

Burundi

2006



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Burundi

2006



FAO/Gitega/2004

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2006.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2006:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	INTERSOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NRC	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Burundi Basic Statistics and Demographics</i>	<i>1</i>
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
<i>Table I: Summary of Requirements by Appealing Organisation and by Sector</i>	<i>3</i>
2. 2005 IN REVIEW.....	5
3. THE 2006 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN	11
3.1. THE CONTEXT AND ITS HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES	11
3.1.A Post-conflict Political Transition in Burundi.....	11
3.1.B Humanitarian Priorities and the Transition from Relief to Development	12
3.2 SCENARIOS	14
3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	15
3.4 RESPONSE PLANS	16
3.4.A Protection and Human Rights.....	16
3.4.B Agriculture and Food Security	17
3.4.C Health.....	18
3.4.D Education.....	18
3.4.E Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	19
3.4.F Multi Sector.....	20
3.4.G Mine Action	20
3.4.H Small Arms and Light Weapons	21
3.4.I Coordination and Support Services.....	21
4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN	23
5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS.....	23
6. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	24
<i>Table II: List of Project Activities by Sector and by Appealing Organisation</i>	<i>27</i>
ANNEX I. DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2005 APPEAL.....	33
ANNEX II. NUMBER OF FACILITATED RETURNEES FROM TANZANIA PER COMMUNE IN BURUNDI.....	60
ANNEX III. DISPLACED POPULATION IN SITE.....	62
ANNEX IV. JOINT CONTINGENCY PLAN / SUMMARY MATRIX OF EMERGENCY PROFILES	63
ANNEX V. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	69

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS ARE IN A SEPARATE VOLUME ENTITLED "PROJECTS"



OCHA
Office for the
Coordination of
Humanitarian Affairs

PROVINCES AND COMMUNES OF BURUNDI



BURUNDI BASIC STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

BASIC STATISTICS		COMMENTS/SOURCES
Total Population	7.2 million	Based on population projections, UNFPA, 2005
Population Under 15 Years	49%	UNFPA, 2005
Estimated Burundian Refugee Population	434,056	417,180 in Tanzania(*); 12,790 in DRC; 4,085 in Rwanda, UNHCR, 2005
Refugees Hosted by Burundi	48,824	48,487 from DRC; 330 from Rwanda, 7 from other countries. UNHCR, 2005(**)
Internally Displaced Persons	117,000	OCHA, 2005
Human Development Index Ranking	169/177	UNDP, 2005
Urban Population	9%	Compared to average of 32% for Sub Saharan countries. UNDP, 2004
Total Fertility Rate	6.3 to 6.8	UNDP, WHO-UNICEF, 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	40.9 to 42	UNDP, WHO-UNICEF, 2004
Total Expenditure on Health (% of GDP)	3.6	UNDP, 2004
Population Living under Poverty Line	68%	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme, Government of Burundi, 2003.
Adult Illiteracy (% of total population)	57.8	UNDP (2004)

(*) 219,180 Burundian refugees in Tanzanian camps, approx. 198,000 refugees of 1972 in old settlements

(**) of which 24,000 are assisted by UNHCR

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) 2006 will be launched in a new political environment, led by the first democratically elected government since 1993. As in 2004 and 2005, the CAP will strive to ensure continued support for much needed humanitarian assistance during this period of early stabilisation and recovery.

Despite remarkable institutional and political progress, the situation in Burundi is still characterised by extremely fragile living conditions, due to acute food insecurity, which affects large parts of the population, as well as very limited access to basic services. Moreover, the on-going armed conflict in some provinces requires the humanitarian community to provide an emergency response and continue to attend to the protection of the civilian population.

A robust early warning and rapid response capacity for recurrent health or food emergencies is still necessary in a context marked by a weak government capacity to respond to short-term needs. By containing the main life-threatening risks, humanitarian projects will allow for a sound transition from relief to recovery and longer-term programmes. Particular consideration will be given to strengthening national capacities in these key sectors.

Taking into account the developments of the past year, the various assessments and studies carried out throughout the year, and contributions from specialised Government agencies, United Nations (UN) agencies, and international and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the 2006 CAP streamlines a range of life-saving and recovery humanitarian responses, based upon four strategic priorities:

- Continuously monitor protection and human rights issues affecting the population, and promote and disseminate human rights;
- Build and strengthen capacities for early warning and rapid response, so the response reaches populations at risk;
- Support the process of transition from relief to development, with an emphasis on short- to medium-term programmes focusing on population reinsertion and community recovery;
- Mitigate the effects of disparities between different population groups and regions, especially with regard to access to basic services and resources at the household level.

The overall amount requested in the present CAP for the implementation of humanitarian and transitional recovery programmes is **US\$ 181,359,276**.

Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006
 Summary of Requirements - by Sector
 as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	14,731,740
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,274,164
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	13,135,750
EDUCATION	21,872,340
FOOD	53,559,387
HEALTH	19,336,923
MINE ACTION	3,930,400
MULTI-SECTOR	36,436,693
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	7,060,211
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	3,649,022
WATER AND SANITATION	4,372,646
Grand Total	181,359,276

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006
 Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation
 as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
ABS	224,020
ACF	800,000
ARM	1,730,000
CADI	264,058
CCIJJD	100,494
CENAP	69,500
CIRID	195,199
CISV	1,258,300
CORD	1,274,053
CRS	2,510,000
DCA	1,420,000
FAO	10,387,750
HI B	488,000
HI/France	1,106,000
JVSF	204,000
NNA	259,880
NRC	3,080,000
OA	991,860
OCHA	2,054,164
ODAG	219,912
OHCHR	2,351,882
RFP	304,750
Solidarités	800,000
UNDP	11,081,825
UNESCO	10,030,445
UNFPA	2,454,750
UN-HABITAT	2,000,000
UNHCR	37,808,373
UNICEF	26,301,481
UNIFEM	266,000
UNMAS	1,025,475
UPHB	75,000
WFP	54,779,387
WHO	3,442,718
Grand Total	181,359,276

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. 2005 IN REVIEW

In accordance with the objectives identified in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP), 2005 humanitarian programmes in Burundi focused primarily on the strengthening of community recovery activities, support to population return and reinsertion, protection of civilian populations in conflict-affected areas and rapid response to health emergencies and cycles of declining household food security conditions.

At the time of reporting, funding received for 2005 CAP projects totalled US\$ 58,475,111 (or 47%) of the required US\$ 121,421,099 in the CAP Mid-year Review. Contributions to food-aid programmes included in the Great Lakes Regional CAP amounted to US\$ 33,300,000 (or 65% of the total required). Funding for humanitarian projects not included in the Consolidated Appeal amounted to US\$ 23,076,787. Thus, the total humanitarian aid received for Burundi as of October 2005 was estimated at US\$ 114,851,898.¹ The largest share of the total funding was allocated to the food security, agriculture and health sectors, and activities related to population reinsertion and reintegration. In 2005, humanitarian funding requirements increased by 62% compared to the requirements of 2003-2004, mostly due to increasing needs to support population return and reintegration and community recovery activities. Transitional activities directed at reconstruction and community recovery were an integral part of 2005 humanitarian programmes; however the implementation of recovery programmes remained poorly funded compared to the agriculture and health sectors.

Although the country did not fall back into a large-scale emergency, such as those experienced in 2000-2002, general living conditions for the majority of the population remained extremely fragile. In 2004-2005, the Government's lack of capacity to effectively respond to the population's needs highlighted the need to sustain support for early warning and rapid response programs. Additionally, recurrent cycles of smaller emergencies during the year highlighted entrenched vulnerabilities. In this context humanitarian programmes remained focused both on containing the risks of a renewed large-scale emergency situation and addressing the consequences of the protracted crisis in Burundi.

The continuing stabilisation of the political and security context in Burundi allowed for sustained access to all parts of the territory. The exceptions to these stabilising trends remained the provinces of Bujumbura rural and Bubanza, where armed clashes between the Burundian army and the Front National de Libération (FNL) continued in 2005. However, armed confrontations did not lead to significant population displacement as in 2003-2004. Although pockets of temporary displacement, ranging from days to several weeks, occurred in the two provinces in mid-2005, access to affected populations remained open.

Whereas the reduction of the internal displacement phenomenon was a positive development, violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict remained widespread, and constituted the main humanitarian concern. UN agencies, the UN Mission in Burundi (UNOB), OCHA, and national and international NGOs undertook systematic monitoring, reporting and advocacy actions vis-à-vis the Government, the army and the FNL leadership to contain the spread of abuses against civilians in conflict-affected areas.

Persistent levels of extreme poverty combined with declining agricultural production have also been a cause of major concern. Adverse effects resulting from three years of drought, the expansion of crop pests, and lower land productivity, were most apparent in the eastern and northern regions, where an estimated 100,000 households are at permanent risk of food insecurity and fragile nutritional conditions.

To address these issues, the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and NGOs established a special plan of action. Food aid distributions were expanded to cover 100% of the population in the provincial communes of Kirundo, Ngozi, Muyinga and Kayanza, the areas most affected by drought and food deficits. Meanwhile, targeting mechanisms were reviewed to ensure effective assistance delivery to the most vulnerable families. Nutritional surveillance and early detection were also enhanced and distribution of agricultural items was expanded. The impact of these actions helped

¹ In late September 2005, additional committed funding for CAP projects was estimated at US\$ 3.2 million and US\$ 14.6 million for humanitarian projects outside CAP.

stabilise the situation and contain further deterioration of living conditions of the most fragile households.

Since January 2005, WFP has distributed 45,800 metric tonnes (MT) of food throughout the country, reaching 1.3 million people. Out of this total, 12,500 MTs were delivered to vulnerable households through targeted distributions, 3,000 MTs were allocated to the 220 nutritional centres in Burundi, 6,000 MTs to people living with Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other vulnerable groups in social centres, 1,000 MTs to refugee families, and 2,000 MTs to Burundian returning refugees from Tanzania and Rwanda. More than 21,300 MTs were also distributed through recovery activities, such as the seed-protection ration programme, food-for-work and training activities, Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) and school feeding.

In mid-2005, the food-aid pipeline faced important shortages, due to both delayed confirmation of contributions and the reduced response from some traditional donors. Consequently, WFP decreased distributions by half, in order to focus on supporting nutritional centres, providing food assistance to highly vulnerable households, and distributing seed-protection rations. By September food-aid distributions resumed at a larger scale following renewed donor commitment. Nevertheless, increased funding will still be required to avoid further pipeline shortages in late 2005-early 2006, especially in preparation for the potential accelerated return of refugees in the coming period.

Assistance to Refugees in Burundi

7,577 Congolese refugees live in two camps in the provinces of Muyinga and Mwaro. The assistance programme has focused on relief delivery rather than on the promotion of self-reliance activities. This has been due to the limited opportunities for durable solutions, compounded by the Government of Burundi's policy of encampment, which limits freedom of movement and, consequently, restricts access to economic opportunities. The situation in the camps is aggravated by the fact that there are no foreseeable prospects for facilitated voluntary repatriation, as the security and political situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo remains uncertain.

As a result of inadequate resources, assistance to refugees in Burundi has usually fallen short of meeting standard food and non-food aid requirements. WFP rations have averaged 1,994 Kcal/person daily, which is below the recommended daily intake of 2,100 Kcal/person. Although this situation is much better than that of many other vulnerable groups receiving food aid in Burundi, about 5-15% of refugees remains food insecure and chronically vulnerable. Global malnutrition rates among children under five are estimated at 11.87%. This rate is likely to be linked to early weaning of infants by pregnant mothers (as births are very close), and to insufficient quantitative and qualitative feeding. Various attempts to implement sustained livelihood activities have achieved little due to limited resources. In general, agricultural activities in areas surrounding the camps have declined, as access to land constitutes a serious problem for the local population. Thus the majority of the refugees rely entirely on food aid, either as their main food source or as their primary income-generating activity.

Source: *Joint Assessment Mission: Congolese Refugees in Burundi*, Ministry of the Interior, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, ECHO, Swiss Cooperation, with the contribution of the Norwegian Refugee Council and the African Humanitarian Action, June 2005

Agricultural relief activities of FAO and its partners included the distribution of seeds and agricultural tools to 625,000 households. FAO also expanded recovery activities to target the specific vulnerabilities of approximately 40,000 households with reduced land access, Batwa minority communities, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the chronically ill, such as HIV/AIDS-affected families. In the regions affected by drought and severe crop pest, activities focused on the distribution of 26,800,000 sweet potato cuttings and plants for improved crop and seed multiplication. Support to IDP and refugee reinsertion included the distribution of 210,000 fruit plants and the recovery of 400 hectares of swamps, benefiting 42,000 households. Relief and recovery activities in the agricultural sector were carried out in close collaboration with the provincial Departments of Agriculture, WFP, 17 international NGOs and more than 30 local associations. As of October 2005, FAO had received approximately 58% of the funding requirements included in 2005 CAP, which allowed for strengthening of activities as well as higher programme planning flexibility.



Admissions at supplementary and therapeutic nutritional centres countrywide declined in the period January-July 2005; however, overall admissions remained above the 2002-2004 average. National nutritional statistics for children under-five are shown in Table 1 below. It should be noted that these figures do not reflect important disparities among regions and pockets of high household food insecurity, such as the ones registered in the northern and eastern provinces in 2004-2005.

Table 1: Nutritional Status of Children Under-five

NUTRITION INDICATORS	
Chronic Malnutrition/Stunting	44.4%
Global Acute Malnutrition/Wasting	6.5%
Anaemia (emergency threshold: 40%)	56%

Sources: *National Nutritional Survey*, Ministry of Public Health, National Institute of Statistics, UNICEF, WFP, 2005. *Inter-agency Evaluation: Health and Nutrition in Burundi's Humanitarian Context*, WHO, UNICEF, Centre for Disease Control, 2005

In the area of primary healthcare, the major concerns during the year were related to the continuous limited access to services, the poor quality of service delivery and the government's reduced capacities for surveillance and early warning. Sector activities focused on addressing these issues through a combination of early response and recovery actions. The response to epidemic cycles of malaria, cholera and meningitis depended heavily on the operational resources of UN agencies and NGOs working in the sector. The inter-agency health access and essential package programme (ECP), which started in 10 provinces in 2004, expanded to cover a total of 312 health centres in 16 provinces in 2005.² Approximately 1,122,000 people have benefited from programme activities, including returning refugees and IDPs. The ECP comprises a combination of essential drugs and equipment, and basic mother and child healthcare service provision and training, including HIV/AIDS prevention and reproductive health activities. The programme also includes health screening and referral services for returning refugees at transit centres and quarterly cross-border information exchange with health partners working in refugee camps in Tanzania. In September 2005, 62% of the health centres covered by the programme had reached full ECP implementation, while 34% of remaining centres was in the process of ECP completion.

² The "Programme for the Reinforcement of Healthcare Services" is jointly implemented by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR and partner NGOs in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and provincial Health Departments.

Health Access and Essential Package Programme: 2005 Activities

Distribution of:

- 378 essential drug kits, covering an estimated 567,000 consultations;
- 150 health emergency kits, covering an estimated 1,500,000 patients;
- 1,250 trauma kits and 2,500 replenishment kits;
- 900 basic surgery kits;
- 40 midwife drugs and equipment kits and 10 obstetrical surgery kits.

Training and supervision

- Refresher training for 395 nurses and 77 health centre managers;
- Availability of staff management and supervision tools at 178 centres, drug stock management at 185 centres and health centre audit at 107 centres.

The number of HIV/AIDS test and treatment centres expanded from 89 in 2002 to 115 in 2004, which in turn has led to a rise in the number of tested people from 30,412 in 2002 to 71,730 in 2004. Efforts to decentralise counselling and testing services, Anti-retroviraux (ARV) treatment facilities and mother-to-child prevention have also expanded. A national law protecting the rights of HIV-positive individuals has been passed and is ready for implementation. Intensive screening of blood donors and testing of donated blood have reduced the risk of transmission through transfusion. However, stock shortages of ARV treatment posed widespread constraints for treatment facilities in 2005, while universal precautions and affordable treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) need to be further developed.

The return of refugees and IDPs to zones of origin continued without interruption during the year. The pace of refugee return slowed down considerably in the last quarter of 2004 and in the first months of 2005, mostly due to refugees' concerns related to security conditions and the electoral process in the country. Nevertheless, the return started accelerating in mid-2005 at a weekly rate of 4,500 persons. Seven out of the 17 Burundian provinces register the highest numbers of return: Ruyigi, Muyinga, Makamba, Kirundo, Rutana, Cankuzo and Karusi (see Annex II). Of the estimated total of 431,010 Burundian refugees living in Tanzanian camps and settlements, 270,944 returned to Burundi in the period 2002-September 2005. In the first nine months of the year, 49,564 refugees returned to Burundi from Tanzania and Rwanda.³

Table 2: Burundian Refugees by Country of Asylum

COUNTRY OF ASYLUM	REFUGEES IN CAMPS	REFUGEES IN SETTLEMENTS	ESTIMATED NUMBERS IN VILLAGES	TOTAL
Tanzania	219,180	198,000		417,180
DRC	0	0	12,790	12,790
Rwanda	4,085	0	n/a	4,085

Source: UNHCR, September 2005

The number of IDPs living in sites for the displaced has decreased from 145,000 in 170 sites in 2004 to 117,000 IDPs in 160 sites countrywide in 2005. The return flow has been continuous since early 2004, especially in the southern provinces of Makamba, Bururi, and Rutana. Most of the displaced still living in sites are concentrated in the central and northern provinces, where IDPs' willingness to return home is still conditioned by concerns related to security, stability and inter-ethnic relationships in their zones of origin. Annex III shows the geographical distribution of IDPs and displacement sites by province.

³ Monthly Statistics, UNHCR, September 2005

IDP Population Profile

Statistical data point to significant regional disparities regarding the geographical distribution of women-headed households, with half of the female-headed households within the total IDP population concentrated in the Central and Northern provinces. Furthermore, female-headed households alone account for two-thirds of the IDP age group of over 60 years-of-age, revealing a specific vulnerability profile.

The main economic activity of IDP households in sites is agriculture (91%), as an estimated 74% of the surveyed displaced population have access to their lands/plots in zones of origin and continue cultivating them while living in the displacement site.

Source: *National Survey of IDPs Living in Displacement Sites*, OCHA, 2005

Cross-border population movements were marked by the influx of Rwandan asylum seekers in the northern Burundian provinces in March-June 2005. At the peak of the influx, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that 10,300 people had arrived in the provinces of Kirundo, Ngozi and Muyinga, excluding an unknown number of people dispersed in the provincial communes who were hosted by Burundian families. Women and children were the most numerous groups and unusually high numbers of unaccompanied children were recorded in some places. Fear of the traditional Gacaca tribunals and persecution were the major reasons given by asylum seekers for having fled Rwanda.

