

Plan 2010-2011



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

BURUNDI

Executive summary

For more than 15 years, Burundi has been affected by continued socio-political crisis that has shaken all the sectors of the national fabric. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP 2006) classification, Burundi is among the poorest countries in the world, ranked at position 169² out of 177 countries. During 2010-2011, the Burundi Red Cross Society (BRCS) will continue to intervene in **disaster management** by reducing the vulnerability of local communities through prevention and management of recurrent disasters in Burundi. In order to effectively prevent the risks and mitigate the effects of disasters, BRCS has been equipped with thematic mapping tools showing the high-risk zones which will be shared with all the provincial branches. An assessment of the National Society provincial branches' capacities in handling disasters effectively was carried out in 2006. Various trainings of trainers in First Aid and rapid intervention have been conducted and participants have been active at the headquarters of the BRCS and other regions. Most of the provincial branches have already been provided with trainers of volunteer emergency response brigades. The strategy is to procure sufficient equipments necessary to develop their capacities and enhance structural operations.



Map of Burundi¹

In **health and care**, the BRCS is relying on national health policies and the National Sanitation Development Plan 2006-2010 which is anchored upon 4 objectives: reduce maternal and *neo-natal mortality*; reduce infant mortality; address infectious and non-infectious diseases and strengthen the capacity of the National Health System to bolster performance. The BRCS will focus its efforts in prevention of HIV, malaria, reproductive health promotion, prevention of the spread of infections that are preventable through vaccination, infections spread through poor hygiene, promotion of blood donation, assistance to the handicapped and the elderly as well as strengthening Red Cross health facilities. Under **organizational development**, BRCS plans to strengthen capacities at the headquarters, regions and branches as well as governance in planning techniques and monitoring and evaluation. This will enable the National Society to be better equipped and enhance effective assistance to the most vulnerable. Following restructuring done in 2005, BRCS has adopted an approach that prioritizes sustainable local capacity mobilization.

The total 2010-2011 budget is CHF 700,558 (USD 660,276 or EUR 461,668)

[<Click here to go directly to the budget summary of the plan>](#)

¹ <http://www.usaid.gov/.../country/burundi/index.html>

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_African_countries_by_Human_Development_Index

Country context

Burundi is an East African country with a geographical surface area of slightly more than 27,000 square kilometers. The country population is estimated at 8.5 million inhabitants and has one of the highest population densities in Africa. Following a socio-political crisis spanning more than 15 years, Burundi is on a peace and stability mission. The month of January 2008 was a historic turning point towards real positive change when the last rebel movement (Palipehutu FNL) laid down its arms and its leader, Agathon Rwaswa returned to his native country. For the time being, FNL combatants have been incorporated into the National Army and Police while civilians have been granted political positions.

About 55 percent of the local population lives below the poverty line and more than 90 percent (of the population) relies on subsistence agriculture, with majority surviving on one meal a day. The life expectancy in Burundi has fallen from 60 years to less than 50 years since the beginning of the 1993 civil crisis. The country has 3 doctors for every 100,000 patients. Children bear the indirect consequences of the prevalence of HIV as statistics show that every one adult out of 15 is infected with the HIV virus. Proper nutrition and effective medication is hard to find. 21 percent of the total population does not have access to portable water and a staggering 64 percent lack adequate sanitation. Despite free maternity services and all expenses paid towards health care for children below five years, health indicators show that average conditions are still below the safety line. Indeed, the maternal mortality rates are estimated at 855 for every 100,000 live births and the rate of infant mortality is estimated at 129 for 1,000 births.

Today, only a few internally displaced persons camps in the country and Burundian refugees in Tanzania have started to return beginning 2006. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Burundian refugees in Tanzania were estimated at 149,000, with an extra 200,000 outside the camp boundaries⁵. So far, BRC is already supporting 4 transit camps for expelled people from Tanzania. However, the situation is gradually changing one of the camps (Munzenze) has been already closed while two others (Gisuru and Kinazi) are closing at the end of September 2009. The last one (Mabanda) will close at the end of 2009. The challenge today is the socio economic reintegration of the most vulnerable returnees as well as host community members. Despite the political stability, the Burundian returnees enter a situation that is unstable on many fronts.

