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Emergency appeal Burundi: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Emergency Appeal n° MDRBI008 GLIDE n° OT-2012-000193-TZA 5 February, 2014

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 585,689 in cash, kind or services, to support the Burundi Red Cross Society (BRCS) to assist some 6,000 beneficiaries (or 1,200 households) that have now arrived from Tanzania over the last six months. Given the nature of the situation, the beneficiary caseload, the areas of return, and the types of planned assistance, this revision is designed as a continuation and extension of the existing appeal. With the initial beneficiary Appeal caseload of 20,194, the revised beneficiary total is some 26,194. The timeframe is being extended for 6 months, and this operation will therefore be completed by end-July 2014. The revised budget takes into account expenditures on the initial activities that have been carried out, the costs associated with delivering assistance to the newly arrived caseload, and recent contributions to the appeal.



A group of expelled Burundians crossing Ruvubu River in a dugout pirogue. Photo: Muyinga Branch-

Appeal coverage: 72% (against the revised budget amount and discounting DREF income) [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details>](#)

Appeal History:

- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 15 November 2012 with a budget of CHF 674,731 to assist 14,643 beneficiaries (2,615 households) for a period of three months.
- CHF 100,000 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 15 November, 2012 to help in starting up operations as returnees streamed into Burundi from Tanzania's Mtabila camp.
- The full Emergency Appeal was launched on 24 January 2013 for CHF 717,077 to support the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) to assist an increased caseload of 20,194 beneficiaries (3,366 households) for 12 months.
- Operations update no 1 was posted on 27 February 2013, to update on the progress of implementation of the operation, in particular related to relief, restoring family links, and water and sanitation activities.
- Operations update no 2 was posted on 19 April 2013, to update on progress on implementation of activities under the appeal.
- The six-month operations update was posted on 4 September 2013, to provide an overview of the progress, changes in the situation, and inform of the upcoming revision of the emergency appeal.
- The twelve-month operations update was posted on 31 January 2014, to provide detailed reporting on achievements and challenges and to complement the revised appeal.
- This revised appeal is a continuation of the existing operation to assist some 6,000 newly arrived Burundians, and reduces the overall budget to CHF 585,689 to reflect the costs (CHF 280,702) of activities to meet their identified needs.

Summary: During August 2013, the situation for many Burundians in Tanzania worsened when the Tanzanian Government gave Burundians and Rwandese persons irregularly living in Tanzania a deadline of 14 days to leave the country - a deadline that expired on 18 August 2013. The threat of being expelled triggered population movement from Tanzania to Burundi. During August 2013, around 1,000 to 1,500 persons per day arrived, and towards the end of the year about 34 persons crossed the border every day, including women, children, and vulnerable individuals. Many of the returnees arrive without any belongings, and find themselves in a vulnerable position, in need of shelter and reception and re-integration support. The rainy season has started, thus complicating the limited hosting capacities, and worsening the situation for the returnees.

With the arrival of the expelled Burundians from August 2013, BRCS again mobilized its volunteers to provide reception support and registration of the returnees at the different entry points. In close cooperation with key stakeholders, including the Government of Burundi, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO), BRCS intends to ensure a dignified return process and reintegration assistance to 1,200 vulnerable households (6,000 persons).

This revised appeal supports the BRCS in assisting the returnees during transit and to their places of origin by providing them with a minimum NFI kit to allow them a dignified resettlement in their communities in line with Red Cross and Red Crescent (RC/RC) Movement principles. Most vulnerable families will be provided with livelihood support, health and nutrition, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene interventions that will contribute to decrease risks for diseases and detect malnourished children under-five years.

The IFRC, on behalf of the Burundi Red Cross, would like to thank all those that have contributed to this Emergency Appeal, including the British Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Red Cross of Monaco, American Red Cross, and Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

The situation

During August 2013, the situation for many Burundians in Tanzania worsened when the Tanzanian Government gave Burundians and Rwandese persons irregularly living in Tanzania a deadline of 14 days to leave the country - a deadline that expired on 18 August 2013. The threats of being expelled triggered population movement from Tanzania to Burundi. On August 11th 2013, the Emergency Team of Burundi Red Cross of Muyinga Branch alerted on population movements of Burundians from Tanzania.

During the third week of August, a joint mission of United Nations (UN) agencies (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)(International Organization for Migration (IOM), and non governmental organizations (NGOs) - Burundi Red Cross and International Rescue Committee (IRC), undertook an assessment of the basic and urgent needs for the expelled burundians.

