and Health Centre equipment	50,000
Equipment and running costs for health district	150,000
Support and running costs for HC and Hospital	50,000
Technical Assistance	150,000
Programme and logistical Support	50,000
Sub total for Bubanza project	650,000
Sub total for kayanza project	600,000
Sub total for Cankuzo project	450,000
Total	1,700,000

Appealing Agency	CATHOLIC ORGANISATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT AID (CORDAID)
Project Title	Support to the health provinces (district) of Makamba and Bururi (2 Districts, 1 Hospital, 43 HC)
Project Code	BDI-04/H16
Theme	Access to Basic Services
Sector	Health
Objectives	Improve Primarily Health care Indicators in terms of accessibility, panel of activities and quality of health care. Reinforce the decentralisation of the health system and improve the planning and monitoring capacities of the Health District Managers Pursue and allow the integration of nutrition activities in the health system
Targeted Beneficiaries	<u>Makamba :</u> Beneficiaries: 260.000 out of which displaced: 71.260 <u>Bururi :</u> Beneficiaries: 450.000 people out of which displaces: 21.260
Implementing Partners	Ministre de la Santé, Bureau provincial de Santé
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Total Budget	US\$ 1,750,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,095,000

Summary

In 2004, Cordaid will continue to provide direct assistance to health centres (rehabilitation, equipment, medicine, training, community base management). In the same time, Cordaid will provide support to the health district manager (bureau provincial de santé) through technical assistance, equipment, running costs in order to improve planning, monitoring and coordination of health activities at a district level. Cordaid will also support the hospital of Rumonge (Bururi) with technical assistance and equipment.

This programme will reinforce results obtained previously. In Makamba, Cordaid has carried out a health emergency response programme since 2002. In Bururi, Cordaid has carried out a community based health care programme since 1999. Specific needs have been identified in that framework.

Cordaid is a major Dutch NGO operating in Burundi since 1997. In 2003, the NGO has supported 4 health districts (provinces sanitaires) in Burundi: Makamba, Bururi, Bubanza, Cankuzo. In 2003, Cordaid's budget reached 3,5 million Euro, funded by EU (Echo, EDF), Holland, Belgium, UN Agencies and core funds. Cordaid in Burundi has a strong expertise in supporting health districts with experienced staff in that field.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Support to the health province of Makamba (district)	
Rehabilitation of health infrastructure	100,000
Medicines. Drugs	100,000
Hospital and Health Centre equipment	50,000
Equipment and running costs for health district	50,000
Technical Assistance	100,000
Programme and logistical Support	50,000
Total cost for Makamba project	450,000
Support to the health province of Bururi (district)	
Rehabilitation of health infrastructure	150,000
Medicines. Drugs	200,000
Hospital and Health Centre equipment	50,000
Equipment and running costs for health district	75,000
Technical Assistance	120,000
Programme and logistical Support	50,000
Total cost Bururi project	645,000
Grand Total for Bururi and Makamba provinces	1,095,000

MINE ACTION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Mine-Risk Education in Burundi
Project Code	BDI-04/MA01
Sector	Mine action
Objective(s)	To greatly enhance mine-risk reduction activities in Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura Mayorship, Bubanza, Makamba, Rutana, and Ruyigi within one year; ensure that a national structure for mine-risk education (MRE) is operational within one year; and motivate Burundi's civil society in advocating the implementation of the Mine Ban Convention provisions.
Targeted Beneficiaries	At-risk populations in the six designated provinces
Implementing Partners	The Mine Risk Education Project, Burundi Ministry of the Interior; International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL)
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Project Budget	US\$ 266,800
Funds Requested	US\$ 266,800

Objectives

The project will strive to ensure that half of all at-risk communities in Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura Mayorship, Bubanza, Makamba, Rutana, and Ruyigi have the capacity to manage mine-risk reduction within one year; that national structure for MRE is operational within one year; that civil society will advocate for the implementation of the provisions to the Ottawa Convention; and that a national policy on mine victims is in place, that it is applicable to all stakeholders, and that it is known to the mine/UXO victims.

Activities

- Support communication activities, including sensitization of communities through the use of specially designed visual aids, radio programs, signposting, and the initiation of community discussions on mine-risk issues.
- Respond to emergency situations that might fall outside the geographic zones of the project.
- Support the development of emergency MRE activities in newly contaminated areas.
- Provide training and sensitization activities that target civil society groups (e.g., youth, women, faith-based organizations, public and private media) so that they will become more engaged in the advocacy to respect the provisions of the Mine Ban Convention.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
International Staff (four months)	32,000
Capital Costs	200,000
Indirect programme support cost *	34,800
Total	266,800

* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	Handicap International Belgium
Project Title	Victim Assistance in Burundi
Project Code	BDI-04/MA02
Sector	Mine action
Thematic Pillar(s)	Victim/Survivor assistance
Objective(s)	Raise awareness among health workers in health centers and hospitals on available assistance for mine victims, respond to mobility needs of victims, and initiate socio-economic reintegration activities
Targeted Beneficiaries	1. Mine victims within the six most affected provinces (an estimated 115 new cases per year) 2. Health workers of 25 hospitals and 60 health centers
Implementing Partners	Centre National d'Appareillage et de Rééducation de Gitega (CNAR), Diocèse de Muyinga, Union des Personnes Handicapées du Burundi (UPHB).
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Project Budget	US\$ 130,885
Funds Requested	US\$ 130,885

Project Description

Objectives

Complementing an existing HIB program, this project will raise awareness among health workers in health centers and hospitals on available assistance for mine victims, respond to the mobility needs of victims, and initiate socio-economic reintegration activities.

Activities

- Organize awareness activities for key health staff of 25 hospitals and 60 health centers in six of the country's most affected provinces.
- With the involvement of local media, organize a "day of mine victims" to spread information on survivor assistance.

Expected Outcomes

- In responding to mobility needs, 360 wheelchairs and tricycles will be provided to mine victims.
- Two specialized workshops will be created within two existing rehabilitation centers to manufacture wheelchairs and tricycles.
- To facilitate socio-economic reintegration of mine victims, a pilot program will recruit and train 20 victims for carpentry training.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
National Staff (national staff for training and raising awareness)	9,900
Capital Costs	100,000
Operational Cost (transport)	11,290
Overhead	9,695
Total	130,885

MULTISECTOR

Appealing Agency	UNDP: CAUP (Community Assistance Umbrella Programme)
Project Title	Rehabilitation or construction of houses for destitutes
Project Code	BDI-04/S/NF01
Theme	Access to basic services
Sector	Multisector (Habitat)
Objective	To grant a decent shelter to the war most affected population (i. e. destitute, IDPs, returnees, war or AIDS orphans) Provinces of action: Muyinga, Kirundo & Mwaro
Targeted Beneficiaries	2.500 households among the most vulnerable (i.e. returnees, IDPs) in the rural areas of the northern provinces.
Implementing Partners	ARD, IRC, OXFAM QUEBEC
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,300,000

Summary

The project aims at helping the most affected people by the war including destitute, IDP's, returnees, war or AIDS orphans and combatants soon to be demobilised, by improving their living conditions, giving them access to a decent shelter. In this respect, the project consists in bringing together local construction materials and skilled workforce in order to assist the beneficiaries in the construction of their own homes. Specific measures will be taken to foster a community spirit, to reinforce the collaboration within the grass roots communities. Indeed, a solidarity chain will be organised around the supply and the construction of the houses. This will offer an ideal opportunity for the dissemination of peace and reconciliation messages

Beneficiaries will be selected in full cooperation with local authorities and communities at the grass roots level based on criteria mutually agreed upon. This should help avoid all kinds of social turmoil within the communities.

Main activities: *Multisector (Habitat, Peace & Reconciliation)*

- To give full support for the construction of 2'500 houses and corresponding latrines for 2'500 vulnerable households located in rural areas up north country.
- Sensitisation campaign for a peaceful reintegration of returnees in their communities of origin.

All the activities have been selected through a participatory integrated and communitarian approach conducted by the above-mentioned implementing partners.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Cost of personnel Project Coordinators, Project Finance Managers, Engineers, various construction positions, administrative staff	260,000
Trainings Human Rights, Carpenters, coaching of local leaders on conflict resolution techniques	65,000
Equipments Vehicles, motorcycles, computers and office furniture	130,000
Management support Administrative and Logistics set-ups	65,000
Business costs of the activities	780,000
Total	1,300,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
Project Title	International protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees and returnees
Project Code	BDI-04/MS01
Sector	Multi-sector
Themes	Refugees and returnees
Objectives	Ensure the repatriation of Burundian refugees in conditions of safety and dignity. Help Burundian returnees to reintegrate into their home communities. Continue to provide protection and basic assistance to Congolese refugees. Assist the remaining Rwandan refugees who wish to voluntarily repatriate. Support the Government in the adoption of a refugee law and in the strengthening of national structures responsible for refugee and returnee affairs. Promote peaceful co-existence between refugees, returnees and members of the host community.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (39,762), Rwanda (765) and other Central African countries (100). 100,000 Burundian refugees expected to return from the United Republic of Tanzania
Implementing Partners	The Government of Burundi, UNHCR, National and International NGOs
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 6,720,331

Summary

On 5 October 2003, the largest rebel movement in Burundi, the *Conseil National Pour la Défense de la Démocratie - Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie* (CNDD-FDD), signed a ceasefire agreement with the Government of Burundi. This is considered a significant step towards achieving durable peace in the country, which is likely to increase pressure from both the Government of Burundi and the Government of Tanzania for refugees to return.

The Office continues to provide protection and assistance to 39,762 Congolese refugees and a small number of Rwandan refugees currently hosted in the Burundi. Repatriation remains the preferred solution for these refugees, some of whom are being considered for resettlement to third countries.

Burundian refugees continue to return from Tanzania to the northern and central provinces with UNHCR assistance. Spontaneous returns to the southern provinces have also increased. In the past, UNHCR has not facilitated the return to some of the provinces along the south eastern border with Tanzania, but it will continue to assess the security situation there to prepare for an active involvement in assisting refugees to return.

The Office's policy is to support individual returnees and their families with the purpose of helping them to become more self-reliant. UNHCR does not distinguish between refugees, returnees, those who stayed and the IDPs when it comes to the provision of assistance in areas of return. The approach of the Office in Burundi will be based on the global "4Rs" strategy (Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction).

As in previous years, UNHCR's objective in 2004 is to contribute to improving conditions in areas of return by increasing their absorptive capacity in key sectors such as water, food, health, education and other basic services. UNHCR will strive to ensure that refugees who choose to return have the minimum provisions. Together with its partners, the Office will carefully monitor the security situation to ensure that their return is durable.

BURUNDI

UNHCR will work with the Government of Burundi and other UN agencies within the UN Country Team and the *Commission National pour la Réinsertion des Sinistrés* (CNRS) to ensure that resources are well-used and that there is no duplication across sectors. Joint planning and regular consultations will be pursued with all those involved in project implementation.

Financial Summary	
Activity / Budget Items	US\$
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	763,231
Community Services	161,941
Crop Production	18,657
Domestic/Household Needs	100,094
Education	205,224
Food	20,806
Forestry	79,291
Health/Nutrition	750,348
Income Generation	214,552
Legal Assistance	566,337
Operational Support (to Agencies)	519,615
Sanitation	38,247
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	618,964
Transport logistics	1,055,449
Water (non-agricultural)	57,775
Programme Support	1,549,800
Total	6,720,331

NON-FOOD ITEMS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Emergency Preparation and Response in life saving NFIs
Project Code	BDI-04/S/NF02
Theme	Emergency Preparedness and Response
Sector	Non-Food Items
Objective	Satisfy the life saving needs in non-food items for women and children displaced by war, refugees or in the process of being repatriated.
Targeted Beneficiaries	100,000 vulnerable women and children displaced either directly or indirectly by the conflict in Burundi – above all unaccompanied children, child headed households, pregnant / lactating women, and those children with special needs (handicapped, HIV + etc)
Implementing Partners	International and local NGOs geographically positioned in the affected areas, and with the support of the local authorities of the affected area
Project Duration	January– December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 885,057

Summary

In order to effectively meet UNICEF's Core Corporate Commitment, this project aims to target children in emergency situations by providing either direct life saving non-food items assistance to the children themselves or indirectly by providing the assistance to the children's primary care givers – their mothers.

