

Appeal 2001-2002



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Burundi (Appeal 01.11/2001)

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	<i>In CHF</i>
1. Disaster Response	3,959,412
2. Disaster Preparedness	1,581,691
3. Health and Care	1,446,220
4. Humanitarian Values	118,418
5. Institutional & Resource Development	175,327
6. Coordination & Management	451,333
Total	7,732,401



Introduction

Burundi ranks among the poorest countries in the world and, according to the UNDP, its human development index dropped from 0.341 in 1992, before the outbreak of civil war, to 0.288 in 1999. The following indicators reveal the gravity of the situation:

- malnutrition (203 supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres serving almost 40,000 beneficiaries);
- 338,000 people receiving WFP-provided food aid on a monthly basis;
- a decline in school attendance from 52% in 1992 to 37% in 1999;
- 500 primary schools closed and more than 3,000 more primary and secondary school teachers needed;
- literacy rate of 37.5%;
- increase in the infant mortality rate from 110/1000 in 1992 to 123/1000 in 1999;
- decline in vaccination coverage from 83% in 1993 to 48% in 1998; and
- an increase in the proportion of the population living below the poverty threshold from 34.8% in 1992 to 58.2% in 1998 in rural areas and from 32.9% to 66.8% in urban areas.

In spite of the desperate situation revealed by these figures, the amount pledged by donors in response to the United Nations consolidated appeal 2000 for Burundi was less than 15% of the USD 70 million sought. Seven years after the start of the crisis, the people of Burundi are still suffering the effects of the conflict; insecurity has plunged the populations many provinces into a state of total deprivation.

Some 327,506 displaced people, accounting for just under 5% of the country's total population, are still living in 219 IDP sites dotted around the country. Some of these people and others living in the hills are in a precarious situation because they are living in appalling conditions and have limited access to their land. According to FAO, the accumulated effect of population displacement, the economic crisis and the drought affecting the country for the past three years led to a 39% reduction in the output of pulse crops and a 16% reduction in cereal production in relation to the yearly average for the period 1988-93.

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Despite 219,653 Burundians who were repatriated between 1996 and July 2000, there are still over 564,000 refugees living in Tanzania. The number of refugees returning to Burundi has fallen steadily since 1998, dropping from 94,105 in 1997 to 23,768 in 1998, and still further to 12,211 in 1999. In the first seven months of 2000, only 4,685 Burundians returned home. However, the number of Burundians fleeing to Tanzania was 67,273 in 1999 and 41,604 in the first seven months of 2000.

With the signing of the Arusha Agreement in 2000, plans are being formulated for the repatriation of the refugees now in Tanzania. The BRC will undoubtedly have a major part to play in any such operation.

1. Disaster Response

Background and progress to date

Since 1996 disaster response has consisted primarily of non-food distributions to people living in these “regroupement” sites, although aid is now also provided for vulnerable people living in the hills and for these people when they resettle. The Burundi Red Cross (BRC) provided non-food supplies for 325,000 people in 1998 and over 400,000 in 1999, and 1,500 tonnes of seed beans were distributed. The programme to provide assistance to the repatriation operation in the province de Muyinga, which was being carried out in co-operation with UNHCR, was suspended in October 1999; it will be relaunched as soon as organized voluntary repatriation recommences.

Security conditions permitting, the BRC will resume its activities to rehabilitate the water supply systems in the province of Rutana, which were also suspended in October 1999.

A number of activities including the distribution of seeds under the FAO programme, the rehabilitation of houses and schools and providing access to potable water are being carried out, with a view to reducing the dependency of vulnerable families on aid, by enabling them to increase their agricultural output and generate income by selling surplus produce.

These activities have traditionally been supported by ECHO and the National Societies of Canada, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland to purchase non-food items; the British and Norwegian Red Cross Societies have supported programmes for the rehabilitation of houses and schools.

United Nations agencies operating in the field are participating in BRC activities, providing supplementary aid (distribution of WFP food supplies and agricultural inputs provided by FAO), in accordance with the memoranda of understanding currently in force.

Goal(s)

- To improve the lives of particularly vulnerable people identified by the BRC living at sites for displaced persons and in the hills, by providing emergency aid and/or promoting activities aimed at reducing their reliance on humanitarian assistance.
- To assist with the repatriation and resettlement of the Burundian refugees from Tanzania, if and when such an exercise begins.

Objectives and Activities planned

Objective 1 To provide aid in the form of agricultural inputs and non-food items for the most vulnerable populations, enabling them to gradually reduce their reliance on aid.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- purchase and store a stock of non-food items available for immediate distribution
- identify and assess the needs of the most vulnerable populations living at sites and in the hills;
- transport and distribute non-food supplies to identified beneficiaries;
- involve local committees in all distribution activities;
- supervise distribution activities.

Objective 2 Develop and reinforce community spirit among affected populations, involving them in the construction of houses and in the rehabilitation of schools and infrastructures.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- identify and assess the needs of the most vulnerable populations living at sites and in the hills;

- encourage people to build houses and rehabilitate schools themselves, by participating in the provision of local construction materials (bricks, rubble stone, etc.) under the supervision of the BRC. The Red Cross will donate doors, windows and tiles and the local authorities will provide the land for community infrastructures;
- transport and distribute construction materials (doors, windows, sheet metal, nails and beams);
- supervise the construction and rehabilitation of buildings;
- involve the local committees in reconstruction and rehabilitation activities;
- rehabilitate potable water supply systems in Rutana.

Expected results

For objective 1:

- 150,000 people a year provided with non-food items (plastic sheeting, blankets, jerrycans, kitchen sets, and clothing). The number of people to receive this aid is estimated on the basis of the need to renew non-food items for people living at sites after two years;
- in the event of a return of the refugees now in Tanzania, the distribution of aid supplies to the returnees, in the form of WFP food supplies and UNHCR non-food items as part of the organized voluntary repatriation of Burundians;
- assistance provided by the BRC for 120,000 households a year in the provinces of Kirundo, Ngozi and Makamba, consisting of the distribution of seeds as part of the FAO emergency aid programme.

For objective 2:

- 1,950 houses reconstructed for the resettlement of programme beneficiaries, including small-scale crop and livestock farming projects;
- 156 classes built (or rehabilitated), including the installation of water points and latrines where required.

