

# Burundi

## 2007



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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





# Burundi

## 2007



Volker Schimmel/OCHA/Burundi/2006

# MID-YEAR REVIEW

**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 International Red Cross and Red Crescent 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 2007.

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](http://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 2007:

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	ILO	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	INTEROS	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IOM	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRC	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRD	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	IRIN	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	JVSF	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MALAO	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MCI	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDA	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MDM	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MENTOR	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	MERLIN	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJ	GAA (DWH)	NNA	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	NRC	STF	ZOARC
CENAP		OA		

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**Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>**



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The peace process and subsequent stability in the country provides great hope for continued progress towards peace consolidation and economic recovery. The parties to the 7 September ceasefire agreement, the Government of Burundi and the last remaining rebel faction, the National Liberation Forces (Palipehutu<sup>1</sup>-FNL<sup>2</sup>) met several times with a view to entering the implementation phase. So far, these developments have had a favourable effect on the security situation and enabled humanitarian access to populations in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bubanza and Cibitoke.

Although humanitarian needs persist, the country continues on its path towards sustainable development. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) endorsed by the World Bank was presented to donors during the 24-25 May donors conference held in Burundi.

A key humanitarian achievement from the first half of 2007 was the response to food insecurity caused by unexpected torrential rains in December and January, which severely affected vulnerable households nationwide. The Government of Burundi (GoB), United Nations agencies and NGOs were mobilised to provide assistance consisting of food aid, seeds and farming tools. The GoB also set up a special fund, under the Ministry of Solidarity, to which Government employees made a compulsory contribution from their salary, and launched an appeal. However, chronic vulnerability remains a real challenge that requires continuous humanitarian action and, more importantly, structural changes.

Public demand for health and education services rose dramatically, after the 2006 announcement by the Government that it would provide free primary education and health care for maternal deliveries and children under five. However, government resources to deliver such services remained limited. School infrastructures and facilities are insufficient to meet the needs of pupils. Prolonged Government reimbursement procedures impede the provision of free medical care in hospitals and health centres.

During the CAP 2007 Mid-Year Review (MYR) workshop, humanitarian partners decided to maintain the present CHAP, which focuses on life saving activities as needs remain largely unchanged. The three strategic priorities jointly agreed upon with the GoB when preparing the CHAP/CAP 2007, are:

- Surveillance of the humanitarian situation and early warning, with particular attention to the needs of displaced persons and returnees;
- Rapid response to localised humanitarian emergencies;
- Reduction of vulnerability resulting from lack of access to basic services.

The increase in the 2007 CAP's requirements (from US\$132 million<sup>3</sup> to 139 million) mostly reflects the retroactive counting of funded projects not originally counted in the CAP. A total of \$86 million (62% of revised requirements) has been committed to date, leaving unmet requirements at **\$53 million**.

### Some basic facts about Burundi

➤ Population	8,100,000 persons (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤ Under 5 mortality	190 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	44 years (UNDP HDI 2006)
➤ Prevalence of undernourishment in total population	66% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤ Gross national income per capita	\$100 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	54.6% (UNDP HDI 2006)
➤ Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	79% (UNDP HDI 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	100,000 (1.1%) (MYR 2007)
➤ Refugees	
➤ In-country	12,500 Congolese (MYR 2007)
➤ Abroad	350,000 (Tanzania: MYR 2007) 17,800 (UNHCR, May 2007)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.384: 169 <sup>th</sup> of 177 – low
<b>Statistics particular to Burundi</b>	
➤ More than one million people require food aid in 2007	

<sup>1</sup> Parti de Libération du Peuple Hutu.

<sup>2</sup> Forces Nationales pour la Libération.

<sup>3</sup> All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2007 page.

**BURUNDI**

**Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2007**  
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector  
as of 21 June 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	14,955,020	14,201,856	11,678,907	82%	2,522,949	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1,208,171	1,208,171	800,267	66%	407,904	-
EDUCATION	1,147,150	1,147,150	1,335,244	116%	(188,094)	-
FOOD	59,947,436	58,109,720	37,978,391	65%	20,131,329	-
HEALTH	14,920,390	17,003,943	9,252,458	54%	7,751,485	313,367
MINE ACTION	5,131,320	3,421,668	1,643,288	48%	1,778,380	-
MULTI-SECTOR	24,787,901	33,702,722	16,592,148	49%	17,110,574	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	2,732,890	3,984,239	1,272,574	32%	2,711,665	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	1,793,277	0%	(1,793,277)	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	3,951,288	4,312,448	1,779,564	41%	2,532,884	-
WATER AND SANITATION	2,866,556	2,246,556	2,030,971	90%	215,585	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>131,648,122</b>	<b>139,338,473</b>	<b>86,157,089</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>53,181,384</b>	<b>313,367</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**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 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).



**BURUNDI**

**Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2007**  
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation  
as of 21 June 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACF	3,318,000	2,355,000	1,982,240	84%	372,760	-
ADG	200,000	-	-	0%	-	-
APADE	349,036	478,927	-	0%	478,927	-
ARS	197,874	-	-	0%	-	-
CARITAS	-	409,836	409,836	100%	-	-
CISV	640,000	640,000	340,710	53%	299,290	-
COPED	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
CORD	467,964	467,964	-	0%	467,964	-
CORDAID	-	956,284	956,284	100%	-	-
CR Allemande	-	273,224	273,224	100%	-	-
CRS	3,750,000	3,750,000	2,390,710	64%	1,359,290	-
Danchurchaid	1,749,500	2,455,017	1,581,517	64%	873,500	-
FAO	9,405,000	9,405,000	8,878,361	94%	526,639	-
FSD	1,995,980	652,880	300,000	46%	352,880	-
GAA	-	2,876,344	2,876,344	100%	-	-
GVC	490,600	1,777,882	1,667,282	94%	110,600	-
HCB	276,458	276,458	-	0%	276,458	-
HealthNet TPO	-	1,307,699	1,307,699	100%	-	-
HI B	457,000	457,000	145,000	32%	312,000	-
IMC	939,000	683,261	266,261	39%	417,000	-
IRC	620,000	-	-	0%	-	-
Maison Shalom Ruyigi	-	145,246	145,246	100%	-	-
NRC	3,255,000	4,431,124	2,723,854	61%	1,707,270	-
OCHA	1,208,171	1,208,171	800,267	66%	407,904	-
OHCHR	2,432,890	2,432,890	599,350	25%	1,833,540	-
PMU-I	-	139,306	139,306	100%	-	-
Solidarités	1,248,906	1,248,906	1,407,104	100%	(158,198)	-
UNDP	688,040	562,288	322,288	57%	240,000	-
UNFPA	1,385,650	1,385,650	213,367	15%	1,172,283	213,367
UNHCR	23,792,407	23,792,407	12,570,981	53%	11,221,426	-
UNICEF	8,244,830	12,407,054	5,209,424	42%	7,197,630	-
WFP	59,947,436	58,109,720	37,978,391	65%	20,131,329	-
WHO	4,088,380	3,752,935	672,043	18%	3,080,892	100,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>131,648,122</b>	<b>139,338,473</b>	<b>86,157,089</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>53,181,384</b>	<b>313,367</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**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).

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The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## **2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

### **2.1 PEACE CONSOLIDATION PROCESS**

The high political tensions that characterised the end of 2006 have gradually been defused over the past six months. While the situation remains tenuous, since January the Government has taken a number of initiatives aimed at promoting greater dialogue and enhancing social cohesion. Generally, national efforts have been made in the areas of security, the provision of basic social services and the implementation of transitional activities towards development.

The overall security situation has continued to improve. In March, the United Nations reviewed the situation in the western provinces of Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura Rural and subsequently downgraded security from phase 4 to phase 3. Despite the overall improvement, criminality remains high throughout the country. Murders, theft and rape are prevalent. The high number of small arms and grenades in circulation remains a grave security concern, along with the continued illicit trafficking of arms across Burundi's porous borders. In spite of Government efforts to proceed with the civilian disarmament programme, there has been no notable progress in this domain.

Positive steps have been taken to ensure implementation of the comprehensive ceasefire agreement between the GoB and the FNL. In December 2006, the South African Facilitation of the peace process organised a meeting in Dar-es-Salaam during which both parties reached an agreement on the issue of provisional immunity for FNL members and the release of detained FNL members who were nominated to participate in the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JVMM) provided for in the agreement. Unfortunately, the work of the JVMM was disrupted on 22 February 2007 when the Government accused FNL of violating the ceasefire in an incident in Bujumbura in which two National Police officers were killed. Following an April meeting between President Nkurunziza and the FNL leadership (also facilitated by the South African Facilitation team) both sides reaffirmed their commitment to implementing the agreement. Since then, talks have resumed and there is optimism that the pending issues will be resolved. However, exactions against the population attributed to the FNL, such as looting, extortion, ambushes, kidnappings and robbery, are still taking place.

While the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) was successfully concluded on 31 December 2006, the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB<sup>4</sup>) was formally established on 1 January 2007. Some staffing positions remain to be filled. The transition process was well coordinated and included sensitisation campaigns to help familiarise all stakeholders with the mandate and functions of the Office. In close collaboration with United Nations agencies, humanitarian and development partners, BINUB has initially focused on the establishment of a structure to ensure a cohesive United Nations approach to peace consolidation in Burundi. This includes the development of a United Nations integrated peace consolidation support strategy for the period 2007 to 2008.

With regards to transitional justice, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Louise Arbour, visited Burundi from 19 to 23 May 2007 where she held talks with the Government, United Nations agencies and civil society actors. The main purpose of her visit was to re-affirm the importance of protecting and promoting human rights in the national reconciliation and reconstruction process. She noted the importance of fighting against impunity for serious violations of human rights, and of addressing past abuses (including through transitional justice mechanisms), and the need to establish human rights as a pillar in consolidating peace and sustainable reconstruction. During her visit, President Nkurunziza reiterated his commitment towards setting up of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, but the debate on its linkages with the Special Tribunal remains inconclusive. However, the GoB agreed on the non-applicability of amnesty for crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

### **2.2 HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENTS**

The humanitarian situation was exacerbated by torrential rains at the end of 2006 and early 2007, which has had a detrimental impact on food supply over the past few months. In response to the needs of victims, the GoB set up a solidarity fund to support affected populations in the provinces of

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<sup>4</sup> Bureau Intégré des Nations Unies au Burundi.