In late April, and following direct contacts between the two governments, Burundian authorities announced their decision to halt all transfers away from borders areas, contravening applicable international conventions. Both governments decided to organise sensitisation sessions led by Rwandan authorities to encourage the return. The sessions were met with strong resistance against the return, and in mid-June both governments declared the asylum seekers illegal immigrants. On 12-14 June, Rwandan authorities organised a swift repatriation operation. The denial of asylum rights, the lack of appropriate procedures for case evaluation, the maintenance of populations in border areas and the continuous access limitations for humanitarian assistance and personnel by government authorities were major concerns for the humanitarian community in Burundi. Despite high-level advocacy actions undertaken by the UN, the diplomatic community and NGOs in Burundi, governmental decisions represented a step backwards in the effective application of international conventions that provide for the protection of asylum seekers and refugees. By mid-September, UNHCR confirmed that 2,373 Rwandan asylum seekers remained in the country. UNHCR and WFP continued providing basic assistance to the families mostly through local churches and organisations. The government has not re-evaluated the status of these people since June.

The northern provinces also witnessed the departure of approximately 7,700 Burundians to Rwanda. The population movement, which originated mostly from the provinces of Kirundo, Muyinga and Ngozi, started in the third quarter of 2004 and continued in 2005. Some 3,400 people from the same provinces also moved southeast. Although seasonal migrations across the Burundian-Rwandan border and from northern to southern areas in Burundi are common, the movements registered in 2004-2005 occurred outside the seasonal cycles and were surrounded by rumours related to alleged political pressure and inter-ethnic tensions.⁴ These internal and cross-border movements tended to peak around the key dates of the 2005 election and political transition calendar, which acted as immediate triggering factors. However, a series of rapid assessments⁵ showed that other factors were related to loss of crops and household assets, rising household food insecurity, and difficulties in the process of social and economic reinsertion. The majority of the people who left their homes were IDPs and young families repatriated from Tanzania in 2004. As of September, approximately 4,300 Burundians remained in Rwandan refugee camps. Although in Burundi, Rwandan asylum seekers had also been declared illegal immigrants at the time of the governmental decisions of June 2005, the establishment of a Tripartite Commission with the participation of UNHCR in August is intended to ensure the application of the voluntary repatriation principle.

⁴ Most families who left the Northern provinces are of Tutsi and Batwa origin.

⁵ Rapid assessments were conducted in the period January-August 2005 in the provinces of Kirundo, Muyinga, Ngozi and Kayanza with the participation of UN agencies, NGOs, ECHO and USAID/OFDA.

Another important development in Burundi's transition was the creation of the Free Primary Education initiative, for which the Burundian government deserves considerable credit. The implementation of this initiative will be a key challenge to be addressed by the UN and the NGOs in 2006.

3. THE 2006 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

The 2006 CHAP is the result of the work and contributions of a wide range of humanitarian organisations, including UN agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), national and international NGOs and donors. In 2005, the efforts to enhance needs-based analysis, rapid assessment and monitoring tools were accompanied by the joint initiatives of the humanitarian organisations in Burundi to update and refine statistics and data, especially in the food security, nutrition, agriculture, and health sectors.

Assessments and studies carried out during the year followed the guidelines established by the Project on Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Needs Assessment Framework. Evaluation of trends in the humanitarian context and the definition of strategic priorities and sector responses in this Plan are based on the findings of these assessments and studies.

Additionally, to ensure enhanced early warning and rapid response, adequate attention to vulnerabilities stemming from the impact of combined factors, inter-sector linkages in the transition from relief to development, and a more active involvement of government authorities, this Plan includes a comprehensive review of humanitarian coordination mechanisms at both national and provincial levels.

3.1 The Context and its Humanitarian Consequences

3.1.A Post-conflict Political Transition in Burundi

The political and institutional transition in Burundi culminated successfully with the presidential election in August 2005 and the subsequent appointment of the national and provincial authorities of the democratically elected government.

The Burundian peace process, which set the foundation for the political and institutional transition, was long and characterised by numerous delays since the signing of the 2000 Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Accord. In 2003, the signing of the ceasefire agreement between the government and the *Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie - Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie* (CNDD-FDD)⁶, the largest former rebel movement, marked the beginning of a new pace to the peace process and the political transition. Since then, the gradual but continued stabilisation of the overall situation has been an important contributing factor in expanding access to all parts of the country and encouraging the return of refugees and IDPs to their zones of origin in most provinces.

Whereas in 2004 the progress of the political transition was extremely slow and characterised by a climate of political speculation and an increasingly inactive Transitional Government, in 2005 the peace process made substantial advances. The active involvement of the regional facilitation framework⁷ and UNOB provided the basis for the successful completion of a complex electoral process. The completion of the electoral process, which entailed organising seven different electoral steps at the local and national levels from February to September 2005 and the establishment of the first democratically elected government since 1993, marked the end of the political transition in Burundi. The creation of the newly integrated Burundian army (including ranks from former rebel groups), the comprehensive reform of the national police, and the continued implementation of the national DDR programme were also among the most important achievements in the application of the Arusha Accord. Still, important challenges in the consolidation of peace remain for 2006.

The declaration of the cessation of hostilities signed between the Burundian Transitional Government and the FNL in May 2005 did not hold, and the FNL remains the only rebel movement outside the peace and political transition processes. Armed clashes between the army and FNL were small-scale but continuous throughout the year, primarily affecting the western provinces of Bujumbura rural and Bubanza. Continued human rights abuses against the civilian population in the areas still affected by conflict and insecurity remains an important humanitarian concern, and will remain so until a comprehensive ceasefire agreement is reached and effectively implemented.

⁶ Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie - Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie led by Pierre Nkurunziza. Mr. Nkurunziza was elected president in August 2005. CNDD-FDD was the sole political party that presented a candidate for the presidential elections.

⁷ The regional facilitation, that mediated and brokered the 2000 Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Accords, includes primarily the Governments of Uganda, Tanzania and South Africa.

Other aspects of the post-conflict political and institutional transition will require strengthened support to consolidate the gains obtained in 2005, including enhancing institutional capacity for good governance and implementing programmes for civilian disarmament, justice and security sector reform.

The extremely reduced capacities of the Burundian government, especially in terms of policy planning and overall management are of special concern. Capacity strengthening will require extensive investment in the short- to medium-term to support the implementation of urgently needed social and economic recovery and development programmes. Moreover, the extreme structural poverty affecting the majority of the Burundian population demands accelerated channelling of development funding in the coming year. Within a context of continuous population return, the recovery of local rural economies and production – on which 90% of Burundian families depend – and basic social sectors also constitutes an overarching priority.

3.1.B Humanitarian Priorities and the Transition from Relief to Development

The long-term consequences of the armed conflict and political crisis in Burundi, as well as the substantive changes experienced in the past two years, require an approach in which continuous humanitarian action focused on the most vulnerable and short-term recovery initiatives complements the first stages of development investment. Joint assessments conducted by UN agencies, NGOs and donors in 2004-2005 confirm the persistence of acute and chronic vulnerabilities within the population, which are the consequence of years of crisis and un-addressed extreme structural poverty.

Basic health, nutrition and food security indicators for Burundi remain above the internationally defined emergency thresholds and less than 50% of people have access to safe water. Table 3 lists the vital health indicators that illustrate the risks and scope of vulnerability to which Burundian children and women are exposed.

Table 3: Children and Women's Health

HEALTH INDICATORS		COMMENTS
Crude Mortality Rate	1.2 – 1.9/10,000/day	Emergency threshold: 1/10,000/day
Under-five Crude Mortality Rate	2.2 – 4.9/10,000/day	Emergency threshold: 2/10,000/day
Infant Mortality Rate	114/1,000 live births	Compared to 91/1,000 live births for Sub Saharan countries
Under-five Mortality Rate	190/1,000 live births	
Maternal Mortality Ratio	855/100,000	Compared to 940/100,000 for the African continent (WHO)

Source: *Inter-agency Evaluation: Health and Nutrition Evaluation in Burundi's Humanitarian Context*, WHO, UNICEF, Centre for Disease Control, 2005

Household vulnerabilities are most apparent in the agriculture and food security sectors. The 1% decrease of gross agricultural production in 2005 compared to 2004 has aggravated the gap between food production and the continuously increasing needs of the population. In 2005, Burundi faced a global food deficit equivalent to 384,000 MTs of cereal, compared to 259,000 MTs in 2004.⁸ Rising prices of staple food items added to the negative impact of gaps between production and needs, reinforced food deficits and greatly reduced household income levels. For example, inflation rates in the first six months of 2005 were estimated at more than 17%⁹, with price increases for basic food items ranging from 42% (beans) to 69% (cassava flour) compared to the same period in 2004. At the same time, coffee production dropped from 36,000 MTs in 2004-2005 to 7,800 MTs in 2005-2006, a decline of 78%.

⁸ *National Food Security, Nutrition and Crop Assessment*, Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, June 2005. This figure takes into account marginal production (animal, fruit, vegetables, soya bean, pea nuts, etc.) not included in the domestic availability.

⁹ National Bank, Republic of Burundi, July 2005.

Moreover, high demographic growth has led to the atomisation of household food production and rising pressures on dwindling natural resources, resulting in further reduction of land fertility and productivity.¹⁰ In sum, the gap between food production and needs is the result of the combined effect of rising demographic pressure, periods of drought over the last three years, and the sharp decline in the production of staple crops extensively affected by new forms of crop pests. Notably, there were new forms of crop pests that affected cassava, a staple food item that represents 70% of daily food consumption among the most food-insecure households.¹¹ The most serious shocks experienced by households were drought and crop pests, with 23% of households facing these types of shocks in 2005 compared to 10% in 2004.¹²

In this context, the quality of rural families' daily diet has eroded substantially, with an estimated reduction of 32% of main protein diet sources compared to 1993. Anaemia is present in 31% of women of childbearing age and in 21% of adult men.¹³ The rate of chronic malnutrition among children under-five is at the levels recorded in the late 1980s, which shows the long-term impact of both food deficits and poor diet quality. Whereas the acute malnutrition rate is below the 10% emergency threshold, there exist important seasonal and regional variations. However, more stable security conditions in most parts of the country and the availability of a national network of nutritional services have contributed to the reduction of malnutrition prevalence when compared to the emergency rates of 2000-2002. (See Section 2 above)

Another important factor contributing to persistent high malnutrition rates is the incidence of malaria, which remains a major public health problem. Although the new treatment protocol has been implemented successfully in most parts of the country since its adoption in 2003, malaria cases represent almost 40% of consultations at health centres and about 50% of hospital deaths among children under five. Declining immunisation coverage is another important concern reflecting deficiencies in the management of the national immunisation programme.

Table 4: Immunisation Coverage Rates

ANTIGEN		COMMENTS
DPT3	83%	Threshold: 90% UNICEF-WHO reported 94% in 2003
Measles	78%	Threshold: 90% UNICEF-WHO reported 80% in 2003

Source: Ministry of Public Health, *Epidémiologie et statistiques* (EPISTAT), 2005

Maternal healthcare is a third concern for the Burundian public health system. The extremely high rates of maternal mortality (see Table 3) reflect women's poor health status as well as the poor performance of the health system, especially in terms of prenatal care and emergency obstetrics.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) still prevails at worrisome levels. Recent statistics show that 19% of Burundian adolescents and women have been victims of sexual violence.¹⁴ Additionally, the number of people infected with HIV in Burundi has tripled in the last decade, with a significantly higher proportion among women. Other vulnerable groups, such as prison inmates, also face serious protection problems (separation of minors, overcrowded cells), and a lack of access to healthcare.

Cost-recovery policies, applied by the public health system since 2002, remain key factors that directly reduce access to healthcare for the majority of the population. Sector financing remains grossly inadequate, with an estimated allocation of only 2.3% of the total public budget. It is also highly dependent on external aid, which represents approximately 56% of the annual budget for the sector. Additionally, widespread shortages of qualified health personnel, combined with unequal geographical distribution of staff (who are concentrated in urban areas), are important constraints to access and quality of primary healthcare in Burundi.

¹⁰ *National Food Security...* June 2005. Gross agricultural production has increased by 2% compared to the 1988-1993 baseline years. However, taking into account the increase in total population from 6 million people in 1993 to an estimated 7.6 million in 2005, agricultural production has, in fact, declined by 20% per capita. Projections for 2007 show that half of the Burundian rural population will live in regions of an estimated density of more than 400 inhabitants/km². Ministry of Planning/UNFPA, 2005

¹¹ *Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability Analysis*, WFP, December 2004

¹² *Burundi Household Food Security Monitoring, Round One*, WFP, June 2005

¹³ *Inter-agency Evaluation: Health and Nutrition...*, WHO, UNICEF, Centre for Disease Control, 2005

¹⁴ *National study on sexual and gender-based violence*, UNFPA/Ligue ITEKA, 2004; other studies carried out by NGOs in various provinces confirm national figures and patterns of sexual violence: *Health assessment in Bujumbura rural*, MSF/Switzerland, February-March 2005; *Gender-based sexual violence and food-aid distribution*, CARE/International, July 2005.

The primary education sector also faces important structural problems, mostly related to insufficient or poorly maintained infrastructure and acute shortages of teachers. In 2003-2004, the primary net enrolment rate was estimated at 53% of the total population of 7.6 million inhabitants. More than half of these numbers were younger than 15 years of age. Current estimates indicate that approximately 550,000 children between 7-12 years of age do not attend school. While the decision of the newly elected Government to abolish primary school fees is both welcome and necessary, in the short to medium term it will place further strain on an already over-stretched education infrastructure. On a positive note, the 2005-2006 school year has seen a 50% increase of enrolment for 1st grade in all provinces, compared to the period 2004-2005. In the current school year, the most critical priorities are addressing the extremely limited school capacities and teachers' shortages in all Burundian provinces, as well as maximising access for 1st graders.

In addition to the reduced delivery capacities of basic health and education services, the most important needs in supporting population reinsertion relate to access to land and housing. Long-standing issues related to land property, land scarcity, and the lack of economic alternatives to agricultural activities are important bottlenecks for the economic reinsertion of returning refugees, the majority of whom are of rural origin. Moreover, recent UNHCR estimates indicate that 70% of returning refugees do not have houses, or are returning to find their houses destroyed. Similar needs have been observed for returning IDP families.

Although land issues in Burundi will require the development of long-term policies and programmes (including the review of land adjudication procedures by the justice system), the recovery of local economies and agricultural production, as well as the reconstruction of basic community services in the short- to medium-term are the key priorities in the coming period. Therefore, the transition from relief to development in Burundi must be based on needs-based actions, which address the persistence of the disparities and inequities that were important triggering factors of the civil conflict more than a decade ago.

3.2 Scenarios

The scenario outlined below was developed in consultation with UN agencies, the ICRC, NGOs and donors and as part of the preparation of the Inter-agency Contingency Plan for Burundi. It reflects the most likely developments in Burundi over the next year:

- Sustained access to all parts of the country. Continued political and institutional stabilisation, strengthened collaboration with newly elected government authorities. Pockets of insecurity in certain provinces, widespread availability of weapons, subsequent criminality and banditry. Bottlenecks in the implementation of the national programme of civilian disarmament;
- Persistent levels of acute and chronic vulnerabilities among the population, in a context of extreme structural poverty. Recurrent cycles of health emergencies, climatic shocks and crop pests further affecting household food security and livelihoods. Weak government capacity for early warning and response, marked by a continuous reliance on external humanitarian resources and operational capacities;
- Return of approximately 80-90% of 233,010 refugees remaining in Tanzanian camps in 2005-2006. Potential return of part of the refugee population in settlements as well as non-registered Burundian citizens in Tanzania, estimated at 370,000;
- Remaining IDP caseload of approximately 90,000 in displacement sites, especially in the northern and central provinces, compared to a total IDP population of 117,000 in 2005.

Despite the relative optimism of this scenario, there are risk factors, which could trigger situations requiring joint rapid emergency responses. The five main risk factors are:

- Social and political tensions in the post-election period (6-8 months). Weak government capacity for management and administration resulting in delayed implementation of social-economic policies and programmes. Disillusionment with the stark contrast between the population's former high expectations at the election of the new government and the pace of change. Lingering conflict between the Burundian army and the FNL rebel movement;

- Overall stabilisation in Burundi which encourages continuous and/or accelerated return of refugees from Tanzania. Immediate impact of sudden return of populations on overstretched community resources and basic services;
- Chronic vulnerabilities of the majority of the population exacerbating potential tensions resulting from reduced access to food commodities, land, employment and basic livelihood assets. Climatic shocks and other natural factors leading to acute household food insecurity. Gap between existing resources for material assistance and support and immediate reinsertion needs of returning populations especially in areas of high population density;
- Political developments in neighbouring countries, including cycles of instability in the Democratic Republic of Congo (South Kivu province in particular) and tensions in the pre- and post-electoral period in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Impact of the local justice process in Rwanda;
- Cycles of disease epidemics or outbreaks, most notably malaria, cholera and meningitis, in urban and rural areas.

Based on an analysis of the trigger factors described above, five emergency profiles have been identified:

- | | | |
|----------|--------------|--|
| 1 | => | Internal displacement of populations; |
| 2 | => | Natural disaster; |
| 3 | => | Sudden return of Burundian refugees from Tanzania and/or Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); |
| 4 | => | Cross-border population movements towards Burundi; |
| 5 | => | Disease outbreaks or epidemics. |

Each profile includes likely and worst-case assumptions depending on the scale and impact of the emergency. A detailed description of each profile and the planned operational response can be found in Annex IV.

3.3 Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Response

The context in Burundi requires an approach whereby humanitarian action continues to address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable populations while providing support to community recovery and population reinsertion. Preventing and responding to health emergencies, as well as food security and nutritional crises, will constitute the main axes of humanitarian action in 2006. Supporting transition programmes focusing on social-economic population reinsertion and community recovery will also be a priority. While transitions programmes were part of the response in 2004-2005, more extensive efforts are needed to better structure and target these activities, and to establish planning and operational linkages with development programmes, particularly at the community level. This should be done in accordance with the identified vulnerabilities of different populations across the different regions.

Thus, 2006 strategic priorities have been defined as follows:

- Continuously monitor protection and human rights issues affecting populations; promote and disseminate human rights;
- Build and strengthen early warning and rapid response programs to ensure they reach populations at risk, including strengthening common information systems and tools such as national early warning and surveillance systems, with an emphasis on health, nutrition, food security, agriculture, and natural disaster prevention;
- Support the process of transition from relief to development, with an emphasis on short- to medium-term programmes focusing on population reinsertion and community recovery. This includes ensuring the gradual review of relief activities and integrated planning and implementation of humanitarian response sectoral plans and recovery/development activities in accordance with the three priorities identified by the Government of Burundi for 2006: namely; (a) expanded access to healthcare and primary education; (b) reduction of household food insecurity and support to agricultural recovery at the community level; and (c) support to population social and economic reinsertion and reintegration, including to returning refugees and IDPs; and

ensuring the application of collaborative, inter-sectoral approaches to maximise the impact of programmes directed to support community recovery and population reinsertion;

- Mitigate the effects of disparities among different population groups and regions, especially concerning access to basic services and resources at the household level.