Indicators

The main indicators which can be objectively verified are the following:

- activity reports and reports on the distribution of non-food supplies;
- monthly log recording the distribution of non-food items;
- monthly progress reports on the various projects underway, the number of people trained and the number of houses and schools reconstructed;
- minutes of BRC headquarters, co-ordination, Burundi delegation and regional delegation meetings.

Critical assumptions

The main risk factor is whether there will be safe access to the beneficiaries for the non-food distributions, the construction of houses and the rehabilitation of schools. The insecurity could compromise the financing of some of these projects.

Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

At the BRC headquarters level, the health/disaster relief department is responsible for implementing this programme, assisted by the logistics department. The head of department will be responsible for:

- mobilizing the necessary human resources;
- dealing with all related administrative matters and liaising with the authorities;
- performing supervision, monitoring and evaluation functions.

At the provincial co-ordination and local committee level, those responsible will be required to:

- recruit volunteers, plan training sessions for them and ensure that they acquire the required skills;
- identify beneficiaries on the basis of established criteria;
- involve volunteer teams and representatives from the beneficiary populations in the distributions;
- supervise non-food distributions and reconstruction and rehabilitation work;
- maintain contact with the local authorities and liaise with headquarters;
- involve the local authorities and local communities in emergency operations.

2. Disaster Preparedness

Background and progress to date

It is considered necessary to build up emergency stocks of non-food items and set up emergency brigades of Red Cross volunteers in Burundi for the following reasons:

- Potential risk of mass repatriation: the 1993 crisis led to a massive exodus of Burundians to Tanzania. Although 219,653 Burundian refugees are reported to have returned since 1996, there are still over 340,000 Burundians in camps in Tanzania (around 95,000 in Ngara and 250,000 in Kasulu, Kibondo and Kigoma), who arrived there after 1993. In addition there are a further 23,400 in eight other countries in the region (85% in the Democratic Republic of the Congo). There are also around 200,000 refugees, who fled Burundi in 1972, now living in villages in the regions of Rukwa and Tabora in Tanzania, receiving no assistance from UNHCR since 1985. This adds up to a grand total of 564,000 Burundian refugees outside their country. An improvement in the political climate in Burundi or moves by Tanzania to expel the refugees could result in the mass repatriation of a large number of these people, which in the short term would lead to problems of providing shelter and meeting health and food security requirements. The war in Kivu could also lead to an influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Burundi. Current UNHCR stocks of non-food relief items would only meet the needs of around 10,000 families, or 50,000 people.
- Risk of an increase in the number of people regrouped or displaced: the political climate in Burundi remains unstable and the possibility of a further deterioration in the situation remains a permanent threat. This could cause the numbers of people already displaced from their home villages, around 327,506 people presently living in 219 sites to increase still further. This already represents around 5% of the country's total population of 6,654,766 (1990 census, updated). It could also result in a return to the policy of regroupment camps, as occurred in September 1999 in Bujumbura's rural province. In the area of disaster preparedness, the Burundi Red Cross (BRC), in co-operation with the Federation, has been able to build up non-food stocks each year, for 100,000 people in 1997, 50,000 in 1998, 30,000 in 1999 and 50,000 in 2000. The BRC was able to provide this humanitarian assistance thanks to the support of the Federation in the following areas: 1) transport, with three 7 MT trucks; 2) storage of non-food items in 4 Rubb Halls in Bujumbura, 3 in Ngozi and 1 in Musinga; 3) communications, with a base station in Bujumbura and a relay in Ngozi and vehicles equipped with HF and VHF radios. Volunteers have already participated in beneficiary identification and needs evaluation activities and in distributions in all the provinces where the BRC is currently present.

A training programme was started in 1999 for emergency brigades, each formed by at least 20 members, in the six most disaster-prone provinces. The programme is due to be completed in 2001 for a total of 12 emergency brigades. A training course for emergency brigade trainers was held in August 2000 to provide the human resources required to train the brigades. Fifteen BRC trainers and five Rwandan Red Cross trainers took the course. Four further training courses will be held in the final quarter of 2000.

This two-week training course covers the following modules:

- conduct of relief workers in internal conflicts, given by the ICRC;
- the role of relief workers in disaster preparedness and disaster response (with reference to the code of conduct);
- emergency brigade management, operation and chain of command;
- reception and registration in camps and camp management;
- technical aspects of telecommunications, building latrines and setting up tents, etc.;
- Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response;
- rapid evaluation techniques and distribution methods;
- first aid.

It should be noted that it is the emergency brigade volunteers who will take first-line action until the BRC sends reinforcements of volunteers from neighbouring provinces. The head of the BRC health/disaster relief department attended the Sphere project training course given in Burundi this year and is responsible for disseminating the

minimum standards among the emergency brigade volunteers and other volunteers involved in regular humanitarian assistance activities.

Since January of this year, the BRC has taken action on several occasions to help people fleeing in haste from the fighting, providing emergency humanitarian assistance in the provinces of Bujumbura, Bururi, Makamba and Rutana.

Goal(s) To be able to cope effectively with emergency situations caused by natural or manmade disasters by rapidly mobilizing relief teams ready to enter into action at any time and wherever required, and by delivering immediate emergency humanitarian assistance to those affected by the disaster.

Objectives and Activities planned

Objective 1 To make the BRC more efficient in disaster response operations.

Activities to achieve this objective in 2001 are:

- build up and maintain emergency stocks of non-food relief items
- identify and recruit volunteers in each province to form the emergency brigades
- set up and equip the emergency brigades
- train first-aid monitors
- provide first-aid training for relief workers
- provide first-aid training for personnel from NGOs and companies and members of youth sections trained by the BRC
- participate in formulating a national disaster preparedness and response plan.

Expected results

For objective 1:

- emergency stocks of non-food relief items will be maintained for 50,000 people at Red Cross warehouses located in Bujumbura and Ngozi, ready to be sent inland when required;
- 20 volunteers in each of the 12 provinces (four in 2000 and eight in 2001) will be recruited and trained in disaster response;
- a disaster preparedness plan will be formulated in co-operation with the government.