The project also ensures the refilling of sufficient contingency stock in UNICEF central warehouse, a stock in hand ready to be used, designed to respond to any acute crisis reaching beyond the capacity of sector partners such as CRS, the sector national coordinator, or by refilling UNICEF provincial de-centralised contingency stocks (Maison Shalom, IRC and others). This is a rolling stock that is continually in use as emergencies occur around the country (in the first 6 months of 2003, 200,000 women and children benefited from a UNICEF non-food item distribution) and thus continually needs refilling to keep the same level of preparedness essential to supporting all sector partners capacity to respond.

This Bujumbura central contingency stock NFI capacity should cover the needs for 100,000 women and children. In addition the de-centralised stocks have been set up in 5 provinces where the risk of serving the identified needs of an agreed target population (usually between 5 and 20,000 people) for up to 3 weeks at a time. The aim being that these stocks will be used in the first instance in case of emergency whilst waiting for re-supply from the central non-food items stock in Bujumbura.

A dedicated emergency team led by an expatriate Emergency Officer works to both ensure that the best possible reaction to an emergency situation occurs and that the UNICEF office itself continues to develop the tools and skills to better respond to emergencies both internally and with UNICEF's partners. The most basic items required for refilling the central contingency stock are:

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Jerry-cans	52,500
Blankets	163,600
Soap	17,200
Plastic sheeting	175,750
Cooking sets	225,000
Direct Programme Support cost	144,800
Indirect programme support cost *	106,207
Total	885,057

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
Project Title	Coordination and distribution of non-food items
Project Code	BDI-04/S/NF03
Theme	Emergency Preparedness and Response
Sector	Non-Food Items
Objective	Buy, stock and distribute NFI families identified as beneficiaries.
Targeted Beneficiaries	50,000 families (displaced IDPs, including vulnerable children, handicapped, women and widows)
Implementing Partners	UN agencies, NGOs, partners and local administration
Project Duration	November 2003 - June 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 835,999

Summary

Populations are regularly forced to flee. The only issue, in these instances is to regroup for security without being able to take all of ones belongings. The aim of this project is to relief the beneficiaries from their suffering by evaluating damages and providing them with non-food items.

CRS/Burundi is the lead organisation in the NFI sector for the sixth consecutive year. This system is well established through monthly meetings, publication of reports on stock-pipeline and distributions, permanent information sharing and joint evaluations. CRS' major partners in the NFI sector are PCHA and several other international humanitarian NGOs. Permanent communication between them is maintained through dial briefings, reports on difficulties encountered, and on strategies to be staged. The necessary interventions to be undertaken are jointly decided upon.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Salary - Expatriate project manager	38,911
Salaries - National staff – NFI coordination	28,048
Monitoring, evaluation & distributions	9,182
Vehicle expenses	73,670
Warehousing	19,701
Communication and transport equipment	6,987
PH material purchases	659,500
Total	835,999

NUTRITION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Malnutrition management
Project Code	BDI-04/H17
Theme	Response to emergencies
Sector	Nutrition
Objectives	Intensify integration of nutrition activities within the health system; Ensure the rehabilitation of 2,000 severe cases of malnutrition and 28,500 moderate cases in average per month (inc. BP5); Strengthen nutrition co-ordination at central and provincial levels, and; Monitor closely the nutrition situation as part of an early warning system.
Targeted Beneficiaries	2,000 severely, and 28,500 moderately, malnourished children (per month).
Implementing Partners	WFP, International/National NGOs (ACF, CARITAS, CONCERN, GVC, IMC, MSF-B, MSF-CH, SOLIDARITES, TEARFUND, VISPE), health authorities (MoH, LMTC project, provincial health bodies)
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,584,091

Summary

UNICEF will continue to provide support to therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres and to oversee the integration of nutrition activities. The integration strategy comprises 1) Nutritional surveillance; 2) Screening; 3) Prevention of severe malnutrition, and; 4) Treatment of severe malnutrition. Technical capacities of health workers will be strengthened and training guidelines, which have been developed, will be used to improve treatment of malnutrition. UNICEF will continue the management of therapeutic and supplementary food stocks to NGO partners. Using WFP provided food, and in close collaboration with the MoH and international NGOs, UNICEF will support all the supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres and integrated nutrition services in the country

Communication strategies and outreach activities will be intensified to improve competence of parents in nutrition and for prevention and early detection of malnutrition in collaboration with a network of existing community workers. This data will feed an early warning system in collaboration with FAO, WFP and NGOs in order to detect any deterioration in the nutrition situation. Field visits will be conducted and anthropometrics survey undertaken.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Therapeutic products (288 MTs. of F100 and 34 MTs. of F75)	775,000
BP5 (75 MTs for 100,000 children during 3 days)	275,000
Nutrition surveillance (anthropometrics surveys)	60,000
Training	80,000
Communication activities	80,000
Direct programme support cost	130,000
Indirect programme support cost *	184,091
Total	1,584,091

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	A Community and Family Approach to Child Nutrition
Project Code	BDI-04/H18
Theme	Access to basic services
Sector	Nutrition
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the availability of the services as promotion and surveillance of growth monitoring of children under five years old, distribution of micro nutrient at community level; • Obtain behaviour changes at household level to ensure that all mothers can correctly identify the symptoms of danger concerning the most frequent infant diseases, and have the capacity to provide the appropriate urgency care; • Distribution of micronutrients to women • Develop economic activities and food security of households, this is based on household capacity reinforcing to improve cultural techniques;
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children under five year old, lactating and pregnant women
Implementing Partners	WFP, International/National NGOs (ACF, CARITAS, CONCERN, GVC, IMC, MSF-B, MSF-CH, SOLIDARITES, TEARFUND, VISPE), health authorities (MoH, LMTC project, provincial health bodies)
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 500,000

Summary

This project contributes to the reduction of morbidity and mortality among children. It aims to ensure the availability at the community level of basic services namely promotion and surveillance of growth monitoring of children under 5 years, timely referral of cases, adoption of appropriate nutrition and health care practices. It aims also to achieve and maintain behavioural changes favourable to health at family level through sensitisation and training sessions to mothers. It aims finally at ensuring food and economic security. The main activities, which will be implemented, are data collection at community level, training of volunteers, development of communication materials, social mobilisation, monitoring and evaluation. The project addresses monitoring and co-ordination issues at all levels. The project is a joint effort by UNICEF, WFP, FAO and NGOs with the main government partner being the Ministry of Health (LMTC project, and provincial health bodies). This project is part of IMCI and targeting the problem of low birth weight as it is focused on women.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Training	50,000
Communication activities	100,000
Supervision	20,000
Logistical support	100,000
Studies, monitoring and evaluation	80,000
Programme support and technical assistance	90,000
Indirect programme support cost*	60,000
Total	500,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

PROTECTION

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project Title	Protection of vulnerable populations, particularly IDPs
Project Code	BDI-04/P/HR/RL01
Theme	Protection
Sectors	Protection
Objective	Assure a coordinated action with the government and the humanitarian organisations to provide better protection to IDPs throughout Burundi for 2004.
Targeted Beneficiaries (total # & description)	Internally displaced people: IDPs in site (280,000), temporary displaced persons by combats (100,000/monthly), dispersed population among other communities, night IDPs who seek refuge with their belongings, repatriated who are resettled in IDPs sites.
Implementing Partners	OCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, OHCHR, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Human Rights, 3R Ministry, NGO Network, Ligue Iteka.
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 128,412

Summary

Protection of IDPs is still a challenge since confrontation between armed groups and the army are still going on, armed attacks on households and sex violence on women have become as a common war practice.

The project will reinforce the existing Permanent Framework for the Consultancy on Protection of IDPs, designed to address the issue of protection and meant to express recommendations to governmental institutions and to humanitarian agencies. The framework is composed of two organs: the Committee for the protection of Displaced Persons at the ministerial level and the Technical Follow up Committee as a technical working level.

The Technical Follow up Committee which role is to investigate and monitor protection issues of vulnerable populations particularly IDPs has played an important role in negotiating better protection to Ruyigi's IDPs in June 2002 and in February 2003. The same committee has been active in the investigation and the monitoring of human right violations for the IDPs in Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Gitega, Makamba, and Bujumbura Rural where provincial monitoring sections are functional. The Technical Follow up Committee is engaged to continue the monitoring of human rights violations for the IDPs through field visits and to identify concrete recommendations, advocacy and coordination strategies with other actors in protection. It will also continue to support provincial sections; the TFC will create new sections in other provinces and will support local organisations, intervening in diffusion of guiding principles related to IDPs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff (2)	26,277
Surveys	7,716
Vehicle, Communication and Logistic	19,104
Training	20,358
Consultant fees	20,000
Administrative expenses (rent, telephone services)	20,184
Sub-total	113,639
Support costs (13%)	14,773
Total	128,412

Appealing Agency	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Project Title	Protecting and Monitoring the human rights of the most vulnerable conflict victims
Project Code	BDI-04/P/HR/RL02
Sector	Protection
Objective	Reinforce the protection of civilians through wide human rights monitoring throughout the country and especially in conflict areas
Targeted Beneficiaries	Women, children, people illegally detained, internally displaced persons and refugees
Implementing Partners	UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF, relevant national institutions
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 694,851

Summary

Thousands of civilians continue to be the victims of the armed conflict. Massive fleeing and killing of the population, forced or involuntarily disappearance, arbitrary arrest and detention, misappropriation of land and other private property are the major gross human rights violations which occur throughout the country in general, and particularly in combat areas. Most of the authors of those violence and violations remain unpunished.

Refugees are nowadays returning, most of the time spontaneously, the majority of internally displaced persons are willing to return to their home, and 70 % of the 8,000 detainees in prisons are awaiting trials. Moreover, sexual violence against women and children is becoming an issue of great concern which has to be quickly addressed. With regards to children, many of them are conscripted in the army and in rebel groups; others are separated or bereaved, thus calling for a special protection for their human rights.

As the situation remains volatile and combat areas shift frequently, human rights and violence issues must be closely monitored throughout the country. In this regard, OHCHR has begun setting up a national network of human rights observers since 2001, but though this network is not yet sufficiently organised to carry out significant field activity. Human rights issues shall also be monitored throughout the repatriation and resettlement process in close collaboration with other relevant UN agencies. Putting an end to impunity for human rights violations perpetrators also requires a permanent and effective advocacy with the involvement of relevant civilian, military and governmental authorities at all levels. Therefore, OHCHR in Burundi will also endeavour, over the year 2004, to advocate for the protection of the most vulnerable civilians including returnees, internally displaced persons, detainees, women and children especially in areas where combats take place.

It is expected that those groups will be better protected through the implementation of this project, so that the rate of violence and violations of their rights will be low at its conclusion.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US \$
Staff costs	508,060
Travel	15,000
General operating expenses	35,341
Supplies and acquisitions	10,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	46,520
Sub-total	614,921
Programme support costs	79,930
Total	694,851

Appealing Agency	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Project Title	Reinforcing the capacities of human rights protection actors
Project Code	BDI-04/P/HR/RL03
Sector	Protection
Objectives	Reinforce the capacities of the Human Rights Associations Forum, youth organisations, network of leaders of women's associations and organise the network of human rights journalists through training and networking. The overall goal is to better equip those groups for an efficient protection of the rights of the civilians in combat areas, and the victims of violence and violations of human rights, especially the IDPs, the women and the children.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Conflict victims: Civilians, internally displaced persons, the women and children.
Implementing Partners	HRA - Human Rights Association Forum and media
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 722,612

Summary

Civilians make up the majority of the victims of violence and violations of human rights in the Burundi conflict. Those victims hardly know their rights and/or are caught within a vicious circle of impunity furthered by the lack of a culture of human rights among the general public. On the other hand, the protection actors are still too weak and not organised to address the violence and human rights violations efficiently. Among those actors, OHCHR- Burundi has identified the Human Rights Associations Forum, the Youth organisations, and the networks of leaders of women's associations and human rights journalists. Whose capacities will be reinforced through training programmes during the year 2004. With respect to the HRA Forum, it comprises 43 associations whose basic human rights training will be fine tuned into an operational ability. Regarding the youth, they will be organised for protecting human rights and combating violence. As far as women are concerned, the Office has found out that women suffer the most during the war, and new developments have shown that sexual violence against women is dangerously increasing. Around 300 women leaders have been trained in human rights nationwide over the past three years. Those women have proved to be one of the most efficient groups in protecting and defending the rights of the conflict victims most of all at the grassroots level, if only they were organised. This is what the OHCHR-Burundi will strive to achieve in favour of women over the year 2004. With regard to the HR journalists, their network is still at the very beginning, and there is an urgent need for training them in human rights in order to ensure that the human rights of the conflict victims are protected and defended in the media reports and news, which is not currently the case. In order to achieve the overall objective, OHCHR Burundi will collaborate with the already existing forums and the media for the sustainability of its action. It is expected, by the end of the year, that those protection actors will have been organised to prevent human rights violations and address violence individually in their milieu, and collectively in violence ridden areas.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US \$
Staff costs	427,730
Contractual services	46,803
General operating expenses	85,660
Supplies and acquisitions	10,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	69,289
Sub-total	639,482
Programme support costs	83,130
Total	722,612