3.4 Response Plans

The sections below summarise the key priorities, objectives and main partners responsible for the implementation of sectoral response plans in line with the priorities described above.

3.4.A Protection and Human Rights	
Priorities	<p>Emphasis to be put on the following groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Civilian populations in areas still facing armed conflict resulting in widespread International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Human Rights (HR) violations and abuses; ▪ Returning refugees and IDPs facing difficulties in their social and community reintegration; ▪ At-risk women and children (sexual and gender-based violence) and facing poor legal protection; ▪ Refugees and asylum seekers; ▪ Individuals facing a weak judicial system, a risk of extra-judicial, ad-hoc or arbitrary solutions (e.g. land and property disputes); ▪ Army and Police forces in need of improved definition of their respective roles and responsibilities especially vis-à-vis civilian population.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect civilians affected by continuous armed conflict and displacement; ▪ Integrate HR protection approaches in all programmes supporting refugee and IDP reintegration, women and children at the community level; ▪ Strengthen community reconciliation activities throughout the country; ▪ Strengthen judicial system capacities, especially at the provincial and communal level; ▪ Improve living conditions in prisons and access for inmates to due process; ▪ Strengthen army and police force capacities for improved compliance with IHL and HR principles.
Main Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocate for the resolution of conflict with FNL; ▪ Monitor IHL and HR violations in conflict-affected areas; ▪ Advocate and build capacity of army and police forces for effective implementation of IHL and HR principles, code of conduct and establishment of disciplinary measures; ▪ Establish a national plan of action for IDP reinsertion and reintegration, including prevention of internal displacement; ▪ Continue implementation of community reconciliation activities; promote and disseminate human rights at the community level; ▪ Strengthen legal counselling services for victims of sexual and gender-based violence, and advocate for legal reform concerning victims' rights; ▪ Advocate for the adoption of a national law for the protection of refugees.
Monitoring Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bi-monthly review of main trends/issues, sector plan implementation and recommendations to the Humanitarian Coordinator. (Protection working group); ▪ Monthly review of sexual and gender-based violence activities; ▪ Regular HR monitoring and reporting ("10-step monitoring framework", UN Security Council Resolutions on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict"); ▪ Special issue-based field assessments.
Main Partners	<p>Ministry of National Solidarity and Human Rights, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNHCR, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), OCHA, UNOB/Human Rights Section, ICRC, Ligue Itaka, Alliance Burundaise pour la lutte contre le SIDA (ABS), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC)</p>

3.4.B Agriculture and Food Security	
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressive reduction of the impact of climatic shocks and crop pests on household food production and security; Sustained support to the national system of early warning and surveillance. Enhanced integration of nutritional surveillance into the food security/agriculture early warning systems; Sustained early response/relief actions for most vulnerable groups. Food aid directed to meet immediate needs and reinforce existing household coping mechanisms; Continuous review of targeting mechanisms to ensure maximisation of programmes impact; Gradual reduction of relief assistance and expansion of agricultural recovery activities. Support to recovery of minimum levels of household food production for restoration of traditional coping mechanisms; Expanded support to community organisations and strengthened technical assistance role of UN agencies at the national and provincial levels.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustain relief actions, targeting 16% of households facing high levels of food insecurity; Strengthen recovery activities, targeting 68% of households facing chronic food insecurity; Enhance household coping mechanisms to face short-term shocks with an impact on households' food security conditions. Special emphasis on households with limited or no access to land, households with malnourished women and children, households in drought-prone areas and areas affected by crop pests, households of IDPs and returning refugees in the early stages of reinstallation, and households affected by HIV/AIDS; Reduce prevalence of malnutrition rates and prevent peaks of acute malnutrition among children under-five, and pregnant and lactating women; Reinforce nutritional surveillance systems through enhanced community-based outreach activities.
Main Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of food aid to an estimated 875,000 beneficiaries/month, comprising relief activities (assistance to vulnerable groups, refugees, and returning refugees through targeted distributions, assistance to social centres and nutritional centres); and recovery activities (food for work/training, DDR, school feeding, seed protection, HIV/AIDS); Distribution of seeds and agricultural tools to estimated 626,000 households; Community-based production of improved seeds and vegetal inputs; Rehabilitation of community-based rural infrastructure (community facilities, seed storage, and swamp recovery in areas of high population density and population return); Recovery of fruit production (for improved household diet quality); Recovery of fishery activities; Production and distribution of agricultural and forest plants to address environmental degradation; Distribution of nutritional supplies to 220 therapeutic/supplementary nutritional centres; Implementation of pilot initiatives to introduce community-based nutritional programs and improved child-feeding practices in selected provinces; Sustained support to the national system of early warning and surveillance. Enhanced integration of nutritional surveillance into the food security/agriculture early warning systems; Strengthened community targeting through inclusive methods, allowing for more checks and balances while preparing beneficiaries' lists; Mine action (awareness and clearance) to expand safe access to cultivating lands and support rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure.
Monitoring Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of agricultural seasons, household food stocks and nutritional conditions after the two main agricultural seasons (2006 A and B); Impact evaluation of joint distribution operations (seeds and agricultural tools, seed-protection ration) twice a year; Impact evaluation of specific actions in selected provinces; Monthly provincial reports of provincial Departments of Agriculture and NGO-led recovery activities; National early warning and surveillance system [Système d'alerte précoce et surveillance de la sécurité alimentaire (SAP-SSA)]; Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) and Coping Strategy Index studies used to analyse and track changes in the behaviour of beneficiaries; Annual Joint Assessment Mission used to provide useful data on changes in livelihood and on the impact of assistance on operations for returning refugees.
Main Partners	Ministries of Agriculture and Public Health, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, ICRC, <i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (ACF), Solidarités, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), World Vision, Caritas International, CARE/International, local and religious associations, NGOs supporting the national network of nutritional centres

3.4.C Health	
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of mortality/morbidity rates caused by malaria incidence; Reduction of maternal mortality rate; Reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission, morbidity and mortality; Reduction of sexual violence incidence, improved service delivery to victims; Strengthening of surveillance capacities, response to health emergencies and coordination with national and provincial authorities; Support for the implementation of the national public health policy and advocacy for the review of sector cost-recovery policies.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to basic healthcare, expand availability of ECP and reinforce joint response to support the national health system; Improve prevention, early detection and treatment of malaria; Improve functioning of referral systems, especially for obstetrical emergencies; Reduce HIV/AIDS transmission and expand access to ARV treatment; Improve health and psycho-social services for victims of sexual violence; Improve management of Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) (cold chain and stocks management). <p>Health outcomes reinforce nutritional strategies and objectives integrated in the Agriculture/Food Security sector (see Section 3.4.B.). Water and sanitation rehabilitation activities are geared to strengthen health outcomes (see Section 3.4.E.)</p>
Main Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued implementation and strengthening of ECP programme in 16 provinces; Continued support to enhanced early warning and epidemics/outbreaks rapid response. Supervision and analysis of rapid response performance, and quality and timely completion of early warning statistics (from 85% to 100%); Continued support to implementation of malaria treatment protocol; Strengthened support to obstetrical emergencies and referral systems; Continued implementation of the 3X5 initiative for expanded access to ARV treatment and outreach/home-based services for HIV/AIDS patients; Strengthened capacity building activities, support to public health system; Laboratory capacity building for confirmation of priority diseases. Ensured availability of essential drugs in prisons.
Monitoring Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National health coordination group: monthly review of progress of activities, including analysis of information and data from national early warning system. Coordination of response in case of epidemics/outbreaks according to strategies and objectives defined for the sector and relevant actions defined in the Inter-agency Contingency Plan. Technical cross-border meetings (every four months) to review implementation of ECP programme and information exchange related to health status/conditions and special needs of returning refugees.
Main Partners	Ministries of Public Health and HIV/AIDS, Water National Company, the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, United Nations Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS), UNDP, ICRC, <i>Médecins sans Frontières</i> -Belgium (MSF-B), <i>Médecins sans Frontières</i> -Holland (MSF-H), International Medical Corps (IMC), Cordaid, Handicap International/France, <i>Gruppo Volontariato Civile</i> (GVC), ABS
3.4.D Education	
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate support and response to the new Government policy on free primary education; Ensured enrolment of all primary-school age children in schools; Ensured equal access to school and educational opportunities for all IDPs and refugee children to their zones of origin as well as children of local communities.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve basic education services for 510,000 primary-school age children; Enable 200,000 secondary-school students to return to school and/or have access to educational opportunities; Enhance parents' and communities' participation in children's education and schooling; Provide additional (temporary) learning spaces and rehabilitate existing classroom units/schools; Provide classroom equipment and furniture, teaching aids and students' kits.
Main Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 500 primary schools, construction of 200 temporary classrooms and procurement of textbooks and school materials for 510,000 primary-school children; Rehabilitation of 300 classrooms in secondary schools and provision of textbooks and educational materials for 200,000 secondary school students; Facilitate school access and reinsertion for about 130,000 returning refugees, IDPs and other out-of-school children and youths; Support for the Ministry of Education in identifying and mobilising potential teachers to be recruited; Upgrading of teachers' skills, organisation of teachers' training activities using

3.4.D Education	
	<p>accelerated learning methodologies. Organisation of pre- and in-service training activities for unqualified teachers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ School-feeding programmes for 150,000 children, distribution of de-worming tablets for 500,000 children, construction of school kitchens and organisation of school vegetable gardens; ▪ Development of alternative and non-formal education opportunities, and vocational training for adolescents, upgrade of secondary-school teachers' skills.
Main Partners	Ministry of Education, National Literacy Centre, UNICEF, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNDP, UNHCR, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (UNHABITAT), WFP, ICRC, NRC, African Revival Ministries, Centre pour l'Autosuffisance et le Développement intégré, Communita Impregno Servizio Volontarito, Christian Outreach Relief and Development (CORD), Orphan's Aid, Jeunesse volontaire sans Frontières (JVSF)
3.4.E Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction of household vulnerability, requiring various types of initiatives at the community level (tailored to the needs of single-headed households, the chronically ill, and the elderly); ▪ Implementation of alternative income-generating activities, especially for young adults, young families and households without access to land; ▪ Rehabilitation of key infrastructures, in particular in areas with high refugee and IDP return (Cankuzo, Karuzi, Makamba, Rutana, Ruyigi, Muyinga and Kirundo) and with extremely poor infrastructure (Bubanza, Kayanza, Muramvya).
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate community economic resources to support sustainable population reinsertion and reintegration. Promote economic self-reliance initiatives at the community level; ▪ Expand access to basic social health, education and water/sanitation infrastructure at the community level. Water and sanitation activities geared to contribute to the achievement of health outcomes (See Section 3.4.C. above); ▪ Provide housing/shelter to approximately 150,000 returning refugees and IDPs willing to return to zones of origin, and other vulnerable populations.
Main Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of income-generating activities to provide cash resources at both household and community level, targeting young adults and returning refugees; ▪ Organisation of production cooperatives for improved local marketing of agricultural products and construction materials; ▪ Rehabilitation of local roads to facilitate people's mobility (including refugee repatriation) and local market/commercial exchanges; ▪ Rehabilitation of health centres, school, community sanitation and water facilities in provinces/areas registering high rates of refugee and IDP return; ▪ Provision of construction materials and construction of family housing in provinces/areas registering high rates of refugee and IDP return; ▪ Strengthening of local capacities for improved management and maintenance of community infrastructure, with special emphasis on water and sanitation facilities; ▪ Continued implementation of community reconciliation activities to promote dialogue and peaceful coexistence between communities, local populations, and returning refugees and IDPs; ▪ Mine action (awareness and clearance) to expand safe access to cultivating lands and support rehabilitation of agriculture and community infrastructure and facilitate safe return of refugees and IDPs; ▪ Organisation and training for beneficiaries on how to build their own homes; ▪ Development of the training curricula and identification of the necessary equipment; ▪ Protection of environment; ▪ Prevention of and fight against HIV-AIDS.
Monitoring Mechanisms	Provincial coordination mechanisms of cross-sector reinsertion and reintegration activities led by provincial and communal authorities, plan reviews, identification/adjustment of priorities, and progress of project implementation. A similar mechanism at the national level chaired by UNDP-UNHCR also includes donor participation to ensure appropriate linkages with reconstruction/development plans.
Main Partners	Ministries of the Interior, Planning and National Solidarity, provincial and communal authorities/councils, UNHCR, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNHABITAT, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), ICRC, DCA, Caritas International, Ligue Iteka

3.4.F Multi Sector	
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure adequate treatment, protection and assistance provision to refugee populations in Burundi.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide protection and basic assistance to 24,000 Congolese refugees in camps and urban areas; ▪ Support and strengthen capacities of the Burundian government responsible for refugee issues; ▪ Advocate for the adoption of a national law for the protection of refugees.
Main Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribution of food-aid and non-food household items; ▪ Provision of shelter, healthcare and education; ▪ Management and maintenance of camp infrastructure; ▪ Registration and documentation; ▪ Support to government services and policy development;
Monitoring Mechanisms	<p>UNHCR, in collaboration with Burundian authorities, have established regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure appropriate follow-up of refugees' situation both in and outside camps. In addition, UNHCR and inter-agency contingency plans provide for alert and rapid response mechanisms in case of unexpected cross-border population movements.</p> <p>Special assessments are also conducted jointly with partner UN agencies, NGOs and donors.</p>
Main Partners	Ministry of the Interior, UNHCR, WFP, NRC, Jesuit Refugee Service, Trans-cultural Psychosocial Organisation.

3.4.G Mine Action

Recent political developments, including the Government of Burundi's ratification of the Anti Personnel Mine Ban (APMB) Treaty in October 2003 and its adhesion to the Treaty in April 2004, have paved the way for mine action in Burundi. In addition, the CNDD-FDD signed the deed of Commitment of the Geneva Call, and confirmed their commitment to comply with the terms of the APMB Treaty and cooperate in mine action prior to their victory in the August 2005 national elections.

The exact scope and nature of the problem is still difficult to assess, as none of the parties involved kept any record of their respective mine-laying activities. Therefore, the problem needs to be further assessed through a general community survey (GCS). This process started at the beginning of July with training and mobilisation, facilitated by an international NGO, Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD), under an United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) contract. Meanwhile at the end of May 2005, Dan Church Aid (DCA) started mine clearance activities in the field (Makamba Province), which focus on clearance drills.

The United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) is currently setting up coordination mechanisms. The MACC will eventually be a nationally-managed program, as opposed to a purely UN-managed one, as originally planned. The MACC will work in two phases: i) establishment of the MACC within the Government of Burundi; and, ii) transition from a UN-managed to a UN-supported programme. The MACC is currently developing phase one. To this end, a UN integrated support project is being developed to assist the government in its efforts to assume an increasing role in the national coordination of the mine action process. The MACC, in consultation with UNDP, is developing a transition strategy for reaching the second phase. **The UNMACC will continue to work with the government with the goal of transferring all regulatory authority and coordination activities to the government as soon as possible.**

Specific initiatives for the sector include:

- Information Management;
- Capacity-building and quality management;
- Mine Risk Education (MRE), Mine Marking, mine/unexploded ordnances (UXO) Clearance and Victim Assistance;
- Resource mobilisation;
- Advocacy.

3.4.H Small Arms and Light Weapons

In May 2005, the transitional government signed a decree calling for the disarmament of the civilian population, thus proving its willingness to tackle the issue of small arms proliferation in the country. This initiative was a continuation of actions jointly undertaken by UNOB and the Burundian government in the processes of post-conflict recovery, DDR, and the dismantling of the militias.

Resulting from various missions conducted by the Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery, the UNDP adopted an approach based primarily on the reinforcement of national capacity. On one hand, it aims to help Burundi respect and participate in the different international instruments which were signed. On the other hand, it endeavours to enhance the national capacity so that Burundi can develop and execute a national action plan for the effective disarmament of the civilian populations.

In this framework, some important actions have been identified. These are to be undertaken in four main parts:

- Identification and increased understanding of problematic issues, to be facilitated through a survey aiming to develop a national action plan, and including strategies for raising required resources;
- Support for the creation and functioning of a national coordination structure on disarmament, focused both on internal security issues and small arms proliferation in various sub-regions;
- Increase in capacity for the main Small Arms actors, including security forces (military, police, customs officials), judiciary branch, and Civil Society Organisations;
- Reduction of armed violence, to be achieved through setting up an assessment mechanism to measure the effects of armed violence on the society, as well as through conducting sensitisation activities.

In addition to support for the national coordination structure and a national action plan, the UNDP action in 2006 will focus on:

- The harmonisation of small arms legislation with the neighbouring countries, as well as with member states of the Nairobi Protocol and its Regional Centre on Small Arms;
- The creation of a firearms register, facilitated by developing the concept of an integrated security information centre on armed violence;
- Sensitisation campaigns.

3.4.I. Coordination and Support Services

As part of the preparation of 2006 CHAP and CAP, existing coordination mechanisms have been reviewed in consultation with UN agencies, the ICRC, NGOs and donors. The main objectives of the review were to improve efficiency of joint working mechanisms in the current transitional context in the country, establish more dynamic operational linkages with development partners, and promote a more active involvement of national and provincial government authorities.

Humanitarian coordination mechanisms established for 2006 may be described as follows:

Provincial coordination includes a general coordination forum chaired by the provincial governor with the participation of communal authorities, technical provincial departments of line ministries (mainly agriculture, health and education), UN agencies and NGOs. Secretariat functions of the general coordination forum are assured jointly by OCHA and focal point NGOs in each province. In the sectors, UN lead agencies and NGOs assure coordination with provincial technical departments.

National sector coordination is aimed at planning and monitoring implementation of response plans, supporting the management and functioning of early warning systems, identifying gaps by sector, and reviewing response plans as required. UN agencies chairing sector coordination mechanisms are responsible for linkages with development partners and programmes (especially the Poverty Reduction Strategy Process (PRSP) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)), as well as overall coordination with the government. Sector coordination groups are listed in the table below.