Indicators

The main indicators which can be objectively verified are the following:

- evaluation reports on emergency brigade training programmes;
- reports on the simulation drills for emergency brigade volunteers;
- evaluation reports on periodic emergency brigade refresher training programmes;
- monthly logistics report on the state of the emergency stocks;
- the disaster preparedness plan that is formulated.

Critical assumptions

Emergency brigade training should take place, where possible, in the volunteers' home provinces. The current security situation prevents us from carrying out such training in the provinces most needing it, namely Cankuzo, Makamba, Rutana and Ruyigi (training for the rural province of Bujumbura and the province of Bururi was carried out in Bujumbura).

Emergency stocks will be reinforced as soon as adequate funding is received from donors. The stocks will be slightly bigger than the distribution protocol in order to take into account supplementary installation requirements in the event of a disaster. Furthermore, a large part of the stocks will be stored in Ngozi warehouses as an alternative, so that supplies can be delivered to the provinces more easily in the event of a disaster if the routes from Bujumbura are closed for security reasons.

Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

At BRC headquarters, the person in charge of the disaster relief programme will:

- be responsible for organizing and conducting the training seminar, evaluating the teams, reviewing their roles and training needs
- supervise the provincial co-ordinators and keep updated records of brigade members

- maintain contact with the government with regard to the national disaster preparedness plan.

In the field, the provincial BRC co-ordinators will:

- recruit, train and supervise the emergency brigades in co-operation with the local committees.
- involve the teams in regular distribution activities.
- maintain regular contact with local authorities and community administrators, with a view to involving them in disaster preparedness at the local level.

The country delegation will be responsible for setting up an emergency task force with the BRC and for co-ordinating future operations with National Societies and the Secretariat. Through its delegates, it will assist the BRC programme manager in recruiting and training the emergency brigades. It will liaise with United Nations agencies and NGOs. It will formulate, discuss and disseminate action plans in co-operation with the BRC. The logistics delegate and his or her counterpart will be responsible for managing the DPP stocks and for transporting relief supplies in the field in the event of a disaster.

3. Health and Care

Background and progress to date

The crisis that has overtaken Burundi since October 1993 has affected every aspect of national life, both economic and social; thus the population of Burundi, 93% of whom are subsistence farmers, has seen a dramatic drop in production against the previous five years due to the insecurity in the country and periods of cyclic drought since 1997. Population density rose from 346 per km² of arable land in 1990 to 421 in 1999, reducing the surface area occupied per family to an average of 0,7 ha. Livestock has been lost and not replaced while the number of fishing units has diminished by 63% since 1993. Whereas in 1980s the country enjoyed relative self-sufficiency in respect of food, approximately 335,000 people are now receiving food supplies from WFP, and the rate of severe malnutrition ranges from 5% to 15% for children under 5 years of age. 2,721 of them are followed in 26 therapeutic nutrition centres and 36,905 others in the country's 177 supplementary food centres.

The health situation of the population is steadily worsening. According to the UNDP, from 1993 to 1998 the number of operational health centres fell from 318 to 217. Endemo-epidemics such as cholera, bacillary dysentery, malaria and typhoid are a constant threat to the health of the people, who have already been rendered vulnerable by seven years of war. The epidemiological data available for 1998 are as follows:

- malaria has become a scourge, and the number of cases notified in 1999 is more than 1.9 million;
- bacillary dysentery: more than 44,000 cases (104 deaths);
- typhoid: 13,000 cases, the populations affected were those living at high altitude sites;
- cholera: has become endemo-epidemic (500 cases recorded, including 35 deaths) and is prevalent along the shores of Lake Tanganyika;
- HIV/AIDS: according to the Ministry of Public Health (MPH), the infection affects 20% of the urban population of the country and 6% in rural areas; 40% of young people between 10 and 25 years and at least 24% of women aged between 25 and 34 years are HIV-positive;
- the number of AIDS orphans is estimated to be more than 160,000.

The BRC has started a community health programme with the aim of improving access to water and sanitation by the rehabilitation and construction of infrastructures and latrines. This programme also consists in the training, equipping and coaching of community health workers (CHWs) for the prevention of epidemics, hygiene and health promotion and monitoring of health conditions on each hill with a view to helping the local population to identify hygiene problems and find solutions to them. To help the population better identify and better solve the related problems, especially as regards water and sanitation, the BRC has introduced the participatory method Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) in Burundi; in view of the good results obtained with this training in the province of Rutana in 1999 the BRC decided to manufacture and distribute SanPlat type latrine slabs to the most vulnerable.

In 1999-2000, 250 CHWs were trained, equipped and coached, in the provinces of Ngozi, Kirundo, Muyinga, Muramvya and Gitega. The BRC also set up five Provincial Health Assistants (APS) in these provinces to provide supervision of the activities of the CHWs in the field, after having recruited and trained them as CHW trainers. To undertake these activities, the BRC has qualified staff at its disposal at both headquarters and at the provincial coordination centres who are working together closely with the local administration, the Provincial Health Offices of the supervisory ministry, the Red Cross volunteers and the communities benefiting by these activities. In 2000 the BRC started the ARCHI programme by integrating the health activities already begun by the BRC.

Regarding social community services, the BRC has already coached and trained 160 vulnerable women in sewing, basket-making, embroidery, weaving, literacy, cooking, health education. It has further provided daily hot meals to 60 old people, sheltered 120 children at the two street children centres in Bujumbura and Ngozi and coached 240 children in health and formal and informal education, reunited 50 children and assisted 30 children independently of the shelters. By way of the agricultural programme, the BRC has already provided support for 173 groups, comprising 2,637 peasant families, with agricultural products for working 135.5 ha. of land and 52 other groups who have received 1,872 goats, which also permit them to obtain organic fertilizer.

The BRC further intends to continue the implementation of social projects devoted to women, street children (UNICEF estimates that there are 28,000 vulnerable children of whom 3,000 are street children), and other vulnerable people (agricultural and pastoral groups and artisans) in 12 provinces and the capital, where the Red Cross will be involved in one social project per province.

Community health projects are at present financed by the National Societies of the UK, Spain and France. The Canadian and Swedish Red Cross Societies also participate in the general funding of the health programmes, while the German Red Cross is financing a food security project.