Muramvya, Bubanza, Karuzi, Kayanza, Cibitoke, Ngozi and Ruyigi for a period of four months, until 30 April. A rapid joint assessment revealed that basic subsistence crops including beans, maize, rice, sweet potatoes and vegetables were the most affected. Consequently, overall food production dropped by about 3% from the already very low production levels, resulting in the steep rise in basic food commodity prices. Furthermore, the limited availability of bean seeds is expected to have a severely negative effect on the next crop season, by the end of June 2007. In response to this crisis, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and partners distributed seeds and tools to 345,779 vulnerable households. In the response to the dramatic attack of the virulent strain of the Cassava Mosaic Disease (CMD), FAO contributed to the national cassava programme with the implementation of 710ha of CMD tolerant cassava cuttings in the tertiary multiplication phase under controlled conditions.

World Food Programme (WFP) and its partners, in close coordination with FAO, developed an emergency response scheme for floods-affected people in selected vulnerable areas. During the first period (January to March), WFP and its partners were able to assist a monthly average of more than 300,000 people in the most affected areas (partly through seeds protection rations). In April/May, almost 1.5 million people received food aid, in anticipation of the next harvest due in June/July. Despite the relative stability in the country, structural poverty, plant diseases, extreme pressure on land and adverse ecological conditions have prevented food security conditions from improving for the vast majority of Burundians. A massive return of Burundian refugees, and large scale expulsions of illegal immigrants from Tanzania, would add additional pressure on these over-stretched resources.

The sudden influx of Burundians already expelled from Tanzania required the mobilization of emergency resources. In February 2007, UNICEF submitted a project to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to assist the expelled population, and received \$300,000. In close collaboration with PARESI and the Burundi Red Cross among other humanitarian partners, UNICEF is planning to expand this assistance to a further estimated 40,000 people that are expected to be expelled and arrive in Burundi before the end of 2007, and has consequently devised a new project entitled "Protection and assistance to Burundian expelled from Tanzania", amounting to \$4,865,764.

Following the heavy rains and floods, specialised international agencies focused their initial response on sanitation and prevention of epidemics, distributing kits containing non-food items to affected households in Bujumbura Rural and Cibitoke provinces. The Government reinforced the capacity of health centres in the vicinity of the flooded areas by providing additional drugs and mosquito nets. Thus far, these efforts seem to have been effective, as epidemic outbreaks have not occurred.

The first half of 2007 saw a very low level of return of Burundian refugees from Tanzania, with only 3,500 voluntary returnees. There is still an estimated 353,000 Burundians (153,000 refugees in camps and about 200,000 refugees from 1972 in the old settlements) in Tanzania. WFP and UNHCR led a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) with donors and partners in 11 May, in order to examine the living conditions of returnees in four key provinces of return (Muyinga, Kirundo, Ruyigi and Makamba). The mission revealed that although initial/immediate reintegration of returnees is satisfactory, it is extremely unlikely to be durable. The arrival of persons expelled from Tanzania is aggravating the situation and causing humanitarian problems.

Since January 2007, the Government Project for the Reintegration of War-affected Persons (PARESI<sup>5</sup>) has registered more than 2,500 Burundians expelled from Tanzania. Assistance to expelled persons is provided by supply of food and non-food items, healthcare and transportation to their communes of origin. Poor coordination between Burundian and Tanzanian authorities resulted in an unexpected influx of expelled persons. Bilateral meetings are expected to be held in order to manage the return of more than 20,000 Burundians living without legal status in Tanzania. These people are due to arrive in Burundi by the end of 2007. Work on a humanitarian response plan has already begun. Assistance to cases of expulsions continues to be impeded by logistical challenges and insufficient financial resources.

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<sup>5</sup> Projet d'Appui au Rapatriement et à la Réintégration des Sinistrés.



UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**Burundian Returnees : 2002 - 24 May 2007**

29/05/2007

Breakdown by Province



### **3. REVIEW OF THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN (CHAP)**

#### **3.1 SUMMARY**

The humanitarian context and needs in Burundi have not changed significantly during the first half of 2007.

Extreme structural poverty, as reflected in stagnating humanitarian and development indicators, continue to plague the country. Burundi is one of the most densely populated countries on earth (just under 300 persons/km<sup>2</sup>) and has no significant natural resources worth mentioning. The population of Burundi is growing rapidly (2.7%), whilst its economy has been shrinking in net terms over the last decade (the Gross Domestic Product of Burundi dropped by 20% in real terms between 1993 and 2002).

Despite limited capacity, the GoB launched a number of development initiatives in the context of its Poverty Action Plan and has received considerable positive attention from the international community. The Donors Conference held in May was very successful, and represents an important landmark event towards resource mobilisation for Burundi. Pledges of over \$650 million were made to initiate the Priority Action Plan in support of the recently adopted PRSP.

More funding in support of recovery and the peace consolidation process was pledged by the World Bank and the IMF (International Monetary Fund). Furthermore, the Peacebuilding Commission has been allocated \$35 million for Burundi, to fund projects proposed by the Government-BINUB peacebuilding steering committee, and developed in coordination with national and international partners.

While donor attention seems to have shifted towards more sustainable economic recovery and development activities, it is worth underlining that humanitarian needs still persist and an urgent response is required. This MYR considers the current CHAP strategy still valid in order to address these needs. Considerable efforts have been made to address priority sectors. These include:

- The sudden influx of Burundians expelled from Tanzania required the mobilisation of emergency resources. A new United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) project (not included in original CAP document) entitled 'Reintegration of expelled Burundians from Tanzania' received Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) funds (\$300,000) in February. This multisector project addresses the critical gap in providing relief to an increasing numbers of expelled persons. UNICEF continues to work in close collaboration with PARESI and the Burundi Red Cross, among other humanitarian actors. UNICEF notes that CERF funding for this project will cover needs only until September. More resources are clearly needed, given that some 20,000 persons could be expelled and arrive in Burundi before the end of 2007;
- WFP provided assistance to victims of torrential rains by augmenting food aid. WFP distributed an average of almost 8,000 MTs of food per month from April to June 2007 to the most vulnerable groups. These quantities should mitigate the effects of food shortage until the June harvest. However, WFP estimates that a further \$10 million is required to purchase 11,000 Metric Tons (MTs) of food items to cover the rest of the year. Part of the food will be used to assist returning and expelled Burundians from Tanzania.

#### **3.2 SCENARIOS**

The five emergency profiles initially identified are still valid based on reviews by the Inter-Agency contingency planning team (GoB, United Nations agencies, International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) and humanitarian donors) during the 2007 CAP MYR workshop.

A minor modification has been made to the 'Mass Repatriation' scenario by adjusting the initial planned number of 80,000 returnees to 65,000 (60,000 from Tanzania and 5,000 from other asylum countries). This follows UNHCR's revision of their project for the repatriation and reintegration of Burundian refugees. Recent bilateral talks between Burundi and Tanzania have revealed that some 20,000 expelled persons may return before the end of 2007.

**BURUNDI**

	<b>Scenarios</b>				
	Population Influx	Population Movement within Burundi	Epidemics (cholera, malaria, meningitis)	Natural Disasters / Catastrophes	Mass Repatriation
Trigger	Problems in the aftermath of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) elections	Continuing food insecurity and localised security problems	Structural deficiencies (notably water and sanitation) and interdependence situations and potential arrival of avian influenza	Increasing demographic pressure combined with lack of land and climatic disturbances and interdependence with other situations	Shift from facilitation to promotion in June 2006 and combination of push and pull factors (e.g. expulsions from Tanzania and signing of cease-fire)
Most likely case and/or operational objective	Small-scale influx of a couple of hundred refugees	Limited population movements (less than 10,000) largely due to food shortages	Seasonal localised epidemics with a limited caseload	Limited-scale disasters requiring sporadic assistance, a total of 2,000 households mainly due to heavy rains	About 65,000 returnees over the year and 20,000 expelled Burundians
Worst case and/or operational objective	Assist 30,000 persons immediately (water, shelter, food, health, protection)	Ensure assistance to 140,000 persons initially over a two-month period	Large-scale epidemic  The operational objective depends on the type of epidemic	Emergency assistance to between 200,000 and 500,000 persons	Between 50,000 returnees per week and 300,000 returnees in one month

It should be noted that neither the Government nor humanitarian actors, with their current response capacity, could adequately address gaps in the mass repatriation scenario. This lack of capacity will critically affect the quality of response not only during the immediate phase of returns but also during the initial phase of reintegration with host communities.

### **3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE**

Although Burundi is moving towards peace consolidation and international attention now focuses more on structural development issues, persistent humanitarian needs should not be sidelined in the transitional period. Activities conducted as part of the CHAP shall complement those carried out under the PRSP in order to fill any sectoral gaps.

Health and nutrition remains a priority sector, but is among the least funded so far. Structural problems were particularly highlighted during the May 2007 JAM. Some populations still have problems accessing the free health care services recently introduced by the Government. A number of hospitals and health care centres are reluctant to provide this service, as expenses have yet to be reimbursed by the Government. Recommendations of the JAM focus on the need to advocate for implementation of Government policies on basic social services as well as the provision of free health care during the initial three months upon return. In this context, humanitarian partners need to be aware of the potential for sudden onset emergencies.

Progress has been made towards achieving most strategic priorities in the first half of 2007. Humanitarian action in the education sector has given improved access for children from vulnerable households, in particular returnee and displaced children, to quality primary education. Progress has been accelerated largely because this sector received 100% funding of the initial requirement. However, findings of the JAM revealed that school drop-outs are often linked to financial constraints. Most parents cannot afford school materials for their children. In addition, many schools do not have water supply, and are therefore not entitled to WFP food. These problems explain high absenteeism in many areas of return.

