

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

BURUNDI

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

Appeal No. 01.08/2002; Appeal target: CHF 3,075,978; Appeal coverage: 87%

Overall analysis of the programme •

The ongoing political and security crisis that has been a feature of Burundian life for the last nine years is reaching unprecedented and increasingly worrying proportions. While chiefly political in nature, its impact is more at the humanitarian level, since in the great majority of cases it is the civilian populations who are the main victims, particularly women, children, the sick and elderly who are unable to flee from the combat zones and the resulting violence. Six of the 17 provinces of the country remain in the throes of the conflict and accommodate a large number of displaced persons, while the 11 other that reached the stage of reconstruction are in desperate need of recovery assistance for their development. But even here, the relative stability is disturbed at regular intervals by outbreaks of violence that leave insecurity, fear and very often death in their wake. The degree of vulnerability in the population of the country as a whole is the highest in the world (source: OCHA, November 2002). More Burundians run the risk of falling ill or becoming indigent than in any other country of Africa.

This political instability, associated with general insecurity, affects the whole country and seriously disrupts its socio-economic development. All the key indicators provided by the United Nations' agencies indicate a catastrophic and deteriorating situation. The position of Burundi on the human development index of the United Nations Development Programme fell in 2002 to the third worst position in the world (171 of 173). The value of the Burundi franc has fallen by 30 per cent since early September 2002, bringing with it a rise in the cost of living and an increase in vulnerability. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is officially 8.3 per cent (18.6 per cent in urban zones and eight per cent in rural zones) putting Burundi in 15th place out of the 44 countries of sub-Saharan Africa; the UNAIDS 2001 report already quotes a figure of 13 per cent for the infected population, which means there are approximately 890,000 people living with HIV/AIDS and more than 600,000 HIV/AIDS orphans.

Another 487,500 internally displaced persons are living in 211 sites; almost 100,000 persons are spontaneously displaced each month, i.e. the highest concentration on the African continent according reports from the United Nation's International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, and the UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), July 2002. Finally, 800,000 Burundians, or approximately 12.3 per cent of the total population, have refugee status in neighbouring countries, 470,000 of whom are registered with the United Nation's High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Tanzania (170,000 in permanent sites, 300,000 dispersed among Tanzanian villages). In reverse, 27,036 refugees from neighbouring countries (Rwanda, Democratic Republic of

Congo, Somalia and Tanzania), with or without assistance, live in Burundi, in addition to 9,800 new arrivals from the Democratic Republic of Congo in October 2002.

In total, more than a million Burundians are in need of humanitarian aid, due to inadequate access to food, basic social services and the opportunity to work. Each month some 385,000 people receive food aid from the World Food Programme (WFP), (August 2002); and 24,000 receive assistance on account of malnutrition (UNICEF, August 2002). The destruction caused by the war and the neglect of the social infrastructures had a devastating effect on the provision of basic services: access to potable water (52 per cent), latrines (47 per cent), and health care. An epidemic of malaria without precedent has decimated a population already debilitated by the effects of war, affecting the whole territory and for the first time reaching regions at high altitude; at present it constitutes the major public health concern (three million cases between 2000 and 2001); the cause of 50 per cent of consultations; and 30 to 50 per cent of hospitalizations, according to the Ministry of Health. The provinces of the north and north-east (Karuzi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro, Ngozi) have experienced persistent drought since 1998, entailing a considerable fall in the production of pulses and cereals (down 31 per cent and nine per cent, respectively).

Since April 2002, violent clashes have taken place between the political parties and the government's army in the provinces of Ruyigi, Gitega, rural Bujumbura, Muramvya, and Bubanza close to the forest of Kibira; with regular reports of atrocities committed. The further destruction of public and private social and health infrastructures is also reported. In July 2002, areas of the capital Bujumbura were attacked, hitting the north-eastern quarters of the town.

Despite everything, the transitional government set up on 1 November 2001 achieved important positive results with respect to application of the Arusha Peace Accords: establishment of the transitional National Assembly and Senate; repatriation of the surveillance committee on implementation of the Arusha Peace Accords; and deployment of South African forces for the security and protection of people returning from exile. The negotiations for a cease-fire agreement begun in August made it possible to bring together the transitional government and the various fighting factions for the first time and achieved some success in October, in that certain factions are negotiating while others still refuse to talk.