In 2000, the BRC signed collaboration agreements with UNICEF, UNFPA, the Burundi Family Welfare Association (ABUBEF) and the Centre for Women's Development (CDF), (two local NGOs).

Goal(s) To improve the health conditions of the vulnerable populations, living in the zones of activity of the BRC, by strengthening prevention and aiding self-sufficiency of their needs in the domains of health and food security.

Objectives and Activities planned

Objective 1 To improve the cover and the sanitary situation of vulnerable people in seven provinces through the Community Health Workers operating in the field.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- recruit and train two APSs for the provinces of Kayanza and Bujumbura city;
- train 173 CHWs with certification, in Bujumbura city and in five provinces;
- follow up and assess 299 established and 173 new CHWs after training, a total of 472 CHWs;
- distribute 173 first-aid kits, 87 sets of pictures on nutrition and 87 sets of pictures on diarrhoeal diseases;
- raise awareness among the population and create a sense of responsibility in the local committees with respect to the reception and management of the first-aid kits, the picture sets and the bicycles put at the disposal of the CHWs;
- additional training for five established and two new APSs;
- continue the training of 100 CHWs on nutritional screening techniques in children of six months to five years of age;
- follow the quarterly nutritional screening campaigns carried out by the CHWs in the four provinces;
- assess the community-based nutrition programme.

Objective 2 To integrate community health activities in the priority sectors of the ARCHI 2010 project in accordance with the priorities of the MPH.

Activities to achieve this objective (in coordination with several partner organisations) are:

- train 60 volunteers in PHAST at Gitega and Muramvya;
- raise awareness among the population on the need to use latrines and maintain the water sources;
- plan and follow up on the health education sessions carried out by the CHWs;
- promote hygiene and sanitation by producing 4,500 SanPlat type latrines at Gitega, Muramvya and Ngozi;
- pursue the construction of 40 latrines and of 12 water sources in seven other displaced persons' sites in the provinces of Gitega and Muramvya, and train five committees of the community water boards in these provinces;
- build 50 public latrines in the province of Kayanza to combat transmissible and deficiency diseases;
- train 100 CHWs of partner organizations in the domain of hygiene, water and sanitation and in CBHP in the province of Ngozi;
- build 150 school latrines with distribution of soap and hygiene instruction.
- train 600 young people in the youth sections and 100 young people coached in the street children's welcome centres on the use of condoms and contraceptive methods and other topics relating to STDs and HIV/AIDS
- train 60 women (at the BRC centres) in the use of condoms and contraceptive methods and other topics relating to STDs and HIV/AIDS
- participate in the recruitment and awareness-raising of blood donors of the Youth sections of the BRC.
- train 67 additional CHWs of the BRC in respect of STDs and HIV/AIDS at Ngozi;
- plan and supervise sessions carried out by the CHWs on IEC and health education on STDs and HIV/AIDS and the use of condoms and other contraceptive methods;

- participate in the distribution of 150,000 condoms, specifically for adolescents.
- train 20 trainers to train teachers in the secondary schools of Rural Bujumbura and Marie, Kayanza, Muramvya and Ngozi on STDs and HIV/AIDS.
- train 600 young people of the Youth sections of the BRC and of the young people coached by the BRC at the 3 street children's welcome centres in the use of condoms and other contraceptive methods and various topics concerning STDs and HIV/AIDS;
- train 60 women coached by the BRC on the use of condoms and other contraceptive methods and various topics concerning STDs and HIV/AIDS
- participate in the recruitment and awareness raising of blood donors in the youth sections;
- extend the collaboration project with the UNFPA to the province of Kirundo.
- train the additional 67 CHWs of the BRC mentioned above in section 5.2.2. on reproductive health and contraceptive methods at Ngozi;
- plan and supervise the sessions carried out by CHWs on IEC and health education for women of reproductive age on various topics of reproductive health, the use of non-prescription contraceptives, vaccination and observation of their children's growth and to refer to the health services those who express the need to do so;
- organise campaigns to promote condom use and participate in the distribution of condoms;
- participate in mobilizing the population for the extended vaccination programme;
- participate in the national vaccination days (awareness-raising, registration, coaching);
- raise awareness of vaccination among the population by sessions on IEC and health education.
- organize a home spraying campaign in 35,000 households;
- manufacture and distribute 35,000 impregnated mosquito nets;
- organize an awareness-raising campaign on hygiene and sanitation in two provinces;
- organize a home spraying campaign in 10,000 households;
- manufacture and distribute 14,000 mosquito nets;
- plan and supervise the sessions carried out by CHWs on IEC and health education on malaria, hygiene, water and sanitation.
- extend the CDCD project to the province of Ngozi;
- extend the project to distribute impregnated mosquito nets in collaboration with the MPH by organizing a home spraying campaign in 40,000 households and making 40,000 impregnated mosquito nets for distribution in new provinces.

Objective 3 To improve the response capacity in endemo-epidemics.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- train the seven APS and the 472 CHWs on the epidemic early warning system;
- renew the reserve stock of drugs against endemo-epidemics for a population of approximately 10,000 people.

Objective 4 To introduce the cost recovery system in the BRC health centres.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- follow two management committees in two health centres run by the BRC;
- supervise and evaluate the cost recovery system in two health centres run by the BRC;
- supervise and assess the running of the two community pharmacies run by the BRC.
- build a health centre at Mwaro in collaboration with the SRC and set up a management committee.

Objective 5 To increase the self-sufficiency of vulnerable beneficiaries identified by the BRC through social community and agricultural projects, by targeting women heads of families, street children, old people and others in need of such assistance.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- coach 360 street children in the three centres managed by the BRC and 130 children placed in foster families;
- reunite the street children of the three centres with their families or foster families;
- manage the three centres by offering the children the possibility of going to school, to undertake a vocational apprenticeship and having them participate in sport and cultural activities;
- start income-generating projects for the self-funding of these centres for street children;
- to teach the women coached at the three BRC women's centres crafts permitting them to generate an income, and teaching literacy;
- coach the women beneficiaries in the production units and by making starting material available to them;
- group vulnerable farming families in 13 provinces and coach them in agricultural activities while providing them with the necessary practical support.