Appealing Agency	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Project Title	Dissemination of human rights and the Humanitarian Law in conflict areas
Project Code	BDI-04/P/HR/RL04
Sector	Protection
Objectives	Sensitise the local authorities, the army and the civilians on the rights to life, to physical integrity, to liberty and to property during combats and in their aftermath in order to secure the protection of the rights of the conflict victims and to facilitate recovery.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of conflict: Civilians, internally displaced persons, women and children.
Implementing Agency	OCHA, relevant national Institutions and civil society
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds requested	US\$ 422,218

Summary

The conflict going on in Burundi puts the rights to life, to physical integrity, to liberty and individual property at stake. Indeed, frequent killings, torture, sexual violence, arbitrary arrest and detention, displacement, looting, property destroying and misappropriation occur in areas where attacks and fighting take place. OHCHR in Burundi intends to continually remind government authorities of their obligation under international human rights law. The civilians will be sensitised to the values of human rights and peace for better protection. In order to achieve these goals, OHCHR Burundi will disseminate information on those rights through contacts with local authorities, conferences, leaflets, posters, and above all, through media commercials and programmes, as most of the conflicts victims depend mostly on the radio for their information. This campaign will be pillared on the right to life, rights of internally displaced people, land rights, rights of women and the children, and International Humanitarian Law. The outcome of the project will be better protection for the fundamental rights of civilians and the lessening of community tensions in conflict areas.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs	251,732
Contractual services	16,173
General operating expenses	32,043
Supplies and acquisitions	5,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	68,700
Sub-total	373,648
Programme support costs	48,570
Total	422,218

Appealing Agency	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Project Title	Protection of the victims of serious human rights violations and fighting impunity
Project Code	BDI-04/P/HR/RL05
Sector	Protection
Objectives	Providing legal assistance to the victims of the crimes related to the conflict, preventing the violence and the violations of human rights through training and sensitising law enforcing officials, and supporting the review of relevant domestic law texts so that they comply with the international human rights law.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Detainees, plaintiffs and returnees
Implementing Partners	National institutions, in particular ministry of justice and civil society
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 369,225

Summary

The conflict in Burundi causes many of the serious human rights violations namely killings, looting, property destruction, and sexual violence against women and children. Owing to the dysfunction of the justice system, coupled with the generalised poverty in the country, the authors of those violence and human rights violations are either not punished, or the trials are too slow, unfair and/ or do not respect international human rights laws.

Over 1,000 detainees accused of serious human rights violations and plaintiffs have requested legal assistance from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Burundi. The requests are expected to increase considerably over the year 2004, as human rights violations go on unabated. Besides, land rights cases have already begun, arising from the return of former refugees and the resettlement of former internally displaced people. These cases will have to be addressed properly in order to further peace and peaceful settlement of arising conflicts.

In order to meet these expectations and ensure fair trials both for the accused and the victims, the OHCHR in Burundi will appoint 24 national lawyers who will plead in the three criminal chambers (Bujumbura, Ngozi and Gitega) and the military courts of Burundi.

Moreover, the OHCHR will go on supporting the administration of justice through the training of 30 magistrates of upper courts, 35 officers and agents of the penitentiary, 60 officers of the police and the gendarmerie. The Office will also support the review of national law texts – namely the penal code- for their compliance with international human rights law.

This project will enable the Burundi justice system to speed up pending trials. It will also ensure the protection of the poorest and the most vulnerable victims' rights.

It is also expected to reinforce the compliance of the domestic law to the international human rights laws, so that the victims of the conflict will be better protected.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US \$
Staff costs	291,072
Contractual services	12,269
General operating expenses	9,260
Supplies and acquisitions	5,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	9,154
Sub-total	326,755
Programme support costs	42,470
Total	369,225

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Support to victims of sexual violence
Project Code	BDI-04/P/HR/RL06
Theme	Emergency Preparedness and Response
Sector	Protection
Objectives	To establish the scope of rape To provide 240 health agents and social assistants with skills for the care and legal assistance to rape victims To integrate the action plan on the post-exposition prevention and assistance to the victims To organise information and sensitisation campaigns on the rape phenomenon for 50 leaders
Targeted Beneficiaries	240 health agents and social assistants, 50 leaders, 1,200 women and girls victims of rape
Implementation Partners	NTURENGAHO NGO, MoH, Provincial Health Bureaux, Ministry of Justice, Provincial Committees for the fight against AIDS
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Requested Funds	US\$ 272,727

Summary

Rape and sexual violence is a old phenomenon but one that is currently spreading due to the socio-political crisis. In the Burundian cultural context where sex and sexuality are forbidden subjects, rape remains a taboo even while committed openly and frequently. UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, the administrative, medical and judiciary authorities in the targeted provinces, namely Bubanza; Bujumbura Rural; Cibitoke; Makamba; Muramvya and Ruyigi, has the objective of intervening on the prevention of rape and sexual violence cases, the assistance to the victims, and in the carrying out of operational research.

UNICEF will support the elaboration of a national policy on protection and the reduction of rape by revising the law related to the rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence and the translation in the national language the statutes of the International Crime Tribunal. Police and magistrates will be made aware of the validity of the expertise of private doctors. A network of honest persons for the prevention and the reduction of sexual violence will be created and capacity building of administration agents undertaken. Health agents and social assistants will be trained in the appropriate legal pursuit procedures in case of rape and sexual violence, and in turn they will train supervisors to disseminate messages in the community using the media. Training on medical and psychosocial assistance will be provided in 6 provinces, to be followed by providing HIV PEP Kits in case of rape and Hepatitis B vaccines, as well as establishing counselling and guidance centres for the victims.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
1. Information meetings for leaders and heads of services at the provincial level.	14,214
2. Assistance to the victims	
Training of health agents and social assistants	48,631
Purchase of PEP Kits	56,286
Setting up of hosting centres, guidance and counselling and assistance to the victims	18,762
Revision of policies and laws related to the curbing down rape	14,072
Sensitisation and documentation on rape cases	1,877
Legal assistance	11,257
3. Research	
Anthropological Study on Sexual violence	55,713
Direct programme support cost	19,188
Indirect programme support cost *	32,727
Total	272,727

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATION'S CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Preparedness for, response to, and prevention of physical, sexual, and psychological violence against children at risk in emergency-prone provinces in Burundi
Project Code	BDI-04/P/HR/RL07
Sector	Protection
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Remove children victim of and at risk of violence from violence situations.2. Rehabilitate and reintegrate victims of violence.3. Establish measures to prevent violence against children.4. Establish and strengthen community and local government implementation structures to undertake protection measures.5. Provide targeted mine action support to the five most affected provinces, while maintaining an emergency capacity to undertake activities elsewhere as required.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Twenty sites of internally displaced populations and thirty communities at risk of displacement and of the perpetration of violence in seven emergency-prone provinces in Burundi: Ruyigi, Makamba, Bujumbura Rurale, Bubanza, Rutana, Cankuzo, and Cibitoke. The focus will be on children and their families.
Implementing Partners	Community structures at the IDP site and colline level will constitute the main implementation structures for preparedness for, response to, and the prevention of violence. Their implementation capacity will be developed through NGOs operative in their respective areas. Local government structures will be supported to undertake facilitation roles. OHCHR will provide technical assistance to UNICEF.
Project Duration	January – December 2004 (UNICEF will front funds for preparatory activities as of January 2004 in anticipation of funding)
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,887,281

Summary

This project aims at the reduction of physical, sexual, and psychological violence against children in situations of or at risk of internal displacement in Burundi. Forms of violence targeted by the project include: injury, killing, rape, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, other forms of sexual violence, cruel treatment, torture, pillage, child recruitment, forced displacement, and attacks on civilians including through the use of mines and other ordnances. The major interventions of the project revolve around (1) the removal of the child victims of violence and those at risk thereof from their predicament; (2) rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of violence; (3) establishment of mechanisms to prevent occurrence and recurrence of violence against children; and (4) the establishment and/or strengthening of community and local government implementation structures to undertake the protection activities envisaged by the project. Preparedness and the development of the capacity of communities at risk, in particular of youth structures, constitute the two main strategies for the implementation of the project. Regarding mine action, support will be provided to provincial coordinators overseeing activities at community level. The project will seek to disseminate safety messages through civil society groups, including churches and national or international NGOs, promote the creation of community mine committees and utilise media, school and other community groups as appropriate. The project will seek to strengthen both appropriate governmental and civil society implementation structures. Specific project activities include: assessments, vulnerability analysis, and community capacity gap analysis; the provision of interim care and support for child victims of violence; the psychosocial rehabilitation of child victims and their reintegration with self, family, and community; the sensitisation of potential perpetrators of violence and of communities at risk on the normative frameworks protective of children and of civilians in conflict situations and on the short and long-term impact on children, their families and communities of violence; combating impunity through the provision of support for measures that ensure the children's rights to truth, to justice, to non-recurrence, and to restitution, rehabilitation,

and compensations. Project activity implementation will be mainly undertaken by youth and community structures of the affected populations. The project will be monitored throughout its cycle of implementation and it will be subject to evaluation for efficiency, effectiveness, and results.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Baseline surveys; assessments; vulnerability analysis; community capacity gap analysis)	100,000
Activities to mitigate violence and the risk of violence (preparedness; interim support for victims; documentation)	300,000
Rehabilitate and reintegrate victims of violence (community-based psychosocial support to victims)	400,000
Establishment of mechanisms preventive of the recurrence and occurrence of violence	150,000
Supporting mine action activities	353,190
Strengthening local community implementation structures to undertake preparedness for, response to, and prevention of violence (support for NGO and local government structures)	300,000
Project evaluation (international evaluator)	30,000
Subtotal	1,633,190
Direct Programme Support	70,000
Indirect Programme Support *	184,091
Total	1,887,281

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Assistance to sensitisation and training of rural civil society in conflicts prevention and resolution, human rights and democracy
Project Code	BDI-04/P/HR/RL08
Theme	Protection
Sectors	Protection
Objective	To foster return and consolidation of peace in Burundi.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Civil society associations Authorities, Human Rights committee members, rural populations
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Interior and Public Security, Ministry for Peace and National Reconciliation, UNV Programme, UNICEF, OHCHR, WFP, UNHCR.
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 130,000

Summary

The socio-economic crisis that Burundi has been undergoing for ten years has affected the foundations of the Burundi society and has left hurtful consequences in all the populations social strata. The youth, women, men, both actors and victims of violence set up as reasons for socio-political claims have provoked mass violations of human rights starting with the basic human right, the right to live. Rural populations representing 95% of the (whole) population have undergone those violence. We count thousands of dead, wounded and wrecked among the rural population. Destructions of social and economic infrastructures, movements of the population in and outside the territory, have mainly affected the rural population.