Sector	Chair	Main Partners
Protection and Human Rights	OHCHR, OCHA	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNOB/Human Rights Section, ICRC, NRC, Ligue Iteka, IRC
Agriculture/Food Security	WFP, FAO, UNICEF	CARE International, ACF, Solidarités, World Vision, AAA, CISV, CRS
Health	WHO, UNICEF	UNFPA, UNHCR, ICRC, MSF/B, MSF/H, IMC, Cordaid, AHA, HI/France, GVC, ABS,
Community Recovery, Population Reinsertion and Reintegration	UNDP, UNHCR	UN Habitat, UNICEF, FAO, ICRC, World Vision, CISV, SFCG, IRC, NRC, GTZ, Caritas International, Ligue Iteka

The **Inter-agency Humanitarian Committee**, chaired by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, is responsible for overall monitoring of CHAP implementation in line with identified strategic priorities, and for decisions regarding CHAP review and modification. The Committee is composed of:

- WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, and UNDP (Heads of Agencies);
- OCHA (Secretariat);
- ICRC;
- Executive Committee of the National NGO Coordination Group (RESO);
- Donors (European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), United States Agency for International Development/Office for the United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), Belgian Cooperation, Swiss Cooperation).

Emergency/rapid response is implemented and coordinated through the mechanisms established in the Inter-agency Contingency Plan (see Annex IV). In addition to OCHA and agencies' lead responsibilities related to early warning/alert and rapid joint assessments, the following lead operational partners by sector have been identified:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----|
| ▪ Health | MSF |
| ▪ Nutrition | ACF |
| ▪ Water and Sanitation | IRC |
| ▪ Non-food Items | CRS |
| ▪ Shelter | GTZ |

Regarding overall support to humanitarian operations in Burundi, WFP will continue managing humanitarian aircraft services to facilitate safe access throughout the country. Additional logistics support to operations is being provided by UNOB. UNOB and the UN Security Cell jointly assure safety of personnel movement.

4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

In the period 2004-2005, concerted efforts were made to introduce strategic monitoring mechanisms to evaluate progress and impact of humanitarian action in Burundi and toward the achievement of the goals and objectives established in the CHAP. While individual UN agencies and NGOs routinely monitored and assessed the progress of programmes under their responsibility, the gaps in baseline indicators hindered monitoring of the overall strategy. In order to overcome these gaps and enhance the quality of information and data analysis, extensive efforts were made to update, compile and analyse basic statistics and data by priority sectors. The IASC Needs Analysis Framework was used as reference methodology in the agriculture, food security, health, and nutrition sectors to achieve a comprehensive update and review of key indicators, as well as broader qualitative analysis of main issues by sector. The results of these efforts are summarised in the relevant sections of the 2006 CHAP.

Despite progress during 2005, further efforts are required to enhance impact evaluation of humanitarian action in the country. To this end, the main monitoring task for 2006 is the organisation of a joint cross-sector assessment exercise, aimed at evaluating the impact of humanitarian programme implementation in Burundi during the period 2003-2005. During this period, CHAP strategic priorities and main humanitarian programmes covered the same sectors; they will therefore be used as reference for the evaluation exercise. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator will lead the exercise, supported by OCHA.

Other monitoring tasks include the continued harmonisation of common databases and information systems in the priority sectors to support monitoring of sector response plans. Main activities include:

- Monthly review of sector response plans and activities by the inter-agency national working groups, including the monitoring of key sector indicators, especially those at emergency threshold levels;
- Regular update of who, what where (3W) database, including the update of "field profiles," to monitor the evolution of the humanitarian situation by province/region;
- Continued coordination of the inter-agency Geographical Information Group;
- Comprehensive update and standardisation of the national database on school infrastructure;
- Continued updates on the landmine accident database to support the national mine-action programme.

5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

The criteria for CAP project prioritisation were based on the strategic priorities and sector objectives defined in the 2006 CHAP. These strategic priorities and sector objectives complement the priority actions identified by the Burundian Government for the next 12-18 month period, most notably in the areas of agriculture recovery, access to healthcare and primary education, and support to population reinsertion and reintegration. Sector situation analyses, including the update of key baseline indicators and household vulnerability profiles, were used as reference frameworks for prioritisation of projects by sector.

Project planning and implementation of approaches to support the transition from relief to recovery and development were an important element in determining project priority. Accordingly, recovery actions in the agriculture sector represent roughly 62% of the main actions planned for 2006, compared to 38% of sector activities carried out in the period 2004-2005. Relief initiatives in the agriculture sector have also been revised.

Project prioritisation has also taken into account the following aspects:

- Household vulnerability level, with an emphasis on households exposed to high and chronic food insecurity and chronic diseases such as HIV/AIDS;
- Provinces/regions that are: (a) most affected by drought and crop pests, (b) receiving higher numbers of returning refugees and IDPs, and (c) marked by a poor overall status in the basic health, education and water/sanitation infrastructure.

6. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Strategic Priority	Response Plan and Objectives		Associated Projects
1. Mitigate the effects of acute vulnerabilities among various groups of the population, especially concerning limited access to healthcare and high levels of household food insecurity	Food security and nutrition	<p>A. Sustain relief action, targeting 16% of households facing high levels of food insecurity (single-headed households, women, the elderly, and the chronically ill);</p> <p>B. Strengthen relief activities, reaching 68% of households facing chronic food insecurity;</p> <p>C. Enhance household coping mechanisms to face sudden adversities (drought, crop diseases, limited access to land, and reinstallation);</p> <p>Total beneficiaries A-B-C = 875,000/month</p> <p>D. Distribute nutritional supplies to 220 therapeutic/supplementary nutritional centres to ensure rehabilitation of severe and moderate cases of malnutrition (targeting 2,000 severely and 30,000 moderately malnourished children, pregnant and breastfeeding women per month);</p> <p>E. Distribute seeds and agricultural tools to 640,000 households.</p>	WFP (PRRO), FAO (Emergency Agriculture projects, Rehabilitation of marsh areas), CRS (Emergency Agriculture), CCIJD (Emergency Agriculture), UNICEF (Malnutrition Management)
	Health	<p>A. Improve access to basic healthcare by expanding the availability of Essential Health Care Package (ECP);</p> <p>B. Improve access to health, psychosocial, and legal assistance services for 700,000 women and girl victims of SGBV;</p> <p>C. Prevent Mother-To-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) in emergency areas;</p> <p>D. Facilitate access to HIV/AIDS quality care and treatment and expand prevention;</p> <p>E. Ensure access to quality emergency obstetrics for pregnant women, and access to healthcare for newborns in ten provinces;</p> <p>F. Support immunisation activities in 619 health centres, and ensure improved management and functioning of the cold chain.</p>	<p>WHO (ECP), UNICEF-WHO (Malaria control and prevention) Multi-agency project (ECP Plus: Sexual and gender-based violence)</p> <p>UNICEF (HIV/AIDS prevention of mother-to-child transmission) Handicap International (ECP, HIV/AIDS in Ngozi and Gitega province)</p> <p>ABS (HIV/AIDS prevention)</p> <p>UNICEF (Maternal Healthcare)</p> <p>UNICEF (Expanded programme of Immunisation, EPI)</p>

BURUNDI

Strategic Priority	Response Plan and Objectives		Associated Projects
2. Strengthen community recovery and social and economic reinsertion and reintegration of population.	Agriculture	<p>A. Improve agricultural production by rehabilitating hydraulic and communal infrastructures;</p> <p>B. Support the organisation of cooperatives and improve their know-how in food processing and marketing;</p> <p>C. Improve diet by supporting production of small livestock.</p>	<p>FAO (Swamps, Forests, Fishery, Breeding, High-yield seeds and plants)</p> <p>CISV (Livestock breeding in Karuzi)</p> <p>Solidarités (Swamps)</p> <p>ARM (Agriculture recovery in Gitega)</p> <p>ACF (Agriculture recovery in Moso region, Ruyigi)</p> <p>CORD (Agriculture recovery in Giharo, Rutana)</p>
	Health	<p>A. Address the reproductive health needs of 700,000 vulnerable young people (IDPs, returnees, and demobilised combatants) and improve their well-being, health and protection;</p> <p>B. Provide social and medical assistance and counselling to 1,350 young people facing difficulties.</p>	<p>UNFPA (Reproductive Health)</p> <p>CCJUD (Youth mental health)</p>
	Education	<p>A. Provide access to quality education by rehabilitating 500 primary schools, constructing 200 temporary classrooms and procuring school material to 510,000 primary-school children;</p> <p>B. Enable 200,000 secondary-school students to return to school and/or pursue their education;</p> <p>C. Facilitate school reinsertion for about 130,000 returning refugees, IDPs and other out-of-school children and youths, by supporting the Teacher's Emergency Package.</p>	<p>UNICEF-UNESCO (primary, secondary and integrated early childhood education)</p> <p>NRC (Teacher's Emergency Package)</p> <p>CISV (School access in Karuzi)</p> <p>Orphan's Aid (School access to vulnerable children, school construction)</p> <p>CORD (School rehabilitation in Giharo, Rutana)</p> <p>CADI (School hygiene in Ruyigi)</p> <p>ARM (School rehabilitation in Ruyigi)</p> <p>JVSF (Youth Education, Bujumbura city, Cibitoke)</p> <p>Orphan's Aid (Youth education and reintegration)</p>
	Water and sanitation	<p>Expand access to basic water and sanitation infrastructure at the community level to ensure safe water to more than 165,000 people and 40,000 schools, particularly in the provinces of Kirundo, Makamba, Karuzi, Muyinga, Buzanza, Ruyigi, Rutana, Cankuzo, Ngozi, Gitega and Bururi</p>	<p>UNICEF (Water and sanitation rehabilitation)</p> <p>ODAG (Water systems rehabilitation in Gitega)</p> <p>ACF (Water access in Buzanza)</p> <p>CISV (Water access in Karuzi)</p> <p>Orphan's Aid (Safe water access in Mugamba, Bururi)</p> <p>CORD (Water systems in Giharo, Rutana)</p>
	Recovery and infrastructure	<p>A. Facilitate the repatriation of 150,000 Burundian refugees and contribute to their sustainable return and reintegration;</p> <p>B. Give access to basic services by rehabilitating and reconstructing basic infrastructure for 1,400,000 persons;</p> <p>C. Improve the living conditions of war-affected people by re-launching agricultural production, by enabling processing and commercialisation of products, and by promoting income-generating activities in Makamba, Rutana, Ruyigi, Cankuzo and Karuzi provinces;</p> <p>D. Provide vocational training and social-economic reintegration for more than 6,000 young returning refugees, internally displaced persons and ex-combatants, as well as other youths from vulnerable groups;</p> <p>E. Provide access to decent housing to 9,500 vulnerable households in Makamba, Rutana, Ruyigi, Cankuzo, Karuzi, Muyinga, Gitega, and Buzanza and Kirundo provinces.</p>	<p>UNHCR (Refugee repatriation and reintegration)</p> <p>UNDP (Communal recovery)</p> <p>UNESCO (Vocational training)</p> <p>UNDP (Youth Reinsertion)</p> <p>NRC (Family)</p> <p>UNDP-UNHABITAT (housing in 8 provinces)</p> <p>ARM (Habitat Kirundo)</p> <p>Réseau Femmes et Paix (Housing for women, Mutimbuzi, Bujumbura Rural)</p>

BURUNDI

Strategic Priority	Response Plan and Objectives		Associated Projects
	Mine Action	A. Protect vulnerable populations from the threat of mines and other Explosive Remnants of War through clearance (6 de-mining teams) and conduct survey activities in Makamba province; B. Protect vulnerable populations from the threat of mines and other explosive remnants of war and facilitate conditions that will allow the safe return of IDPs and refugees, as well as safer behaviour in a mine-infested environment.	DCA (Mine Action, clearance and awareness)
	Small arms	A. Harmonisation of weapons legislation with the neighbouring countries and member states of the Nairobi Protocol and its Regional Centre on Small Arms; B. The creation of a fire arms register, facilitated by developing a concept of an integrated security information centre on armed violence; C. A sensitisation campaign.	UNDP (small arms and armed violence reduction) UNDP (small arms and armed violence reduction)
Strategic Priority	Response Plan and Objectives		Associated Projects
3. Strengthen early warning systems and rapid response for populations at risk	Health	A. Reinforce the early warning system for communicable diseases by appropriate data collection and radio transmissions; B. Ensure that emergency drugs are readily available in stock and dispatched in a timely manner; C. Set up a comprehensive national nutrition surveillance system and ensure integration of nutritional surveillance systems into agricultural/food security and health early warning systems.	WHO (Epidemic Response) UNICEF (Nutritional Surveillance and Coordination)
	Food security	A. Support enhanced government's capacities for the coordination of emergency agricultural programmes and provide technical and logistical assistance; B. Enhance management of early warning and control systems and food security surveillance.	FAO (SAP-SSA, integrated food security/nutrition surveillance at community level)
	Shelter and non-food items	A. Ensure a timely, appropriate response to acute emergencies to meet the life-saving needs of 50,000 children and women affected by acute vulnerabilities, internal displacement or natural disasters; B. Provide essential non-food items to as many as 150,000 victims of war, displaced and vulnerable persons.	UNICEF (Emergency Relief) CRS (NFI Response)
4. Protection of human rights		A. Provide international protection and assistance to 24,000 refugees in Burundi; B. Promote and protect the basic rights of 3,300 returning refugees and IDPs in Rutana and Ruyigi provinces, to facilitate voluntary return or reinstallation as a durable solution; C. Provide 780 victims of sexual violence in Bujumbura with transitional accommodation for their mental and physical security; D. Provide education and shelter to 3,000 street children with the aim of their reintegration.	UNHCR (Refugee families in Burundi) NRC (Counselling and Legal Assistance) Ntungereho (Transitional accommodation) UNESCO (Street children)

NOTE: While the 2006 CHAP has been elaborated based on a participatory process that included consultation with and contributions from UN agencies, international organisations, and national and international NGOs, not all humanitarian projects are reflected in this CAP. An important range of NGO-led relief and recovery project activities directly contributing to CHAP strategic priorities and with a direct impact on the achievement of sector objectives are being funded outside the CAP.

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 6

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
--------------	------------------	-----------------	------------------------------

AGRICULTURE			
BDI-06/A01	ACF	Food Security for Vulnerable Households in Ruyigi Province	400,000
BDI-06/A02	ARM	Food Security in Gitega Province	393,000
BDI-06/A03	CCIJ	Food Security for Young People	100,494
BDI-06/A04	CRS	Enhanced Community Livelihood and Food Security	2,200,000
BDI-06/A05	CORD	Community Reconstruction and Reintegration in Rutana Province	390,696
BDI-06/A06	CISV	Stock-breeding in Karuzi Province	59,800
BDI-06/A07	FAO	Rehabilitation of Rural Communities' Infrastructure	1,310,000
BDI-06/A08	FAO	Livestock Production for Vulnerable Rural Families	450,000
BDI-06/A09	FAO	Rehabilitation of Community and Household Reforestation	468,600
BDI-06/A10	FAO	Re-Launching of Small-scale Fishing Activities	299,800
BDI-06/A11	FAO	Distribution of disease-free cassava cuttings and diversification of other root-crops	964,000
BDI-06/A12	FAO	Emergency Agricultural Assistance: Home Gardening and Fruit Production for Vulnerable Populations	1,182,000
BDI-06/A13	FAO	Emergency Agricultural Assistance to Disaster-affected Rural Populations	4,400,000
BDI-06/A14	FAO	Integrated Community-based Food Security and Nutrition	261,700
BDI-06/A15	FAO	Agricultural and Food Security Early Warning and Control System (SAP-SSA) and Coordination	975,000
BDI-06/A16	FAO	Micro-Farming Development in mine cleared lands areas	76,650
BDI-06/A17	Solidarités	Marsh Recovery and Water Management in Cankuzo and Muramvya Provinces	800,000
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			14,731,740

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
BDI-06/CSS01	OCHA	Coordination of Humanitarian Activities	2,054,164
BDI-06/CSS02	WFP	Aircraft Services for Relief and Rehabilitation Activities in Burundi	1,220,000
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			3,274,164

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 6

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
--------------	------------------	-----------------	------------------------------

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
BDI-06/ER/I01	ARM	Housing Reconstruction in Kirundo Province	781,000
BDI-06/ER/I02	RFP	Housing Rehabilitation for Displaced and Repatriated Women	304,750
BDI-06/ER/I03	UNDP	Integrated Community Recovery and Reconstruction	7,100,000
BDI-06/ER/I04	UNDP	Occupational Reintegration for Young People	950,000
BDI-06/ER/I05AA	UNDP	Housing Rehabilitation and Construction	2,000,000
BDI-06/ER/I05AB	UN-HABITAT	Housing Rehabilitation and Construction	2,000,000
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			13,135,750

EDUCATION			
BDI-06/E01	ARM	School Construction in Ruyigi Province	556,000
BDI-06/E02	CADI	Primary-school Hygiene in Ruyigi province	264,058
BDI-06/E03	CISV	Expanded Access to Education in Karuzi Province	878,500
BDI-06/E04	CORD	Community Reconstruction and Reintegration in Rutana Province	614,303
BDI-06/E05	JVSF	Educational Opportunities for Young People	123,000
BDI-06/E06A	UNICEF	Emergency Assistance to Basic and Secondary Education	9,867,424
BDI-06/E06B	UNESCO	Emergency Assistance to Basic and Secondary Education	2,689,400
BDI-06/E07	NRC	Teacher's Emergency Package	590,000
BDI-06/E08	OA	School Rehabilitation and Basic Education in Rural and Urban Areas	545,860
BDI-06/E09	UNESCO	Teacher's Emergency Package	701,730
BDI-06/E10	UNESCO	Support to Street Children's Education	194,360
BDI-06/E11	UNESCO	Vocational Training for Conflict- and HIV/AIDS-affected Youth	3,139,705
BDI-06/E12	UNICEF	Reintegration of separated and displaced children	868,000
BDI-06/E13	UNICEF	Integrated Early Childhood Development	336,000
BDI-06/E14	UNICEF	Non-formal Education for Adolescents	504,000
Subtotal for EDUCATION			21,872,340

FOOD			
BDI-06/F01	WFP	Food aid for relief and recovery in the Great Lakes Region	53,559,387
Subtotal for FOOD			53,559,387