Expected results

In relation to objective 1:

- two additional APSs recruited and trained;
- 472 CHWs trained and supervised by the APS in seven provinces;
- 650,000 beneficiaries of the CBHP via sessions on IEC and health education;
- 9,000 to 15,000 people per month benefiting by the services of 472 CHWs in seven provinces;
- 2,900 children on average screened during the quarterly nutritional screening campaigns.

In relation to objective 2:

- 120 volunteers trained in the PHAST method;
- 8,500 floor slabs and 8,500 SanPlat type latrine covers manufactured;
- 8,500 households followed in respect of the correct use of the SanPlat floor slab;
- 270 CHWs trained in instructing and following up the population in the use and maintenance of latrines and water sources;
- 80 latrines constructed and 24 water sources in the framework of the PSP project in the provinces of Gitega and Muramvya;
- 100 public latrines constructed in the province of Kayanza in the framework of the CDCD project;
- 12 committees of community water boards trained in four provinces;
- 1,200 young people from the youth sections of the BRC and 200 young people coached in the street children's centres, increasing their awareness of STD and HIV/AIDS prevention measures and reproductive health;
- 7,800 women beneficiaries of the reproductive health services in the three BRC health centres;
- 150,000 condoms distributed in collaboration with the UNFPA;
- 134 additional CHWs trained in reproductive health, STDs and HIV/AIDS;
- 42,000 mosquito nets made and distributed in three provinces for 30,000 households;
- 30,000 children on average coached during the vaccination days;
- 120 people per month on average referred to the nearest health centre.

In relation to objective 3:

- seven APS and 472 CHWs trained in the epidemic early warning system and available for rapid response.
- 20,000 people assisted in the framework of reserve stocks against endemo-epidemics.

In relation to objective 4:

- three functional health centres run by the BRC under the cost recovery system.

In relation to objective 5:

- 490 street children coached by the BRC, of whom 160 have returned to school, 140 have learned a trade, 60 have been reunified with families and 218 assisted in families;
- 480 women well trained in a trade and set up in 24 production units able to take care of themselves;
- 160 vulnerable old people receiving daily hot meals;
- 125,000 families receiving market-garden seeds;
- 4,835 farming families with improved conditions of life and health.

Indicators

In respect to CBHP:

- CHWs capable of planning their activities themselves each month;
- monthly reports of the APS and CHW activity reports transmitted to the APS;
- check on health activities undertaken by the CHWs at community level twice a year;
- supervision reports on the activities of the CHWs by the APS;
- reports of the various evaluation missions in the field;
- minutes of the bi-monthly meetings between the Health/First aid department, the APS and the Health delegate;
- minutes of the monthly meetings organized between the provincial coordinator of the BRC, the BRC health officer, the APS, the health secretary and the health delegate.

In respect to the fight against endemo-epidemics:

- availability of essential drugs in good time in the event of an epidemic;
- cases of epidemics notified and declared in good time by the CHWs;
- actions undertaken by the population in the framework of the fight against epidemics;

- reports of the APS on the activities of the fight against endemo-epidemics.

In respect to water and sanitation:

- establishment of criteria for the selection of beneficiaries of the SanPlat floor slabs;
- reports of distribution of floor slabs to the vulnerable individuals identified;
- reports of training of volunteers on the PHAST initiative;
- reports of supervision of households receiving SanPlat floor slabs from CHWs.

In respect to the cost recovery system:

- agreement between the BRC and the MoH on integrating the cost recovery system
- reports on the creation of the of the health centre management committees;
- elected and operational management committees of the cost recovery system;
- progress reports on the cost recovery system in each health centre.

In general:

- monthly activity reports;
- minutes of meetings with beneficiaries;
- reports of monthly meetings with the various project heads;
- two-monthly mission report by the department head and the assistant project manager;
- quarterly project assessment report.

Critical assumptions

The very great majority of health activities are undertaken in the provinces where security is presently good; the same is true for the activities related to the centres for street children, promotion of women and small income-generating projects. The only project that might be more at risk is that concerning food security, since it is to be carried out in 12 provinces in addition to the capital. However, this programme relies for its success on a number of factors:

- the final outcome of the negotiations at Arusha regarding a cease-fire;
- improved relations between the ethnic groups and the actions of the armed factions;
- stability of and access to the identified beneficiary groups;
- positive motivation and retention of CHWs;
- maintaining the interest of the leaders of the local committees;
- strong community participation;
- consistent funding support;
- more settled climate.

Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

In the health field, follow-up and evaluation of activities will be the responsibility of the Health/First aid department of the BRC, supported by the Federation health delegate. At the provincial and communal levels this task falls to the APS and the health secretaries of the provincial committees of the BRC. Periodically, the regional delegation and the National Societies involved will organize evaluation missions in the field looking at the work done by the CHWs and the APSs, and in relation to the volunteers in charge of the PHAST programme. Basic health studies are being completed in five provinces in order to serve as a reference point for evaluation of sanitary improvements in locations where BRC volunteers intervene.

With regard to care, follow-up and evaluation of activities will be the responsibility of the person responsible for the Youth and Women department. At the provincial and commune levels this task falls to the provincial coordinator and the BRC local provincial committees respectively, under the supervision of the provincial committee. Periodically, the delegation and the National Societies involved will organize evaluation missions in the field jointly with the BRC.

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4. Humanitarian Values

Background and progress to date

With a protracted civil war in Burundi since 1993, human rights in general and rights of the child in particular are at times flouted, women are not considered equal to men and discrimination is rife. Young people have unfortunately played a sizeable role in the massacres of persons holding different political opinions or from other ethnic groups. Considerable efforts are however being made to put an end to the unequal treatment of boys and girls in this country.

The population and the Government are aware that a special effort must be made in the area of promotion of humanitarian values, above all among children and adolescents, to change attitudes and behaviour. The Red Cross has a solid foundation for this undertaking and will take advantage of its grass-root level structures, of women's groups that already exist or to be created and, of course, Red Cross Youth sections present in three quarters of the national territory.