National Society priorities and current work with partners

BRC is focusing on prevention and mitigation of all kinds of risks from natural disasters. This will be enhanced through the creation of specialized units in disaster management including emergency brigades and rapid response. The BRC will also address food insecurity to support vulnerable local communities' efforts to put food on the table.

Priorities of the National Society in health are in line with the National Health Policy Development Plan and the Global Agenda as is the case for other programmes:

- Addressing endemic diseases prevalent across the country.
- Hygiene, water and sanitation.

Human Development Indicators	Values
Population (millions) ³	8.1
Persons living with HIV, adults (%)	3.3
Orphans due to HIV and AIDS	120000
Access to affordable essential drugs (%)	0
Malaria cases (per 100,000)	48,098
Population with access to improved sanitation (%)	36
TB cases (per 100,000)	602
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	190
HDI value	0.413
Life expectancy at birth (years)	48.5
Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older)	59.3
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%)	37.9
Probability of not surviving past age 40(%)	38.2
Adult illiteracy rate (%ages 15 and older)	40.7
Children underweight for age(% ages 0-5)	45

Human development Indicators: Burundi⁴

³ <http://ochaonline.un.org/HUMANITARIANAPPEAL/webpage.asp?Page=1573>

⁴ <http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/UN-HDI-index>

⁵ <http://www.afrol.com/articles/12912>

- Addressing the spread of HIV and AIDS.
- Addressing cases of malnutrition.
- Blood donation.
- Vaccination.
- Reproductive health.

The BRCS will continue to disseminate the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values as well as International Humanitarian Law to enhance better understanding, increased community participation in development and mutual respect. The BRCS will be able to fulfill its mission to broaden local community-based Red Cross units within all the 2,725 villages, locally referred to as “collines” In French. This project, rolled out and operational, falls in line with efforts at local and regional sustainable resource mobilization in Africa. The programme is supported by the International Federation and the BRC is involved in it as a pilot National Society.

Table 1: Partner National Societies working with BRC

Partner National Societies	Interventions
German Red Cross	Socio economic reintegration
Spanish Red Cross	Food Security
Belgian Red Cross Flanders	Socio economic reintegration
French Red Cross	Integrated health programmes
Belgian Red Cross francophone	Childhood protection
Norwegian Red Cross	Mobilizing sustainable local capacity
Luxemburg Red Cross	Socio economic reintegration

Working with the different humanitarian agencies most of which are movement partners, the BRC will base its humanitarian interventions on 9 priority areas:

- Sustaining operational Red Cross units through Income Generating Activities (IGAs).
- Developing a coordination and support system for local infrastructures.
- Training and equipping the rapid response teams.
- Decentralizing emergency preparedness stocks in strategic branches.
- General implementation of the ‘integrated health’ project.
- Promoting Humanitarian Values and human dignity.
- Contributing to the socio economic reintegration of vulnerable people including repatriated.
- Tracing and re-establishing family links.
- Increasing and strengthening Red Cross youth sections.

Secretariat supported programmes in 2010-2011

Disaster Management

The disaster management programme budget is CHF 213,904 (USD 201,605 or EUR 140,963).

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Program purpose
Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
Programme Component 1: Disaster Management Planning
Component Outcome: Improved ability to predict and plan for disasters to mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences.

The National Society will ensure that provincial branch capacities are strengthened in rapid disaster response and assistance to the most vulnerable communities. As shown in the table below, the BRCS will train volunteers from provincial branches, emergency brigades, rapid intervention and First Aid teams, teachers, governance and executive members as well as equip the provincial branches with disaster preparedness stocks.