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 6

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
HEALTH			
BDI-06/H01	UNICEF	Malnutrition management	1,128,680
BDI-06/H02	UNICEF	Improved Nutritional Surveillance and Coordination	336,000
BDI-06/H03	ABS	HIV/AIDS Prevention for Vulnerable Populations	224,020
BDI-06/H04	HI/France	Access to Healthcare for Vulnerable People in Ngozi Province	370,000
BDI-06/H05	HI/France	Access to Care for People Living with HIV/AIDS in Ngozi and Gitega Provinces	736,000
BDI-06/H06A	UNHCR	Increase Access to Essential Health Care Package (ECP)	1,371,680
BDI-06/H06B	UNICEF	Increase Access to Essential Health Care Package (ECP)	2,944,375
BDI-06/H06C	WHO	Increase Access to Essential Health Care Package (ECP)	1,787,839
BDI-06/H06D	UNFPA	Increase Access to Essential Health Care Package (ECP)	1,113,000
BDI-06/H07A	UNICEF	ECP-PLUS: Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) Prevention	482,000
BDI-06/H07B	UNFPA	ECP-PLUS: Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) Prevention	453,750
BDI-06/H07C	WHO	ECP-PLUS: Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) Prevention	192,479
BDI-06/H07D	UNIFEM	ECP-PLUS: Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) Prevention	266,000
BDI-06/H08A	UNICEF	Malaria Treatment and Prevention	1,103,799
BDI-06/H08B	WHO	Malaria Treatment and Prevention	197,200
BDI-06/H09A	WHO	Response to Health Epidemics and Disease Control	962,800
BDI-06/H09B	UNICEF	Response to Health Epidemics and Disease Control	990,285
BDI-06/H10	UNFPA	Health and Rights of Vulnerable Young People	888,000
BDI-06/H11	UNICEF	Prevention of HIV/AIDS Mother-to-Child Transmission	528,080
BDI-06/H12	UNICEF	Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI)	2,205,056
BDI-06/H13	UNICEF	Maternal and Newborn Healthcare	753,480
BDI-06/H14	WHO	Strengthening Coordination in the Health Sector	302,400
Subtotal for HEALTH			19,336,923

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 4 of 6

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
--------------	------------------	-----------------	------------------------------

MINE ACTION			
BDI-06/MA01	DCA	Humanitarian Mine Action in Burundi	1,420,000
BDI-06/MA02	HI B	Mine Risk Education (MRE)	310,000
BDI-06/MA03	HI B	Mine Victim Assistance in Burundi	178,000
BDI-06/MA04A	UNMAS	Technical Assistance and Capacity Development Services to the National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme in Burundi	454,825
BDI-06/MA04B	UNDP	Technical Assistance and Capacity Development Services to the National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme in Burundi	454,825
BDI-06/MA05	CENAP	Advocacy for the Implementation of the Mine-Ban Treaty Provisions and the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	69,500
BDI-06/MA06	UNMAS	Support to Development of a National Rapid Response Capacity (Technical Survey and Landmine/ERW Clearance)	570,650
BDI-06/MA07	UPHB	Support to local Associations of Disabled Persons	75,000
BDI-06/MA08	UNICEF	Support for Expanded Community-Based Mine Risk Education	397,600
Subtotal for MINE ACTION			3,930,400

MULTI-SECTOR			
BDI-06/MS01	UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees in Burundi	2,327,136
BDI-06/MS02	UNHCR	Repatriation and Reintegration of Burundian Refugees	33,535,346
BDI-06/MS03	UNHCR	Repatriation and Reintegration of Congolese (DRC) Refugees	574,211
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR			36,436,693

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 5 of 6

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
--------------	------------------	-----------------	------------------------------

PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
BDI-06/P/HR/RL01	CIRID	Community Peace and Reconciliation and Education for Tolerance	195,199
BDI-06/P/HR/RL02	JVSF	Youth Information and Education Programme	81,000
BDI-06/P/HR/RL03	NNA	Protection Services for Victims of Sexual Violence	259,880
BDI-06/P/HR/RL04	NRC	Counselling and Legal Assistance for IDPs and Returning Refugees	290,000
BDI-06/P/HR/RL05	OHCHR	Human rights promotion and protection	1,313,030
BDI-06/P/HR/RL06	OHCHR	Enhance awareness, knowledge and understanding of human rights	451,324
BDI-06/P/HR/RL07	OHCHR	Harmonisation of national legislation with the international human rights norms and establishment of transitional justice mechanisms	375,088
BDI-06/P/HR/RL08	OHCHR	Enhancing of promotion and human rights protection capacities in the judicial administration	212,440
BDI-06/P/HR/RL09	UNESCO	Peace Education and Community Reconciliation in Burundi	3,305,250
BDI-06/P/HR/RL10	UNDP	Harmonisation of national legislation with the international legal framework (UN Action Plan, Nairobi Protocol and Great Lakes) and dissemination of arm regulation documents	230,000
BDI-06/P/HR/RL11	UNDP	Creation of a national arm register	170,000
BDI-06/P/HR/RL12	UNDP	Public awareness campaign to emphasise the importance of small arms reduction and control for the restoration of community life and sustained economic recovery	177,000
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			7,060,211

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			
BDI-06/S/NF01	CRS	Distribution and Coordination of Non-food Items Emergency Assistance	310,000
BDI-06/S/NF02	NRC	Family Shelter Provision	2,200,000
BDI-06/S/NF03	UNICEF	Emergency Relief and Response	1,139,022
Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			3,649,022

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 6 of 6

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
WATER AND SANITATION			
BDI-06/WS01	ACF	Promotion of Water, Hygiene and Sanitation in Bubanza Province	400,000
BDI-06/WS02	CISV	Safe Water Provision in Karuzi Province	320,000
BDI-06/WS03	CORD	Water and Sanitation in Giharo Commune	269,054
BDI-06/WS04	ODAG	Rehabilitation of Rural Water Systems in Gitega Province	219,912
BDI-06/WS05	OA	Provision of Safe Water in Mugamba, Bururi Province	446,000
BDI-06/WS06	UNICEF	Improved Access to Safe Water, Basic Hygiene and Sanitation	2,717,680
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION			4,372,646
Grand Total			181,359,276

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 November 2005

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 9

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
--------------	-------------	-----------------	------------------------------

ABS			
BDI-06/H03	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS Prevention for Vulnerable Populations	224,020
Sub total for ABS			224,020

ACF			
BDI-06/A01	AGRICULTURE	Food Security for Vulnerable Households in Ruyigi Province	400,000
BDI-06/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Promotion of Water, Hygiene and Sanitation in Bubanza Province	400,000
Sub total for ACF			800,000

ARM			
BDI-06/A02	AGRICULTURE	Food Security in Gitega Province	393,000
BDI-06/E01	EDUCATION	School Construction in Ruyigi Province	556,000
BDI-06/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Housing Reconstruction in Kirundo Province	781,000
Sub total for ARM			1,730,000

CADI			
BDI-06/E02	EDUCATION	Primary-school Hygiene in Ruyigi province	264,058
Sub total for CADI			264,058

CCIJJD			
BDI-06/A03	AGRICULTURE	Food Security for Young People	100,494
Sub total for CCIJD			100,494

CENAP			
BDI-06/MA05	MINE ACTION	Advocacy for the Implementation of the Mine-Ban Treaty Provisions and the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	69,500
Sub total for CENAP			69,500

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 9

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
CIRID			
BDI-06/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Community Peace and Reconciliation and Education for Tolerance	195,199
Sub total for CIRID			195,199
CISV			
BDI-06/A06	AGRICULTURE	Stock-breeding in Karuzi Province	59,800
BDI-06/E03	EDUCATION	Expanded Access to Education in Karuzi Province	878,500
BDI-06/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Safe Water Provision in Karuzi Province	320,000
Sub total for CISV			1,258,300
CORD			
BDI-06/A05	AGRICULTURE	Community Reconstruction and Reintegration in Rutana Province	390,696
BDI-06/E04	EDUCATION	Community Reconstruction and Reintegration in Rutana Province	614,303
BDI-06/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and Sanitation in Giharo Commune	269,054
Sub total for CORD			1,274,053
CRS			
BDI-06/A04	AGRICULTURE	Enhanced Community Livelihood and Food Security	2,200,000
BDI-06/S/NF01	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Distribution and Coordination of Non-food Items Emergency Assistance	310,000
Sub total for CRS			2,510,000
DCA			
BDI-06/MA01	MINE ACTION	Humanitarian Mine Action in Burundi	1,420,000
Sub total for DCA			1,420,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 9

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
--------------	-------------	-----------------	------------------------------

FAO			
BDI-06/A07	AGRICULTURE	Rehabilitation of Rural Communities' Infrastructure	1,310,000
BDI-06/A08	AGRICULTURE	Livestock Production for Vulnerable Rural Families	450,000
BDI-06/A09	AGRICULTURE	Rehabilitation of Community and Household Reforestation	468,600
BDI-06/A10	AGRICULTURE	Re-Launching of Small-scale Fishing Activities	299,800
BDI-06/A11	AGRICULTURE	Distribution of disease-free cassava cuttings and diversification of other root-crops	964,000
BDI-06/A12	AGRICULTURE	Emergency Agricultural Assistance: Home Gardening and Fruit Production for Vulnerable Populations	1,182,000
BDI-06/A13	AGRICULTURE	Emergency Agricultural Assistance to Disaster-affected Rural Populations	4,400,000
BDI-06/A14	AGRICULTURE	Integrated Community-based Food Security and Nutrition	261,700
BDI-06/A15	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural and Food Security Early Warning and Control System (SAP-SSA) and Coordination	975,000
BDI-06/A16	AGRICULTURE	Micro-Farming Development in mine cleared lands areas	76,650
Sub total for FAO			10,387,750

HI B			
BDI-06/MA02	MINE ACTION	Mine Risk Education (MRE)	310,000
BDI-06/MA03	MINE ACTION	Mine Victim Assistance in Burundi	178,000
Sub total for HI B			488,000

HI/France			
BDI-06/H04	HEALTH	Access to Healthcare for Vulnerable People in Ngozi Province	370,000
BDI-06/H05	HEALTH	Access to Care for People Living with HIV/AIDS in Ngozi and Gitega Provinces	736,000
Sub total for HI/France			1,106,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 4 of 9

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
--------------	-------------	-----------------	------------------------------

JVSF			
BDI-06/E05	EDUCATION	Educational Opportunities for Young People	123,000
BDI-06/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Youth Information and Education Programme	81,000
Sub total for JVSF			204,000

NNA			
BDI-06/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection Services for Victims of Sexual Violence	259,880
Sub total for NNA			259,880

NRC			
BDI-06/E07	EDUCATION	Teacher's Emergency Package	590,000
BDI-06/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Counselling and Legal Assistance for IDPs and Returning Refugees	290,000
BDI-06/S/NF02	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Family Shelter Provision	2,200,000
Sub total for NRC			3,080,000

OA			
BDI-06/E08	EDUCATION	School Rehabilitation and Basic Education in Rural and Urban Areas	545,860
BDI-06/WS05	WATER AND SANITATION	Provision of Safe Water in Mugamba, Bururi Province	446,000
Sub total for OA			991,860

OCHA			
BDI-06/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of Humanitarian Activities	2,054,164
Sub total for OCHA			2,054,164

ODAG			
BDI-06/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Rehabilitation of Rural Water Systems in Gitega Province	219,912
Sub total for ODAG			219,912

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 5 of 9

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
OHCHR			
BDI-06/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Human rights promotion and protection	1,313,030
BDI-06/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Enhance awareness, knowledge and understanding of human rights	451,324
BDI-06/P/HR/RL07	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Harmonisation of national legislation with the international human rights norms and establishment of transitional justice mechanisms	375,088
BDI-06/P/HR/RL08	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Enhancing of promotion and human rights protection capacities in the judicial administration	212,440
Sub total for OHCHR			2,351,882
RFP			
BDI-06/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Housing Rehabilitation for Displaced and Repatriated Women	304,750
Sub total for RFP			304,750
Solidarités			
BDI-06/A17	AGRICULTURE	Marsh Recovery and Water Management in Cankuzo and Muramvya Provinces	800,000
Sub total for Solidarités			800,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 6 of 9

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
--------------	-------------	-----------------	------------------------------

UNDP			
BDI-06/ER/I03	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Integrated Community Recovery and Reconstruction	7,100,000
BDI-06/ER/I04	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Occupational Reintegration for Young People	950,000
BDI-06/ER/I05AA	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Housing Rehabilitation and Construction	2,000,000
BDI-06/MA04B	MINE ACTION	Technical Assistance and Capacity Development Services to the National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme in Burundi	454,825
BDI-06/P/HR/RL10	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Harmonisation of national legislation with the international legal framework (UN Action Plan, Nairobi Protocol and Great Lakes) and dissemination of arm regulation documents	230,000
BDI-06/P/HR/RL11	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Creation of a national arm register	170,000
BDI-06/P/HR/RL12	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Public awareness campaign to emphasise the importance of small arms reduction and control for the restoration of community life and sustained economic recovery	177,000
Sub total for UNDP			11,081,825

UNESCO			
BDI-06/E06B	EDUCATION	Emergency Assistance to Basic and Secondary Education	2,689,400
BDI-06/E09	EDUCATION	Teacher's Emergency Package	701,730
BDI-06/E10	EDUCATION	Support to Street Children's Education	194,360
BDI-06/E11	EDUCATION	Vocational Training for Conflict- and HIV/AIDS-affected Youth	3,139,705
BDI-06/P/HR/RL09	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Peace Education and Community Reconciliation in Burundi	3,305,250
Sub total for UNESCO			10,030,445

UNFPA			
BDI-06/H06D	HEALTH	Increase Access to Essential Health Care Package (ECP)	1,113,000
BDI-06/H07B	HEALTH	ECP-PLUS: Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) Prevention	453,750
BDI-06/H10	HEALTH	Health and Rights of Vulnerable Young People	888,000
Sub total for UNFPA			2,454,750

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 7 of 9

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
--------------	-------------	-----------------	------------------------------

UN-HABITAT			
BDI-06/ER/105AB	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Housing Rehabilitation and Construction	2,000,000
Sub total for UN-HABITAT			2,000,000

UNHCR			
BDI-06/H06A	HEALTH	Increase Access to Essential Health Care Package (ECP)	1,371,680
BDI-06/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees in Burundi	2,327,136
BDI-06/MS02	MULTI-SECTOR	Repatriation and Reintegration of Burundian Refugees	33,535,346
BDI-06/MS03	MULTI-SECTOR	Repatriation and Reintegration of Congolese (DRC) Refugees	574,211
Sub total for UNHCR			37,808,373

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 8 of 9

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNICEF			
BDI-06/E06A	EDUCATION	Emergency Assistance to Basic and Secondary Education	9,867,424
BDI-06/E12	EDUCATION	Reintegration of separated and displaced children	868,000
BDI-06/E13	EDUCATION	Integrated Early Childhood Development	336,000
BDI-06/E14	EDUCATION	Non-formal Education for Adolescents	504,000
BDI-06/H01	HEALTH	Malnutrition management	1,128,680
BDI-06/H02	HEALTH	Improved Nutritional Surveillance and Coordination	336,000
BDI-06/H06B	HEALTH	Increase Access to Essential Health Care Package (ECP)	2,944,375
BDI-06/H07A	HEALTH	ECP-PLUS: Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) Prevention	482,000
BDI-06/H08A	HEALTH	Malaria Treatment and Prevention	1,103,799
BDI-06/H09B	HEALTH	Response to Health Epidemics and Disease Control	990,285
BDI-06/H11	HEALTH	Prevention of HIV/AIDS Mother-to-Child Transmission	528,080
BDI-06/H12	HEALTH	Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI)	2,205,056
BDI-06/H13	HEALTH	Maternal and Newborn Healthcare	753,480
BDI-06/MA08	MINE ACTION	Support for Expanded Community-Based Mine Risk Education	397,600
BDI-06/S/NF03	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Emergency Relief and Response	1,139,022
BDI-06/WS06	WATER AND SANITATION	Improved Access to Safe Water, Basic Hygiene and Sanitation	2,717,680
Sub total for UNICEF			26,301,481
UNIFEM			
BDI-06/H07D	HEALTH	ECP-PLUS: Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) Prevention	266,000
Sub total for UNIFEM			266,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 November 2005

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 9 of 9

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNMAS			
BDI-06/MA04A	MINE ACTION	Technical Assistance and Capacity Development Services to the National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme in Burundi	454,825
BDI-06/MA06	MINE ACTION	Support to Development of a National Rapid Response Capacity (Technical Survey and Landmine/ERW Clearance)	570,650
Sub total for UNMAS			1,025,475
UPHB			
BDI-06/MA07	MINE ACTION	Support to local Associations of Disabled Persons	75,000
Sub total for UPHB			75,000
WFP			
BDI-06/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Aircraft Services for Relief and Rehabilitation Activities in Burundi	1,220,000
BDI-06/F01	FOOD	Food aid for relief and recovery in the Great Lakes Region	53,559,387
Sub total for WFP			54,779,387
WHO			
BDI-06/H06C	HEALTH	Increase Access to Essential Health Care Package (ECP)	1,787,839
BDI-06/H07C	HEALTH	ECP-PLUS: Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) Prevention	192,479
BDI-06/H08B	HEALTH	Malaria Treatment and Prevention	197,200
BDI-06/H09A	HEALTH	Response to Health Epidemics and Disease Control	962,800
BDI-06/H14	HEALTH	Strengthening Coordination in the Health Sector	302,400
Sub total for WHO			3,442,718
Grand Total:			181,359,276

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX I. DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2005 APPEAL

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

SECTORS	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	15,440,399	15,440,399	8,754,118	57%	6,686,281	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,688,616	2,883,421	2,863,218	99%	20,203	300,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	6,700,000	3,275,000	-	0%	3,275,000	-
EDUCATION	6,132,346	5,932,346	1,739,269	29%	4,193,077	-
FOOD	-	-	-	0%	-	-
HEALTH	21,125,483	20,671,733	2,517,901	12%	18,153,832	2,744,257
MINE ACTION	6,730,650	2,050,600	1,490,009	73%	560,591	450,000
MULTI-SECTOR	63,301,060	64,088,423	13,155,175	21%	50,933,248	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	2,447,977	2,551,028	568,183	22%	1,982,845	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	24,103,735	0%	(24,103,735)	-
SECURITY	150,000	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	6,201,334	2,934,149	2,389,371	81%	544,778	-
WATER AND SANITATION	2,254,000	1,444,000	894,132	62%	549,868	-
GRAND TOTAL	134,171,865	121,421,099	58,475,111	48%	62,945,988	3,494,257