Since the Burundi Red Cross launched its programme to disseminate the principles of the Movement, gradually covering all the provinces of the country, it has already made great strides in promoting humanitarian values through the following actions:

- the establishment of a Women's and Youth Department which enables the BRC to reach these important groups in society; messages on peaceful cohabitation and the spirit of mutual assistance are easily passed on. These groups serve as a reference, in particular among students, and influence community behaviour;
- humanitarian assistance to refugees from Rwanda between 1994 and 1996 as well as to displaced persons from 1996 up to the present, settled in temporary shelters and regularly assisted by Red Cross volunteers and local committees, with help from the Federation;
- awareness-building and training sessions for National Society and committee leaders at all levels which are regularly held to ensure the humanitarian values embodied in the Fundamental Principles of the Movement are a reality in Burundian society;
- creation of a proper framework for the education of young people in the promotion of humanitarian values by setting up Red Cross Youth sections and opening welcome centres for street children;
- meetings with young people to increase awareness of the Movement and to exchange experiences;
- meetings, facilitated by the BRC, with women's groups engaged in farming or vocational activities where they can discuss their social situation and set a framework for the promotion of humanitarian values in the community.

Relations with the other partners:

The Canadian and Swedish Red Cross Societies were the only ones to provide funding for the promotion of humanitarian values this year. The Federation, the ICRC and the Ministry of National Education support the BRC in its activities for young people in secondary schools. This Ministry facilitated the BRC's work to set up Youth sections in secondary schools and seems prepared to extend this programme to primary school. In 2000 the Spanish Red Cross financed four income-generation projects for Youth sections and has just opened a welcome centre for street children in Gitega.

Goal To promote the humanitarian values and Fundamental Principles of the Movement among the populations benefiting from the different programmes managed by the BRC and to create a favourable climate for respect for international humanitarian law in the country.

Objectives and Activities planned

Objective 1 To promote the dissemination of humanitarian values and the Fundamental Principles at the BRC's women's groups and Red Cross Youth sections in secondary schools, as actors of change.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- set up Red Cross clubs in Youth sections in Bujumbura and in the provinces of Bururi, Muyinga and Ngozi;
- organize and run sessions to raise awareness of the Fundamental Principles of the Movement;

- organize sports and cultural competitions among young people in mixed ethnic groups;
- exchange experience among young people at the national, regional and international levels;
- elaborate a programme to promote humanitarian values in primary schools;
- train disseminators for the promotion of humanitarian values.

Objective 2 To carry out dissemination activities for BRC members in 13 provinces.

Activities to achieve this objective 2 are:

- elaborate a plan of action for internal dissemination with the help of a dissemination coordinator to be recruited by the BRC;
- elaborate a disseminator training module;
- identify a disseminator for Bujumbura and in each of the provinces targeted;
- organize training for volunteers, first aiders and staff in the provincial committees;

Expected results

Related to Objective 1:

For youth groups:

- basic documents on the Red Cross Movement translated in Kirundi;
- ten friendship days to exchange experiences organized for the young people in Red Cross sections from different areas;
- 20 inter-provincial gatherings (10 per year);
- 20 youth sections exchange experiences at the national level (10 sections/year);
- one annual regional gathering to exchange experiences (in August) ;
- sports tournaments and cultural gatherings organized among the young people (two days/year);
- a Red Cross club set up in Youth sections in ten provinces;
- approaches to the Ministry of National Education to extend the programme to promote humanitarian values to primary schools.

For women's groups:

- increased awareness of 68 women's groups of developing the spirit of mutual assistance and the ideals and Fundamental Principle of the Movement;
- three days of reflection and exchange at the national, regional and international level.

Related to objective 2:

- recruitment by the BRC of a dissemination coordinator;
- 13 disseminators trained in 12 provinces and Bujumbura;
- 13 provincial committees trained in knowledge of the Movement and the Fundamental Principles;
- 12 dissemination sessions per provincial committee organized for the general public.

Indicators

The main verifiable indicators are the following:

- minutes of meetings to set up clubs;
- minutes of gatherings;
- monthly activity reports;
- half-yearly evaluation reports;
- document in Kirundi on knowledge of the Movement;
- number of new members trained;
- follow-up reports on groups;
- document on dissemination strategy.

Critical assumptions

Funding, of course, is required for this programme, but relative stability in the country is also a prerequisite to organizing all these groups in full security.

Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

At headquarters, the person in charge of the information-dissemination department will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating training and activities in Youth sections and women's groups, and the dissemination

coordinator will be responsible for training in the provincial committees. The provincial coordinators will organize the logistics in the field for these different activities in collaboration with the committees concerned.

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5. Institutional and Resource Development

Background and progress to date

In the face of the critical situation the country is experiencing on the political, economic and social fronts, the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) is doing its best to assist the most vulnerable people throughout much of the country, but their number is increasing daily under the combined effects of the economic crisis, insecurity, and the drought that has continued for the last three years. The BRC only became operational in 1994, looking after Rwandan refugees for two years in the northern provinces of the country, and then directing its interventions towards the most vulnerable Burundi populations in these provinces, all the while strengthening the development of its human capacities. Since 1998, its interventions have become more diversified, and cover most of the national territory. Thus, in the 12 of the 16 provinces where the BRC is already present, the National Society must continue to strengthen its structures in order to provide solid support for the vulnerable populations with a view to helping them to learn to take care of themselves and be less dependent on humanitarian aid.

The revision of the BRC statutes has been finalized and submitted to the ICRC and Federation Joint Commission, whose recommendations have been taken into consideration by the Statutes Committee. The statutes will be sent to the provincial committees for information and discussion before being adopted at the next General Assembly.

Provincial structures have now been put in place in eight provinces; the intention being to cover the whole territory before the end of 2001. In the provinces of Bururi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro and Ngozi, as well as in Bujumbura, all the structures are functional down to community level and two-thirds of the members have already been trained. In the centre and south-east of the country, the institutional development programme, begun in 1998, has been slower due to the insecurity. In the provinces where the structures have been set up, training and loyalty-building of members should continue over the coming years. In those provinces where the structures of the movement are solid, the committees are participating in management of the income-generating projects; there are however still huge needs with regard to training and resource and project management.