According to IOM statistics on 25th November 2013, 36,093 expelled Burundians were registered for return to Burundi, 13,412 Burundians were registered in Rwanda, and 4,669 in Uganda. The volunteers and Emergency Teams were involved in registering the returnees. Around the end of the last year, 34 persons cross the border every day (IOM report December).

The returning Burundians have come through five entry points; Muyinga, Ruyigi, Rutana, Cankuzo and Makamba. Rutana have had 76% of these Burundians (IOM figures 25th November 2013). A total of 1,150 of expelled have very weak links to Burundi, since they have no family or friends left in Burundi and no land. A total of 10,403 of the expelled persons have been temporarily hosted in former transit camps managed by Burundi Red Cross. In Rutana province, around 250 returnees have been arriving without belongings. At the provincial level, the government and humanitarian agencies are exploring options for durable solutions to the displacement situation.

Rutana, Giharo and Bukemba, in Makamba Province, and Mabanda and Kayogoro are mostly impacted by the return movements, whereas in Muyinga Province Butihinda, Giteranyi Muyinga and Buhinyuza have been receiving people. In Ruyigi the commune of Gisuru has been serving as the entry point for people.

Women and children represent at least 65% of the returnees, which includes persons with disabilities, pregnant women and un-accompanied children. Many of the returnees were not given time to inform their family members living in Burundi about their return. Some returnees were married to Tanzanians after having been established there for decades. Some of the children from such marriages were forced to stay in Tanzania with a single parent. The separation between married couples has increased the stress and trauma for the families concerned, and particularly for the children. Only a few persons who got married to Tanzanians have been allowed to return back to their spouse in Tanzania.

The transit camps have not been rehabilitated. The sanitation conditions have remained poor, which have contributed to the practice of open defecation, increasing further the health risks. In Makamba, two out of three latrines have collapsed. During September, cholera hit some localities of the Rutana province, requiring some immediate actions from BRCS and the government. Additionally, the lack of camp management and maintenance in the camps (no lights, no hygiene and sanitation facilities) has increased insecurity, in particular for women. The situation remains difficult for the returnees. There is a particular concern for those requiring special care and protection.

Given that the expulsions of Burundians from Tanzania have continued and there are still many Burundians hiding in Tanzania waiting for the situation to normalize, the BRCS continues to monitor the situation with partner agencies and will respond accordingly based on the assessed needs.

Coordination and partnerships

The Ministry of National Solidarity is coordinating the operation on behalf of the Burundian government. The coordination meetings have been taking place in Bujumbura every week, with the support of UNHCR. Monthly coordination meetings have also been taking place in the affected provinces, near the main border entry point for the returnees.

The Burundi Red Cross has participated in all coordination meetings and has been sharing information on a daily basis with key stakeholders including International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) etc.

The BRCS has taken on an important role in carrying out the relief support provided by the other agencies. BRCS is assisting the local province in registering the arriving Burundians and providing all stakeholders with updated data, compiled by the local government, BRCS and IOM. The BRCS has established agreements with several of the agencies to support NFI distributions, hot meals in the transit camps and latrine construction. BRCS also intends to fill the gaps of the other involved agencies, to ensure the dignity and support to vulnerable returnees.

IFRC is playing an important role in supporting the BRCS in carrying out the last phase of the operation through technical assistance and close monitoring of the implementation. An evaluation is planned to be carried out for analyzing impact and lessons learned.

The American Red Cross has significant experience in the region on cash transfer programming, and will be a close partner for technical assistance and support in the implementation. A trainer will be provided through their pool of expert trainers in the field, and this will be crucial support to enhance the capacity of the NS to carrying out the planned activities.

In order to assess the situation, a joint assessment mission was carried out between the 16th and 18th August 2013 by the Burundi Red Cross, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, IOM, and IRC. The Governors of the affected provinces coordinated the assessment.

Following the assessment of the identified needs, the different agencies have committed to support the reception and reintegration of the new returnees with the activities outlined below:

- **Government** will provide land to all households without land and no family left in Burundi. The government will issue the identity documents for the new arrivals through the assistance of the National Human Right Association LIGUE ITEKA.