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 1 of 7

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							

AGRICULTURE

BDI-05/A01: Seed needs through the Seed Fair Approach	CRS	1,800,000	1,800,000	750,000	42%	1,050,000	-
BDI-05/A02: Livelihood security In Kirundo Province	TEARFUND	1,397,336	1,397,336	662,459	47%	734,877	-
BDI-05/A03: Support to small scale fishing	FAO	1,143,070	1,143,070	429,893	38%	713,177	-
BDI-05/A04: Emergency agricultural assistance for market gardens and small livestock production	FAO	810,000	810,000	512,518	63%	297,482	-
BDI-05/A05: Rehabilitation of community and households agricultural production (returning communities and households, support to community reinsertion)	FAO	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
BDI-05/A06: Assistance for the rehabilitation of rural community infrastructure	FAO	2,000,000	2,000,000	464,749	23%	1,535,251	-
BDI-05/A07: Emergency agriculture operations coordination, logistical services and food security early warning and control system (SAP-SSA) in Burundi	FAO	600,000	600,000	600,000	100%	-	-
BDI-05/A08: Support to community agricultural production and seeds conservation	FAO	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	0%	1,200,000	-
BDI-05/A09: Local capacity building in rural areas (emergency assistance to train grassroots trainers, particularly youths)	FAO	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
BDI-05/A10: Emergency assistance to vulnerable rural populations	FAO	5,499,146	5,499,146	4,040,644	73%	1,458,502	-
BDI-05/A11: Food security in Bujumbura Rural Province	Solidarités	190,847	190,847	-	0%	190,847	-
BDI-05/FAO: Awaiting allocation to specific projects	FAO	-	-	1,293,855	0%	(1,293,855)	-
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE		15,440,399	15,440,399	8,754,118	57%	6,686,281	-

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

BDI-05/CSS01: Coordination of humanitarian activities	OCHA	2,154,372	2,154,372	2,313,218	107%	(158,846)	300,000
BDI-05/CSS02: Provision of passenger aircraft services for relief and rehabilitation activities in Burundi (SO 10179.1)	WFP	1,534,244	729,049	550,000	75%	179,049	-
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		3,688,616	2,883,421	2,863,218	99%	20,203	300,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 2 of 7

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
--	---------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	---	--------------	-----------------------	------------------------

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

BDI-05/ER/I01: Quick impact community project to support reintegration and rehabilitation of war affected people	UNDP	5,500,000	2,500,000	-	0%	2,500,000	-
BDI-05/ER/I02: Professional reintegration of young people	UNDP	1,200,000	775,000	-	0%	775,000	-
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		6,700,000	3,275,000	-	0%	3,275,000	-

EDUCATION

BDI-05/E01: Support to orphans and foster families in the fight against AIDS and in achieving greater self-sufficiency	OA	271,800	271,800	-	0%	271,800	-
BDI-05/E02: Rehabilitation of school infrastructure	OA	350,000	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-
BDI-05/E03: Training and supervision of vulnerable youths	JVSF	140,000	140,000	-	0%	140,000	-
BDI-05/E04: Training of unschooled and ex-combatant youths in trades and in a culture of peace	UNESCO	1,033,693	833,693	-	0%	833,693	-
BDI-05/E05: Emergency training for most vulnerable adolescents	UNICEF	699,147	699,147	-	0%	699,147	-
BDI-05/E06A: Emergency assistance to basic education for peace and support to children in secondary education in Burundi	UNICEF	1,907,953	1,907,953	1,739,269	91%	168,684	-
BDI-05/E06B: Emergency assistance to basic education for peace and support to children in secondary education in Burundi	UNESCO	1,294,980	1,294,980	-	0%	1,294,980	-
BDI-05/E07: Special emergency assistance to young children (3-6 years) in IDP sites	UNICEF	339,773	339,773	-	0%	339,773	-
BDI-05/E08: Raising awareness in peace culture, reconciliation and civic education	RFP	95,000	95,000	-	0%	95,000	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		6,132,346	5,932,346	1,739,269	29%	4,193,077	-

FOOD

BDI-05/F01: Emergency food aid for relief and recovery (PRRO 10062.1) (integrated in GLR-05/F01)	WFP	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Subtotal for FOOD		-	-	-	0%	-	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 3 of 7

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
HEALTH							
BDI-05/H01: Anti-HIV/AIDS efforts among vulnerable populations	ABS	388,220	388,220	-	0%	388,220	-
BDI-05/H02: Health and rights of vulnerable adolescents ("sinistrés")	UNFPA	312,500	312,500	-	0%	312,500	-
BDI-05/H03: Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT)	UNICEF	535,795	535,795	-	0%	535,795	-
BDI-05/H04: Support to the fight against HIV/AIDS at the community level	UNDP/UNIFEM	421,000	421,000	-	0%	421,000	-
BDI-05/H05A: MCP-PLUS: Integration of SGBV prevention, health care and legal interventions into the Minimum Care Package (MCP) of Health Interventions in Emergency Settings	UNICEF	489,772	489,772	-	0%	489,772	-
BDI-05/H05B: MCP-PLUS: Integration of SGBV prevention, health care and legal interventions into the Minimum Care Package (MCP) of Health Interventions in Emergency Settings	UNFPA	453,750	-	-	0%	-	-
BDI-05/H05C: MCP-PLUS: Integration of SGBV prevention, health care and legal interventions into the Minimum Care Package (MCP) of Health Interventions in Emergency Settings	WHO	162,453	162,453	-	0%	162,453	-
BDI-05/H05D: MCP-PLUS: Integration of SGBV prevention, health care and legal interventions into the Minimum Care Package (MCP) of Health Interventions in Emergency Settings	UNIFEM	266,000	266,000	-	0%	266,000	-
BDI-05/H06A: MCP: Increase access to a Minimum Care Package of health initiatives for refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable persons in the context of the Repatriation process in Burundi	UNHCR	1,250,300	1,250,300	-	0%	1,250,300	-
BDI-05/H06B: MCP: Increase access to a Minimum Care Package of health initiatives for refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable persons in the context of the Repatriation process in Burundi	UNICEF	3,468,451	3,468,451	-	0%	3,468,451	1,329,163
BDI-05/H06C: MCP: Increase access to a Minimum Care Package of health initiatives for refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable persons in the context of the Repatriation process in Burundi	WHO	2,695,444	2,695,444	-	0%	2,695,444	1,415,094
BDI-05/H06D: MCP: Increase access to a Minimum Care Package of health initiatives for refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable persons in the context of the Repatriation process in Burundi	UNFPA	966,000	966,000	-	0%	966,000	-
BDI-05/H07: Improve maternal and new-born health	UNICEF	764,489	764,489	-	0%	764,489	-
BDI-05/H08: Coordination in the Health Sector	WHO	128,260	128,260	-	0%	128,260	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 4 of 7

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
HEALTH							
BDI-05/H09: Malnutrition management	UNICEF	1,145,295	1,145,295	590,693	52%	554,602	-
BDI-05/H10A: Control of endemic and epidemic diseases, emergency response	WHO	837,679	837,679	380,650	45%	457,029	-
BDI-05/H10B: Control of endemic and epidemic diseases, emergency response	UNICEF	967,045	967,045	-	0%	967,045	-
BDI-05/H11: Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI) and equipment	UNICEF	2,320,299	2,320,299	55,068	2%	2,265,231	-
BDI-05/H12A: Implementation of new anti-malarial drug policy	WHO	298,753	298,753	-	0%	298,753	-
BDI-05/H12B: Implementation of new anti-malarial drug policy	UNICEF	653,409	653,409	-	0%	653,409	-
BDI-05/H13: Malaria prevention	UNICEF	1,764,205	1,764,205	500,000	28%	1,264,205	-
BDI-05/H14: Essential drugs	UNICEF	836,364	836,364	-	0%	836,364	-
BDI-05/WHO: Awaiting allocation to specific projects	WHO	-	-	991,490	0%	(991,490)	-
Subtotal for HEALTH		21,125,483	20,671,733	2,517,901	12%	18,153,832	2,744,257

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 5 of 7

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							

MINE ACTION

BDI-05/MA01: Mine awareness for at-risk communities (linked to another program for demining)	CIRID	190,000	78,000	-	0%	78,000	-
BDI-05/MA02: Support for Expanded Community-Based Mine Risk Education (MRE)	UNICEF	571,650	177,600	-	0%	177,600	-
BDI-05/MA03: Mine victim assistance in Burundi	HI B	226,000	55,000	-	0%	55,000	-
BDI-05/MA04: Mine risk education in Burundi	HI B	460,000	230,000	-	0%	230,000	-
BDI-05/MA05: Advocacy for the Implementation of the Mine Ban Convention provisions	CENAP	148,000	60,000	-	0%	60,000	450,000
BDI-05/MA06: Support to the National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme in Burundi	UNMAS	990,000	250,000	150,000	60%	100,000	-
BDI-05/MA07: Emergency landmine impact survey in Burundi	UNMAS	225,000	85,000	-	0%	85,000	-
BDI-05/MA08: Emergency humanitarian mine/ UXO clearance in Burundi	UNMAS	475,000	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
BDI-05/MA09: Humanitarian mine action in Makamba Province	Danchurchaid	1,395,000	490,000	1,340,009	273%	(850,009)	-
BDI-05/MA10: Humanitarian mine action support to Burundi 2005	Fondation Suisse pour le Déminage	1,600,000	475,000	-	0%	475,000	-
BDI-05/MA11: Humanitarian mine action in Makamba Province	UNHCR	450,000	-	-	0%	-	-
Subtotal for MINE ACTION		6,730,650	2,050,600	1,490,009	73%	560,591	450,000

MULTI-SECTOR

BDI-05/MS01: Care and maintenance of refugees in Burundi	UNHCR	2,669,985	3,457,348	1,597,424	46%	1,859,924	-
BDI-05/MS02: Return and reintegration of Burundian refugees	UNHCR	60,631,075	60,631,075	11,557,751	19%	49,073,324	-
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR		63,301,060	64,088,423	13,155,175	21%	50,933,248	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 6 of 7

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							

PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW

BDI-05/P/HR/RL01; 02; 03; 04: Strengthening the capacities of the judiciary and other actors in the promotion and the protection of human rights	OHCHR	1,246,000	1,349,051	568,183	42%	780,868	-
BDI-05/P/HR/RL02: Protection and human rights mainstreaming (merged with BDI-05/P/HR/RL01)	OHCHR	-	-	-	0%	-	-
BDI-05/P/HR/RL03: Education and strengthening the human rights culture (merged with BDI-05/P/HR/RL01)	OHCHR	-	-	-	0%	-	-
BDI-05/P/HR/RL04: Prevention of human rights violations and fighting impunity of the perpetrators (merged with BDI-05/P/HR/RL01)	OHCHR	-	-	-	0%	-	-
BDI-05/P/HR/RL05: Awareness-raising of returning IDPs and refugees on the culture of peace and reconciliation in Burundi	UNESCO	117,614	117,614	-	0%	117,614	-
BDI-05/P/HR/RL06: Reintegration of separated and displaced children	UNICEF	1,084,363	1,084,363	-	0%	1,084,363	-
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW		2,447,977	2,551,028	568,183	22%	1,982,845	-

SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED

BDI-05/UNDP: Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	UNDP	-	-	1,164,179	0%	(1,164,179)	-
BDI-05/UNHCR: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNHCR	-	-	20,291,985	0%	(20,291,985)	-
BDI-05/UNICEF: Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	UNICEF	-	-	2,647,571	0%	(2,647,571)	-
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED		-	-	24,103,735	0%	(24,103,735)	-

SECURITY

BDI-05/S01: Field mission security reinforcement	UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	150,000	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
Subtotal for SECURITY		150,000	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 7 of 7

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

BDI-05/S/NF01: Sustainable construction of community solidarity and households	TEARFUND	267,185	-	-	0%	-	-
BDI-05/S/NF02: Rehabilitation/construction of houses for displaced persons	UN-HABITAT	4,000,000	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
BDI-05/S/NF03: Emergency relief and response	UNICEF	1,080,149	1,080,149	1,769,122	164%	(688,973)	-
BDI-05/S/NF04: Coordination and distribution of NFIs to IDPs, returnees and vulnerable people victims of war	CRS	854,000	854,000	620,249	73%	233,751	-
Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		6,201,334	2,934,149	2,389,371	81%	544,778	-

WATER AND SANITATION

BDI-05/WS01: Distribution of water, hygiene and sanitation during emergencies	UNICEF	457,000	345,000	-	0%	345,000	-
BDI-05/WS02: Reconstruction of water and sanitation systems and improvement of hygiene practices	UNICEF	1,797,000	1,099,000	894,132	81%	204,868	-
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION		2,254,000	1,444,000	894,132	62%	549,868	-

Grand Total		134,171,865	121,421,099	58,475,111	48%	62,945,988	3,494,257
--------------------	--	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------	------------	-------------------	------------------

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 1 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$				

Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR

UNHCR	BDI-05/UNHCR	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector [REPRESENTS CURRENT ALLOCATION BY UNHCR FROM UNEARMARKED OR BROADLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS]	156,231	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR			156,231	-

Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNMAS

UNMAS	BDI-05/MA06	Support to the National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme in Burundi	50,000	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNMAS			50,000	-

Belgium

FAO	BDI-05/A04	Emergency agricultural assistance for market gardens and small livestock production	512,518	-
FAO	BDI-05/A10	Emergency assistance to vulnerable rural populations	512,518	-
FAO	BDI-05/A10	Emergency assistance to vulnerable rural populations	640,645	-
UNHCR	BDI-05/UNHCR	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	967,352	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/S/NF03	Emergency relief and response.	533,423	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/S/NF03	Distribution of relief items	905,448	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/WS02	Reconstruction of water and sanitation systems and improvement of hygiene practices	569,877	-
Subtotal for Belgium			4,641,781	-

Canada

OHCHR	BDI-05/P/HR/RL01; 02; 03; 04	Strengthening the capacities of the judiciary and other actors in the promotion and the protection of human rights; Protection and human rights mainstreaming; Education and strengthening the human rights culture; Prevention of human rights violations and fighting impunity of the perpetrators	489,300	-
UNHCR	BDI-05/UNHCR	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	1,639,344	-
Subtotal for Canada			2,128,644	-

Carry-over (donors not specified)

UNHCR	BDI-05/UNHCR	Awaiting allocation by agency to specific project (carried over from 2004 phase; donors not specified)	1,042,665	-
Subtotal for Carry-over (donors not specified)			1,042,665	-

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 2 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$				

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office

Danchurchaid	BDI-05/MA09	DCA humanitarian mine action in Makamba (ECHO/BDI/BUD/2004/01021)	661,583	-
Danchurchaid	BDI-05/MA09	Humanitarian action [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01018]	678,426	-
FAO	BDI-05/A10	Emergency assistance to vulnerable rural populations [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01005]	1,205,000	-
OCHA	BDI-05/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian action and assistance [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01002](received advance funding of Euro 320,000 (US\$ 386,941))	949,796	-
UNHCR	BDI-05/MS02	Return and reintegration of Burundian refugees	5,234,825	-
UNHCR	BDI-05/UNHCR	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project (ECHO/BDI/EDF/2004/01001)	1,981,506	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/H09	Malnutrition management [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01001]	590,693	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/UNICEF	Humanitarian Assistance.	1,676,917	-
WHO	BDI-05/WHO	Awaiting allocation to specific project (Euro 236,395 confirmed by WHO) [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01003]	678,426	-
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			13,657,172	-

Finland

UNICEF	BDI-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	259,404	-
Subtotal for Finland			259,404	-

Germany

UNHCR	BDI-05/MS02	Return and reintegration of Burundian refugees	1,321,004	-
Subtotal for Germany			1,321,004	-

Ireland

UNICEF	BDI-05/S/NF03	Emergency relief and response.	129,702	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/S/NF03	To assist people affected by the conflict with shelter and NFIs	200,549	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/WS02	Reconstruction of water and sanitation systems and improvement of hygiene practices	324,255	-
Subtotal for Ireland			654,506	-

Italy

UNHCR	BDI-05/UNHCR	Awaiting allocation by agency to specific project	776,196	-
Subtotal for Italy			776,196	-

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 3 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$				

Japan

UNHCR	BDI-05/MS01	Care and maintenance of refugees in Burundi	1,300,000	-
UNHCR	BDI-05/MS02	Refugee repatriation and reintegration	4,378,210	-
Subtotal for Japan			5,678,210	-

Netherlands

FAO	BDI-05/FAO	Awaiting allocation to specific project	1,293,855	-
OCHA	BDI-05/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian aid activities	600,000	-
UNHCR	BDI-05/MS01	Care and maintenance of refugees in Burundi	100,000	-
UNHCR	BDI-05/UNHCR	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	2,400,000	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/E06A	Emergency assistance to basic education for peace and support to children in secondary education in Burundi.	607,977	-
Subtotal for Netherlands			5,001,832	-

Norway

OHCHR	BDI-05/P/HR/RL01; 02; 03; 04	Strengthening the capacities of the judiciary and other actors in the promotion and the protection of human rights; Protection and human rights mainstreaming; Education and strengthening the human rights culture; Prevention of human rights violations and fighting impunity of the perpetrators	78,883	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/E06A	To cover in-land transportation, logistics and recovers costs of in kind contribution of 150 stork tents to be used in UNICEF-assisted programme to support free primary education (BDI 1050403)	201,293	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/E06A	In kind - 150 stork tents to be uses in UNICEF-assisted programme to support free primary education for all Burundian children (includes air and sea freight) [BDI 1050403]	867,638	-
Subtotal for Norway			1,147,814	-

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund

UNHCR	BDI-05/MS02	Return and reintegration of Burundian refugees (part of SB)	150,000	-
Subtotal for Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund			150,000	-

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 4 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$				

Private

UNHCR	BDI-05/MS02	Return and reintegration of Burundian refugees (Private - Italy)	214,309	-
UNHCR	BDI-05/MS02	Return and reintegration of Burundian refugees (Private - Florindon Foundation)	259,403	-
UNHCR	BDI-05/UNHCR	Awaiting allocation to specific project	155,594	-
Subtotal for Private			629,306	-

Sweden

CENAP	BDI-05/MA05	Advocacy for the Implementation of the Mine Ban Convention provisions	-	250,000
FAO	BDI-05/A03	Support to small scale fishing	429,893	-
FAO	BDI-05/A06	Assistance for the rehabilitation of rural community infrastructure	464,749	-
FAO	BDI-05/A10	Emergency assistance to vulnerable rural populations	267,231	-
OCHA	BDI-05/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian activities	284,495	-
UNDP	BDI-05/UNDP	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	1,164,179	-
UNHCR	BDI-05/UNHCR	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	756,430	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	711,250	-
Subtotal for Sweden			4,078,227	250,000

Switzerland

UNHCR	BDI-05/UNHCR	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	416,667	-
Subtotal for Switzerland			416,667	-

United Kingdom

CENAP	BDI-05/MA05	Advocacy for the Implementation of the Mine Ban Convention provisions	-	200,000
FAO	BDI-05/A10	Emergency assistance to vulnerable rural populations	1,415,250	-
OCHA	BDI-05/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian activities	478,927	-
UNMAS	BDI-05/MA06	Support to the National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme in Burundi	100,000	-
WHO	BDI-05/H06C	Increase access to MCP of health initiatives for refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable persons in the context of repatriation process in Burundi	-	1,415,094
WHO	BDI-05/H10A	Strengthening disease surveillance and meningitis outbreak response system	380,650	-
Subtotal for United Kingdom			2,374,827	1,615,094