The priorities for the coming two years will be good governance and a more diversified, long-term base for financial resources, together with diversification of partnerships, development of human resources and loyalty building for volunteers, raising of awareness and mobilization of the public in respect of the actions of the Red Cross and against misuse of the emblem.

Following the engagement of a consultant in resource development, funded by the French Red Cross for a period of two months, a resource development strategy with a view to the greater diversification of sources of income will be developed. This study will also develop the profile of a BRC Resource Development Officer, to be recruited at the beginning of 2001.

The National Society maintains good relations with the government. Relations with the Federation, which at present fully supports the National Society financially, are excellent. The ICRC, which resumed its activities in 1998, provides additional support for the BRC. A new collaboration agreement is expected to come into force from 2001, permitting the BRC's provincial branches to carry out their dissemination activities effectively.

It is hoped that all framework agreements with the different partners will be signed by the end of 2000.

Goal To strengthen the development of the capacities of the BRC at both structural and operational levels.

Objectives and Activities planned

Objective 1 Ensure that the BRC has a structure that permits it to fulfil its mission

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- the National Society intends to set up additional provincial committees in early 2001;
- provincial assemblies will be held;

- a General Assembly will be held, whose objective will be to ratify the new statutes;
- a three-year plan of action will be worked out and presented at a meeting of partners who will be asked to commit to funding medium-term activities.

Objective 2 Strengthen institutional and operational capacities

Activities to achieve this objective are to train committees in the 16 communities of the two provinces of Bubanza and Cibitoke.

Objective 3 Strengthen partnerships

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- signing of collaboration agreements to be signed with the ministers working closely with the National Society and the various United Nations agencies
- in the framework of collaboration to set up relevant programmes.
- a collaboration agreement will be signed with the ICRC to develop a dissemination programme.
- A meeting of the partners of the BRC (ICRC, Federation, bilateral cooperation, other National Societies and potential donors) will be organized at the time of the presentation of a three-year plan of action.

Objective 4 Make the Movement better known

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- dissemination activities on the Movement and the actions undertaken by the National Society will be addressed to the public authorities and the general public;
- sessions devoted to awareness-raising (meetings, forums, discussion sessions), recruitment and loyalty building among members will be held;
- a dissemination campaign to raise awareness among the political and administrative authorities and the population on the misuse of the emblem will be organized jointly with the ICRC and the Federation

Objective 5 Favour the development and diversification of resources

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- monitor existing projects and ensure their good functioning over the long term;
- train officers in project management and the follow-up of social community micro-projects;
- define a resource development strategy with reference to the report drawn up by the resource development consultant;
- constitute a data base of income-generating projects.

Expected results

In relation to objective 1:

- By the end of 2001, all provinces will have functional provincial and communal committees (with the exception of those of Cankuzo and Ruyigi where they will be set up in 2002).
- Thirteen provincial assemblies and two general assemblies will be held (the first for adoption of the statutes and the second for election of the national committee).
- A three-year plan of action will be available.

In relation to objective 2:

- 108 members of the committees of the provinces of Bubanza and Cibitoke will be trained in knowledge of the Movement;
- The committee members elected at the assemblies will be trained;
- The 108 members of the committees of the provinces of Cankuzo and Ruyigi will be trained on knowledge of the Movement in 2002.
- holding of two annual meetings of the National Committee to vote the budget and promote transparency in management;
- 12 monthly coordination meetings between the provincial coordinators, the BRC supervisory staff and the delegates;
- two meetings of the working commissions per year;
- training of three leaders in good governance.

In relation to Objective 3:

- agreements will be signed with the Minister of National Education, Social Action and the Promotion of Women, and with the Minister for Integration and Settling of Refugees and Displaced Persons, as well as with the United Nations agencies, especially the World Bank, FAO, UNFPA, HCR, WHO, UNICEF.
- a framework agreement between the Federation and the BRC will be drawn up following the General Assembly;
- an agreement will be signed with the ICRC to extend the dissemination programme.

In relation to objective 4:

- the BRC will have increased visibility and credibility within the national and international communities;
- use of the emblem will be better respected;
- having a public aware of the ideals of the Movement and conscious of the activities of the BRC will help to increase membership (20,000 members by 2001/2002).

In relation to objective 5:

- monitoring and evaluation of existing projects with a view to achieving self-financing;
- training of 30 people in micro-project management;
- three income-generating projects for the BRC set up.

Indicators

The main objectively verifiable indicators are as follows:

In relation to objective 1:

- minutes of the meetings to set up committees.
- minutes of assemblies held.

In relation to objective 2:

- number of training sessions on the different subjects and number of participants;
- monthly reports
- evaluation reports.

In relation to objective 3:

- existence of convention documents

In relation to objective 4:

- number of new members;
- growth of membership fees.

In relation to objective 5:

- report of follow-up of projects;
- reports on training of the 30 agents;
- resource development strategy document;
- three income-generating projects identified.

Critical assumptions

A return to peace and security is a sine qua non for the execution and success of the programme, given that we need to be able to travel with complete safety over the whole of the territory to supervise the work of the committees. In addition, external funding is also an essential condition if the programme is going to run its course.

Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

In terms of institutional development, the National Committee is charged with the development strategy for the committees in the provinces, setting up and monitoring a commission to prepare the holding of the general assembly, and the acceptance of the various collaboration agreements with partners. The Secretary General and the head of the information and dissemination department are responsible respectively for setting up and evaluating the training programmes for the committees and drawing up the content, and their dissemination; such training of committees will take place jointly with the provincial coordinators.

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6. Co-ordination and Management

Background and progress to date

The Federation began operations in Burundi in 1994 when the BRC asked for help to cope with the influx of refugees from Rwanda. Between 1994 and 1996 all humanitarian assistance actions were concentrated in the refugee camps in the provinces in the north of the country, and a sub-delegation was opened at Ngozi for this purpose. The only member of the BRC at the time was its current President who had managed to train only a few volunteers. The Federation was therefore in charge of this refugee programme.