In light of persistent humanitarian aid requirements in Burundi, the three strategic priorities agreed in the 2007 CAP are still valid. They consist of:

- Surveillance of the humanitarian situation and early warning with particular attention to the needs of displaced persons and returnees;
- Rapid response to localised humanitarian emergencies;
- Reduction of the vulnerability resulting from the lack of access to basic services.

### **3.4 SECTORAL RESPONSE PLANS**

#### **3.4.1 Agriculture**

Household vulnerability is most pronounced in the agricultural sector, particularly since 90% of the country's population live in rural areas and depends mainly on agriculture for their livelihoods. The 1% reduction in gross agricultural production in 2006 compared to 2005 continues to leave a big gap between food production and needs, which have continuously increased. Currently, 65% of the total population in Burundi lives below the minimum standard of daily calorie intake (2,100 kcal per person). This means that only about one third of the Burundian population has an acceptable diet.

In addition, prospects of good crop productions for 2007 were jeopardised by exceptionally heavy rains, which destroyed season 2006C crops and drastically reduced season 2007A crop productions. However, season 2007B harvests are expected to exceed those registered in season 2006B, with a significant increase in tubers (mainly sweet potatoes), plantains and cereals productions. In general, global food deficit will persist for the remainder of 2007, particularly affecting structurally vulnerable households and recent returnees.

The food deficit is compounded by high prices of basic food (cassava and maize flour, beans) and seeds (mostly beans). In addition, the CMD (Uganda strain) and diseases affecting banana plantations continue to affect parts of the harvests. Yet, coordinated and sustained emergency agricultural assistance in 2007 should allow humanitarian and development actors to build on the significant, albeit short-lived, household livelihood stability and turn to more structural interventions.

#### **3.4.2 Coordination**

OCHA, in close collaboration with the GoB, has continued to coordinate humanitarian response with United Nations agencies, international and national NGOs, the BINUB and other humanitarian stakeholders. Coordination has focused on supporting early warning systems in the health, nutrition and food security sectors. Specifically, OCHA has facilitated frequent coordination meetings in these sectors as well as other sectors identified in the 2007 CAP. Meetings are held both at national and provincial levels.

In collaboration with its partners, OCHA continues to monitor potential population displacement, including the arrival of returnees and persons expelled from Tanzania. Increased expulsion of Burundians from Tanzania could result in a new humanitarian crisis which needs to be closely monitored. OCHA is currently advocating for increased dialogue between the Governments of Burundi and Tanzania, in order to improve joint planning of the return of a possible 20,000 non legal status migrants.

The supply of information products remains one of OCHA's main objectives and tasks. The information management team is currently updating the 3W (Who does What, Where) database which enables humanitarian partners to identify actors involved in the different sectors. Weekly reports are prepared and disseminated to all stakeholders. The demand for geographical and thematic maps continues to increase. Since January 2007, OCHA has responded to 294 requests for maps including 48 thematic and 246 geographical maps.

As the country continues its transition from conflict to peace and economic recovery, a priority task in 2007 is to strengthen Government capacity. This is a key component of OCHA's exit strategy. OCHA is already collaborating with the National Committee on Aid Coordination (CNCA<sup>6</sup>) with this in mind.

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<sup>6</sup> Comité National de Coordination des Aides.

The latter announced that a development coordination group has been set up to address longer term issues not dealt with elsewhere.

### **3.4.3 Education**

Education projects included in the CAP have focused on emergency teaching programmes for recently repatriated refugees or children who drop-out of school. Both CAP projects received significant funding even exceeding the initial requirements. UNICEF purchased and distributed 200 "school-in-a-box" kits for 4,500 returning children, rehabilitated 200 classrooms and purchased textbooks for 100 schools (approximately 600 classes).

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)'s Teacher Emergency Package (TEP) has so far reached 212 teachers (approximately 12,000 beneficiaries in 388 classes). NRC's project has been slightly adapted and expanded to meet current needs in areas where it is implemented. Since funding has already been granted, no revised project is necessary.

A decision was taken during the Tripartite meeting between the Governments of Burundi, Tanzania and the UNHCR to close secondary schools in refugee camps in Tanzania. This will certainly have an impact at the start of the school year 2007/2008, as many families will choose to return home to Burundi this July/August.

### **3.4.4 Food Aid**

Torrential rains that first hit the country in November 2006, combined with the effects of a prolonged lean season, worsened the already precarious food security situation. Some infrastructure was destroyed, entire villages were flooded and people were displaced. In late December 2006, the GoB officially declared the situation a "national disaster".

Shortly thereafter, in January 2007, the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) undertaken throughout the country by the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP, FAO, OCHA and UNICEF, revealed that rains had in fact destroyed substantial parts of both the November and January harvests.

Despite the initial confusion over the magnitude of the flood crisis, WFP responded quickly. An emergency response plan to supply food to people in selected vulnerable areas affected by the rains and floods was developed. Over 300,000 beneficiaries (monthly average) directly affected by food insecurity received assistance during the first period (January to March). In a second stage, as the lean season persisted (in April and May) WFP reached more than 1,500,000 persons monthly. A good crop harvest is expected in June/July.

In parallel, WFP maintained its core activities initially planned under the new Protracted Regional Relief Operation (PRRO). Some 95,000 malnourished mothers and their children were admitted in 220 therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres spread across the country. WFP also continues to support a variety of food-for-work activities contributing to community sustainability. Moreover, up to 200,000 children are being supported in the primary school feeding activities and WFP continues to assist Congolese refugees in UNHCR-run camps and Burundians expelled or repatriated from Tanzania. On a smaller scale, mother and child health activities and support to people living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) are also part of WFP assistance in Burundi.

Quick and adequate donor response for food aid activities early in the year, combined with a substantial CERF allocation (\$5.8 million) has enabled WFP and its partners to adequately respond to food shortages during the first semester of 2007. However, some \$10 million, equivalent of 11,000 MTs of food, is still needed to cover food and the unchanged CAP requirements until the end of the year. The final caseload of beneficiaries projected in the second semester will be determined by the results of the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) expected to take place in mid June. In addition, it must be noted that an increase in the number of expelled Burundian migrants may have a negative impact on current distribution plans.



**A post-conflict challenge: Filling the food deficit**

Burundi is in the early challenging stages of a post-conflict situation. After 13 years of civil war, combined with extreme poverty, fragile political context (in country and in the region) and recurrent climatic shocks, such as drought, floods and hailstorms, most of the macro-economic and nutritional indicators remain below acceptable levels. This has a serious impact on the population, as 90% is agriculture dependent. In general, food security for the majority of Burundians has not improved since the cessation of hostilities. Average annual food deficits in Burundi range from 300,000 MTs to 400,000 MTs, and food production has stagnated at pre-1993 (outbreak of crisis) levels. With a high population growth rate of nearly 3% per year, per capita production has declined by 24% since 1993. As a result, the average per capita agricultural production now stands at 1,400 Kcal per day. Households purchase between 40 and 50% of their food needs while some households spend up to 70% of their resources on food.



**3.4.5 Health / Nutrition**

Burundi continues to display some of the worst health indicators in the world. Access to basic health services is particularly limited in former conflict provinces, where public health structures were damaged, looted, or destroyed. In addition, essential health staff is either unavailable or under-qualified. Primary health care and mother-child health care are the most critical sectors in terms of access to services. The denial of access to services is directly linked to under-funding in the health sector.

Key Health Indicators*	
Crude Mortality Rate	1.2 -1.9/10,000 per day
Under Five Mortality Rate	190/1,000 per year
Infant Mortality	114 in 1,000 live births
Maternal Mortality	800-1,300 per 100,000 live births (above the regional average)

\*Source: WHO 2006 based on Inter-Agency Evaluation 2005

Priority areas for the sector are defined as follows:

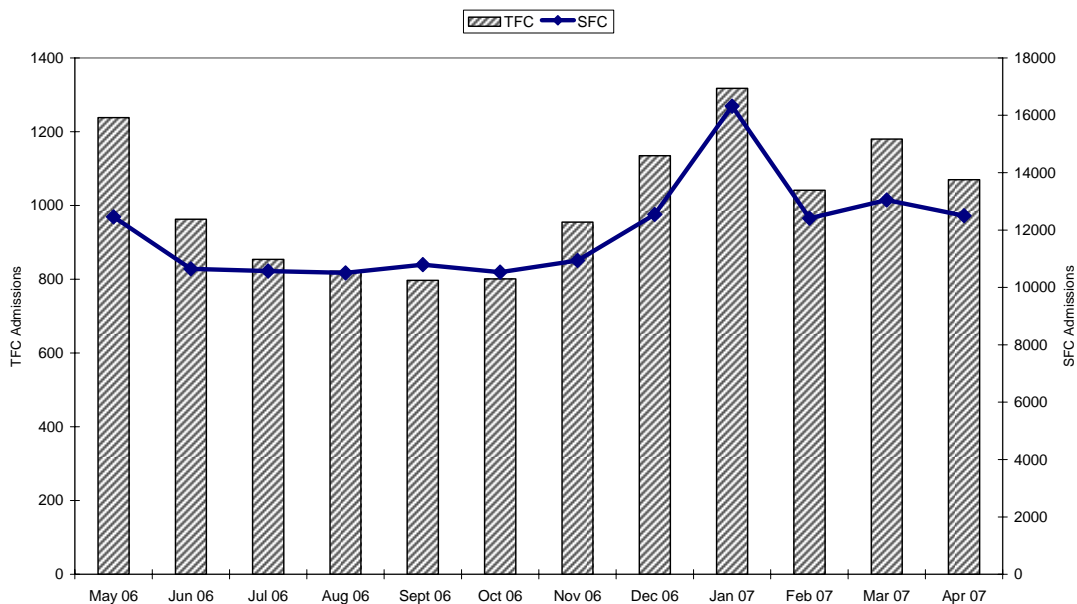
- Improvement of access to basic health services;
- Reinforcement of the early warning system for epidemics response;
- Reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality;
- Strengthening of coordination of actions among partners (at central and peripheral level);
- Improving preparedness and response to new emergencies (avian flu, mental health, assistance to victims of mine actions).