- **IOM:**
 - ✓ Rehabilitation of four former transit camps managed by Burundi Red Cross and construction of a new one in Bukemba – Rutana Province
 - ✓ Transport of the returnees to their zone of resettlement in coordination with Burundi Red Cross with one Emergency Team member on each bus to monitor health situation of the returnees and provide first aid if needed.
 - ✓ Distribution of NFIs: blankets (1 piece/1-2 persons), mats (2 pieces/3-4 persons), mosquito nets (3 pieces/5 persons). The distribution will start with Rutana province. 12,599 mosquito nets, 12599 mats and 12599 blankets have been purchased. Burundi Red Cross Volunteers will assist with the distribution. IOM and Burundi Red Cross have signed an agreement for the cooperation and coordination of activities.
- **WHO** will provide medicine to health centres and hospitals providing health care for the expelled Burundians in the provinces.
- **WFP** is providing food in the transit camps. The distribution of food (hot meals) in the transit camps is managed by Burundi Red Cross. CARITAS will distribute food where the returning Burundians will resettle.
- **UNFPA** have distributed 1000 dignity kits for women and girls over 12 years of age in Rutana area, and is planning to purchase additional kits for four provinces.
- **UNICEF**, in cooperation with Burundi Red Cross, has initiated the construction of latrines. BRCS has also distributed NFIs provided by UNICEF, including blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, and soaps. UNICEF has also provided one water tank of 10,000 litres for the new transit camp of Bukemba in Rutana. Burundi Red Cross in has mobilised 2 trucks (1 with 8m3 in Muyinga and 1 of 20,000 litres in Makamba and Rutana) to provide safe water. These activities are fully funded by UNICEF. Hygiene kits to 1,200 families will be funded by UNICEF and distributed by BRCS as per an agreement. UNICEF also funds nutrition programmes at the province health centres, where BRCS will refer malnourished children detected through the screening activities that will be undertaken as part of this revised appeal.
- **FAO** has planned the distribution of agriculture kits in the resettlement areas.
- **UNHCR** has assisted more than some of the affected households with mats, jerry cans, kitchen sets, buckets, soaps, clothes, blankets - distributed with support by Burundi Red Cross. In coordination with IRC, UNHCR is also providing for un-accompanied minors in need of special care.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

From the beginning of the emergency appeal, BRCS continuously monitored and assessed the needs of the first groups of Burundian returnees, including undertaking beneficiary surveys jointly with UNHCR January to April 2013. BRCS has taken part in the response activities alongside other partners.

BRCS, in close cooperation with ICRC, has been working to restore family links for returnees, helping them connect with their friends and families as well as monitoring all potential entry points, to make sure that those returnees entering where no agency is located, they still receive adequate services.

Since the onset of the cholera outbreak end of 2012, BRCS responded to the needs of affected communities with a pre-positioned water and sanitation kit 5, operated by its water and sanitation- trained staff to provide safe drinking water, in addition to non-food items (NFI) and hygiene promotion messages. BRCS has also been providing water trucking to the transit centres that have no water, delivering 40,000 litres of water per day over a period of 10 days.

BRCS carried out a pilot initiative through providing 2,000 female beneficiaries with hygiene kits that included items for menstruation. This pilot has now become a global standard within IFRC sanitation programmes.

With the arrival of the expelled Burundians since end August 2013, BRCS again mobilized its volunteers to provide reception support and registration of the returnees at the different entry points. BRCS has continuously collected data on the population movements in collaboration with IOM.

A joint interagency rapid assessment mission was undertaken at end-August 2013, involving UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WHO, IOM where the needs of the new returnees were established and coordination of responses agreed between the involved agencies.

BRCS is supporting WFP in the management of kitchens for hot meals and distribution of the food rations in transit camp.

BRCS is also distributing NFIs (such as mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets) provided by partners of the operation, i.e. IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR.

BRCS is also involved in raising awareness on hygiene practices as disease prevention, in the transit sites, and is advocating on behalf of the expelled Burundians for their transfer to the communities of origin and support needed for reintegration.

A rapid needs assessment for Restoring Family Links (RFL) services has shown that the expelled Burundians are in need of communication between family members, in particular between parents and children or spouses, since families have been separated between the two countries (Burundi and Tanzania). Mobile telephone communication channels have been put in place. In order to supplement the mobile telephone system, the BRCS is also maintaining radio services to disseminate messages that can reach separated family members. The Burundi Red Cross and ICRC maintain a close coordination and cooperation on RFL, and ICRC is providing extensive support and advice on all activities. The RFL activities are being carried out by specifically trained volunteers together with ICRC.