In the face of this fluid situation the Burundi Red Cross (BRC), supported by the International Federation, reoriented its activities in 13 of the 17 provinces of the country in which it is present, and concentrated on the delivery of relief assistance to the vulnerable populations, particularly spontaneously displaced persons fleeing from the fighting, displaced persons installed at sites, repatriates, and other vulnerable groups identified in the community.

Disaster Response •

The aim is to contribute to improving the lives of the most vulnerable at the sites for displaced persons and in the hills, by bringing them emergency humanitarian assistance composed of non-food items (NFI); and/or promoting agro-pastoral activities to reduce their dependence on humanitarian aid; and to participate in the repatriation and reinstallation of Burundian refugees from outside the country.

Objective 1: To provide non-food items for at least 300,000 vulnerable people.

This year, the non-food item component was funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and the Belgian Red Cross-Flemish section and by earlier contributions to disaster preparedness stocks by the British, Finnish and Swedish Red Cross Societies and the Federation. Distributions prioritized the emergency needs of spontaneously displaced persons fleeing the fighting, while other vulnerable groups were aided by the Burundi Red Cross through other non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The ECHO-funded project made it possible to serve 26,537 households (131,785 beneficiaries), rather than the 12,750 households (63,750 beneficiaries) originally planned for, following the revision of the budget which increased the quantities of soap and kangas. In all, the stock was composed of soap, hoes, jerry cans, canvas sheets, blankets and kangas. Due to some serious problems encountered during one distribution, a decision was taken to request other NGOs to handle distributions on behalf of the ECHO/Federation, and NFI goods were released to them (more details below). Before each distribution, identification of the beneficiaries and their needs was brought up to date, and distributions were planned with the involvement of the site management committees, the provincial committees of the Burundi Red Cross and their volunteers, the NGO humanitarian lead agency in the province targeted, and the local administration:

Provinces	Burundi Red Cross beneficiaries		Name of NGO	NGO beneficiaries	
	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals
Bujumbura rural	6,433	32,165	Solidarités	760	4,560
Muyinga	3,181	15,905	-	-	-
Ruyigi	-	-	GTZ/OCHA	2,754	13,770
Bujumbura Mairie	-	-	CRS	387	1,935
Bururi	-	-	IRC	6,600	33,000
Other provinces	-	-	FAO (hoes)	6,850	-

Further items from the disaster preparedness stock were also made available for distribution by NGOs and local associations:

- The NGO “Action Contre la Faim” received blankets and soap for displaced persons in the province of Kayanza; and three bales of clothes for children at the therapeutic nutrition centres in the provinces of Kayanza, Ruyigi and Bubanza.
- “CAFOB”, a charity promoting the condition of women, received blankets, soap, kitchen kits and canvas sheets for distribution to vulnerable women at the displaced persons’ sites in the provinces of Rutana and Bururi.
- The national NGO “RAMA”, which takes care of orphans and people living with HIV/AIDS, received soap, blankets, kitchen kits and a bale of clothes for its centre.
- The Ministry of Health received 1,400 litres of Creoline (a disinfectant), in order to deal with the cholera and dysentery epidemics at certain displaced persons’ sites.
- The association “SWAA-Burundi” received blankets, soap, kitchen kits and a bale of clothes for people living with HIV/AIDS in its care.

Objective 2: To provide a minimum return package for 30,000 repatriated families.

The repatriation of Burundian refugees, the majority of whom would come from Tanzania, did not reach the active operational phase as hoped in 2002. For this reason, the Burundi Red Cross was not able to begin supporting these beneficiaries as planned nor to provide those targeted with a minimum return package. To date, the UNHCR took charge of the spontaneous repatriates directly. By late November 2002, only 48,865 people out of more than 450,000 in Tanzania returned, across all provinces. The organized phase of repatriation is still on hold due to the persistence of the fighting and the slow progress of the negotiations on a cease-fire agreement.

Objective 3: To reduce food insecurity for 150,000 families per year.