Key strategic priorities include support to the Government in implementing the National Health Development Plan and the 1 May 2006 Presidential decree on free health care for children under five and maternal deliveries. Access to health services for other vulnerable groups (indigents, returnees, IDPs and others affected by the protracted period of crisis in Burundi) remains crucial, but is now gradually integrated into programmes outside CAP (such as the National Sanitary plan 2005-2010). For the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality to happen, the referral system needs to be extended to other provinces. At the moment, this system is only functional in five provinces. Elsewhere, many hospitals lack the personnel and/or equipment to respond to emergencies. Health action must be consolidated through enhanced coordination between humanitarian partners, in order to support the Ministry of Health. Advocacy on resources mobilisation is an important element in this

concerted approach. Regular meningitis, cholera and malaria outbreaks are additional reasons to support a very weak disease surveillance and public health system.

Whilst priority areas in the nutrition sector remain unchanged, a therapeutic care approach at the community level has been introduced to increase coverage of care given to malnourished children. A nutritional surveillance system is equally being set up.

Burundi - Monthly New Admissions - Therapeutic & Supplementary Feeding Centers



### 3.4.6 Mine Action

In line with the priorities for action set by the Burundi Mine Action Coordination Centre (BURMACC), DanChurchAid (DCA) and Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD<sup>7</sup>) have developed national demining capacities and offered rapid response explosive ordnance disposal services. In total, 75% of the countrywide suspected hazardous areas were cleared by April 2007. An estimated 11, 000 square meters of contaminated land has been cleared and 580 explosive devices destroyed since January 2007. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF and other partners continue to provide an integrated programme of capacity development services to the Centre. BURMACC coordinates and implements mine action in support of humanitarian relief efforts, including clearing land needed for agriculture and creating safe passages for returning refugees and internally displaced persons. This helps to pave the way for peace consolidation in Burundi. These efforts are however jeopardised by the lack of funding for mine action. FSD has already suspended its activities and DCA may have to suspend its demining programmes by the end of September if additional funding is not mobilised.

### 3.4.7 Refugees / Returnee Assistance (Multi-sector)

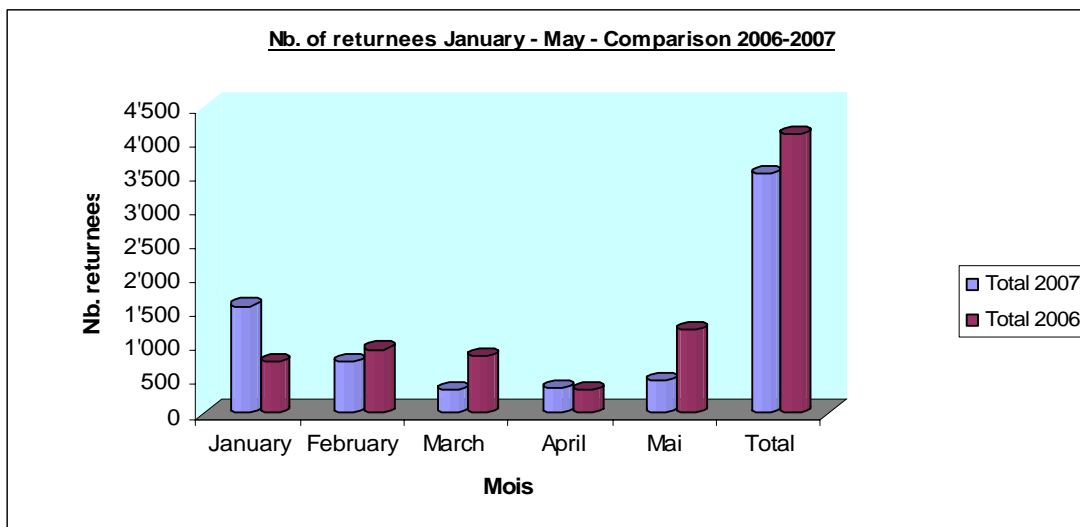
Harsh socio-economic conditions and to a lesser extent, political uncertainties in Burundi are the main reasons for slow repatriation of Burundian refugees. Only 3,500 returned home between 1 January and 25 May 2007. While these figures may seem very low, they are echo the trend in 2006. UNHCR has revised its estimated repatriation figures from 80,000 to 65,000 for 2007. The promotion of repatriation will be increased in the coming months; July and August are traditionally the peak season for repatriation.

Higher needs in this sector are emerging mainly due to the ongoing expulsion of Burundian migrants from Tanzania. More than 2,600 have been expelled this year. The initial CERF allocation (\$300,000) to UNICEF will not cover needs for the remainder of the year, in particular for the expected 20,000

<sup>7</sup> Fondation Suisse de Déminage.

Burundians identified for expulsion in Kigoma district of Tanzania. Responding to this, UNICEF has submitted a €2 million project to the European Commission focusing on the new emergency. Additional support for this category of vulnerable persons is provided by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement through bilateral programmes.

Programmes for the protection and assistance to refugees in Burundi have been slightly revised due to the expected increase in Congolese refugees (from 11,000 to 12,500) as a result of renewed tensions in South Kivu.



#### 3.4.8 Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Overall, the Shelter & NFI CAP sector has received little attention despite renewed needs associated with the increased number of expelled Burundians. UNICEF is the only organisation that stocks NFI in Burundi and its current project has been revised to meet greater needs. Replenishment of NFI stock is critical in preparation for the expected arrival of large numbers of Burundians expelled from Tanzania. Generally, these persons arrive with very little or no personal belongings.

Although housing programmes are vital to ensuring the reintegration of vulnerable families, these programmes are regrettably not adequately funded. UNHCR has reduced its housing programme for returnees in 2007 and other housing programmes are more limited in scope. Thus, the gap is widening and this hampers early reintegration of repatriated refugees.



#### 3.4.9 Protection

Following the signing of the cease fire agreement in September 2006, protection needs declined considerably in areas formerly considered as the FNL movement's stronghold. Indeed, internal displacement as a result of armed confrontation came to a halt, and the human rights situation improved considerably.

However, other forms of violence, abuse and human rights violations were still reported, including: killings, torture, inhuman and degrading treatments, restriction of movement, arbitrary arrests and detentions and most of all sexual violence, particularly rape. Some of these crimes are linked to the incomplete implementation of the signed cease fire agreement, the lack of respect for human rights, the huge amount of weapons in the hands of civilians, land conflicts, food shortages in many

provinces, the unmonitored provisional release of 'political prisoners', and the slow resettlement of demobilised and returning refugees.

Higher needs in this sector have been identified mainly due to the ongoing expulsion of Burundian migrants from Tanzania. To date, more than 2,600 have been expelled. The initial CERF allocation (\$300,000) to UNICEF will not cover needs for the rest of year, in particular for the expected 40,000 Burundians identified for expulsion, approximately 20,000 from Kigoma district of Tanzania. UNICEF has included a new \$4 million project to respond to this new emergency. Additional support for this category of vulnerable persons is being implemented by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement through bilateral programs.

All CAP projects are being implemented in violence prone areas and where allegations of human rights violations and abuses were reported, including areas of resettlement, food aid distribution, prisons and detention centres. The NRC' project on counselling and legal assistance initially received funding, but had to revise its requirements due to increased needs. The additional funding should enable NRC to provide legal assistance for groups such as expelled Burundians from Tanzania. In addition, NRC reinforced the capacities of local human rights networks that monitor human rights violations nationwide, including with the establishment of a new media network of human rights observers. Other protection partners also provided legal support to vulnerable groups including returnees and victims of gender-based violence.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Burundi and its partners continue to address challenges related to human rights through the review of laws, which includes securing better respect for human rights, particularly for vulnerable persons, and sensitisation and training activities.

#### **3.4.10 Water and Sanitation**

The Water and Sanitation emergency response remains focused on water trucking and equipment for temporary health structures such as cholera centres. Overall, needs remain unchanged in this sector but an increase in water trucking may become necessary during the second half of 2007 if more transit sites for expelled Burundians are set up.

International Rescue Committee (IRC) will end its Water and Sanitation Emergency Response programme in June and its current water trucking activities will be taken over by *Solidarités* (with ECHO funding). It should be noted that the current water trucking capacity is limited countrywide and would be rapidly exhausted during a mid or large scale emergency. Several key actors operate outside the CAP, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (rehabilitation and new adductions) and German and Belgian Technical Cooperations.

Water programmes should gradually be transferred from humanitarian to development assistance, particularly rehabilitation or construction of water adductions and the expansion of current water systems in urban or sub-urban areas. In Burundi, few health centres or schools have access to potable water, which makes it essential for long term development projects to address this shortcoming.

## 4. FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Initial requirements for the Burundi 2007 CAP amounted to \$131,648,122. As of 21 June, an amount of \$86,157,089 (slightly more than 60%) was recorded as contributions and commitments in the FTS. With revised requirement amounting to \$139,338,473, the outstanding requirements to date are **\$53,181,384**. Compared to the 2006 MYR, the overall funding coverage is much better (25% in June 2006). However, it should be recalled that 2007 is the first year in which WFP food aid is counted in the country CAP. This sector represents 44% of total requirements. Under-funded sectors, on the other hand, include Health (54%), Mine Action (48%) and Shelter & Non-Food Items (41%). Overall, donors have focused their support on short-term, life-saving programmes such as food aid, agriculture and nutrition. The lack of sufficient support to reintegration programmes, in particular housing and emergency health, poses a real challenge to mitigating structural vulnerabilities in the short term.

Unlike last year, few projects have been revised. Seven were removed from the CAP (either because of duplication with non-CAP programs or lack of relevance), seven were revised due to changed needs and two new projects were added to assist expelled Burundians from Tanzania.