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 5 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$				

United States of America				
CRS	BDI-05/A01	To reduce food insecurity in provinces of Gitega, Kirundo, Muyinga, Bubanza and Ruyigi through the organization and supervision of seed fairs (USAID/OFDA)	750,000	-
CRS	BDI-05/S/NF04	Distribute non-food items (NFIs) to persons suddenly displaced due to conflict and in other situations of extreme vulnerability (USAID/OFDA)	620,249	-
FAO	BDI-05/A07	Support to the FAO Emergency Coordination Unit (ECU) for coordination of emergency response activities, and for compiling, analyzing and disseminating a food security surveillance report (USAID/OFDA)	300,000	-
FAO	BDI-05/A07	Emergency agriculture operations coordination, logistical services and food security early warning and control system (SAP-SSA) in Burundi	300,000	-
OCHA	BDI-05/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian activities	-	300,000
TEARFUND	BDI-05/A02	Programmes in Makamba and Kirundo province which support capacity building for farm associations, establishment of seed banks, seed multiplication, livestock management, training and support for soil erosion control and re-forestation. Tearfund will also conduct seed fairs in Kirundo province where 58 percent of the population live below the poverty line, and where the effects of late rains and cassava mosaic disease have increased food insecurity (USAID/OFDA)	662,459	-
UNHCR	BDI-05/MS01	Return and reintegration of Burundian refugees (part of SB)	197,424	-
UNHCR	BDI-05/UNHCR	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	10,000,000	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/E06A	Emergency assistance to basic education for peace and support to children in secondary education in Burundi	62,361	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/H06B	Health activities and reinforcement of the health system in the perspective of the repatriation of refugees to Burundi appeal (USAID/PRM)	-	1,329,163
UNICEF	BDI-05/H11	Purchase and import of refrigerator spare parts in order to protect the integrity of the vaccine cold chain in health centers countrywide. The failure of the cold chain results in the administration of low quality vaccines with the result of increasing risk of resurgence of various illnesses (USAID/OFDA)	55,068	-
UNICEF	BDI-05/H13	Malaria prevention (USAID/OFDA)	500,000	-
WFP	BDI-05/CSS02	Provision of passenger aircraft services for relief and rehabilitation activities in Burundi (SO 10179.1)	550,000	-
WHO	BDI-05/WHO	Awaiting allocation to specific project	313,064	-
Subtotal for United States of America			14,310,625	1,629,163

Grand Total	58,475,111	3,494,257
--------------------	-------------------	------------------

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: Burundi 2005
 Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal) (carry over not included)
 as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

Donor	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
United States	14,310,625	24.5 %	1,629,163
ECHO (European Commission)	13,657,172	23.4 %	-
Japan	5,678,210	9.7 %	-
Netherlands	5,001,832	8.6 %	-
Belgium	4,641,781	7.9 %	-
Sweden	4,078,227	7.0 %	250,000
United Kingdom	2,374,827	4.1 %	1,615,094
Canada	2,128,644	3.6 %	-
Germany	1,321,004	2.3 %	-
Norway	1,147,814	2.0 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	1,042,665	1.8 %	-
Italy	776,196	1.3 %	-
Private	679,306	1.2 %	-
Ireland	654,506	1.1 %	-
Switzerland	416,667	0.7 %	-
Finland	259,404	0.4 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	156,231	0.3 %	-
OPEC Fund	150,000	0.3 %	-
Grand Total	58,475,111	100.0 %	3,494,257

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

BURUNDI

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Burundi 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 1 of 3

Channel	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
Belgium			
CARAES	Repatriation of Burundian and Tanzanian teachers and students	596,284	-
Subtotal for Belgium		596,284	-
Denmark			
ADRA Denmark	Resettlement and reintegration of IDPs and vulnerable people in Makamba province	162,089	-
ADRA Denmark	Resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced	236,767	-
Danchurchaid	Aid to internally displaced in Burundi and Burundian refugees in Tanzania	1,241,211	-
Subtotal for Denmark		1,640,067	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			
ACF-France	Prevention of malnutrition [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01017]	270,999	-
CARE	Prevention of sexual violence [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01022]	388,060	-
CARITAS	Distribution of NFIs and seeds for vulnerable and displaced persons ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01011]	1,556,420	-
CISV	Rehabilitation of certain hydraulics infrastructures [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01016]	89,552	-
CORDAID	Medical support [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01014]	271,370	-
GVC	Support to medical network and nutrition programme [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01008]	1,166,946	-
HI	Provision of care for the vulnerable people [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01020]	909,091	-
ICRC	Protection activities [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01006]	392,157	-
LVIA	Potable water [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01012]	760,370	-
MSF, Netherlands	Improved access to and quality of basic health care with special attention to the most vulnerable groups [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01013]	1,356,852	-
MSF/Belgium	Medical programme [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01015]	407,056	-
MSF-France	Improvement of healthcare [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01007]	261,438	-
Solidarités	Water and sanitation [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01009]	1,167,315	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid to vulnerable population groups in Burundi [ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01000]	-	1,464,160
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office		8,997,626	1,464,160
Germany			
GAA (DWH)	Food aid and food for work to develop the food situation	776,197	-
GTZ	Food Aid beside the Food Security Programme (BMZ-No.: 2005.1962.9).	362,757	-
Subtotal for Germany		1,138,954	-
Italy			
Bilateral	To support return and initial reintegration of Burundian returnees	731,707	-
MFA	To support return and initial reintegration of returnees	517,464	-
Subtotal for Italy		1,249,171	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Burundi 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 2 of 3

Channel	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
Netherlands			
TPO	Access to decentralised psychosocial services and public mental health services; to assist returnees, refugees and displaced people with psychosocial assistance and mental health support	2,222,538	-
Subtotal for Netherlands		2,222,538	-
Sweden			
PMU-I	Rehabilitating housing, schools and watsan	966,405	-
Subtotal for Sweden		966,405	-
Switzerland			
Maison Shalom Ruyigi	Swiss dairy products	77,311	-
SHA	Contribution out of the cereal credit.	420,167	-
SHA	COOF: HIV/AIDS in Burundi	79,832	-
Subtotal for Switzerland		577,310	-
United Kingdom			
ICRC	Medical care for detainees and IDPs, Watsan, support and training of police and armed forces.	451,264	-
Subtotal for United Kingdom		451,264	-

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Burundi 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 3 of 3

Channel	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
United States of America			
CONCERN	To support three supplementary feeding centers in Bujumbura Rural; communes of Mutambu, Mujutu and Mayuhu (USAID/OFDA)	216,170	-
GVC	Support 25 health centers in Kirundo province through clinic rehabilitation; ensuring the adequate and timely supply of drugs; capacity building to health committees, training of staff, TBAs and community based health workers (CBHWs); health and hygiene promotion in Kirundo Province; communes of Ntega (4); Gitobe (3), Bwambarangwe (4); Busoni (7); Kirundo (4); Bugabira (3)[USAID/OFDA]	789,251	-
GVC	Support to 2 therapeutic feeding centres in communes of Kabezi and Gatumba (USAID/OFDA)	700,000	-
IITA	To fund research on cassava mosaic disease (CMD), capacity building for the national research institution (ISABU) and coordination of multiplications of CMD resistant seed (USAID/OFDA)	250,000	-
IMC	To fund 3 therapeutic and 52 supplementary feeding centers in provinces of Kirundo, Muyinga, and Rutana (USAID/OFDA)	1,368,623	-
IRC	To reduce the incidence of disease resulting from inadequate environmental health conditions through an integrated public health program including sanitation, safe water supply, hygiene promotion, and local capacity building for conflict-affected communities through identification and participation in micro-project identification and implementation in Bujumbura Rurale (USAID/OFDA)	839,399	-
IRC	To reduce the incidence of disease resulting from inadequate environmental health conditions through an integrated public health program including sanitation, safe water supply, hygiene promotion, and local capacity building for conflict-affected communities through identification and participation in micro-project identification and implementation in Muyinga Province (USAID/OFDA)	324,070	-
TEARFUND	Programmes in Makamba which support capacity building for farm associations, establishment of seed banks, seed multiplication, livestock management, training and support for soil erosion control and re-forestation (USAID/OFDA)	539,950	-
USAID	Administration support of USAID REDSO (USAID/OFDA)	209,705	-
Subtotal for United States of America		5,237,168	-
Grand Total		23,076,787	1,464,160

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VII: Burundi 2005

Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)(carry over not included)
as of 1 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

Donor	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
ECHO (European Commission)	22,654,798	27.8 %	1,464,160
United States	19,547,793	24.0 %	1,629,163
Netherlands	7,224,370	8.9 %	-
Japan	5,678,210	7.0 %	-
Belgium	5,238,065	6.4 %	-
Sweden	5,044,632	6.2 %	250,000
United Kingdom	2,826,091	3.5 %	1,615,094
Germany	2,459,958	3.0 %	-
Canada	2,128,644	2.6 %	-
Italy	2,025,367	2.5 %	-
Denmark	1,640,067	2.0 %	-
Norway	1,147,814	1.4 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	1,042,665	1.3 %	-
Switzerland	993,977	1.2 %	-
Private	679,306	0.8 %	-
Ireland	654,506	0.8 %	-
Finland	259,404	0.3 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	156,231	0.2 %	-
OPEC Fund	150,000	0.2 %	-
Grand Total	81,551,898	100.0 %	4,958,417

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

**ANNEX II. NUMBER OF FACILITATED RETURNEES FROM TANZANIA PER
COMMUNE IN BURUNDI (FROM 1 JANUARY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2005)**

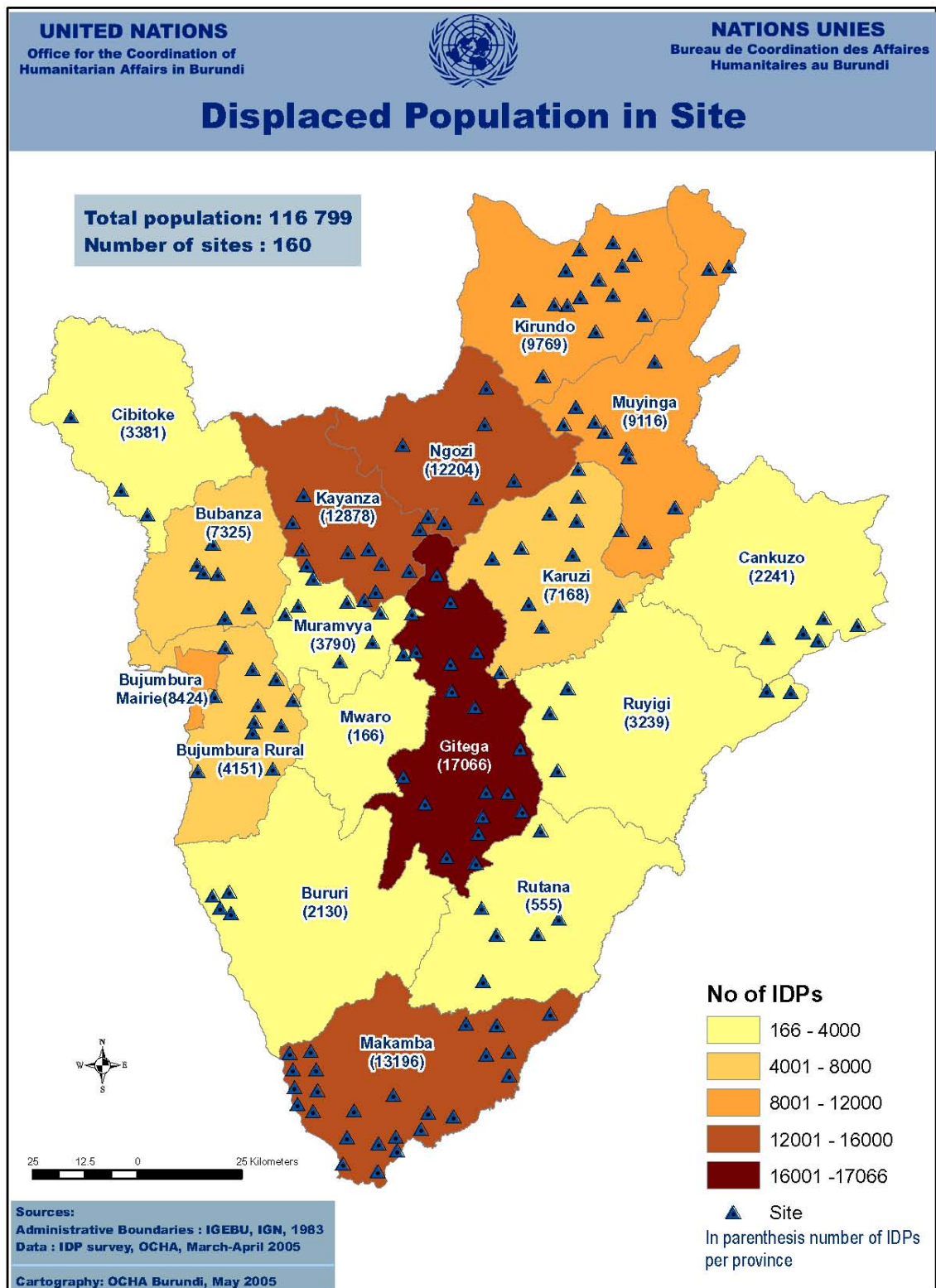
Commune	Total Commune
Bisoro	0
Bubanza	67
Bugabira	1,213
Buganda	188
Bugarama	63
Bugendana	158
Bugenyuzi	366
Buhiga	425
Buhinyuza	930
Bukemba	308
Bukeye	40
Bukinanyana	14
Bukirasazi	55
Burambi	26
Buraza	19
Bururi	14
Busiga	52
Busoni	2,183
Butaganzwa (Kay)	11
Butaganzwa (Ruy)	1,169
Buterere	20
Butezi	717
Butihinda	628
Buyengero	30
Buyenzi	100
Bwambarangwe	951
Bweru	402
Bwiza	57
Cankuzo	131
Cendajuru (Can)	311
Cibitoke	22
Gahombo	17
Gashikanwa	19
Gashoho	216
Gasorwe	525
Gatara	17
Gihanga	9
Giharo	2,484
Giheta	26
Gihogazi	967
Gihosha	135
Gisagara	392
Gishubi	59
Gisuru	1,871
Gitanga	94
Gitaramuka	765
Gitega	407

BURUNDI

Commune	Total Commune
Mutumba	76
Muyinga	1,217
Mwakiro	339
Mwumba	195
Ndava	6
Ngozi	139
Ntega	292
Ngagara	2
Nyabihanga	15
Nyabikere	51
Nyabitsinda	720
Nyakabiga	9
Nyamurenza	64
Nyanza Lac	7,543
Nyarusange	48
Rango	111
Rohero	16
Rugazi	18
Rugombo	129
Ruhororo	689
Rumonge	797
Rusaka	0
Rutana	57
Rutegama	210
Rutovu	9
Ruyigi	544
Ryansoro	1
Shombo	12
Songa	6
Tangara	146
Vugizo	259
Vumbi	260
Vyanda	2
Sans adresse	0
Total	49,564

Last update: September 30, 2005, UNHCR

ANNEX III. DISPLACED POPULATION IN SITE



ANNEX IV. JOINT CONTINGENCY PLAN / SUMMARY MATRIX OF EMERGENCY PROFILES

Emergency Profile 1: Cross Border Populations Movements Towards Burundi			Planning Assumptions Operational Objectives and Thresholds
Triggering Factors	Potential Humanitarian Impact		
<p>Continuous instability in South Kivu; Tensions linked with electoral process in the Democratic Republic of Congo; "Iturisation" of the political environment in South Kivu; Increased food insecurity in Southern Rwanda; Gacaca judicial mechanisms triggering social tensions; Killings of top politicians in the Democratic Republic of Congo; Increased violations of human rights against local populations in the Democratic Republic of Congo; Rwandan army undertaking targeted operations against FDLR positions in South Kivu; Forces Démocratique de Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) infiltrations in Rwanda.</p> <p>✓ Acute need for basic services (water, food, shelter, education, health, sanitation and clothing);</p>	<p>✓ Acute protection needs, including care and follow up for victims of human rights violations undergone in the country of origin, during the flight, or as a result of increased vulnerability within the camps;</p> <p>✓ Acute needs for protection, care and follow up for victims of sexual and gender based violence undergone in the country of origin, during the flight or as a result of increased vulnerability within the camps, in line with relevant national protocols;</p> <p>✓ Increased insecurity in areas where refugees or migrants cross/settle, due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Militia/military infiltrations at the way stations, or risk of recruitment; • Potential conflict between the refugees/migrants and recipient populations; • Potential tensions among refugees/migrants and various groups; <p>✓ Increased vulnerable populations (Unaccompanied Children (UACs), woman-headed households, elderly, sick, wounded, disabled, or traumatised individuals);</p> <p>✓ Increased risk of measles, diarrhoea, cholera, meningitis, HIV/AIDS, or a sexually transmitted disease (STD) epidemic;</p> <p>✓ Environmental damage;</p> <p>✓ Erosion of recipient households' livelihoods related to the presence of refugees or migrants;</p> <p>✓ Risks of immediate refoulement at the border crossing points.</p> <p>✓ Possible influx of between 50,000 to 100,000 refugees.</p>		<p>Planning assumptions</p> <p>Affected Population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 10,000 - 30,000 Congolese refugees or Rwandan migrants cross Burundian border; ✓ Length of stay in Burundi: between 3 and 12 months; ✓ 50% to 60% will be hosted by recipient community; ✓ 50% to 60% will not pass through the way stations and will resist being immediately transferred further inland; ✓ Local government will support humanitarian response; ✓ Minimum security will be ensured. <p>Objectives</p> <p>To provide adequate water, shelter, food, sanitation health care and protection to up to 30,000 persons, beginning the first week;</p> <p>To reach humanitarian standards (HCR/SPHERE), covering basic needs within 10 days of the activation of the Plan;</p> <p>To maintain the initial response level for no less than one month.</p> <p>Threshold: whenever influx starts</p>
<p>Increased intensity of main triggering factors; Combination of factors in Rwanda and DRC.</p>			

BURUNDI

Emergency Profile 2: Large Scale Population Movements Within The Country			
	Triggering Factors	Potential Humanitarian Impact	Planning assumptions Operational Objectives and thresholds
Most likely scenario	Continuation of or increase in fights with the armed groups that remain outside the peace process; Tensions related to the organisation and discipline of the new integrated army and the DDR process; Intensified rumours and political manipulation related to the elections schedule, and inter-community tensions; Contested results of legislative and/or communal elections; Bad climatic conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Difficult access for humanitarian programmes; restricted delivery of basic services; ✓ Human rights violations; non-compliance with international humanitarian law (IHL), especially with respect to protection of civilian populations; ✓ Looting of household assets; ✓ Family separation, increased number of highly vulnerable households (UACs, woman-headed households, elderly, sick, wounded, disabled, or traumatised individuals); ✓ Disruption of household agricultural activities and lack of access to basic food commodities; ✓ Increased household malnutrition levels; ✓ Increase disease incidence rates and epidemics (measles, cholera, meningitis); ✓ Environmental damages. 	<p>Planning assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 50% of the newly IDPs will be hosted by local communities; ✓ Additional resources needed to deliver specific response will be available (pre-positioning) and/ or quickly mobilised; ✓ Additional numbers of IDPs will be covered by the inter-agency rapid emergency response, and in accordance with the provincial contingency plan. <p>Objectives:</p> <p>To ensure initial delivery of humanitarian assistance to 140,000 IDPs, either dispersed or gathered on sites;</p> <p>To ensure response will start within two days after activation of the plan, and continue for a two-month period.</p> <p>Activation thresholds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 20,000 new IDPs simultaneously concentrated in a single zone.
Worst case	Re-mobilisation of armed groups, resumption of armed groups' activities throughout the country; Targeted killings of VIPs and subsequent retaliations; Organised forced displacement of the civilian population to sites for the displaced; Intrusion of Congolese militia in Burundi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Substantive expansion of consequences described above; ✗ Significant increase of war wounded victims. 	