The national food security programme is supported by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) together with its NGO partners. The Burundi Red Cross is the lead agency in the provinces of Kirundo, Makamba, Bururi and Ngozi (which comprises a total of 45,000 households with 225,000 people) where in October, with the logistical support of the Federation, it carried out distributions of 27,000 hoes, 684 tonnes of beans, and 456 kilogrammes of vegetable seeds for the 2002 season. In addition, 24,000 families received the seed protection ration provided by the WFP. The agricultural

programme of the German Red Cross has ended and not been reinstated. Negotiations are still under way between the two National Societies (NSs) for similar activities in 2003.

Constraints: A number of difficulties have restricted implementation of the disaster response programme, such as the reduced budget due to the low response of donors to the 2002 appeal. Security risks and access problems have made drawing up reliable lists with the names of the real beneficiaries very difficult; often lists were provided by the local administration or the WFP. The influence of the administrative or communal authority in certain localities is also a significant parameter that renders the authentication of these beneficiary lists difficult. This still unsolved problem is common to many organizations, in spite of discussions with the governmental authorities begun under the aegis of OCHA and the UNDP.

Distributions in April of the non-food items supplied by ECHO were marred by incidents that led the Federation, at the request of the donor, to remove responsibility from the Burundi Red Cross and to put further distribution operations in the hands of other NGOs on the spot, in coordination with OCHA. The ECHO contract was eventually completed within the time frame planned, and the report was submitted.

Disaster Preparedness •

Objective 1: To help the NS to prepare an effective disaster response capacity and offer an appropriate emergency response.

With the financial support of the Federation, only the provincial committee of Makamba benefited from the creation of an emergency brigade composed of 31 volunteers with the general aim of strengthening emergency preparedness and participation in the reception of Burundian refugees coming from Tanzania.

An existing emergency preparedness stock was maintained.

Constraints: Difficulties of funding the 2002 appeal are the main reason for which programmes could not be carried out as planned. It is clear that the Burundi Red Cross still needs to strengthen its disaster response capacity. Where funding is available, the lack of a properly functioning market inside Burundi necessitates international tenders through Nairobi, but this increases the time for reception of the goods.

Health and Care •

Objective 1: To increase the number of community health workers and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) volunteers.

This programme, funded by the French Red Cross Society, stopped at the end of April and unfortunately the programme's implementation report was not transmitted by the BRC.

The new bilateral contract drawn up between the Burundi Red Cross and UNICEF in August provides for the training of 60 PHAST volunteers in the targeted provinces of Gitega, Ruyigi and Kirundi; the Gitega and Kirundo volunteers have reached the second stage of training.

Objective 2: To integrate community-health activities in the priority sectors of African Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' Health Initiative (ARCHI) 2010, in accordance with the priorities of the Ministry of Public Health.

It was not possible to implement this programme due to a lack of capacity within the National Society.

Objective 3: To develop and implement the HIV/AIDS programme.

The anti-HIV/AIDS project was negotiated bilaterally between the Burundi Red Cross and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Objective 4: To reduce the incidence of diseases spread by faecal material, in particular at sites for displaced persons.

The Burundi Red Cross signed a bilateral project with UNICEF for these activities, and the Belgian and Spanish Red Cross Societies supported other related activities.

Objective 5: To reduce the incidence of malaria among the populations of the provinces targeted by the programme by 50 per cent.

The Belgian and Spanish Red Cross Societies supported bilateral activities under this objective.

Constraints: The lack of funding in response to the health appeal as well as the lack of capacity within the BRC are the main handicaps hindering implementation of the activities of this programme. Some activities were suspended and others are being pursued on a purely bilateral basis.

Humanitarian Values •

Objective 1: To ensure the organizational development of the structures of the National Society.

This aspect will be presented in more detail in the organizational development programme. It should be noted all the activities were included in the action plan adopted by the task force in April 2002: training of headquarters personnel responsible for human financial and material resources management, training of the elected local branch leaders in volunteer, programme and allocated resources management; development of the visibility of the National Society by way of active advocacy, organization of awareness-raising, information and dissemination campaigns on knowledge of the Burundi Red Cross, its mandate and its activities, by way of radio and television programmes, visits to the field and publication of an in-house newsletter; and adoption and dissemination of the revised statutes in French and Kirundi.

Objective 2: To strengthen human resources within the National Society.