### *Funding reported as outside of the appeal*

Increased efforts during the MYR process to include NGOs into the framework of the CAP have resulted in some funded projects originally not counted in the CAP now being counted, with requirements equal to reported funds received. (The purpose is to make the CAP a more comprehensive barometer of funding for the emergency.) Consequently revised requirements increased by \$8.1 million, matched by an equal increase in total funding, leaving the total outstanding requirements unchanged. The remaining few funded projects outside of the CAP (for which agreement to count them in the CAP could not be secured in time for this MYR) have a total reported funding of \$2.8 million.

Burundi CAP 2007 includes national NGOs active in key emergency areas. Compared to 2006, a focus on clearly short-term emergency projects has reduced the number of national NGOs. However none of the four projects submitted by national NGOs received funding despite an emphasis placed by humanitarian partners on supporting national capacities.

Burundi was the second largest recipient worldwide of CERF allocation, with \$8.5 million granted in February 2007. It contributed to the success of three under-funded agriculture and food aid CAP projects and one new emergency project.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The MYR of the CAP 2007 has enabled the humanitarian community in Burundi to refocus on priority issues. It has provided clarity on resource allocations and highlighted those sectors that require more funding. Despite a welcome improvement in the humanitarian situation in Burundi, it still remains fragile and susceptible to sudden deterioration.

Whilst the current harvest outlook is good, unpredictable weather could rapidly change the situation on the ground. Given its structural food deficit, Burundi is immediately affected by any reduction of its food production. Also, there is continuing cause for concern about the possibly large and sudden influx of refugees from Tanzania, couple with expulsions of non legal status Burundians. These population movements are expected to materialise before the end of the year. If the Tanzanian Government carries out its decision to repatriate the refugees on its territory by the end of December, it will require rapid logistical mobilisation and considerable funds. The hope is that current talks between the two governments will result in a more orderly management of this sensitive issue.

At the present time, it is not anticipated that a CAP will be required in Burundi for 2008. However, further requests for assistance from the CERF may be forwarded, depending on operational developments as discussed above.

**BURUNDI**

**LIST OF APPEAL PROJECTS AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUS**

**Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2007**  
List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each  
as of 21 June 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 8

THEMATIC AREA Project Code	Channel	Activity	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	Project Implementation Status & Remarks	Reason for Revision
Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>										
BDI-07/A01	ACF	Food Economy Support to Vulnerable Households in Ruyigi, Ngozi, Kayanza and Bubanza	963,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Project removed	No funding
BDI-07/A02	ACF	Cash for Work in the provinces of Kayanza and Ngozi	280,000	280,000	-	0%	280,000	-	Project not started	No funding
BDI-07/A03	ADG	Sécurisation des terres riveraines des eaux contre la sécheresse dans la région aride du Bugesera et diversification des opportunités économiques.	200,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Project removed	No funding
BDI-07/A04	CRS	Seed & Livelihood Fairs	2,250,000	2,250,000	1,195,355	53%	1,054,645	-		
BDI-07/A05	CRS	Cash for Work	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,195,355	80%	304,645	-		
BDI-07/A06	FAO	Agriculture support to vulnerable populations with limited land access (small livestock and vegetable seeds)	770,000	770,000	591,191	77%	178,809	-		
BDI-07/A07	FAO	Emergency Agricultural Assistance to most vulnerable and disaster affected populations and to specific chronically vulnerable groups	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,453,842	101%	(53,842)	-	Project ongoing	
BDI-07/A08	FAO	Rehabilitation of areas with high agricultural production potential for populations recently reinstalled	1,265,000	1,265,000	1,182,382	93%	82,618	-		
BDI-07/A09	FAO	Agricultural and Food Security Early Warning and Control System (SAP-SSA) and Coordination	880,000	880,000	792,736	90%	87,264	-		
BDI-07/A10	FAO	Rehabilitation of traditional production and trade mechanisms for seeds and high-yield plants through the strengthening of associations of producers	2,090,000	2,090,000	1,858,210	89%	231,790	-		
BDI-07/A11	GVC	Emergency Agricultural Support to vulnerable persons in Kirundo	110,600	110,600	-	0%	110,600	-	Project not started	No funding
BDI-07/A12	Solidarités	Food security in Muramvya and Cankuzo	246,420	246,420	-	0%	246,420	-	Project not started	No funding
BDI-07/A13	CARITAS	Cash for work	-	409,836	409,836	100%	-	-		Project already funded, counted retroactively in CAP
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>14,955,020</b>	<b>14,201,856</b>	<b>11,678,907</b>	<b>82 %</b>	<b>2,522,949</b>	-		

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## BURUNDI

**Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2007**  
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THEMATIC AREA Project Code	Channel	Activity	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	Project Implementation Status & Remarks	Reason for Revision
Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>										
BDI-07/CSS01	OCHA	Coordination of Humanitarian Activities	1,208,171	1,208,171	800,267	66%	407,904	-	Project ongoing	
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>1,208,171</b>	<b>1,208,171</b>	<b>800,267</b>	<b>66 %</b>	<b>407,904</b>	-		
<b>EDUCATION</b>										
BDI-07/E01	NRC	Teacher's Emergency Package (TEP)	885,000	885,000	885,000	100%	-	-	Project ongoing	
BDI-07/E02	UNICEF	Special Emergency Assistance to Basic Education for returning refugees and IDPs	262,150	262,150	450,244	172%	(188,094)	-	Project ongoing	
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>			<b>1,147,150</b>	<b>1,147,150</b>	<b>1,335,244</b>	<b>116 %</b>	<b>(188,094)</b>	-		
<b>FOOD</b>										
BDI-07/F01	WFP	Support to the stabilization and recovery of Burundi: Protect and create livelihoods while improving the nutritional status of the most vulnerable (PRRO – 10528.0)	59,947,436	58,109,720	37,978,391	65%	20,131,329	-	Project ongoing	
<b>Subtotal for FOOD</b>			<b>59,947,436</b>	<b>58,109,720</b>	<b>37,978,391</b>	<b>65 %</b>	<b>20,131,329</b>	-		

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**BURUNDI**

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>HEALTH</b>										
BDI-07/H01	ACF	Nutrition for mothers and infants affected by HIV/AIDS	300,000	300,000	240,000	80%	60,000	-		
BDI-07/H02	ACF	Integrated Programme for the Prevention and the Fight against Malnutrition	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,332,404	95%	67,596	-	Project ongoing	
BDI-07/H03	ARS	Emergency psycho-social support in Bujumbura Mairie and Muramya provinces	197,874	-	-	0%	-	-	Project removed	No funding
BDI-07/H04	GVC	Reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality in Bujumbura Rural	380,000	380,000	380,000	100%	-	-		
BDI-07/H05	IMC	Nutrition support to HIV-AIDS patients in Kirundo province	522,000	266,261	266,261	100%	-	-	Project revised	
BDI-07/H06	IMC	Support of Kirundo and Rutana provincial health authorities' emergency care and referral services.	417,000	417,000	-	0%	417,000	-	Project not started	No funding
BDI-07/H07	UNICEF	Psychosocial support for Vulnerable children	374,500	374,500	390,838	104%	(16,338)	-		
BDI-07/H08	WHO	Decentralized support to MOH / Coordination in the Health Sector in Burundi	335,445	-	-	0%	-	-	Project removed	Duplication with non-CAP project
BDI-07/H09	WHO	Assistance to war and landmine victims	216,568	216,568	-	0%	216,568	-	Project not started	No funding
BDI-07/H10A	UNICEF	Enhancing the management of complications, especially maternal and neonatal emergencies through an operational referral system.	2,441,606	2,441,606	-	0%	2,441,606	-	Project partly started	
BDI-07/H10B	WHO	Enhancing the management of complications, especially maternal and neonatal emergencies through an operational referral system.	870,462	870,462	-	0%	870,462	-	Project partly started	
BDI-07/H10C	UNFPA	Enhancing the management of complications, especially maternal and neonatal emergencies through an operational referral system.	583,150	583,150	213,367	37%	369,783	213,367		
BDI-07/H11A	WHO	Implementing IMCI (Integrated Management of Childhood Illness) strategy in Repatriation Provinces (Bururi, Cankuzo, Makamba, Muyinga, Rutana and Ruyigi).	1,118,150	1,118,150	-	0%	1,118,150	-		
BDI-07/H11B	UNICEF	Implementing IMCI (Integrated Management of Childhood Illness) strategy in Repatriation Provinces (Bururi, Cankuzo, Makamba, Muyinga, Rutana and Ruyigi).	706,200	706,200	489,604	69%	216,596	-		

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## BURUNDI

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THEMATIC AREA Project Code	Channel	Activity	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	Project Implementation Status & Remarks	Reason for Revision
Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>HEALTH (Continued)</b>										
BDI-07/H12A	WHO	Epidemic Response and Strengthening an Early Warning System for epidemic diseases control, Emergency preparedness	876,865	876,865	-	0%	876,865	-	Project not started	No funding
BDI-07/H12B	UNICEF	Epidemic Response and Strengthening an Early Warning System for epidemic diseases control, Emergency preparedness	841,100	841,100	-	0%	841,100	-	Project not started	No funding
BDI-07/H13A	WHO	Access to Health Services to vulnerable persons	670,890	670,890	672,043	100%	(1,153)	100,000		
BDI-07/H13B	UNICEF	Access to Health Services to vulnerable persons	823,900	-	-	0%	-	-	UNICEF withdrawn from joint project	
BDI-07/H13C	UNFPA	Access to Health Services to vulnerable persons	802,500	802,500	-	0%	802,500	-		
BDI-07/H14	UNICEF	Malnutrition management	1,042,180	1,042,180	1,571,430	151%	(529,250)	-		
BDI-07/H15	GVC	Health programmes for vulnerable populations in Bujumbura rural	-	576,899	576,899	100%	-	-		Project already funded, counted retroactively in CAP
BDI-07/H16	GVC	Nutrition support to CNT and CNS in Bujumbura rural	-	710,383	710,383	100%	-	-		Project already funded, counted retroactively in CAP
BDI-07/H17	CORDAID	Health programmes for vulnerable populations in Bururi and Makamba	-	956,284	956,284	100%	-	-		Project already funded, counted retroactively in CAP
BDI-07/H18	HealthNet TPO	Psychosocial care for war victims	-	1,307,699	1,307,699	100%	-	-		Project already funded, counted retroactively in CAP
BDI-07/H19	Maison Shalom Ruyigi	Nutrition	-	145,246	145,246	100%	-	-		Project already funded, counted retroactively in CAP
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>			<b>14,920,390</b>	<b>17,003,943</b>	<b>9,252,458</b>	<b>54 %</b>	<b>7,751,485</b>	<b>313,367</b>		