Table 2: Training strategy under disaster management

National Society Sections	Categories	Training Specialization
Volunteers	Provincial branches	Disaster Preparedness Stocks
	First Aid workers	First Aid methodology
	Emergency brigades	Integrating climate change
	Emergency brigades	Integrating MDG
	Emergency brigades	Early warning system
	Teachers	DRR/Preparedness and risk reduction begins at school programme

Programme Component 2: Disaster preparedness, community level

Outcome: The local communities are aware of the risks associated with disasters and are capable to respond effectively during the disaster periods.

The local communities will be sensitized on frequent disaster risks in Burundi to prepare them to handle potential disasters effectively. In addition, the capacities of Movement partners in the domain of First Aid will be strengthened. Specifically, BRCS will continue the dissemination of maps designed for risk identification, in all the provinces. As of now, the BRCS is decentralized down to the village level, training of first aid volunteers will follow the decentralization move so that disasters can be addressed at the community level.

Programme Component 3: Disaster Preparedness, Institutional level

Outcome: The National Society has effective mechanisms of response and assistance to the needs of people affected by disasters.

The capacities of the Burundi Red Cross Society in disaster management will be strengthened. In addition, capacities of respective branch secretaries and project managers will be strengthened in enhancing food security.

Programme Component 4: Recovery/ restoration and re-establishment

Outcome: Effective assistance to restore and improve the living conditions of affected communities and reduce risks from potential future disasters.

The most vulnerable communities will be reintegrated and assisted in their communities of origin. The focus will be on addressing the food security needs. The BRCS will construct houses and latrines to address shelter and sanitation needs of the vulnerable communities, accompany the returnees during the reintegration process, provide training and skills to children and vulnerable orphans, support families in starting income generation activities, sensitize village units to the rights of children and vulnerable orphans.

b) Potential risks and challenges

Security concerns and insufficient financial resources to realize objectives of the disaster management programme have been the potential challenges foreseen. In addition, the capacity of volunteers is also a big challenge as they will be tasked with responding to the needs of communities in all targeted areas. The disaster management programme will provide sufficient training to volunteers to enhance their skills in the course of the programme. Moreover, the National Society will constantly engage the Movement partners in cooperation to receive the necessary support to realize the programme objectives.

Health and Care

The health and care programme budget is CHF 264,194 (USD 249,003 or EUR 174,104).

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme Purpose
Strengthen capacities at headquarters and branches in prevention of major health challenges at vulnerable community levels.

Programme Component 1: Epidemics and Chronic Diseases
Outcome: Morbi-mortality linked to existing endemic diseases and other sanitary deficiencies is reduced.

Table 3: Planned activities under health and care

Programme strategies	Programme activities
Training of trainers/volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train volunteers on methods of prevention of malaria, measles, polio and diarrhea diseases. • Training of trainers on new Community-Based First Aid (CBFA⁶) approach. • Train volunteers on family planning techniques. • Train volunteers on nutrition. • Initiate training courses on proper nutrition. • Train volunteers on career coaching. • Promote useful associations between the volunteers and nearby health centers (CDS)⁷.
Community sensitization and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize the public on epidemics and advantages of vaccination through radio programmes. • Sensitize the communities on family planning techniques, pre and post-natal consultation. • Conduct educational sessions to the communities on safe feeding habits.
Support to community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote income generating activities to enhance food security. • Create networking services for youths of 15 to 25 years. • Establish proper bio-medical waste disposal management facilities, supply mechanisms and laboratory services. • Develop marsh lands.

Programme Component 2: Immunisation
Outcome: Infant mortality caused by preventable diseases through vaccination is reduced.

The National Society will train volunteers on social mobilization for effective vaccination, registration of children who have attained the age for vaccination in collaboration with locally elected representatives, community leaders and religious leaders as well as support the health personnel during vaccination campaigns.

⁶ In French: PSBC; premiers secours à base communautaire

⁷ In French: CDS; Centres De Santé

Programme Component 3: Water and Sanitation

Outcome: Increased water transportation means and good usage of potable water, hygiene and sanitation using the Community Led Transformation Sanitation (CLTS) methodology.