The new organizational chart adopted by the task force provides for the recruitment of 15 managers including a head of the information and dissemination service based at headquarters. The task of recruitment was given to a specialized firm and a panel will finalize the selection in early 2003. The restructuring at the provincial level will begin with the recruitment of a branch coordinator and the arrival of the development delegate. The plan is, if possible, to recruit or designate a local representative in charge of information and dissemination at branch level who will be trained on the basis of the training module "From Principles to Action" proposed by the Federation.

Objective 3: To collaborate with the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and contribute to the dissemination and promotion of international humanitarian law (IHL).

This activity was postponed until 2003 once recruitment and establishment of those responsible for information and dissemination are in place.

Constraints: Progress through the action plan, as approved by the task force, was delayed although a number of these activities were carried out.

It must be stressed that the promotion of humanitarian principles and values and dissemination of IHL are essential activities in Burundi, a country torn apart by nine years of war; where all the scars and consequences of the conflict are visible and have a direct impact on the behaviour of the individual; a lawless country where respect for IHL and fundamental human rights is non-existent or brushed aside; where only lip service is paid to the traditional universal values of humanity, tolerance, dialogue, and mutual understanding, which are becoming ever less present in Burundian society. It is imperative to

share these values with the targeted populations of Burundi, young people and women, and to train them in a humanitarian spirit.

Organizational and Resource Development •

Objective 1: To ensure the organizational and structural development of the National Society.

The dialogue engaged with the Burundi Red Cross in respect of the strengthening of capacities and organizational development made some positive progress in the course of the year, notably:

- At the request of the Burundi Red Cross, a task force ¹was created in March 2002. It first met from 8-12 April in Bujumbura and recommendations were adopted, supplemented by a plan of action to be implemented for the remainder of 2002 and up to May 2003, the planned date for an elective general assembly of the national committee and its bureau.
- A new organizational chart of the national society providing for 15 posts to be supported was drawn up and adopted at the meetings of the task force;
- An extraordinary general assembly to adopt the statutes and rules of procedure was held on 20 May 2002.
- The division of the country into five geographic regions was approved by the extraordinary general assembly.
- The reference documents for drafting the national volunteer policy were submitted to the National Society's secretary general in June 2002.
- The statutes were published in the national newspaper "Le Renouveau" in August 2002.
- The personnel numbers of the Burundi Red Cross and delegation were reduced.
- An audit of the storage, logistics and financial systems was undertaken from 1-10 August.
- The first recruitment of seven new managers at the headquarters was finalized in December 2002.
- Discussions between the Burundi Red Cross and the Federation continue on the new partnership formula.
- Manuals on financial procedures and human resources management from the Rwandan Red Cross were shared with the Burundi Red Cross for use as models;
- An organizational development delegate made available by the Spanish Red Cross was confirmed for early 2003.

Objective 2: To strengthen and improve human resources management in the National Society.

The new organizational chart adopted provides headquarters with a flexible but more central operational structure; it will become effective once the recruitment in progress is completed. It should be noted that the first posts opened will not be in place before early 2003. Policies and documents in respect of human resources management, youth, volunteer and financial and material management procedures will need to be elaborated.

Constraints: Only a genuine desire to pursue the restructuring in progress and the related reforms can assure smooth running of the process, albeit with the prospect of delays in the established programme. The responsible staff at the National Society must respect their commitment to implement the recommendations formulated by the task force. The other partners in turn must ensure the promised financial support if capacity building, establishment of operational structures at all levels, and elaboration and implementation of the basic programmes are to be achieved. This is an irreversible process whose evolution, whether positive or negative, must be assessed regularly, so that any mistakes can be rectified immediately.

Realization of certain planned activities is dependent on two factors: installation of the new personnel recruited and the effective involvement of the development delegate, which once realized will facilitate other activities such as a survey of the committees and their real capacities, awareness-raising campaigns on knowledge of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent

¹ Members were from the following: Burundi, Rwanda, Seychelles, Spanish, German Red Cross Societies, the Federation, the ICRC and the Burundian Government.

Movement, training of new programme managers and elected members of the local branches, grassroots elaboration of new programmes to be included in the National Society's strategic plan, etc. The decree recognizing the role and status of the Burundi Red Cross with the government, and the diversification or reformulation of new partnerships, remains to be received.