Given that the return to peace is an essential condition for a durable human development and that it goes through the respect of human rights and the country's democratisation, the Government has initiated debates and discussions, which gathered all the population strata both in and outside the country. So as to allow the civil society to fully play its role as social potential regulator, this project is aiming at sensitising and training the heads of civil society associations and grassroots committee members of human rights with regard to peaceful resolution and prevention of conflicts of human rights and democracy.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff	50,400
VNNU	
VNUI	
Training equipment	2,900
Monitoring	2,900
Supervision	2,900
Animated self-evaluation	2,900
Training of association trainers	17,500
Training of committee members of human rights	17,500
Evaluation of the project	10,000
Programme support costs	16,810
Secretary,	
Driver,	
Functioning,	
Maintenance	
Management support costs (5%)	6,190
Total	130,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Press reporting in conflict areas.
Project Code	BDI-04/P/HR/RL09
Theme	Protection
Sector	Protection
Objective	Capacity building for Burundian journalists in reporting in conflict areas in order to improve their protection
Targeted Beneficiaries	120 Burundi journalists
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Communication; Press House; Burundi journalists Association, UNIC, OCHA.
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 140,000

Summary

Burundi is a country seeking to come out of a civil war which started in 1993. The negative role played by the Burundi media at the beginning of the conflict has shown lack of experience among most of the journalists of local media with regard to reporting on events going on in war areas. Journalists died notably because of little knowledge of the behaviour to be adopted at the battle field. The project is seeking to reinforce the journalists' knowledge in reporting techniques in war areas. A series of seminars on reporting techniques in war areas will be necessary to train a hundred (100) Burundi journalists so that they could be able to better inform the population on events going on in war areas by avoiding to exaggerate or to cover up the facts. The post-conflict phase which will follow the global and decisive ceasefire is also a delicate and crucial period. The second objective of the project is to specialise twenty (20) journalists in law reports so as to better inform the public on the march of cases and thus contribute in setting up an atmosphere of peace.

Expected Results

- 100 trained journalists and mastering reporting techniques in war areas.
- Trained journalists able to do law reports in a professional way.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Trainers' Fees including International Consultants	80,000
Didactic equipment	15,000
Didactic materials	10,000
Monitoring and evaluation	15,000
Logistical assistance	20,000
Total	140,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Sensitisation of wrecked populations (displaced and repatriates) to the culture of peace and reconciliation in Burundi
Project Code	BDI-04/P/HR/RL10
Theme	Protection
Sector	Protection
Objectives	Restore peace and peaceful, effective and durable cohabitation; To foster the return of refugees in dignity; Sensitise populations to the culture of citizenship and to the country's development; To lay down strategies and actions to be carried out for durable peace and reconciliation
Targeted Beneficiaries	Repatriates; Host populations; Local administration; Population in general
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Reinsertion and Reinstallation of Displaced and Repatriates; Ministry for Peace and National Reconciliation; Ministry for Institutional Reforms, Human Rights and relationships with Parliament; Local Administration; UNHCR
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 675,000

Summary

The Project is within the framework of the Arusha Accord for peace and reconciliation in Burundi, especially the implementation of Protocol IV, which notably stipulates that the population should be trained in culture of peace. It also completes the emergency Plan for the Repatriation of Burundi refugees from Tanzania jointly prepared by the Government and the UNHCR. UNESCO has already organized sensitisation and training activities intended for those responsible for the sites for displaced people. The sensitisation has concerned 400 people responsible for the sites out of a total number of 281,628 displaced people. It is necessary to train the aforementioned populations to avoid conflicts between the repatriates and the host populations. The creation of an atmosphere of conviviality generated by the project will foster the reinsertion of the target groups as well as the setting up of a culture for the respect of human rights suitable to development. The project will be like a basis for future steps to establish a democratic regime.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Sensitisation of authorities	50,000
Elaboration of guidances for trainers	
Trainers Training	100,000
Sensitisation days for repatriates	500,000
Logistical assistance	25,000
Total	675,000

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN
Project Title	Protection of women's human rights in emergency situations
Project Code	BDI-04/P/HR/RL11
Theme	Protection
Sector	Protection
Objectives	Reinforce self confidence of victims of rape and other forms of VAW in East and North regions Bujumbura Mairie and rural, Bubanza, Cibitoke. Build capacity of partners involved in women's protection Provide judiciary and psychosocial assistance to victims of VAW.
Target Beneficiaries	3,000 IDPs, returnees and stayee women and girls, 300 local authorities in the above regions covered by the project.
Implementing Partners	Women Lawyer's association, Ligue Iteka, Maison des femmes, Comités des droits de l'homme, comité Dushirehawe, Radio Publique Africaine, Radio Burundi, TPO, Association de jeunes filles.
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 390,000

Summary

Actually, Rape is reported in all provinces and everyday, especially in Bururi, Ruyigi, Bujumbura Rural Bubanza, Kayanza and Cibitoke. The number of victims increases everyday. Most of victims cannot access any kind of assistance. As this is a special crime, which is not yet really discouraged by authorities, something might be done not only for the victims but also for the whole society. As serious measures are not yet taken, UNIFEM and it's Partners will contribute, through this project:

- To conduct a survey on victims of rape and other forms of VAW and reinforce their self confidence, so that they could easily talk about it and then claim for support.
- To strengthen protection mechanisms within the rule of law institutions and local administrations of violence against women and NGOs. This will allow these partners to understand how to protect victims, and what might be done to discourage rape and other forms of violence, especially in emergency situation.
- To provide direct judiciary and psychosocial assistance to victims.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Survey	50,000
Sensitisation	60,000
Training	60,000
Advocacy / media coverage	50,000
Judiciary and psycho -social counseling	100,000
Project support (operational cost and project personnel)	70,000
Total	390,000

SECURITY AND LOGISTICS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR UNSECOORD
Project Title	Security and telecommunication staff
Project: Code	BDI-04/S01
Theme	Emergency Response
Sector:	Security
Objective	Improve humanitarian response in country by providing UN and NGO partners with efficient security mechanism supporting operations in Bujumbura and throughout the country.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Humanitarian agencies and NGO in Burundi.
Implementing Partners	UNSECOORD
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Requested Funds	US\$ 465,000

Summary

The United Nations Security and Communication cell provides support to Burundi-based humanitarian and development staff from its main office in Bujumbura and sub office in Ngozi, Gitega and Ruyigi (inter-agency office). A part of its mandate, the cell insures security, communication and transport services in support of humanitarian and development missions organised throughout the country.

The current operational security system aims at insuring the security and safety of UN staff members and supporting project partners and other NGOs. The whole system entails various structures that require specific staff both in the capital and in country. In order to insure highest standards of security in such a volatile environment, those structures include:

- Support staff based both on the ground and in Bujumbura;
- In Bujumbura, night patrols squad are deployed to monitor the security situation around international staff compounds;
- Each movement of staff up country requires Head of Convoy presence to guarantee UN staff security;
- Each of the security personnel is equipped with reliable radio communication devices insuring prompt information flow and better coordination.
- Logistics and maintenance are key to secure smooth operational functioning;

Protection and security needs constantly increase as the overall security situation deteriorates throughout the country and the level of criminality rises in urban areas.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Security staff (permanent and temporary)	229,995
Telecommunication equipment and maintenance	131,945
IT equipment	17,440
IT supplies	10,620
Vehicle purchase and maintenance	75,000
Total	465,000

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COORDINATOR
Project Title	Convoy Security for Humanitarian and Development Staff in Burundi
Project Cod	BDI-04/S02
Theme	Emergency Preparedness
Sector	Security
Objective	Provide road movement security and protection for international and locally recruited staff carrying-out humanitarian and development activities
Targeted Beneficiaries	Humanitarian and Development personnel in Burundi
Implementing Agency	UNSECOORD
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 460,000

Summary

The United Nations Security and Communications Cell provides security and communications services to Humanitarian and Development personnel from its Main Office in Bujumbura, and its two Sub-Offices located in Ngozi and Gitega, respectively covering the Northern Region, and the Central and Southern Region of Burundi

From these locations, the Security and Communication Cell plans and organises – through the support of its National Security Focal Point – the necessary armed escorts to convoy the staff in the field. Each escort is designed to operate from a pick-up truck with a VHF radio installation. The escort consists of a squad of Gendarme: one Squad Leader and driver seated in the cabin and four riflemen seated in readiness in the cargo compartment of the pick-up truck. Each escort can provide road security and protection for up to three escorted vehicles in a convoy.

Yet, the Security and Communication Cell and OCHA offices own NONE of the pick-up vehicles directly available to them in which the escorts are deployed. HCR could up till recently lend a few vehicles; however, due to problems of operational availability as well as accidents, HCR can only lend but one vehicle to OCHA in Ruyigi. In order to meet the daily mission requirement of all other UN Agencies and implemented partners, the Security and Communication Cell and OCHA must draw the pick-up truck from the supported UN Agency or require that the Agency rent locally – if available – the necessary assets, or borrow pick-up trucks from other co-located UN Agencies that own them, if available.

In order to effectively meet the road movement security and protection for international and locally recruited staff carrying-out humanitarian and development activities in the field, the UN Security and Communications Cell requires to own on establishment, control and maintain ten (10) pick-up trucks for the Main Office in Bujumbura; two (2) for the Sub-Office of Gitega; two (2) for the Sub-Office of Ngozi; and two (2) for the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Support Coordination Sub-Office of Ruyigi.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Procurement of sixteen (16) vehicles (Pick-up truck); parts and maintenance	453,000
Procurement of sixteen (16) VHF radio installations; parts and maintenance	7,000
Total	460,000

BURUNDI

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COORDINATION
Project Title	Field Mission Security reinforcement
Project Code	BDI-04/S03
Themes	Emergency Response and assessment
Sectors	Coordination
Objective	Strengthening OCHA Burundi's security system in particular with the fielding of an additional International FSO at UNSECOORD to assist OCHA and Inter Agency's field missions
Targeted Beneficiaries	IDPs, Repatriated and war affected populations in Burundi
Implementing Partners	OCHA and UNSECOORD
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 150,000

Summary

The current insecurity inside Burundi and the UN security rules request a Field Security Officer for any mission outside Bujumbura Capital town.

The restricted number of Field Security Officers (FSO) available in Burundi to ensure UN international staff's security has created major constraints to carry on OCHA's essential work of field assessments and need evaluations through out the country. Actually, UNCT has since 1999 classified Burundi provinces under phase 3 or 4, therefore all international staff movements outside of Bujumbura City should be under the protection of an FSO. Armed escorts are required for road travel by UN staff. UN agencies as UNSECOORD, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR and OHCHR have at their own disposal FSOs available to provide field visit support to OCHA on ad-hoc demand and their contribution has been essential and highly appreciated for OCHA independent or UN joint assessment missions.

Even with this adequate contribution of other UN agencies, many field visits in Bujumbura Rural and Ruyigi have been recently cancelled due to FSOs' lack of availability. The current high demand in field assessments is mainly due to recent political developments and it may increase in the light of potential prospect of return of IDPs and Refugees to their collines. Therefore, OCHA Burundi would like to submit a proposal to UNSECOORD to second to OCHA's Office a Field Security Officer in order to conduct more field assessments and to provide to the IDPs taskforce (*groupe technique de suivi du cadre permanent de protection des personnes déplacées*) more capacity to be closer to the displaced population.

This FSO will be associated to OCHA's daily work and as a result, will bring to OCHA Bujumbura and Ruyigi teams, to the Humanitarian Community at large, an essential additional source of security information for improving the immediate provision of humanitarian assistance and protection to the Burundian population in need.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
FSO international posting	105,000
Equipment (IT and radio)	40,500
Total project Cost	145,500
Overheads (3%)	4,500
TOTAL	150,000

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FOR UNSECOORD)
Project Title	Non core-mandate United Nations telecom cell projects.
Project Code	BDI-04/CSS04
Sector	Logistics and communications
Themes	All operational themes.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide a full and reliable VHF coverage (Burundi) for UN/NGOs;• Provide IT technical support and advice to NGOs, and;• Provide appropriate training to telecom technicians.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Humanitarian and development operations in Burundi.
Implementing Partners	UNDP
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 139,379

Summary

The Telecommunication Cell, under the security cell umbrella, provides the VHF coverage (Burundi) for security and efficiency of all the humanitarian actors. 95% of the territory is already covered, and in 2003, we will maintain the NGO VHF Network and focus more on making the network more reliable. We will also replace rented communications towers with our own, proving a long-term infrastructure investment, which will later be used by other telecom partners. Additionally, the Telecommunications Cell will help NGOs secure data and to utilise the latest, most reliable, IT standards. Fully equipped with servers and eight computers in one training room, we now require a full-time animator. This IT person will support the Security Cell IT needs and will be the Deputy Coordinator.

Please find all technical proposals at: www.ocha.bi

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
VHF networks development and achievement	84,500
IT services to NGOs and Security Cell	54,879
Total	139,379

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project Title	Provision of aircraft services for humanitarian operations
Project Code	BDI-04/CSS05
Theme	Emergency Response
Sector	Security and Logistics
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure humanitarian actors' access to people in need of assistance under secure conditions• Facilitate the movements of humanitarian workers and donors to deliver the aid and services to vulnerable people living in areas where access is constrained by insecurity;• Provide emergency air transport services for humanitarian purposes (medical and/or security evacuation)
Targeted Beneficiaries	80 agencies, Embassies and international NGOs, Donors with a monthly average of 1,200 persons
Implementing Partners	OCHA, ECHO, OFDA and RESO ¹⁴
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,247,630

Summary

The management of the airplane is integrated in the Logistics unit of WFP CO in order to ensure more efficient controls and guidance.