The National Society will produce and increase training manuals and CLTS tool kits, conduct training of trainers on the CLTS methodology. The trained trainers will then proceed to instruct the volunteers on the topics. The CLTS teams will be established at the village level, follow-ups with volunteers during implementations of CLTS activities will be undertaken and the BRCS will construct Sanitation Platforms (SanPlats) for promotional purposes.

Programme component 4: HIV and AIDS

Outcome: Vulnerability to HIV and its impact reduced through preventing further infection, expanding care, treatment and support, and reducing stigma and discrimination.

The National Society plans to sensitize the communities on the effects of the HIV virus to both individuals and entire communities, train peer educators from 22 secondary schools, produce Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on HIV, promote counseling services and voluntary testing, prevention of mother-child transmission and promote contraceptive use.

The BRCS will train volunteers on home-based care for People Living with HIV (PLHIV), promote PLHIV groups and community support networks, strengthen partnerships with associations that work to address the disease, train volunteers on management and monitoring micro-projects, initiate income generating projects for PLHIV, acquire and distribute non-food items to the most vulnerable PLHIV, distribute supportive materials to volunteers and organize socio-cultural events.

Programme Component 5: Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation

Outcome: The amount of blood collected for transfusion is increased by 20 per cent.

The BRCS plans to conduct community sensitization during blood donation campaigns to enhance voluntary donation of blood, through radio programmes and public forums, produce and distribute IEC materials, establish and sustain youth clubs, produce visibility materials, train Red Cross volunteers, provincial secretaries and health counselors on effective blood donation event management.

Programme component: Avian and human influenza pandemic

Component Outcome 1: Preparedness plans and mechanisms for strengthening community resilience in the areas of public health, food security and livelihoods are developed.

Component Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity and competency of relevant staff and volunteers and civil society organizations to carry out community level pandemic preparedness activities.

Component Outcome 3: Well functioning coordination mechanisms at all levels with national, regional and international stakeholders developed.

BRCS will focus on delivering the following results: community baseline analysis and mapping in selected areas is completed; networks with relevant partners developed; practical H2P country plan is developed; tools and messages are developed, tested and disseminated and 'first responders' training is developed and delivered.

Organisational Development

The organisational development programme budget is CHF 115,508 (USD 108,866 or EUR 76,119)

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme Purpose

Increase capacity of local community, civil society and BRC capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

Programme Component: Capacity Development

Outcome: The capacities of Communal (District) Committees are strengthened for better coordination and monitoring of Local Red Cross activities.

Table 4: Training strategy under organizational development

Training subjects	Targeted groups	No. of participants
Accountancy, Integrity	BRC Branch Governance members in Kayanza	63
	BRC Local Red Cross Units Leaders in Kayanza	1834

In addition, the Burundi Red Cross Society plans to construct new offices in provincial branches of Muramvya, Bubanza, Kayanza, Makamba, Kirundo, Karusi and Cankuzo and to equip the headquarters and offices in the provincial branches with relevant material resources.

b) Potential risks and challenges

The security situation in Burundi is one potential risk as well as other risks including delay or absence of funds necessary for the implementation of the programme. Burundi is gradually coming out of protracted conflict that lasted many years and experiences in other post-conflict countries indicate that the effects will most likely retard the programme cycle at some points. Late cash transfers or absence of funding altogether could equally hinder a full implementation of the programme.

Principles and Values

The principles and values programme budget is CHF 106,952 (USD 100,802 or EUR 70,481)

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programm purpose

Promote respect for diversity and human dignity; reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.

Programme Component : Promotion of Humanitarian Principles, values and International Humanitarian Law

Outcome: Enhanced knowledge, understanding and application of the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values (including non-discrimination, non-violence, tolerance and respect for diversity) with the BRC.