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>MINE ACTION</b>										
BDI-07/MA01	Danchurchaid	Humanitarian Mine Action Burundi	1,749,500	1,749,500	876,000	50%	873,500	-		
BDI-07/MA02	HI B	Monitoring Victim Assistance and Mine Risk Education programmes	457,000	457,000	145,000	32%	312,000	-		
BDI-07/MA03	FSD	National Mine Action Rapid Response Capacity (Community liaison/threat awareness; Area Reduction; and Landmine/ERW Clearance)	1,995,980	652,880	300,000	46%	352,880	-	Project suspended	Lack of funding
BDI-07/MA04	UNICEF	Community-Based Mine Risk Education and Advocacy	240,800	-	-	0%	-	-	Project removed	No funding
BDI-07/MA05	UNDP	Support to the Burundi National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme	688,040	562,288	322,288	57%	240,000	-	Project ongoing	Slight adjustment to costs
<b>Subtotal for MINE ACTION</b>			<b>5,131,320</b>	<b>3,421,668</b>	<b>1,643,288</b>	<b>48 %</b>	<b>1,778,380</b>	-		

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>										
BDI-07/MS01	APADE	Assistance to the reinstallation of repatriates and displaced Burundians	349,036	478,927	-	0%	478,927	-	Project not started	Higher needs / No funding
BDI-07/MS02	HCB	Emergency assistance to returning orphans	276,458	276,458	-	0%	276,458	-	Project not started	No funding
BDI-07/MS03	NRC	Protection and assistance for refugees in Burundi	370,000	567,999	-	0%	567,999	-	Project ongoing	Higher needs
BDI-07/MS05	UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees in Burundi	3,568,013	3,568,013	2,649,007	74%	919,006	-		Increase in benef. 11,000 to 12,500
BDI-07/MS06	UNHCR	Repatriation and Reintegration of Burundian Refugees	20,224,394	20,224,394	9,921,974	49%	10,302,420	-		Decrease in benef. 80,000 to 65,000. Budget not adjusted for absorption unforeseen shelter cost.
BDI-07/MS07	UNICEF	Protection and assistance to Burundian expelled from Tanzania	-	4,865,764	300,000	6%	4,565,764	-		Funding sufficient only until end August
BDI-07/MS08	Danchurchaid	Support to reintegration of returning refugees in Burundi	-	705,517	705,517	100%	-	-		Project already funded, counted retroactively in CAP
BDI-07/MS09	GAA	Food security and peacebuilding in North Burundi, Province Kirundo	-	2,876,344	2,876,344	100%	-	-		Project already funded, counted retroactively in CAP
BDI-07/MS10	PMU-I	Health and medical, food and household items support to influx of refugees from Tanzania to Burundi	-	139,306	139,306	100%	-	-		Project already funded, counted retroactively in CAP
BDI-07/UNHCR	UNHCR	Awaiting allocation to specific projects	-	-	-	0%	-	-		
<b>Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR</b>			<b>24,787,901</b>	<b>33,702,722</b>	<b>16,592,148</b>	<b>49 %</b>	<b>17,110,574</b>	<b>-</b>		

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>										
BDI-07/P/HR/RL01	NRC	Counselling and Legal Assistance for IDPs and Returning Refugees	300,000	1,078,125	400,000	37%	678,125	-	Project extended	
BDI-07/P/HR/RL02	OHCHR	Awareness raising on the respect for human life	507,592	507,592	101,160	20%	406,432	-		
BDI-07/P/HR/RL03	OHCHR	Monitoring of the human rights situation in the areas of return and resettlement of war-affected populations	503,361	503,361	74,400	15%	428,961	-		
BDI-07/P/HR/RL04	OHCHR	Support to the local human rights networks for a better protection of the war affected	1,421,937	1,421,937	423,790	30%	998,147	-		
BDI-07/P/HR/RL05	NRC	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance for expelled Burundians from Tanzania	-	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-	New project	
BDI-07/P/HR/RL06	CR Allemande	Protection	-	273,224	273,224	100%	-	-		Project already funded, counted retroactively in CAP
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>2,732,890</b>	<b>3,984,239</b>	<b>1,272,574</b>	<b>32 %</b>	<b>2,711,665</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>										
BDI-07/UNICEF	UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/projects	-	-	1,793,277	0%	(1,793,277)	-		
<b>Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,793,277</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>(1,793,277)</b>	<b>-</b>		

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>										
BDI-07/S/NF01	CORD	House and latrine construction and agricultural inputs for returnees and vulnerable in Giharo commune (Rutana province)	467,964	467,964	-	0%	467,964	-	Project not started	No funding
BDI-07/S/NF02	CISV	Reinsertion of conflict affected populations in the provinces of Ngozi and Muyinga	210,000	210,000	-	0%	210,000	-	Project not started	No funding
BDI-07/S/NF03	CISV	Reinsertion of vulnerable returnee families in Karuzi	430,000	430,000	340,710	79%	89,290	-	Project not started	
BDI-07/S/NF04	COPEP	Reintegration support to vulnerable returnee populations in Bururi and Ruyigi province	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-	Project not started	No funding
BDI-07/S/NF05	NRC	Family Shelter Provision	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,438,854	85%	261,146	-		
BDI-07/S/NF06 (previously BDI-07/MS04)	UNICEF	Emergency relief and response	643,324	1,004,484	-	0%	1,004,484	-		Higher needs / No funding
<b>Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			<b>3,951,288</b>	<b>4,312,448</b>	<b>1,779,564</b>	<b>41 %</b>	<b>2,532,884</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>										
BDI-07/WS01	ACF	Improvement of access to potable water for the most vulnerable households in Ruyigi	375,000	375,000	409,836	109%	(34,836)	-	Project ongoing	
BDI-07/WS02	IRC	Water and Sanitation Emergency Response (national/all provinces)	620,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Project removed	Duplication with MS04
BDI-07/WS03	Solidarités	Water and sanitation in Bujumbura rural, Bururi, Muramvya, Gitega, Cibitoke, Ruyigi and Mwaro and all over Burundi for the emergency response	1,002,486	1,002,486	1,407,104	140%	(404,618)	-	Project ongoing	
BDI-07/WS04	UNICEF	Water supply in emergencies	869,070	869,070	214,031	25%	655,039	-		
<b>Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>2,866,556</b>	<b>2,246,556</b>	<b>2,030,971</b>	<b>90 %</b>	<b>215,585</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>131,648,122</b>	<b>139,338,473</b>	<b>86,157,089</b>	<b>62 %</b>	<b>53,181,384</b>	<b>313,367</b>		

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledges" 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.

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## NEW AND REVISED PROJECTS

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION POUR LA PAIX ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT (APADE)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Assistance towards the sustainable reintegration of returnees and displaced persons
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-07/MS01 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Reintegration
<b>Objective</b>	Provide appropriate living and hygiene conditions to returnees, displaced persons and other vulnerable groups through the construction of 1,000 houses
<b>Specific Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the construction of 1,000 houses for war-affected families;</li> <li>• Improve on hygiene conditions through the construction of latrines;</li> <li>• Support peaceful coexistence.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 1,000 households Children: 5,000                      Women: 1,000 Other vulnerable groups: 1,250 Area of action: Communes of Burambi, Buyengero and Rumonge in the province of Bururi
<b>Project Duration</b>	Six months
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$565,134
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$478,927</b>

**Summary**

Over the last two years, a decrease in the repatriation caseload was noted: 44,915 Burundians were registered in 2006 and 68,108 in 2005 against 90,237 in 2004. Since the beginning of the UNHCR facilitated repatriation in 2002 until April 2007, a total of 341,911 Burundians have returned to their country of origin. However, their reintegration remains very difficult since they have insufficient income to enable them build solid shelter.

In addition to its activities undertaken over the course of 2005 to 2006 in the commune of Rumonge, APADE plans to construct 1,000 houses for returnees and other vulnerable families from the communes of Burambi, Buyengero and Rumonge where no reintegration activities have been undertaken considering that these communes were under security phase IV until 2005.

Whilst the proposed activities have not yet been funded, it should be noted that APADE is implementing the same activities in Giharo commune in the province of Rutana, with financial support from the UNDP reintegration project (UNDP/Support Programme for Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Victims of Disaster and Fight against Poverty [PRRLSP<sup>8</sup>]).

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff cost	23,448
Operational costs	463,234
Administrative cost	78,452
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>565,134</b>
Available resources	86,207
<b>Total</b>	<b>478,927</b>

<sup>8</sup> Programme de Réintégration, Réhabilitation des Sinistrés et de Lutte contre la Pauvreté.

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Protection and assistance for refugees in Burundi
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-07/MS03 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Multi-Sector
<b>Objective</b>	To ensure assistance to refugees and protection of their rights through the provision of services and the coordination of partners operating in the camps
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total:12,500 Congolese refugees in camps (2,500 in Gihinga and 10,000 in Gasorwe camps)
<b>Partners</b>	UNHCR, Ministry of the Interior and Public Safety (MISP), organisation operating in the camps, camp committees
<b>Project Duration</b>	January-December 2007
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$567,999</b>

**Summary**

The objective of NRC camp management programme is to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees. NRC will ensure the general management of the Gihinga and Gasorwe camps including coordination of activities among partners, service provision, relations with authorities and host communities. NRC will also give training to all the partners operating in the camp with tools jointly developed with UNHCR. These tools include the "Camp Management Toolkit" and training modules.