Following the repatriation of the refugees, the Federation decided to support the BRC's institutional development process and to recruit an officer for the headquarters and two provincial coordinators, so that the BRC would be able to fulfil its mandate effectively. After the killing of the three ICRC delegates in June 1996, which prompted the ICRC's departure from Burundi for two years, the Federation decided to remain to help develop the BRC's capacities, based on the Society's three-year development plan. Between 1996 and 1998 it focused all its humanitarian assistance activities on displaced persons in the four provinces in the north of the country where security was more or less satisfactory. The sub-delegation in Ngozi thus remained in operation with one head of sub-delegation, and relief, health and institutional development delegates. The head of delegation, the finance and logistics delegates and support staff were based in Bujumbura.

Until 1998, the delegation in Burundi operated with funds left over from the Great Lakes operation. Certain donors - namely the Red Cross Societies of Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom - resumed co-operation with the Burundi Red Cross via the Federation only following the presentation of a BRC strategic plan at the meeting of the NSs of the Great Lakes countries, held in Geneva in February 1999. The sub-delegation in Ngozi was closed in February 1999 as the BRC then covered the entire territory with its own structures, except for four provinces in the north-west and east of the country.

Since 1998, the Federation has concentrated its efforts more on programme coordination and management and strengthening the BRC's capacities, with delegates acting as advisers to the BRC on programme planning, monitoring and evaluation. The number of delegates was reduced as the National Society took over responsibility for the programmes. Only the finance, logistics and health delegates as well as the head of delegation now remain, all based in the capital.

The Federation has maintained close relations with the United Nations agencies and other NGOs since setting up operations in Burundi, though no formal agreements were signed before 1998. Tripartite partnership agreements have since been signed by the Federation and BRC, with the FAO for a food security programme and with UNHCR for the repatriation of refugees from Tanzania. As the National Society's visibility increased and its actions became better known, the BRC was able to sign bipartite agreements with UNICEF for a nutrition project and with the Ministry of Public Health for a water and sanitation project funded by the World Bank. Good relations also exist with other funding agencies, and several projects have been financed by USAID and ECHO since 1998. The delegation takes part in the weekly meetings of the contact group of heads of agencies (UN and NGOs), organized by OCHA, and in security meetings with UN agencies. The three components of the Movement work very well together.

Goal To enhance Red Cross programme coordination and management in line with the Strategy 2010 Plan of Action, by strengthening the National Society's capacities and developing partnerships.

Objectives and Activities planned

Objective 1 To help the BRC elaborate, seek funding for, set up and maintain the financial management, monitor and evaluate different Red Cross programmes in conformity with the Federation's rules and procedures.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- maintain the presence of administration/finance delegates and head of delegation.

- ensure funding in the medium term with a protocol for co-operation between the BRC, other National Societies and the ICRC.
- develop tripartite agreements with ECHO to finance emergency programmes.
- maintain close co-operation with the United Nations agencies, in particular in the context of programmes to resettle returnees and displaced persons, reproductive health and community health.
- strengthen the National Society's capacities to develop human, financial and material resources.
- help strengthen the National Society's partnership with ministries, other National Societies, humanitarian organizations or funding agencies.
- represent the Federation with respect to the international community and the authorities of the country.

Expected results

- a stronger National Society with greater financial autonomy.
- a small delegation in terms of number of delegates (1 to 2), compensated by more missions from the regional delegation.
- more relations between the United Nations agencies and other humanitarian organizations, and the National Society.
- funding ensured for three years for the BRC for the main programmes in Strategy 2010.

Indicators

The main indicators that can be objectively verified are the following:

- quarterly situation reports produced.
- progress reports for donors.
- three year BRC plan of action worked out.
- protocol signed by the BRC, the Federation, the ICRC and other National Societies.
- three year funding ensured for main programmes.
- reports of missions by regional delegates.

Critical assumptions

The presence of the delegation in Burundi over the next two years largely depends on:

- satisfactory security conditions;
- strong funding commitments; and
- the National Society's desire to take the necessary legal measures in accordance with its new statutes to ensure good governance.

Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

The head of delegation will be responsible for the effective implementation of the activities described above and the administration/finance delegate will be responsible more specifically for budget control and monitoring.

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DELEGATION: BURUNDI							
PROGRAMME	Disaster response	DP	Health & services	Human. values	IDRD	Coord. & mgt	TOTAL
Shelter & construction	1,419,542	459,850	1,690	0	0	0	1,881,082
Clothing & textiles	714,000	289,000	38,894	0	0	0	1,041,894
Food & seeds	0	0	320,144	0	0	0	320,144
Water	0	0	6,007	0	0	0	6,007
Medical & first aid	0	22,051	3,338	0	0	0	25,389
Teaching materials	0	3,223	22,966	7,555	0	0	33,744
Utensils & tools	434,791	204,000	51,100	0	0	0	689,891
Other relief supplies	151,800	151,800	14,909	0	0	0	318,509
Sub total supplies	2,720,134	1,129,924	459,048	7,555	0	0	4,316,660
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	38,393	0	67,212	0	0	0	105,605
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	0	3,797	0	3,797
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital expenses	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	2,300
Sub total capital	38,393	0	67,212	0	3,797	2,300	111,702
Programme management	266,983	106,653	97,519	7,985	11,822	30,433	521,396
Technical services	79,921	31,926	29,192	2,390	3,539	9,110	156,079
Professional services	88,631	35,406	32,374	2,651	3,925	10,103	173,090
Sub total programme support	435,535	173,986	159,084	13,026	19,286	49,647	850,564
Transport & storage	365,082	126,777	312,046	27,286	64,287	50,729	946,207
Personnel (delegates & expatriates)	98,606	0	97,446	0	0	209,929	405,982
Personnel (local staff)	222,976	135,444	269,411	40,558	57,481	44,270	770,139
Sub total personnel	321,582	135,444	366,857	40,558	57,481	254,199	1,176,121
Travel & related expenses	1,134	2,316	11,131	13,286	17,550	8,620	54,037
Information expenses	8,361	4,549	3,545	7,158	3,374	7,955	34,942
Expert fees	14,241	0	2,089	0	0	8,977	25,306
Admin. - general expenses	54,950	8,695	65,208	9,550	9,552	68,906	216,861
Training workshops / seminars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub total travel, training, general exp.	78,686	15,560	81,973	29,994	30,476	94,458	331,147
Total budget	3,959,412	1,581,691	1,446,220	118,418	175,327	451,333	7,732,401