A steering committee has been set up to review requests received and endorses and approves them. This comprises of WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR and representatives of NGOs, ECHO and OFDA. This arrangement ensures transparency in seat allocations and hours management. The logistics unit is responsible for the timely preparation and submission of required reports and provides guidance for booking and submission of requests. The plane rotates on a daily basis, regularly flying to seven destinations countrywide.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Contracted services	975,288
Insurance fees	18,000
Equipment repair and maintenance	26,742
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	30,000
Office supplies	12,000
Staff-related costs*	78,220
Administrative costs Bujumbura airport	20,000
Indirect support costs	87,380
Total	1,247,630

* Include cost for Regional air safety officer travel/DSA and a proportion of contribution to his salary.

¹⁴ Rassemblement, Échanges, Solutions entre ONGs

WATER AND SANITATION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of water supply systems
Project Code	BDI-04/WS01
Theme	Access to basic social services
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Objective	Ensure sustainable drinking water access to displaced persons living in sites or resettled in their land properties (Bururi, Rutana, Makamba and Bujumbura Rural provinces)
Targeted Beneficiaries	100,000 displaced, repatriated and local population in the return areas
Implementing Partners	International and local NGOs (OAP, Solidarités, ARP, COPED), operational services of the Ministry of Communal Development (DGHER, PEA)
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Requested Funds	US\$ 1,193,182

Summary

In the UN system UNICEF is co-ordinating the interventions related to Water and Environmental Sanitation. UNICEF is also supporting the General Direction for Hydraulic and Rural energies to organise co-ordination meetings with all involved partners (international, national NGOs, donors and governmental actors. In the case of massive displacement and epidemics these meetings are more frequent. Partner organisations include: International Rescue Committee (IRC), Austrian Relief Programme (ARP), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Conseil Pour l'Education et le Développement (COPED) La Direction Générale de l'Hydraulique et des Energies Rurales (DGHER); le Département de Promotion de la Santé de l'Hygiène et de l'Assainissement (DPSHA)

In the framework of this Project, UNICEF, in partnership with the Directorate General of Hydraulic and Rural Energies (DGHER) and the Water and Sanitation Project (PEA), as well as the local and international NGOs, will support activities designed to improve, in a sustainable manner, in favour of the population living in the return and/or resettlement areas of displaced and repatriated persons, the access to drinking water through the: (1) rehabilitation and reconstruction of water supply systems; (2) community capacity building, and; (3) education in hygiene and health.

The beneficiary communities will be associated at all the projects implementation stages, both at the level of the water points to be fitted, as well as at the level of the financing of part of the projects costs (provision of local building materials and non-qualified manpower), in order to ensure for the future a total ownership by the beneficiary communities of the infrastructures servicing and maintenance.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Tools, materials, and manpower for the fitting of sources	120,000
Tools, materials and manpower for the rehabilitation of water conveyance networks	800,000
Training and provision of tool kits to the communal hydraulic engineers	40,000
Direct Programme Cost	90,000
Indirect programme Cost *	143,182
Total	1,193,182

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Hygiene and Sanitation in schools and in the host and/or return areas for displaced and repatriated persons
Project Code	BDI-04/WS02
Theme	Access to basic social services
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Objective	Improve hygiene practices and ensure access to decent sanitary facilities in schools and for the population living in the areas of return and/or of resettlement for displaced and repatriated persons
Targeted Beneficiaries	10,000 households of displaced/repatriated/local populations (50,000 persons) and 20,000 school children in primary education (40 primary schools) in the Bururi, Ruyigi, Kirundo, Makamba, and Rural Bujumbura provinces.
Implementing Partners	International and local NGOs (OAP and IRC) and other UNICEF traditional partners, the Health Promotion, Hygiene and Sanitation Department (DPSHA) and its decentralised services (Health Provinces and the network of technicians of Health Promotion TPS in the areas of intervention)
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 795,455

Summary

The public infrastructures and particularly schools function in precarious hygiene conditions. According to the provisional results of a survey carried out in November 2002 with the UNICEF assistance, out of the 1,855 Primary Schools (P.S) registered at the national level, 1,785 are functional (96.2%) and enrol 809,730 schoolchildren, among them 34.4% attend schools (674) deprived of latrines, while 75.2% attend schools deprived of a drinking water supply.

If, at the national level, the main causes of mortality and morbidity are essentially due to diseases related to hygiene and sanitation, particularly for those under 5 years and those between 5 to 15 years, with 87.77% and 82.78% respectively (EPISTAT 2002 Annual Report), the displaced population living in temporary camps are the most vulnerable due to the promiscuity and to an important proportion of youth under 15 years (52%).

The objective of the project is therefore to improve hygiene and sanitation for the displaced/repatriated persons living in the sites or those resettling in their land properties, and for the schools, particularly for the primary schools in areas of return or hosting displaced and repatriated persons.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Tools, materials and manpower for the construction of latrines in 40 primary schools	240,000
Training and provision of tool kits to the school hygiene clubs	28,000
Rehabilitation of water distribution systems (rain waters collection systems) for the schools not connected to existing networks	94,000
Training of 330 Community Health Agents on the social mobilisation on hygiene and health (10,000 households)	33,000
Prefabrication and distribution of 10,000 slabs for latrines (10,000 households)	185,000
Distribution of firsthand items to the targeted households by the project (soaps and jerry cans)	55,000
Direct Programme support	65,000
Indirect Programme Support *	95,455
Total	795,455

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Water supply, hygiene and sanitation in response to acute emergencies (massive population movements, epidemics, etc.)
Project Code	BDI-04/WS03
Theme	Response to acute emergencies
Sector:	Water and Sanitation
Objective	Ensure to the population, during acute emergencies, access to drinking water, to decent sanitary facilities, and to information on the personal and environmental hygiene improvement, according to the required standards
Targeted Beneficiaries	100,000 displaced/repatriated persons or victims of epidemics or natural disasters.
Implementing Partners	International and local NGOs (OAP, ARP, MSF, IRC, Solidarités, COPED), specialised services of the Ministries of Health, Energy and Mines (Health Provinces and Regideso)
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Requested Funds	US\$ 511,364

Summary

Insecurity is still rampant in several provinces leading the populations to flee the fights areas, and therefore their land properties. Since the people are often grouped together by tens of thousands in non-viable sites, hygiene, sanitation and access to drinking water are among the basic needs to ensure. More than 120,000 persons are displaced every month throughout the country, often in very precarious hygienic conditions. Moreover, the risk of the cholera epidemics outbreak is important, mainly in Bujumbura Mairie, in the Bujumbura Rural, Bubanza and Bururi (Rumonge), where this disease is still at an endemic stage.

The project aims at responding to the population needs in an emergency situation (massive population movements, cholera epidemics, natural disasters, etc.) by ensuring access to drinking water, to sanitary facilities and information for the improvement of hygiene practices.

Support to emergency water supply (Water supply by vehicle cistern, provision of materials and other equipments for the fitting of water distributions points)

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Materials and manpower for the construction of temporary latrines (2000)	69,000
Training of hygiene committees (80) for 400 members	30,000
Provision of tool kits (80) to the hygiene committees	15,000
Materials and manpower for the construction of collective shelters (40)	30,000
Provision of flexible tanks kits (30 bladders of 10 m3)	42,000
Materials and manpower for the minor connections and/or repairs	20,000
Water supply by vehicle cistern	60,000
Aqua tab for 10l for the purification of water (100 cartons of 16,000)	18,000
Distribution of rigid jerry cans of 10 litres (27,000)	108,000
Distribution of soaps in boxes of 48 pieces of 100 g (4,200)	17,000
Direct Programme Support	41,000
Indirect Programme Support Cost *	61,364
Total	511,364

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
Project Title	Construction of water wells with hand pumps, Kirundo
Project Code	BDI-04/WS04
Theme	Access to basic social services
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Objective	To improve access to potable water to Kirundo town and surrounding populations by constructing 20 water wells with hand pumps
Targeted Beneficiaries	10,000 persons
Implementing Partners	IRC, PEA
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 254,200

Summary

Kirundo Province has experienced ongoing drought conditions since 1997, which have affected 62% of the province's total surface area, and 59% of its total population. Drought and deforestation are directly linked to the gradual reduction of the water table, resulting in a critically low yield in 40% of the province's protected water supply systems. Busoni, Bugabira and Bwambarangwe Communes, situated at low altitudes, are most significantly affected by the drought. Specifically, an IRC assessment indicates that 67% of shallow wells constructed in Busoni Commune are non-functional due to the low water table. Other wells are non-functional due to blocked pits or broken pumps. The shortage of potable water has forced the population to retrieve water from unprotected sources.

The overall strategy is to reduce the critical water shortage, to decrease the population's risk to waterborne diseases and to minimise the potential for future emergency response by providing sustainable water infrastructure and management thereof.

Objectives

- To construct 20 water wells.
- To facilitate the establishment and training of 20 Water Point Management Committees (WPMC).

Based on an effective strategy employed by IRC in Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Makamba and Rutana Provinces, IRC will establish WPMCs to manage the collection of user fees, and the maintenance of infrastructure. Training components will include (a) hygiene promotion, and (b) reinforcement of management capacities. IRC will also facilitate the collaboration of WPMCs with the resident communities and responsible local administrative authorities.

IRC will forge a collaborative effort on technical aspects with DGHER at the central and provincial level, and will furnish the agency with a technical dossier upon project completion.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Tools, materials, manpower and supervision for the construction of 20 wells with hand pumps	102,800
Pumps and others equipment for construction	62,000
Logistic	56,400
Technical and administrative support	33,000
Total	254,200

Appealing Agency	UNDP: CAUP (COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE UMBRELLA PROGRAMME)
Project Title	Rehabilitation of hydraulic infrastructures
Project Code	BDI-04/WS05
Theme	Access to basic services
Sector	Water and sanitation
Objectives	To improve the hygiene conditions of the most affected by the conflict population. 90.000 persons have permanent access to drinking water. Provinces of action: Mwaro, Kirundo, Karusi, Gitega & Muyinga
Targeted Beneficiaries	90.000 persons in the rural areas of the provinces of action have access to safe water and good hygiene conditions.
Implementing Partners	ADRA, APREDESSI, CEFOGE, CISV, CADI, OXFAM.Q, IRC, ASSADEC
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 3,000,000

Summary

Through CAUP, UNDP helps the war most affected population (destitute, IDP's, returnees, war or AIDS orphans and soon demobilised combatants) to improve their living conditions with human dignity. The project implementation process of UNDP/CAUP always goes in partnership with a local or an international NGO.

In order to grant access to potable water to the population at large, UNDP/CAUP commits itself in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of springs water, water adductions, the strengthening and the coaching of the water management focal point and their respecting local authorities (*Régies Communales de l'Eau*). All activities have been selected through a participatory, integrated and communitarian approach conducted by the above mentioned implementing partners.