**Main Activities**

In 2007, NRC plans to implement the following activities in Gihinga and Gasorwe refugee camps:

- Camp Management coordination of partners, information sharing, advocacy in each camp to ensure consistency in the assistance provided and compliance with international standards;
- Shelter;
- Water Supply;
- Food, NFIs and firewood distribution;
- Transport and warehousing of food and NFI;
- Education;
- Training of partners.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	206,970
Implementing costs or Operating costs	333,981
Administrative costs	27,048
<b>Total</b>	<b>567,999</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATION CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency relief and response
<b>Project Code:</b>	BDI-07/S/NF06 (previously BDI-07/MS04-Revised )
<b>Sector:</b>	Shelter and NFI
<b>Objective:</b>	Satisfy the life saving needs in non-food items for children and women affected by natural hazards, refugees, expelled people, repatriated people (child headed household, wise) and other extreme vulnerable people; Satisfy the minimum community needs in infrastructure (health centre, cholera treatment centre,...)
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	TOTAL : 25,000 Children : 10,000 / Women : 7,000 Other vulnerable people : 8,000
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	International and local NGOs geographically positioned in the affected areas (SOLIDARITES, IRC, Norwegian Committee for Refugees,) and with the support of local authorities of the affected areas and "Protection Civile".
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2007 to December 2007
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$1,004,484</b>

**Summary**

In this transition period, the emergency response has to be transferred to the local actors: NGOs and authorities. UNICEF will be part of this reinforcement program through: Maintaining the replenishment of sufficient contingency stock items for 25,000 people specifically for 20,000 expelled people; Increasing emergency and preparedness response training; Working closely with local actors before, during and after emergencies. From the two zonal offices in Makamba and Ruyigi, UNICEF will realise rapid need assessment, have a better knowledge of the beneficiaries, more adequate response linked to its proximity, in coordination with UN agencies in the field. Moreover, UNICEF will focus on the reinforcement of the capacity of local NGOS, authorities and of their emergency preparedness response capacity through provincial contingency planning.

**Main Activities**

1. Non Food item storage and distribution;
2. Evaluation and monitoring in emergencies with implementing partners;
3. Supply in building material for community centres;
4. Emergency preparedness and response training (contingency plan, simulation exercise,...).

**Expected Outcome**

- In order to effectively meet UNICEF's Core corporate Commitments, this project aims to target:
- Children and women in emergency situations by providing either direct life saving non-food items and to provide minimum infrastructure for implementing community services (temporary health centre, temporary water centre, temporary nutritional centre,...);
- Local partners by reinforcing their emergency response capacity.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Items	352,850
Distribution cost	180,000
Local Capacity building/emergency preparedness and response training	52,000
Administrative and operational cost	137,200
Project Staff	156,720
Advocacy and communication	20,000
Monitoring and evaluation	40,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>938,770</b>
Indirect programme support cost	65,714
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,004,484</b>



**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATION CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protection and assistance to Burundian people expelled from Tanzania
<b>Project Code:</b>	BDI-07/MS07 ( <i>New</i> )
<b>Sector:</b>	Emergency Response
<b>Objective:</b>	Facilitate the reintegration of Burundian expelled from Tanzania
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	40,000 Burundian expelled from Tanzania (50% are children)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender, PARESI, Red Cross, and International and local NGOs geographically positioned in the affected areas IRC, SOLIDARITES, NRC, TPO, IMC
<b>Project Duration:</b>	July 2007 to December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$4,865,764
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$4,565,764</b>

**Summary**

From May 2006, expulsion of Burundians from Tanzania increased gradually; 8,611 persons have been already registered as expelled Burundian at the border as at the end of May 2007. During this period, families and groups of individuals were repatriated to the border at Kobero (in the province of Muyinga). Other people also arrived via Mishiha (Cankuzo Province). Border crossings at Gisuru (Ruyigi) and Mabanda (Makamba) did not register cases of expulsions until now, despite announcements of expulsions by the Tanzanian authorities of Kibondo and Kigoma of 'illegal immigrants'. A census was conducted in Tanzania and the number of illegal Burundian immigrants was put at about 40,000 persons in Kagera and Kigoma Regions. On the average, 150 to 200 people are expelled from Tanzania per week and registered by the Burundi authorities through the PARESI, a project that supports the reinsertion of disaster victims.

Most of the time, they are expelled without their belongings. After registration, they spend two or three nights in a transit centre before being transported to their areas of origin. Most of the protection issues are the family separations, expulsion without notice, and expulsion without documentation.

**Main Activities**

UNICEF and its partners have already drawn up an action plan for providing assistance to 40,000 people coming through 4 entry points. This assistance consists of:

1. Registration and transportation to their areas of origin through PARESI;
2. Transit centre management by the Burundian Red Cross ;
3. Distribution of a package of domestic items from UNICEF and a three-month food ration from WFP);
4. Protection services (listening point in transit camps and legal assistance from Norwegian Refugee Council);
5. Health and mental health services in transit centres.

In order to improve living conditions in areas of return, UNICEF in collaboration with other UN agencies, local and international NGOs and the Burundian Government will focus on house construction in areas of return for the most vulnerable people, the support for the health care system (health kit distribution) and for education (school construction, professional training).

**Expected Outcome**

Some 40,000 people will be assisted and reintegrated in Burundi.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Emergency assistance	1,242,263
Activities to support the reintegration of Burundian expelled people	3,132,920
Administrative and operational cost	172,260
Indirect programme support cost (7%)	318,321
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4,865,764</b>
Available resources (CERF)	300,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,565,764</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Counselling and Legal Assistance for IDPs and Returning Refugees
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-07/P/HR/RL01 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Protection/Human Rights/ Rule of Law
<b>Objective</b>	To promote and protect the basic rights of returnees, IDPs and refugees and to facilitate their voluntary return or reinstallation as a durable solution
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Returnees, expelled, IDPs and host communities in areas of activity (18,500 households monitored; 3,500 cases received in Counselling centres); 3,000 persons trained
<b>Partners</b>	Local authorities, legal service providers
<b>Project Duration</b>	January-December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$1,078,125
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$678,125</b>

**Summary**

The NRC ICLA Programme (Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance) is currently ongoing in the provinces of Makamba, Rutana, Muyinga and Bujumbura Rural and there are plans to continue its activities in these provinces, which have been largely affected by armed conflict and are currently facing substantial refugee returns. The ICLA programme aims to encourage resettlement or return as a durable solution through mediation and peaceful conflict resolution, information and awareness raising on the fundamental rights of returnees and of displaced persons. The programme also aims at strengthening local capacity on human rights issues and at guiding its beneficiaries towards partner organisations capable of providing more specialised assistance. Main programme activities are:

**ICLA Counselling Centres**

- Installation of fixed and mobile “private listening points” on main problematic issues for returnees and IDPs (land conflicts, identity documents, family-law related issues, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV));
- Encouraging durable solutions for return of refugees, IDPs and expelled through reconciliation mechanisms and direct individual legal assistance as appropriate;
- Training and sensitisation on property rights, refugee and IDP rights, family law and peaceful conflict resolution.

**Monitoring**

- Regular monitoring and reporting on the humanitarian situation of IDPs and returnees;
- Increasing the general awareness of refugee and IDP rights;
- Development and implementation of an advocacy strategy towards the respect of refugee and IDP rights.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	<i>Integral part of implementing costs</i>
Implementing costs or Operating costs	1,003,750
Administrative costs	74,375
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,078,125</b>
Minus available resources	400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>678,125</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance for expelled Burundians from Tanzania
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-07/P/HR/RL05 ( <i>New</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Protection/Human Rights/ Rule of Law
<b>Objective</b>	To promote and protect the basic rights of returnees, IDPs and refugees and to facilitate their voluntary return or reinstallation as a durable solution
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	40,000 expelled Burundians in four transit sites
<b>Partners</b>	Local authorities, Croix Rouge du Burundi, PARESI
<b>Project Duration</b>	August 2007-July 2008
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>

**Summary**

The NRC ICLA-Protection Programme is currently active in Makamba, Rutana, Muyinga and Bujumbura Rural, providing counselling services in fixed listening points as well as monitoring reports, based on field surveys. ICLA intends to extend its activities to the four planned transit sites for expelled Burundians from Tanzania, and set up a permanent counselling centre within each of the transit sites, with a daily presence of two ICLA trainers. The programme aims to safeguard the fundamental rights of the expelled and to provide information, counselling and awareness raising on administrative and legal issues, prior to the return to their home communities. The programme also aims at strengthening local capacity on human rights issues and at guiding its beneficiaries towards partner organisations capable of providing more specialised assistance. Main programme activities are:

**ICLA Counselling Centres**

- Installation of a fixed “private listening point” in each of the four transit sites for expelled Burundians (Kinazi, Munzenze, Gisuru, Mabanda);
- Gathering information on human rights violations during the expulsion, and on protection-related issues during their stay in the transit site, as well as collecting basic data to provide useful advocacy input;
- Providing information, counselling and legal assistance on administrative and legal problems (nationality, identity documents, access to services) to the expelled, prior to the transfer to their communities. Referral to partner organisations, where appropriate;
- Human rights training to other partners on the transit site;
- Advocacy for full respect of the human rights and for durable solutions for the expelled, comprising full integration in existing vulnerability schemes.

Regular **monitoring** and **reporting** on the humanitarian situation of expelled Burundians will be provided for through ICLA’s regular programme.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	<i>Integral part of implementing costs</i>
Implementing costs or Operating costs	185,000
Administrative costs	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>SWISS FOUNDATION FOR MINE ACTION (FSD)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	National Mine Action Rapid Response Capacity (Area Reduction and Landmine/ Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Clearance)
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-07/MA03 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Mine Action
<b>Objectives</b>	Engage in rapid mine clearance to improve access and facilitate the return and resettlement of refugees and IDPs; support and build national capacity for managing and conducting mine clearance operations.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	GoB, returnees, IDP and populations living in contaminated areas
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MISP, national authorities, BURMACC, UNDP, UNICEF
<b>Project Duration</b>	August 2007 – April 2008
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$652,880</b>

**Objectives**

By conducting rapid mine and ERW clearance operations, in the province of Bubanza, the FSD under BURMACC coordination, will be able to clear the remaining suspected hazardous areas. This project will also:

- Contribute to a sustainable improvement of living conditions for targeted, rural, mine affected populations;
- Reduce the risk posed by landmines and explosive devices to the population and the humanitarian workers;
- Contribute towards the strengthening and expansion of a national mine clearance and ordnance disposal capacity and assist in the initiative to declare Burundi free from the effects of mine and ERW in 2008.