Coordination and Management •

Objective 1: To assist and support the Burundi Red Cross in fund-raising.

The presence of the finance/administration delegate from Kigali was on a part-time basis from February. Regular telephone contacts and monthly visits to Bujumbura permitted the closure of accounts, the cash requests, budget revision and preparation of the appeal budget.

Renovation work on Burundi Red Cross headquarters was completed and the Federation's delegation was installed there since the end of January 2002, with the former separate delegation's office across the road being released.

In July a tripartite meeting comprising the Federation's head of delegation, the ICRC's cooperation delegate and the secretary general of the Burundi Red Cross was held to discuss the cooperation framework for the support the National Society could expect in 2003 in respect to the restructuring process. It was agreed that ICRC would provide financial and material support to the information-dissemination service, and training and equipment of five emergency brigades.

Cooperation with United Nations agencies (FAO and WFP) that support the Burundi Red Cross programmes on a multi-lateral basis was good. The Federation concluded its agreement with ECHO during the year.

Representation of the Federation on the national and international scene in Burundi was ensured through the presence of the head of delegation.

Objective 2: To ensure regional and international support with a view to increasing the National Society's self-sufficiency in management, income-generating projects and technical support for programmes.

The National Society's logistics manager participated at a seminar in Tanzania early in the year. The water and sanitation assistant at the regional delegation in Nairobi made an evaluation visit. A logistics delegate from the regional delegation in Abidjan had a three-month mission to assist the National Society in the distribution of ECHO stock and it was reported that informal training was conducted with the storekeeper of the Burundi Red Cross.

Constraints:

The Federation's presence in-country, in the person of the HoD, was assured up to the end of 2002, following which support would come from the Nairobi regional delegation. Depending on developments and the implementation of the action plan activities, this will be reviewed during 2003.

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All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.08/2002 Burundi

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PBI001, 002, 512, 513, 520, 531

Currency: CHF

I- CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	1,142,978				
less					
Cash brought forward	669,415				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	473,563				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
Belgian Red Cross (DNBE)	17,663				17,663
British Red Cross (DNGB)	6,730				6,730
ECHO - STOCKS FOR DISPLACED PEOPLE (DEBI16)	103,644				103,644
German Govt.via German Red Cross (DGNDE)	75,595				75,595
German Red Cross (DNDE)	12,607				12,607
Irish Government (DGIE)	280,168				280,168
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	3,840				3,840
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	121,350				121,350
Germany				9,692	9,692
Switzerland				9,692	9,692
TOTAL	621,596			19,384	640,980

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	669,415
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	621,596
CASH EXPENDITURE	-940,256

CASH BALANCE	350,755

Appeal No & title: 01.08/2002 Burundi

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PBI001, 002, 512, 513, 520, 531

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction	30,045	5,970			5,970	24,075
Clothing & Textiles	69,701	69,704			69,704	-3
Food & Seeds		3,576			3,576	-3,576
Water & sanitation						
Medical & First Aid						
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools	49,691	49,691			49,691	0
Other relief supplies	22,359	22,343			22,343	16
Sub-Total	171,796	151,284			151,284	20,512
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles						
Computers & Telecom equip.	4,450	4,450			4,450	
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures						
Sub-Total	4,450	4,450			4,450	
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>	128,372	171,002			171,002	-42,630
Sub-Total	128,372	171,002			171,002	-42,630
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	144,502	160,488		19,384	179,872	-35,370
Personnel (national staff)	276,782	267,153			267,153	9,629
Sub-Total	421,284	427,640		19,384	447,024	-25,740
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	24,890	59,625			59,625	-34,735
Travel & related expenses	31,832	31,867			31,867	-35
Information expenses	2,736	7,644			7,644	-4,908
Admin./general expenses	155,228	3,708			3,708	151,520
External workshops & Seminars	76,662	15,633			15,633	61,029
Sub-Total	291,348	118,478			118,478	172,870
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	77,071	55,993			55,993	21,078
Technical services	23,071	16,139			16,139	6,932
Professional services	25,586	17,903			17,903	7,683
Sub-Total	125,728	90,034			90,034	35,694
Operational provisions		-22,633			-22,633	22,633
Transfers to National Societies						
TOTAL BUDGET	1,142,978	940,256		19,384	959,640	183,338