In this sector, UNDP/CAUP pays a special attention to the integrated aspect of the projects. Indeed, all primary schools, health centres are to be supplied with drinking water or at least to be provided with a rainfalls collection system to maintain and flush the latrines.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US \$
Cost of personnel	600,000
Trainings	150,000
Equipments	300,000
Management support	150,000
Business costs	1,800,000
Total	3,000,000

ANNEX I.DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2003 APPEAL

**Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Burundi 2003**

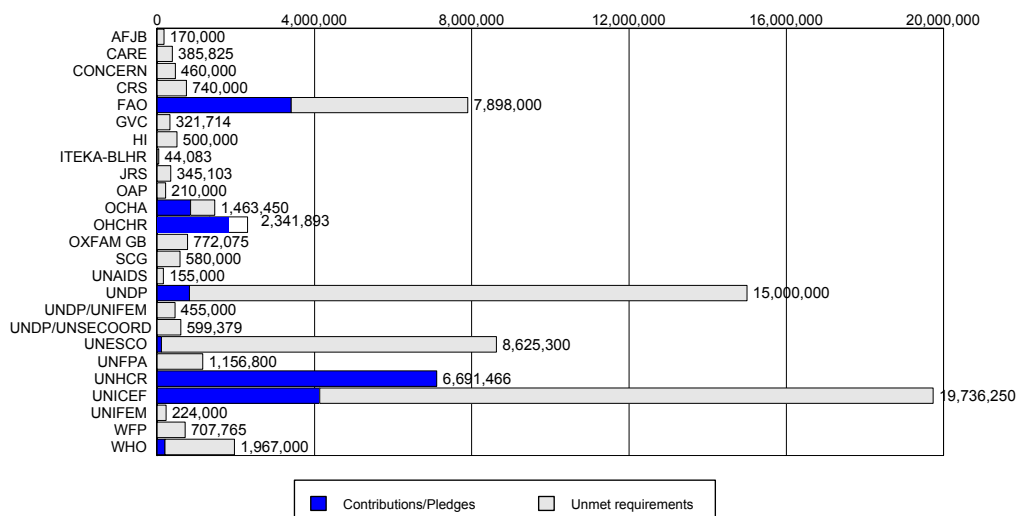
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
AFJB	170,000	170,000	0	0	0	0	170,000	0.00%
CARE	385,825	385,825	0	0	0	0	385,825	0.00%
CONCERN	460,000	460,000	0	0	0	0	460,000	0.00%
CRS	740,000	740,000	0	0	0	0	740,000	0.00%
FAO	7,898,000	7,898,000	3,410,085	0	0	3,410,085	4,487,915	43.18%
GVC	321,714	321,714	0	0	0	0	321,714	0.00%
Handicap International	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	500,000	0.00%
ITEKA-BLHR	44,083	44,083	0	0	0	0	44,083	0.00%
JRS	345,103	345,103	0	0	0	0	345,103	0.00%
OAP	210,000	210,000	0	0	0	0	210,000	0.00%
OCHA	1,457,641	1,463,450	844,735	0	0	844,735	618,715	57.72%
OHCHR	0	2,341,893	1,087,054	0	882,187	1,969,241	372,652	84.09%
OXFAM GB	772,075	772,075	0	0	0	0	772,075	0.00%
SCG	580,000	580,000	0	0	0	0	580,000	0.00%
UNAIDS	155,000	155,000	0	0	0	0	155,000	0.00%
UNDP	15,000,000	15,000,000	0	818,713	0	818,713	14,181,287	5.46%
UNDP/ UNSECOORD	599,379	599,379	0	0	0	0	599,379	0.00%
UNDP/UNIFEM	455,000	455,000	0	0	0	0	455,000	0.00%
UNESCO	8,625,300	8,625,300	110,000	0	0	110,000	8,515,300	1.28%
UNFPA	1,156,800	1,156,800	0	0	0	0	1,156,800	0.00%
UNHCR	6,691,466	6,691,466	9,734,018	0	45,520	9,779,538	(3,088,072)	100.00%
UNICEF	19,736,250	19,736,250	3,604,720	526,316	0	4,131,036	15,605,214	20.93%
UNIFEM	224,000	224,000	0	0	0	0	224,000	0.00%
WFP	1,207,630	707,765	0	0	0	0	707,765	0.00%
WHO	1,967,000	1,967,000	200,000	0	0	200,000	1,767,000	10.17%
GRAND TOTAL	69,702,266	71,550,103	18'990'612	1,345,029	927,707	21,263,348	50,286,755	29.72%

**Revised UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Burundi 2003**

Updated financial summary
By Appealing Organisation



**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Burundi 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Part A - Non food

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Belgium	FAO	BDI-03/A01	Emergency agricultural assistance to populations directly and indirectly affected by the conflict and weather	352,538
Belgium	FAO	BDI-03/A02	Emergency agricultural support for the production of basic staple food crop seeds	705,098
Belgium	FAO	BDI-03/A04	Emergency support to home gardening activities	235,018
Canada	OCHA	BDI-03/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian activities	135,518
Cyprus	OCHA	BDI-03/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian activities	5,000
European Commission	FAO	BDI-03/A01	Emergency agricultural assistance to populations directly and indirectly affected by the conflict and weather	1,225,161
European Commission	OCHA	BDI-03/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	79,286
European Commission	UNHCR	BDI-03/MS01	Assistance and protection for returnees, refugees and IDPs	8,834,018
European Commission	UNICEF	BDI-03/E06	Emergency assistance to basic education for peace	215,209
European Commission	UNICEF	BDI-03/H02A	Malaria control	1,502,370
European Commission	UNICEF	BDI-03/H03	Expanded programme on immunisation /EPI)	322,929
European Commission	UNICEF	BDI-03/WS01	Rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of water supply systems	538,213
France	OHCHR	BDI-03/P/HR/RL13	Assistance to the administration of justice	127,176
France	OHCHR	BDI-03/P/HR/RL15	Human rights promotion, education and training	105,810
Netherlands	OCHA	BDI-03/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	350,000
Netherlands	OHCHR	BDI-03/P/HR/RL13	Assistance to the administration of justice	214,660
Netherlands	OHCHR	BDI-03/P/HR/RL14	Human rights monitoring	85,340
Netherlands	UNICEF	BDI-03/UNICEF	Awaiting field office advice/allocation	711,000
Norway	OHCHR	BDI-03/P/HR/RL13	Assistance to the administration of justice	109,104
Norway	OHCHR	BDI-03/P/HR/RL15	Human rights promotion, education and training	294,964
Norway	UNICEF	BDI-03/UNICEF	Awaiting field office advice/allocation	314,999
Carry Over	OHCHR	BDI-03/P/HR/RL13	Assistance to the administration of justice	295,645
Carry Over	OHCHR	BDI-03/P/HR/RL14	Human rights monitoring	367,725
Carry Over	OHCHR	BDI-03/P/HR/RL15	Human rights promotion, education and training	218,817

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Burundi 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Private/NGO/Intl	UNESCO	BDI-03/E03	Provision of school materials (Funds from UNESCO regular programmes)	110,000
Carry Over	UNHCR	BDI-03/MS01	Assistance and protection for returnees, refugees and IDPs	45,520
Spain	OHCHR	BDI-03/P/HR/RL14	Human rights monitoring	150,000
Sweden	FAO	BDI-03/A01	Emergency agricultural assistance to populations directly and indirectly affected by the conflict and weather	376,270
Sweden	FAO	BDI-03/A05	Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural assistance and strengthening of early warning system and food security surveillance mechanism (SAP-SSA)	116,000
Sweden	OCHA	BDI-03/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian activities	124,931
Sweden	UNDP	BDI-03/ER/I01	Community assistance umbrella programme	818,713
Sweden	UNICEF	BDI-03/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	526,316
United States	FAO	BDI-03/A01	Emergency agricultural assistance to populations directly and indirectly affected by the conflict and weather	30,000
United States	FAO	BDI-03/A05	Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural assistance and strengthening of early warning system and food security surveillance mechanism (SAP-SSA)	370,000
United States	OCHA	BDI-03/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	150,000
United States	UNHCR	BDI-03/MS01	Assistance and protection for returnees, refugees and IDPs	900,000
United States	WHO	BDI-03/H01B	Disease surveillance, epidemic preparedness and response	200,000
Total non food				21,263,348

Part B - Food aid

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
Total food aid			

Grand total	21,263,348
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**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Burundi 2003**
Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 3

Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
AGRICULTURE						
BDI-03/A03	Emergency agricultural assistance to HIV/AIDS affected rural families	FAO	610,000	610,000	0	610,000
BDI-03/A01	Emergency agricultural assistance to populations directly and indirectly affected by the conflict and weather	FAO	4,713,000	4,713,000	1,983,969	2,729,031
BDI-03/A02	Emergency agricultural support for the production of basic staple food crop seeds	FAO	939,000	939,000	705,098	233,902
BDI-03/A04	Emergency support to home gardening activities	FAO	561,000	561,000	235,018	325,982
BDI-03/A06	Emergency support to rehabilitate orchards and family forestry	FAO	505,000	505,000	0	505,000
BDI-03/A05	Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural assistance and strengthening of early warning system and food security surveillance mechanism (SAP-SSA)	FAO	570,000	570,000	486,000	84,000
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			7,898,000	7,898,000	3,410,085	4,487,915
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES						
BDI-03/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian activities	OCHA	1,197,641	1,203,450	844,735	358,715
BDI-03/CSS03	Non-core mandate United Nations telecom cell projects	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	139,379	139,379	0	139,379
BDI-03/CSS02	Provision of aircraft services for humanitarian operations (SO 10173.1) (Revision of requirements is based upon the information from WFP/Rome)	WFP	1,207,630	707,765	0	707,765
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			2,544,650	2,050,594	844,735	1,205,859
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE						
BDI-03/ER/01	Community assistance umbrella programme	UNDP	15,000,000	15,000,000	818,713	14,181,287
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			15,000,000	15,000,000	818,713	14,181,287
EDUCATION						
BDI-03/E06	Emergency assistance to basic education for peace	UNICEF	1,926,250	1,926,250	215,209	1,711,041
BDI-03/E04	National action plan for education for all and education mobilisation and sensitisation	UNESCO	1,200,000	1,200,000	0	1,200,000
BDI-03/E03	School materials project	UNESCO	900,000	900,000	110,000	790,000
BDI-03/E05	School reconstruction and rehabilitation project	UNESCO	3,100,000	3,100,000	0	3,100,000
BDI-03/E07	Special emergency assistance to infants (3-6 years) in IDP sites	UNICEF	230,000	230,000	0	230,000
BDI-03/E02	Training to unqualified teachers	UNESCO	980,000	980,000	0	980,000
BDI-03/E01	Vocational training to 3,000 young dropouts	UNESCO	400,000	400,000	0	400,000
Sub total for EDUCATION			8,736,250	8,736,250	325,209	8,411,041
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS						
BDI-03/S/NF02	Coordination and distribution of non-food items	CRS	740,000	740,000	0	740,000
BDI-03/S/NF01	Emergency/NFI contingency stocks	UNICEF	600,000	600,000	0	600,000
Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			1,340,000	1,340,000	0	1,340,000

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Burundi 2003**
Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
HEALTH						
BDI-03/H05	Coordination in the health sector	WHO	355,000	355,000	0	355,000
BDI-03/H01A	Diseases surveillance, epidemic preparedness and response	UNICEF	365,000	365,000	0	365,000
BDI-03/H01B	Diseases surveillance, epidemic preparedness and response	WHO	222,000	222,000	200,000	22,000
BDI-03/H08	Early treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STI)	WHO	155,000	155,000	0	155,000
BDI-03/H06	Emergency safe motherhood and reproductive health	UNFPA	380,000	380,000	0	380,000
BDI-03/H04	Essential drug distribution to emergency affected areas	UNICEF	900,000	900,000	0	900,000
BDI-03/H03	Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI)	UNICEF	1,925,000	1,925,000	322,929	1,602,071
BDI-03/H15	Fight malnutrition starting with future parents	GVC	44,854	44,854	0	44,854
BDI-03/H10	HIV/AIDS prevention and care for IDP coordination support	UNAIDS	140,000	140,000	0	140,000
BDI-03/H13C	HIV/AIDS prevention and care in areas most affected by displaced populations	CARE	385,825	385,825	0	385,825
BDI-03/H13D	HIV/AIDS prevention and care in areas most affected by displaced populations	GVC	276,860	276,860	0	276,860
BDI-03/H13B	HIV/AIDS prevention and care in areas most affected by displaced populations	Handicap International	500,000	500,000	0	500,000
BDI-03/H13F	HIV/AIDS prevention and care in areas most affected by displaced populations	JRS	345,103	345,103	0	345,103
BDI-03/H13E	HIV/AIDS prevention and care in areas most affected by displaced populations	OXFAM GB	472,075	472,075	0	472,075
BDI-03/H13A	HIV/AIDS prevention and care in areas most affected by displaced populations	UNFPA	476,800	476,800	0	476,800
BDI-03/H11B	HIV/AIDS prevention for armed people in uniform	UNAIDS	15,000	15,000	0	15,000
BDI-03/H11A	HIV/AIDS prevention for armed people in uniform	UNESCO	495,000	495,000	0	495,000
BDI-03/H11C	HIV/AIDS prevention for armed people in uniform	UNFPA	300,000	300,000	0	300,000
BDI-03/H11D	HIV/AIDS prevention for armed people in uniform	WHO	330,000	330,000	0	330,000
BDI-03/H12	HIV/AIDS prevention for the population most vulnerable in the context war	UNICEF	1,200,000	1,200,000	0	1,200,000
BDI-03/H09	Home based care for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)	WHO	140,000	140,000	0	140,000
BDI-03/H14	Improving nutrition	UNICEF	1,530,000	1,530,000	0	1,530,000
BDI-03/H02A	Malaria control	UNICEF	3,200,000	3,200,000	1,502,370	1,697,630
BDI-03/H02B	Malaria control	WHO	600,000	600,000	0	600,000
BDI-03/H07	Voluntary testing and counselling	WHO	165,000	165,000	0	165,000
Sub total for HEALTH			14,918,517	14,918,517	2,025,299	12,893,218
MINE ACTION						
BDI-03/MA01	Capacity development for mine awareness in Burundi	UNICEF	450,000	450,000	0	450,000
Sub total for MINE ACTION			450,000	450,000	0	450,000
MULTI-SECTOR						
BDI-03/MS01	Assistance and protection for returnees, refugees and IDPs	UNHCR	6,691,466	6,691,466	9,779,538	(3,088,072)
BDI-03/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNICEF	0	0	1,552,315	(1,552,315)
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			6,691,466	6,691,466	11,331,853	-4,640,387