**Activities**

Resumption of clearance operations by initially deploying a single mine clearance team in the remainder of 2007, building to add a second mine clearance team from January 2008 in order to conduct Mine and Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO) clearance of tasked suspected hazardous areas (SHA); technical survey of SHA; Battle Area Clearance of ERW and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) spot tasks in the province of Bubanza in accordance with national standards and the priorities determined by the BURMACC. The FSD will deploy a small management and administrative support element in Bujumbura and initially deploy one mine clearance team in 2007; from January 2008 a second team will be established and deployed. Technical supervision will be provided by a FSD international Mine Clearance Supervisor and internal Quality Assurance by the FSD Project Leader. Each mine clearance team is composed of one national Team Leader, six Deminers, one Paramedic and two Driver/Radio Operators. The project will mobilise in August 2007, conduct technical training in September 2007 and commence operations by no later than 1 October 2007.

**Expected Outcomes**

- Complete clearance of the remaining suspected hazardous area (approximately 15m2 per deminer per working day);
- Increased response to specific demining activities and ordnance disposal requests;
- Land made safe for return/resettlement of returnees and IDPs, and increased access to farmland and grazing areas;
- Reconstruction and relief efforts accelerated by improving living conditions in affected areas;
- Landmine/ERW accidents reduced.

Contribution to the complete clearance of remaining contaminated areas in Burundi and to allow the Government to declare Burundi free from the impact of mines and ERW in 2008.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
International and National Staff + Insurance costs	230,708
Capital Costs (mine clearance equipment, communications and vehicles)	89,650
Operational Costs (includes maintenance, training, fieldwork, travel allowance and monitoring)	289,810
Overhead	42,712
<b>Total</b>	<b>652,880</b>

## ANNEX I.

## ADDITIONAL FUNDING TABLES

**Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2007**  
 Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal) (carry over not included)  
 as of 21 June 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

DONOR	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
European Commission (ECHO)	23,763,352	27.6 %	-
United States	13,159,895	15.3 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	8,500,000	9.9 %	-
Netherlands	4,703,699	5.5 %	-
Belgium	4,486,828	5.2 %	-
Japan	4,177,042	4.8 %	213,367
Canada	4,165,155	4.8 %	-
Germany	3,543,010	4.1 %	-
Sweden	3,445,660	4.0 %	-
Ireland	2,705,979	3.1 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	2,242,019	2.6 %	-
Private (Individuals & organisations)	2,002,199	2.3 %	-
Norway	1,992,229	2.3 %	-
United Kingdom	1,799,035	2.1 %	-
Denmark	1,688,511	2.0 %	-
Switzerland	1,426,733	1.7 %	-
Finland	1,338,710	1.6 %	-
France	662,252	0.8 %	-
Luxembourg	354,781	0.4 %	-
Korea, Republic of	0	0.0 %	100,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>86,157,089</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>313,367</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

**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 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

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**Table V: Burundi 2007**  
 Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other\*)(carry over not included)  
 as of 21 June 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

DONOR	Funding US\$	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
European Commission (ECHO)	25,757,887	28.9 %	-
United States	13,226,738	14.9 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	8,500,000	9.6 %	-
Netherlands	4,703,699	5.3 %	-
Belgium	4,486,828	5.0 %	-
Japan	4,177,042	4.7 %	213,367
Canada	4,165,155	4.7 %	-
Germany	3,636,964	4.1 %	-
Sweden	3,445,660	3.9 %	1,817,814
Ireland	3,115,815	3.5 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	2,242,019	2.5 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	2,002,199	2.3 %	-
Norway	1,992,229	2.2 %	-
United Kingdom	1,799,035	2.0 %	-
Denmark	1,688,511	1.9 %	-
Switzerland	1,679,834	1.9 %	-
Finland	1,338,710	1.5 %	-
France	662,252	0.7 %	-
Luxembourg	354,781	0.4 %	-
Korea, Republic of	0	0.0 %	100,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>88,975,358</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>2,131,181</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

**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 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**BURUNDI**

**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Burundi 2007**

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal  
as of 21 June 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

CHANNEL	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>			
ICRC	ICRC protection activities in Burundi (ECHO/BDI/BUD/2007/01003)	409,836	-
MSF, Netherlands	Improved access to and quality of Basic Health Care with special attention to the most vulnerable groups, Ruyigi and Kayanza Province(ECHO/BDI/BUD/2007/01006)	560,109	-
MSF/Belgium	Aide humanitaire aux populations vulnérables de la République du Burundi Appui aux structures sanitaires-Karusi(ECHO/BDI/BUD/2007/01000)	1,024,590	-
<b>Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>		<b>1,994,535</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Germany</b>			
Bilateral (government to government)	School feeding programme for children affected by drought in Buhinyuza (VN05-321.50 BDI 01/07)	51,604	-
Bilateral (government to government)	School feeding programme for flood victims in Muyinga Province (VV05-321.50 BDI 02/07)	42,350	-
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>		<b>93,954</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Ireland</b>			
MSF	To reduce morbidity for the victims of sexual violence (EPPR) (MSF 07 05)	409,836	-
<b>Subtotal for Ireland</b>		<b>409,836</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sweden</b>			
UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	To be allocated to specific projects/sector - uncommitted balance of orig pledge of US\$ 3.5 mn)	-	1,817,814
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1,817,814</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>			
SDC/SHA	Contribution to Red cross Burundi	139,167	-
SDC/SHA	Swiss Dairy Products	113,934	-
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>		<b>253,101</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>United States of America</b>			
USAID	Admin support (USAID East Africa)	66,843	-
<b>Subtotal for United States of America</b>		<b>66,843</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,818,269</b>	<b>1,817,814</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tabs 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 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**ANNEX II.**

**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ADG	Aide au Développement de Gembloux
APADE	Association pour la Paix et le Développement
APP	Appui au Programme de la Population
ARS	Association for the Reintegration of War-Affected Persons
BINUB	Bureau Intégré des Nations Unies au Burundi
BURMACC	Burundi Mine Action Coordination Centre
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFSAM	Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CISV	Comunità Impegno Servizio Volontariato
CMD	Cassava Mosaic Disease
CNCA	Comité National de Coordination des Aides
CO	Country Office
COPEDE	Conseil pour l'éducation et le Développement
CORD	Christian Outreach Relief and Development
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSLP	Cadre Stratégique de Croissance et de Lutte contre la Pauvreté
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FNL	Forces Nationales pour la Liberation
FSD	Fondation Suisse de Déminage
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GoB	Government of Burundi
GVC	Gruppo Volontariato Civile
HCB	Help Channel Burundi
HDI	Human Development Index
HI B	Handicap International Burundi
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ICLA	Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisations
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
JVMM	Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism
MoH	Ministry of Health
MISP	Ministry of the Interior and Public Safety
MT	Metric Ton
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council



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**BURUNDI**

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OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi
Palipe-Hutu	Parti de Libération du Peuple Hutu
PARESI	Projet d'Appui au Rapatriement et à la Réintégration des Sinistrés
PRRSLP	Programme de Réintégration, Réhabilitation des Sinistrés et de Lutte contre la Pauvreté
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SAP-SSA	Agricultural and Food Security Early Warning and Control System
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Areas
TEP	Teacher's Emergency Package
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UXO	Unexploded Explosive Ordnance
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



## 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](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int) Comments reaching us before 1 September 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2008. Thank you very much for your time.

### Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

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

1. 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?

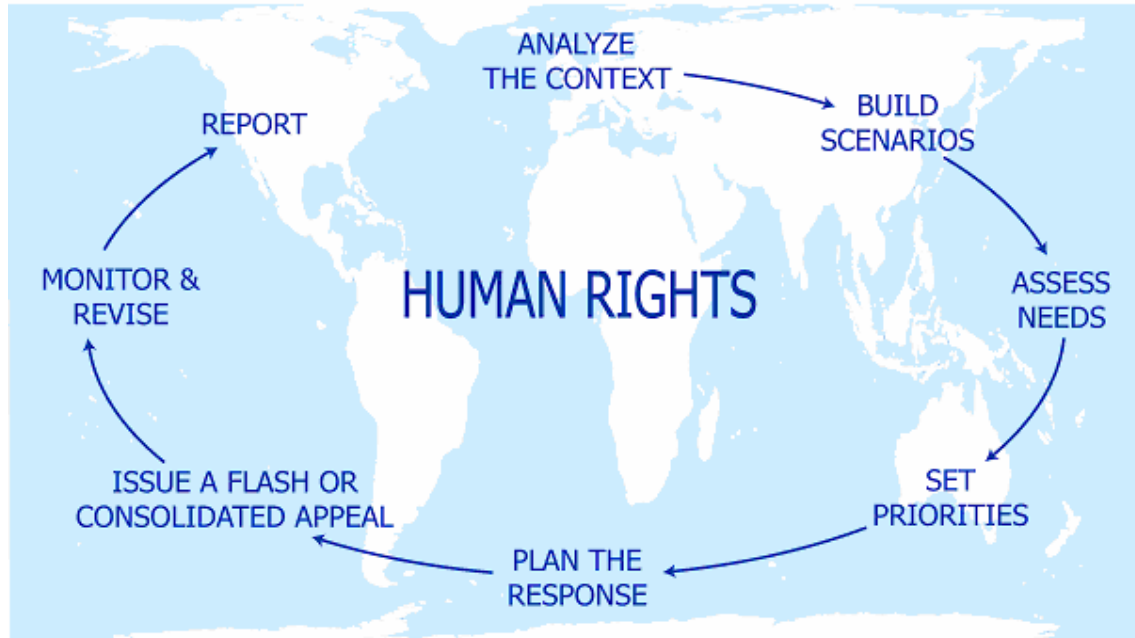
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

## CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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