The BRCS plans to train staff members and volunteers on the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values as well as in the International Humanitarian Law and effective dissemination methods, initiate a dissemination network till the community level (village). Appropriate dissemination materials will be produced. BRCS will also establish and supervise a Red Cross volunteer journalists' club. This club would help in producing weekly radio broadcasts in the national language.

b) Potential risks and challenges

The prevailing security situation will predominantly determine the success in dissemination of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values and International Humanitarian Laws. Peace and harmony among the local communities will enable the information agents to reach a wider public. Burundi has almost come out of a socio-economic crisis and the outcome of the 2010 presidential and parliamentary elections will determine the way forward. The public authorities will be required to cooperate and move with the programme implementation to enhance community response. The programme beneficiaries will be expected to support the programme for it to succeed. Finally, members of the governance bodies at all

levels have the final word in terms of authorization and their cooperation will therefore be crucial for maximization of financial, human and material resources.

Role of the secretariat

a) Technical support to the programmes

The International Federation has supported BRCS in capacity development for some time. As a result the BRCS has been able to develop a reliable Information Telecommunication system as well as set up its Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) mechanisms. Just like in 2009, the Federation will be called upon during the period 2010-2011 to offer intensified support to improve the BRCS capacities in PMER to contribute to the credibility of the National Society in the eyes of funding partners and the communities. In addition, the Federation will be encouraged to take part in identifying and recruiting external consultancy services to give an impetus to the monitoring and evaluation to enhance the internal expertise in the PMER. It will be necessary that the International Federation's contribution to intensified capacity building of the BRCS put all departments on board at the headquarters and provincial branches as well as governance bodies.

b) Partnership Development and Coordination

The BRCS endeavors to strengthen its partnership with the International Federation in order to take advantage of the Federation's global position to reach potential donors. This will enable the BRCS to respond to emergencies more effectively with a stronger resource base. The BRCS is therefore expected to coordinate its activities at a higher level and orientate funds mobilized through its efforts to provide humanitarian service with accountability. Besides, the BRCS has been moving gradually in this direction through its quarterly coordination meetings and partnership meetings held once a year.

c) Representation and Advocacy

The International Federation will continue to play the role of ambassador for the Burundi Red Cross Society giving the National Society a louder voice in Red Cross Red/Crescent Movement and wider humanitarian circles. This is in view of the Federation's role in developing strategies and measures that enhance the National Society's relevance through the Eastern Africa Zone.

Promoting gender equity and diversity

Burundi is slowly coming to accept the importance of women and girls participation in decision-making. The Burundian constitution reserves 30 percent of decision-making positions for women and/or girls. This situation is echoed in other sectors including the Burundi Red Cross Society. The National Society puts forward an ethics of professionalism and places high value to Red Cross and Red Crescent experience when conducting recruitments for staff and volunteers. Gender equality and diversity are guaranteed and respected by the National Society at all levels and in all its programmes. The Principles of Impartiality plays a central role in guiding humanitarian interventions at the community level. The National Society's village units in the rural branches register more women than men to balance the gender equation.

Quality, accountability and learning

The BRCS has established a planning system which clearly outlines the objectives, expected results, indicators and means of verification. The National Society attempts to meet the expectations of different funding agencies including those of the International Federation. Annual auditing of BRCS programmes conducted by external auditing firms enhance transparency and accountability and manifests the National Society's responsibility in laying benchmarks and promoting measurement of success and areas for improvement. In the near future, auditing will also be conducted by an internal unit set up and tasked with planning, monitoring, and evaluation and reporting. This unit will also engage in dissemination of reports for use by Red Cross staff and volunteers. Knowledge and information sharing programmes are already in place facilitated by regular coordination assemblies, programme meetings and small-scale forums held every Monday and locally referred to as 'under the baobab tree'.

Budget summary

Programmes	2010 budget (CHF)	2011 budget (CHF)	Total budget (CHF)
Disaster Management	106,952	106,952	213,904
Health and Care	157,242	106,952	264,194
Capacity Development	57,754	57,754	115,508
Principles and Values	53,476	53,476	106,952
Total	375,424	325,134	700,558

How we work

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to 'improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity'.

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

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