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Burundi 2003**
Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 3 of 3

Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW						
BDI-03/P/HR/RL13	Assistance to the administration of justice	OHCHR	0	746,585	746,585	0
BDI-03/P/HR/RL04	Demobilisation and disarmament of child soldiers	UNICEF	1,700,000	1,700,000	0	1,700,000
BDI-03/P/HR/RL14	Human rights monitoring	OHCHR	0	603,065	603,065	0
BDI-03/P/HR/RL15	Human rights promotion, education and training	OHCHR	0	992,243	619,591	372,652
BDI-03/P/HR/RL07	IRIN outreach radio project	OCHA	260,000	260,000	0	260,000
BDI-03/P/HR/RL06	Monitoring on repatriation	ITEKA-BLHR	44,083	44,083	0	44,083
BDI-03/P/HR/RL08	Peace promotion-integrated civil society action	SCG	580,000	580,000	0	580,000
BDI-03/P/HR/RL03	Promotion and protection of the rights of children victims of exploitation, discrimination, abuse and neglect	UNICEF	490,000	490,000	0	490,000
BDI-03/P/HR/RL12	Protection and promotion of women's and children's rights	AFJB	170,000	170,000	0	170,000
BDI-03/P/HR/RL09	Reconciliation between women in situations of displacement and repatriation and women in areas of return	UNIFEM	224,000	224,000	0	224,000
BDI-03/P/HR/RL01	Reintegration of children in situations of displacement in Burundi	UNICEF	1,200,000	1,200,000	0	1,200,000
BDI-03/P/HR/RL02	Support of community assistance for extremely vulnerable children	UNICEF	1,600,000	1,600,000	0	1,600,000
BDI-03/P/HR/RL11	Support to civil society peace building initiatives	UNESCO	950,200	950,200	0	950,200
BDI-03/P/HR/RL10	Support to peace process and national reconciliation	UNESCO	600,100	600,100	0	600,100
BDI-03/P/HR/RL05	Support to women victims of rape and other forms of violence in IDP/returnee camps and surrounding areas	UNDP/UNIFEM	455,000	455,000	0	455,000
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			8,273,383	10,615,276	1,969,241	8,646,035
SECURITY						
BDI-03/S01	Convoy security of humanitarian and development staff	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	460,000	460,000	0	460,000
Sub total for SECURITY			460,000	460,000	0	460,000
WATER AND SANITATION						
BDI-03/WS02	Hygiene and sanitation for IDPs living in temporary camps, for returnees or for host communities	UNICEF	520,000	520,000	0	520,000
BDI-03/WS03	Hygiene and sanitation in schools	UNICEF	600,000	600,000	0	600,000
BDI-03/WS04	Hygiene/sanitation for the marginalized and for primary schools	CONCERN	460,000	460,000	0	460,000
BDI-03/WS05	Public health project in IDP sites	OXFAM GB	300,000	300,000	0	300,000
BDI-03/WS01	Rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of water supply systems	UNICEF	1,300,000	1,300,000	538,213	761,787
BDI-03/WS06	Rehabilitation of water supply systems	OAP	210,000	210,000	0	210,000
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			3,390,000	3,390,000	538,213	2,851,787
Grand Total:			69,702,266	71,550,103	21'263'348	50,286,755

**Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to
Burundi**
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 13 October 2003

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

Page 1 of 1

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
20-Jan-03	Canada	Alternative	Health and medical assistance to IDPs and socially vulnerable in Bururi, Gitega, Bujumbura rurale	373,885
13-Jan-03	Canada	CARE	Water and sanitation assistance to IDPs in Ngozi province, Tangara commune	340,313
6-Feb-03	Canada	ICRC	2003 ICRC Emergency Appeal	653,595
17-Mar-03	Canada	MSF - Canada	Health and water programmes for IDPs and socially vulnerable in Ruyigi province	298,658
13-Jan-03	Canada	WVI (Canada)	Water and sanitation project for IDPs in Karusi province	318,471
Subtotal for Canada				1,984,922
14-Mar-03	Norway	NRC	Relief for refugees	1,388,889
Subtotal for Norway				1,388,889
6-Jan-02	Switzerland	ACF	Food security programme Burundi	55,396
20-Apr-03	Switzerland	ICRC	Contribution emergency programme	81,103
5-Apr-03	Switzerland	Maison Shalom Ruyigi	Swiss dairy products	97,591
21-Mar-03	Switzerland	MSF	Health Cankuzo 2003	255,556
6-Jan-02	Switzerland	OAP	Programme support of OAP in Bujumbura	438,849
6-Jun-03	Switzerland	SHA	COOF - advocacy grands lacs	32,308
5-May-03	Switzerland	UNDP/UNHCR	Cellule Interagency de Coordination des activites de Reinsertion	218,978
Subtotal for Switzerland				1,179,781
1-Apr-03	United Kingdom	CIPS	A further contribution to CIPS 'political dialogue' project, which aims to promote reconciliation, multi-party negotiations and the development of a democratic culture in Burundi	146,213
Subtotal for United Kingdom				146,213
2-Dec-02	United States		OTI field staff/technical assistance and operations support (USA/OTI)	79,509
27-Jan-03	United States		Personnel support (USAID/OFDA)	175,542
21-Feb-03	United States		OTI field staff/technical assistance; operations support; funding for International Foundation for Election Systems; OTI/W and in-country travel (USAID/OTI)	825,567
4-Nov-02	United States	IFES	Funding for International Foundation for Election Systems Inc.	500,000
27-Mar-03	United States	IMC	Prevention/control of epidemics in Burundi (Kirundo, Muramvya, Muyinga and Rutana)(USAID/OFDA)	300,000
7-Jan-03	United States	IRC	Water and sanitation (USAID/OFDA)	200,000
Subtotal for United States				2,080,618
Grand Total:				6,780,423

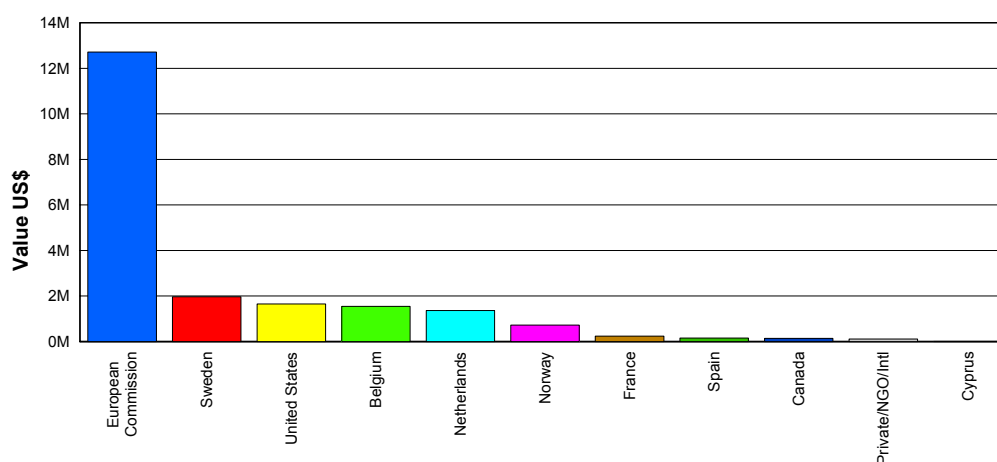
**Table V: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Burundi 2003**

Major donors by contributions
(carry over not included)
13-October-2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
European Commission	12,717,186	62.54%
Sweden	1,962,230	9.65%
United States	1,650,000	8.11%
Netherlands	1,361,000	6.69%
Belgium	1,292,654	6.36%
Norway	719,067	3.54%
France	232,986	1.15%
Spain	150,000	0.74%
Canada	135,518	0.67%
Cyprus	5,000	0.02%
Private/NGO/Intl*	110,000	0.54%
Grand Total:	20,335,641	100%

*) This includes unearmarked or broadly earmarked donor contributions which have been allocated by UNHCR to this appeal, as well as contributions from private and other non-government donors.

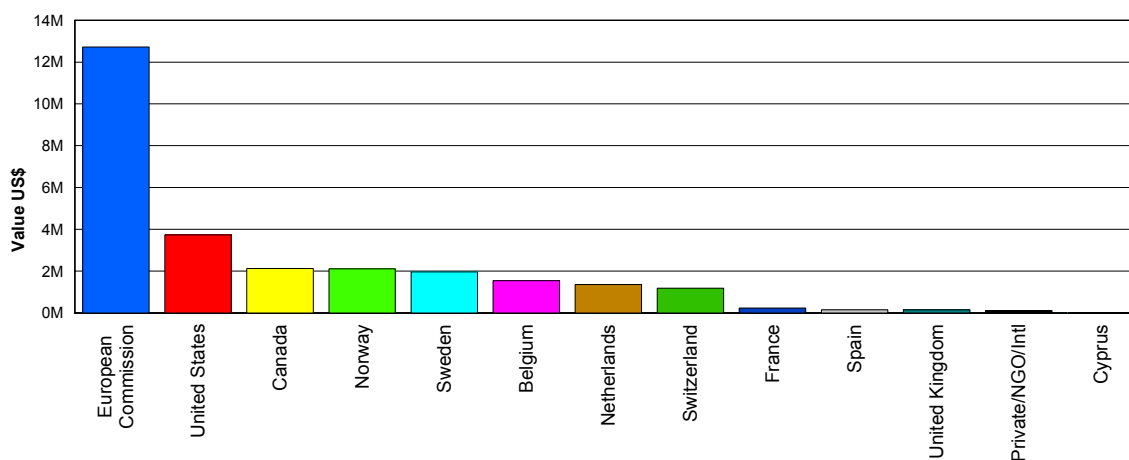
Major donors by contributions
(carry over not included)



**Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance for
Burundi 2003**

Major Donors by Total Contributions*
(carry over not included)
13 October 2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
European Commission	12,717,186	46.90%
United States	3,730,618	13.76%
Canada	2,120,440	7.82%
Norway	2,107,956	7.77%
Sweden	1,962,230	7.24%
Netherlands	1,361,000	5.02%
Belgium	1,292,654	4.77%
Switzerland	1,179,781	4.35%
France	232,986	0.86%
Spain	150,000	0.55%
United Kingdom	146,213	0.54%
Private/NGO/Intl	110,000	0.41%
Cyprus	5,000	0.02%
Grand Total:	27,116,064	100%



* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

ANNEX II.**HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT**

Based on operational restrictions faced by humanitarian actors, the UNCT in Burundi, and its implementing partners have adopted operational *Principles of Engagement*, which guide their assistance and seek to promote and reinforce basic human rights.

Impartiality	Humanitarian assistance shall be provided according to needs, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion or political affiliation.
Neutrality	Humanitarian agencies shall maintain political neutrality at all times.
Independence	The provision of assistance shall be determined independently.
Assistance	International humanitarian organisations and actors have the right to offer their services in support of vulnerable populations. Such an offer is a friendly act, extended in good faith. Assistance ought not be construed as interference in the affairs of state. Moreover, consent should not be arbitrarily withheld, particularly when authorities are unable, or unwilling, to provide the required humanitarian assistance themselves.
Human rights	The promotion of human rights shall be an integral part of humanitarian assistance. This may assume different forms, from passive monitoring to more proactive promotional activities.
Protection	Humanitarian assistance cannot be dissociated from protection activities for civilian populations in conflict or crises situations, in particular displaced populations, refugees and the most vulnerable.
Participation	For a longer-term self-reliance, the assessment of needs, the delivery of assistance and the supervision of intervention shall be carried out in cooperation with the beneficiaries, as well as local partners and authorities.
Coordination	All humanitarian actors shall commit themselves to close coordination and mutual support.
Transparency	Humanitarian agencies operating in the country should be fully transparent with regard to their programmes.
Responsibility	The duty and responsibility to provide humanitarian assistance to the citizens of a given country lies primarily with the national government.