BURUNDI

Emergency Profile 3: Disease Epidemics				Planning Assumptions Operational Objectives and Thresholds
	Triggering Factors	Potential Humanitarian Impact		
Most likely scenario	<p>Major population movements or other humanitarian crises triggering disease epidemics;</p> <p>Climatic/geographic factors triggering epidemics (cholera, meningitis, malaria and dysentery);</p> <p>Informal or limited access to epidemic areas;</p> <p>Factors limiting access to basic healthcare (including limited vaccination coverage, insufficient resources to ensure availability of essential drugs) and water-sanitation services (poor security conditions , reduced access to safe water sources and low quality water, reduction in sanitation facilities at the community level, and poor environmental conditions and hygiene practices at the household level).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increase in moderate and severe malnutrition rates; ✓ Insufficient absorption capacities for sanitation infrastructure; ✓ Increase in mortality rates; ✓ Erosion of populations' coping mechanisms (reduction of household food production and increased household/family expenses); ✓ Reduced school attendance. 	See detailed table on next page	
Worst case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Epidemic outbreak, in parallel with other emergencies or increasingly poor security conditions; ✓ Reduced access to humanitarian programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rapid or uncontrolled spread of epidemics, substantive expansion of humanitarian consequences described above. 		

Emergency Profile 3: Disease Epidemics				
	Hypothesis	Alert Threshold	Epidemic Threshold	Objective
Cholera	40,000- 100,000	A person > 5yrs develops severe dehydration or dies from acute watery diarrhoea, or there is an increase in daily number of patients with acute watery diarrhoea with rice water stools.	1 confirmed case	Case Fatality Rate (CFR) < 1%
Meningitis	40,000-100,000	Population > 30,000: 5 cases/100,000/week; Population < 30,000: 2 cases/week or an increase in number of cases from previous non-epidemic years	Population > 30,000: 15 cases/100,000/week; Population <30,000: 5 cases/week or doubling of cases in a period of 3 weeks	CFR <10%
Measles	15,000 (6 months to 15 years old)	An increase in cases from the same time last year.	1 confirmed case	Vaccination coverage 95% 6 months to 15 years and Vitamin A 6 months to 69 months
Emergency Profile 3: Disease Epidemics				
	Hypothesis	Alert Threshold	Epidemic Threshold	Objective
Yellow Fever	10,000	1 suspected case	1 confirmed case	Decrease the incidence rate
Hemorrhagic Fever	100	1 suspected case	1 confirmed case	Decrease the incidence rate
Shigellosis	40,000	1 suspected case, or an adult has died with bloody diarrhoea, or there is an unusual increase in the number of cases of bloody diarrhoea.	1confirmed case	CFR < 1%
Malaria	100,000	Doubling of cases and deaths from the same time as the preceding non-epidemic years.	Doubling of cases in 2 consecutive weeks	Decease the incidence rate and CFR < 1%
Typhus	20,000	1 suspected case, or an increase in the number of cases of fever not responding to treatment for malaria in a displaced population	1 confirmed case	CFR < 10%

BURUNDI

Emergency Profile 4: Natural Disasters			
	Triggering Factors	Potential Humanitarian Impact	Planning Assumptions Operational Objectives and Thresholds
MOST LIKELY SCENARIO	<p>Climatic hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Drought, below-average rain levels, measured historically by province/region; ✓ Large scale floods; ✓ Hailstorms. <p>Plant Health Problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Crop pests (spread of crop pests for which no control means are either used or known); ✓ Locust invasions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Limited access to basic services (drinkable water, food, healthcare, clothing, housing); ✓ Increased vulnerabilities, and number of single-headed households, UACs, disabled and wounded individuals, etc.; ✓ Lower levels of food production; ✓ Increased household food insecurity and malnutrition rates; ✓ Lower resistance to common diseases and higher malnutrition risks, increased mortality and morbidity; ✓ Increased risk of epidemic outbreak; ✓ Increased level of criminality; ✓ Movement of rural populations; ✓ Lower school attendance 	<p>Planning assumptions:</p> <p>In case of climatic hazards or crop pests:</p> <p>A 3 to 8% increase in the vulnerability index, equivalent to 200,000-500,000 more vulnerable people;</p> <p>Current vulnerability rate: 16% (source: WFP VAM survey, September 2004).</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>To ensure expansion of emergency food aid programmes underway, covering an estimated 200,000 additional beneficiaries;</p> <p>To ensure response will start within 72 hours of the alert, and continue for a one-month period;</p> <p>To ensure that the WFP and FAO early warning and alert systems are timely in measuring the scope of damage.</p>
WORST CASE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Earthquake (of 6 or above on the Richter Scale); ✓ Natural disaster, in parallel with another emergency situation or with increasingly poor security conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Substantive expansion of humanitarian consequences described above. 	

BURUNDI

BURUNDI		
Emergency Profile 5		Massive and Sudden Return of Burundian Refugees in Tanzania and / or DRC
Triggering Factors	Potential Humanitarian Impact	Planning Assumptions Operational Objectives and Thresholds
<p>Acceleration of the implementation of the Arusha Accord, which favours spontaneous refugee returns, and includes completion of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral process; • DDR process; • Army and police integration process; <p>Population return encouraged by political leaders;</p> <p>Cessation of hostilities with the FNL;</p> <p>Good progress in the implementation of reinsertion and reintegration programmes;</p> <p>Legal reforms conducive to land allocation and amnesty;</p> <p>Positive perceptions of the establishment of the rule of law, good governance practices, and freedom of expression;</p> <p>Significant improvement of socio-economic conditions, access to basic services, participation and empowerment in return areas;</p> <p>Deterioration of living conditions in refugee camps in Tanzania.</p>	<p>In the short term : (during movement on the hills and in the IDP sites):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Harassment of refugees during return phase; IHL violations; ✓ Lack of reception infrastructure and protection networks in more than 29 points of informal entry into the country; ✓ Increased landmine accidents, especially in Ruyigi, Makamba and Rutana provinces; ✓ Limited access to resources (land, wood, drinkable water, livestock, food) and basic services, due to demographic pressure; ✓ Human rights violations, including rape and unwanted pregnancies; ✓ Population movements toward Rwanda and across Burundian provinces; ✓ Increased number of vulnerable households (separated families, UACs, elderly, sick, wounded, and disabled individuals); ✓ Increased household food insecurity and incidence of common diseases (i.e.: malaria); ✓ Tensions between local communities and returning populations. <p>In the medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Difficult social and economic reinsertion; ✓ Increased malnutrition rate due to poor capacities of integrated therapeutic feeding centres (TFC), and lack of a proper screening strategy; ✓ Increased social tensions, resulting from land shortages and reduced access to land; ✓ Overall limited access to basic services. 	<p>Planning assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Anticipation of population movements into local communities and sites for the displaced in Burundi; ✓ Some returning refugees will be hosted/sheltered by local families; ✓ UNHCR's September 2005 Contingency Plan details actual host capacities for the various frequencies and intensities of refugee return flows. <p>Most likely scenario:</p> <p>144,000 return within four months (9,000 per week). See UNHCR's September 2005 Contingency Plan.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>To ensure conditions of dignity; to ensure delivery of basic humanitarian assistance to 144,000 returning refugees for a period of four months after re-entry into Burundi;</p> <p>To ensure specific and appropriate protection and assistance to those most vulnerable returning refugees, notably UACs, woman- or child-headed households, sick, disabled, isolated, or elderly individuals).</p>
<p>Most likely scenario</p>	<p>Significant deterioration of security conditions in South Kivu; ✓</p> <p>Substantive deterioration of living conditions in refugee camps in Tanzania;</p> <p>Refugee refoulement by the Government of Tanzania and/or rejection by Tanzanian local communities.</p>	<p>Worst case:</p> <p>100,000 refugees returning within two weeks, or more than 300,000 refugees returning within one month.</p>

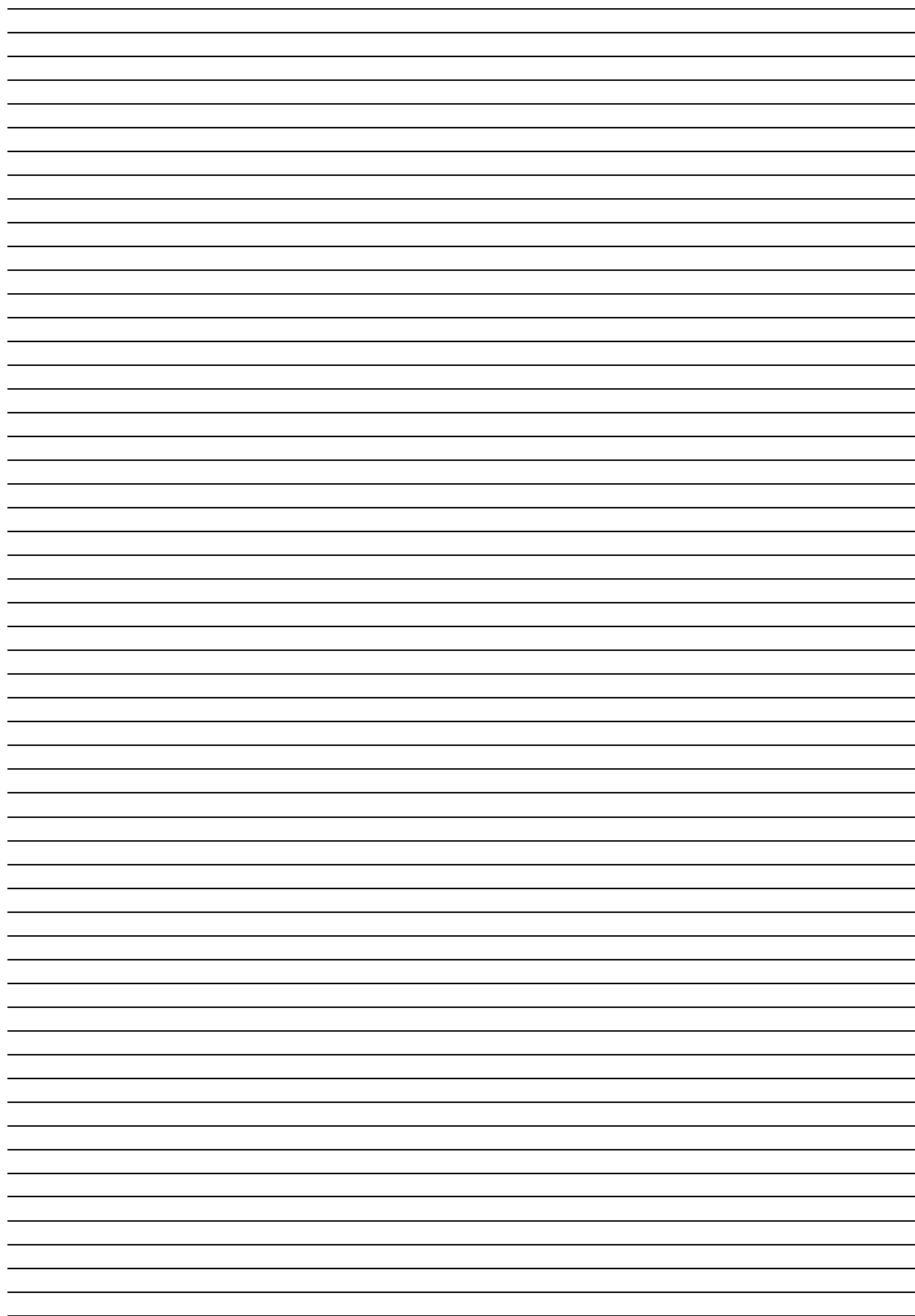
ANNEX V. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Agro Action Allemande
ABS	Alliance Burundaise contre le SIDA
ABUBEF	Association Burundaise pour le Bien-être Familial
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral treatment
ARV	Antiretroviraux
BCG	Baccille Carmin Guérin
BP5	High-protein biscuits
CA	Consolidated Appeal
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CARE	Cooperation for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CAU	Coordination des Activités Agricoles d'Urgence
CBN	Community-based nutrition
CCIJJD	Cadre de Concertation des Intervenants en faveur de la Jeunesse en Difficulté
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CISV	Comunita Impegno Servizio Volontariato
CNDD-FDD	Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie/Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie
CPAJ	Collectif pour la promotion des associations de jeunes
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reinsertion and Reintegration
DPAE	Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ECP	Essential Healthcare Package
ECU	Emergency coordination unit
EmOC	Emergency obstetric care
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
EPISTAT	Epidémiologie et statistiques
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FNL	Front National de Libération
GAVIN	Global Alliance for Vaccination Initiative
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
GVC	Gruppo Volontariato Civile
HI-F	Handicap International – France
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Rights
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
IDP	internally displaced persons
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ITN	Impregnated Treated Nets
JVSF	Jeunesse Volontaire Sans Frontières
MISP	Minimal Initial Service Package
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSF-B	Médecins sans Frontières – Belgium
MSF-H	Médecins Sans Frontières –Holland
MTs	Metric Tonnes
MUAC	Middle Upper and Circumference
NAF	Needs Assessment Framework
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council

BURUNDI

OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODAG	Organisation pour le Développement de l'Archidiocèse de Gitega
OFDA	Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations
RFP	Réseau Femmes et Paix
Regideso	Water/ Electricity Company
RH	Reproductive Health
SAP-SSA	Système d'Alerte Précoce et Surveillance de la Sécurité Alimentaire au Burundi
SFC	Supplementary Feeding Centre
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SIDA	Swedish Development Cooperation
SOLIDARITES	Solidarités
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOB	United Nations in Burundi
US\$	United States Dollar
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: CAP@ReliefWeb.int Comments reaching us before 28 February 2006 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2007. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

- 1. What did you think of the review of 2005?
How could it be improved?**

- 2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?
How could it be improved?**

- 3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?
How could it be improved?**

- 4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?
How could it be improved?**

- 5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?
How could it be improved?**

- 6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?**

Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

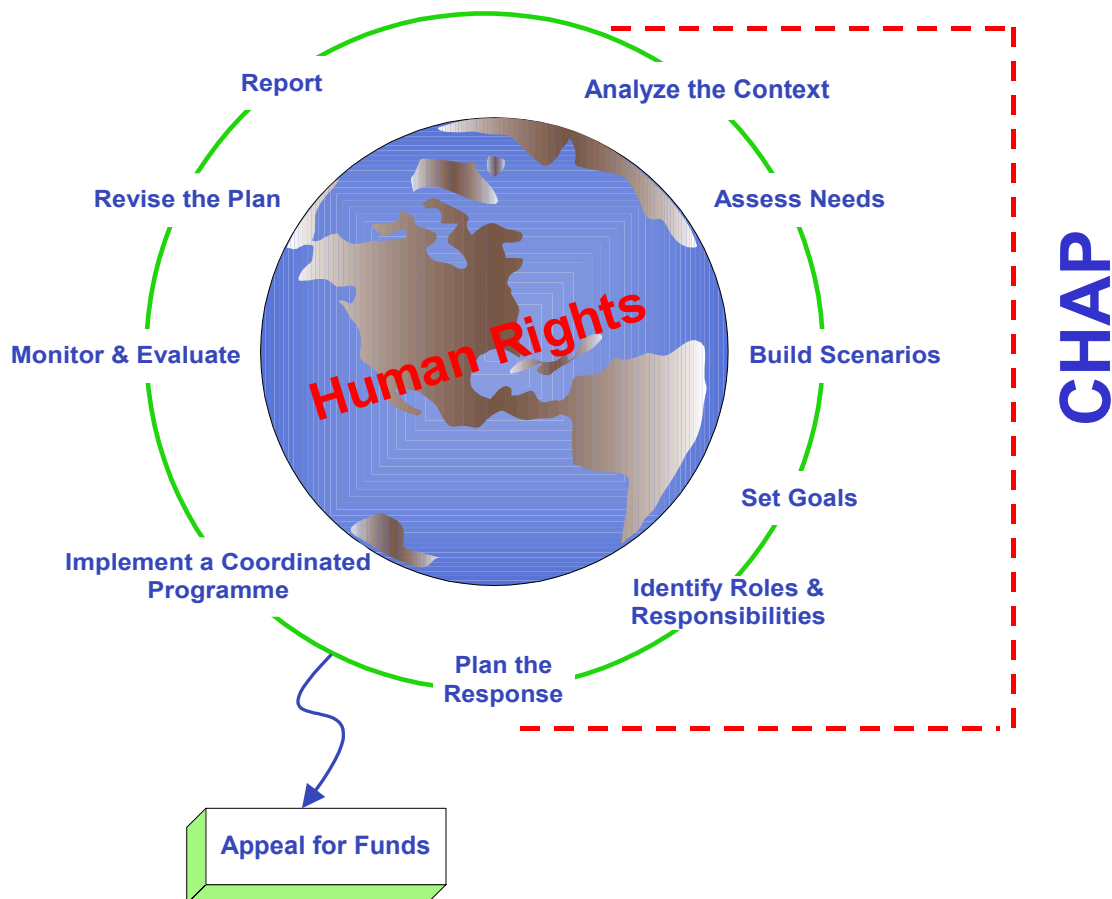
Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

The Consolidated Appeals Process:

an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
(OCHA)

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
USA

PALAIS DES NATIONS
1211 GENEVA 10
SWITZERLAND