ANNEX III.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organisation and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries.

For details on the programme outlined below, please refer to the Federation's website <http://www.ifrc.org> where the entire 2004 Annual Appeal will appear on 25 November, 2003.

The International Federation provides support as an operational partner to the Burundi Red Cross, working in close collaboration and coordination with UN agencies, the ICRC, and NGO's. The Federation emphasizes the importance of, and commitment to the CAP, not only as an important strategic planning and coordination tool, but also as an appropriate avenue to advocate on behalf of critical issues which impact humanitarian efforts in this and other areas.

Movement Context

The BRC presently has branches in 13 out of 17 provinces; however, it is difficult to have an accurate estimate of the membership and the number of active volunteers since no verification has been conducted for several years.

The ICRC set-up its delegation in 1972 but was obliged to close it in 1996 following the killing of three of ICRC delegates. It resumed its presence in Burundi in 1998 on a small-scale in a few provinces, but plans to resume activities in the whole of Burundi in 2004 after a thorough assessment conducted in July 2003. Programmes will focus on water, health and relief, as well as assistance, protection and dissemination. The three provinces of Kayanza, Gitega and Bururised will be prioritised.

The Federation delegation was established in 1989. Support to activities of the Burundi Red Cross increased in 1994 as a direct result of conflict in the country and the influx of Rwandan refugees fleeing the 1994 genocide. Support focused on health, disaster response and preparedness and organisational development targeting mainly the branches. In 2003, the presence of permanent delegates was phased-out in line with the restructuring agreement with the BRC. Support was subsequently provided directly by the Federation's Nairobi Regional Delegation and the Bilateral Spanish Red Cross delegate.

The main donor national societies that have supported the BRC in the past years are the Belgian (Flemish section), British, French, Finnish, German, Norwegian, Spanish, Swedish, and Swiss Red Cross Societies.

Non-Red Cross partners include the United Nations agencies (OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF and FAO) and some Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as Catholic Relief Service, and the RESO (a network of all NGO's in Burundi).

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities

In 2003, as part of the restructuring process, the Federation and the ICRC ceased to directly support staff salaries. Most of the headquarters and branch staff have since been laid off by the national society in line with efforts to recruit a new team with revised job descriptions and a new plan of action. Some staff recruited for implementing the programmes supported by FAO, UNFPA and UNICEF are still in place and will be supported until the end of the contract with the partner.

In recent years, the BRC faced many challenges in responding to its humanitarian mandate. Despite these efforts and some tangible results, a self-assessment process undertaken in 1998 identified a number of areas that needed improvement, but which have never been followed by concrete actions. The BRC agreed to establish a working group ("Task Force") to chart out a plan of action for the national society to implement a successful restructuring. During its first meeting in April 2002, the Task Force identified inadequate governance, a lack of decentralisation, poor

management of resources (financial, material, logistical and of human resources including volunteers), and a lack of professionalism as critical weaknesses. The Federation Delegation has been integrated into the national society structure and most of the assets handed over accordingly to the BRC. An agreement has been prepared between the Federation and the national society to clarify roles and responsibilities as well as the relationship to be established for a smooth cooperation.

Despite positive progress, the process was jeopardised by a crisis of confidence and trust between the Task Force members and the leadership of the national society (April 2003). The Task Force called upon African bodies of the Movement to assist in the negotiations (RC-NET, ACROFA and PanAfrican Conference). The process was at a standstill until additional consultations were entered into with the Government of Burundi and the national society branches. At the moment of writing this appeal, it is difficult to indicate what the results will be; however, the next step would be to present the Burundi case at the Federation Secretariat to call upon mediation from the highest authorities of the Movement.

Meanwhile, the Task Force continued to prepare a recovery programme for the BRC based on the revised Plan of Action in April 2003 to be pursued when the leadership issues are resolved. Based on the previous year's plan of action, the priorities remain:

Organisational development and capacity building

These are planned with a view to creating a stronger national society from the bottom (local branches) to the top (headquarters and national committee); to devise and set-up programmes that have an impact on the community and that take their real needs into account in order to lower their vulnerability; and finally, programmes that take into account the real capacity (in terms of human, financial and material resources) of the Burundi Red Cross.

Health and social programmes

Ongoing health and social programmes and projects have continued on a bilateral basis during the restructuring period (2002-2003) with financial, material and human resources from various donors. The possibility of increased involvement of the Burundi Red Cross in the health programme will be based on a thorough assessment of the needs and the capacity of the national society.

Disaster management

The peace process and the socio-economic factors create an enabling environment for implementing a Disaster Preparedness and Response programme.

Humanitarian values

This programme aims at promoting the basic principles and humanitarian values, dissemination of the International Humanitarian Law and contribution to a culture of peace, both within the national society and the general public. The identified target groups are youth, women, and displaced persons. This will be done gradually within the framework of sensitisation campaigns to attract new members to the Burundi Red Cross. Support to this programme is expected from the ICRC.

ANNEX IV.**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AAA	Agro Action Allemande
AAB	ActionAid Burundi
ABUBEF	Association Burundaise pour le Bien-être Familial
ACC	Agricultural Coordination Committee
ACF	Action contre la faim
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency- International
AEPV	Association d'Encadrement de Production et de Vulgarisation en milieu rural
AHP	Austrian Help Programme
AHU	Action Humanitaire d'Urgence
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMIB	African Mission in Burundi
ANS	Action Nord Sud
APPREDESSI	Association pour la Promotion de la Paix, le Reconstruction, le Développement, la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement et de la Lutte conte le SIDA
AQ	Amodiaquine
ARD	Auto-assistance à la Reconstruction et au Développement
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ARM	African Revival Ministries
ARP	Austrian Relief Programme
ARV	Antiretroviraux
AS	Artesunate
ASSADEC	Association d'Appui au Développement Communautaire
AU	African Union
BCG	Bacillus of Calmette and Guérin anti tuberculose vaccine
BNEC	Bureau National d'Education Catholique
BPS	Bureau Provincial de la Santé
CA	Christian Aid
CA	Consolidated Appeal
CADI	Centre pour l'Autosuffisance et le Développement intégré
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CARE	Cooperation for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CARE-Int'l	CARE – International
CAU	Agricultural Emergency Operations Coordination
CAUP	UNDP Community Assistance Umbrella Programme
CCA	Agricultural Coordination Committee
CCIJD/JJB	Cadre de Concertation des Intervenants pour la Jeunesse en Difficulté/Jeunesse Jumelage du Burundi
CDS	Centre de Santé
CECI	Centre Canadien d'Etude et de Coopération Internationale
CEFOGE	Centre d'Etude et de Formation en Gestion des Eaux et en Environnement
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CICR	Comité International de la Croix Rouge et du Croissant Rouge
CIPM	Campagne International de Interdiction des mines
CISV	Comunità Impegno Servizio Volontariato
CNAR	Centre National d'Appareillage et de Rééducation de Gitega
CNDD-FDD	Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie/Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie
CNLS	Conseil National pour la Lutte contre le SIDA
CNRS	Commission Nationale pour la Réhabilitation des Sinistrés
CNS	Centre de Supplémentation Nutritionnel
CNT	Centre Nutritionnel Thérapeutique
Concern	Concern Worldwide
CORDAID	Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development
CP/CPPD	Cadre Permanent de Concertation pour la protection des personnes déplacées
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB	Corn-Soya Blend
CSFAM	Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission

DaPaDu	Dalla Parte Degli Ultimi
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reinsertion and Reintegration
DHD	Développement Humain Durable
DIJE	Développement Intégré du Jeune Enfant
DPAE	Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage
DPAE	Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowances
DTC	Diphthérie/ Tétanos/ Coqueluche
EBT	Entreprise Based Training
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ECP	Essential Care Package
ECU	Emergency Coordination Unit
EDF	European Development Fund
EHA	Emergency Humanitarian Action
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
ERM	Education aux risques lies aux mines
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FED	Fonds Européen de Développement
FFW	Food-for-Work
FICR	Fédération Internationale de la Croix Rouge
FNL	Front National de Libération
FNUAP	Fond des Nations Unies pour la Population
FrBu	Francs Burundais
FRODEBU	Front pour la Démocratie au Burundi (armed opposition group)
FSO	Field Security Officer
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFATM	Global Fund on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Uganda
GoB	Government of Burundi
GTS	Technical Monitoring Group - Groupe Technique de Suivi
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit
GVC	Gruppo Volontariato Civile
Ha	Hectare
HAC	Health Action in Crisis
HAO	Humanitarian Affairs Officer
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCG	Humanitarian Coordination Group
HDI	Human Development Index
HF	High Frequency
HI	Handicap International
HI-B	Handicap International – Belgium / Handicap Internationale Belgique
HI-F	Handicap International – France
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Headquarter
I	Impact
IBS	International Bible Society
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines
ICRC	International Committee for Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IECD	Integrated Early Childhood Development
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IMC	International Medical Corps
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IST	Infections Sexuellement transmissibles
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
Kcal	Kilo calories
Kg	Kilogramme
Km	Kilometres

LG	Law Group
LMTc	Projet de Lutte contre les Maladies Transmissibles et Carencielles
LVIA	Lay Volunteers International Association
MEA	Measles
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
MIOB	Mission d'Observation de l'OUA pour le Burundi
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MRE	Mine-risk education
MRRDR	Ministère à la Réinsertion, à la Réinstallation des Déplacés et des Rapatriés
MSF-B	Médecins sans Frontières – Belgium
MSF-F	Médecins sans Frontières – France
MSF-H	Médecins sans Frontières – Holland
MSF-S	Médecins sans Frontières – Switzerland
MSP	Ministère de la Santé Publique
MTs	Metric Tonnes
MUAC	Middle Upper and Circumference
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
O	Output
OAP/FPED	Opération d'Appui à l'Auto promotion/Fondation Etude Développement
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODEB	Organisation pour le Développement et l'Environnement au Burundi
OFDA	Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OXFAM-GB	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief – Great Britain
OXFAM-Q	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief – Quebec
P	Process
PC / PCS	Piece / Pieces
PCAC	Programme Cadre d'Appui aux Communautés
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PEV	Programme élargi de vaccination
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/Aids
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNLS	Programme national pour la lutte contre le SIDA (National Programme against AIDS)
PNSR	Programme National de Santé de la Reproduction
PNUD	Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement
PREBU	European Union Burundi Rehabilitation Programme
PREFED	Programme Régional d'Echange et de Formation
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations
PTME	Prévention Transmission Mère Enfant
RA+2000	Réseau Afrique 2000
RDT	Rapid Diagnosis Test
REIE-PGL	Réseau d'Evaluation d'Impacts Environnementaux dans les Pays des Grands Lacs
RESO	Rassemblement, Echange, Solutions entre ONG
RH	Reproductive Health
SAP-SSA	Food security early warning and control system
SFC	Supplementary Feeding Centre
SFCG	Search For Common Ground
SIDA	Swedish Development Cooperation
SOLIDARITES	Solidarités
SP	Sulfadoxine Pyriméthamine
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infectious
SWAA	Society and Women Against Aids in Africa
TAB	Turwanire Amahoro mu Bikorwa - Fight for peace through work
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TC	Transit Centre

TF	Tear Fund
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation
TV	Television
UE	Union Européenne
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team (all UN agencies)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOB	United Nations Office in Burundi
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
US\$	United States Dollar
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
UPHB	Union des Personnes Handicapées du Burundi
UXO	Unexploded ordnance / pièce d'artillerie non explosée
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
VAW	Violence against woman
VCF	Violence contre les femmes
VCT	Vivres Contre Travail
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VHF	Very High Frequency
VISPE	Volontari Italiani per la Solidarietà ai Paesi Emergenti
VNNU	Volontaire National des Nations Unies
VNU	Volontaire des Nations Unies
VPF	Vivres pour la Formation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV-B	World Vision – Burundi