Welcome and registration of returnees by BRC volunteers.
Photo: Makamba Branch

IFRC assisted in launching the emergency appeal, and deployed an operations manager who provided operational support to BRCS, as well as monitored the activities. Additionally, a Watsan Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) was deployed to assist the operation. IFRC has assisted with revising the appeal towards the new needs. The Burundi Red Cross has also been coordinating its activities with other Movement partners who are present in Burundi, including the Belgian Red Cross (both Flemish and French speaking).

The needs

The emergency appeal initially responded to large groups of Burundians returning from Tanzania during end of the year 2012 and beginning of 2013. The needs included temporary shelter, restoring family links, food and livelihood support, access to health, water, sanitation, and hygiene, and longer term reintegration support.

For the new arrivals from Tanzania since August 2013, a number of needs have been identified during assessments and monitoring of the situation. Immediate needs during transit includes, decent temporary shelter, access to clean and potable water, access to sanitation facilities, access to education, access to health, need to get in contact with family members, and transportation to their areas of origin. Most of the returnees come without any belongings, thus there is a need for basic items for improving their living conditions and preventing diseases. Some individuals and families are in need of psychosocial support due to trauma relating to being expelled and deported, losing their belongings or investments in Tanzania, separation of family members, and traumas relating to torture.

For the longer term needs and reintegration of the new groups of returnees, the main issues relate to lack of access to land, limited options for livelihood, lack of network in the country. There is also a concern relating to the separated family members. There are also needs relating to access to safe water, health and psychological support, sanitation, nutrition and overall socioeconomic situation. In the districts located along the "cholera belt" (Makamba, Bururi, Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura Town, Buganza, Cibitoke, Rutana), the hygiene promotion, prevention, treatment and referral services will continue under the current appeal.

The joint needs assessment underlined the need for special consideration towards the most vulnerable individuals, identified as children, the elderly, pregnant women, victims of torture, and those without any link or knowledge of their area of origin.

Beneficiary selection: The emergency appeal initially responded to the needs of 16,643 Burundians returning from Tanzania during end of the year 2012 and beginning of 2013 (target was 20,194 persons). BRCS monitored the reintegration process and the needs of the returnees, and advocated towards stakeholders on needs and gaps in support.

For the new arrivals during second half of 2013, out of 36,093 expelled Burundians, BRCS seeks to assist 1,200 most vulnerable households (6,000 persons) in the five provinces where the movement of returnees has the highest concentration, i.e. Rutana, Makamba, Ruyigi, Muyinga and Cankuzo.

Special consideration for selection of beneficiaries will be given to widows, separated families, vulnerable children, women and children head of households, vulnerable families without land and livelihood. In close cooperation with health centers and UNICEF, BRCS will screen children under five among returnee families as well as return communities, to detect for malnutrition.

The proposed revised operation

The initial appeal provided support during end 2012 and beginning 2013 for 16,643 Burundians returnees, through continuous monitoring and support during their reintegration process, in close cooperation with UNHCR. Specific activities also involved RFL with technical input from ICRC, and water, sanitation and hygiene interventions (hygiene awareness raising and disinfection activities), in particular during cholera outbreaks in the areas of return. The revised appeal intends to support BRCS to respond to the needs of the expelled Burundian and other voluntary returning and vulnerable Burundians from Tanzania, from the second half of the year 2013.

In close cooperation with key stakeholders such as the Government of Burundi, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO etc, BRCS intends to ensure a dignified return process and reintegration assistance to 1,200 vulnerable households (6,000 persons). All organizations will work together to cover the needs of the returnees.

The revised appeal intends to support the BRCS in assisting the returnees during transit and to their places of origin by providing them with a minimum NFI kit to allow them a dignified resettlement in their communities in line with Red Cross and Red Crescent (RC/RC) Movement principles. Most vulnerable families will be provided with livelihood support, health and nutrition, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene interventions that will decrease the risks for diseases and contribute to detecting malnourished children.

The revised appeal consists of the following main components:

- **Relief and NFIs:** Reception and orientation of the returnees will involve registration of new arrivals for assistance and provision of information on how to obtain assistance needed. To ensure that returnees understand their entitlement and access services, a system of beneficiary communication will be developed and utilized. NFIs will be purchased and distributed to 1,200 of the most vulnerable families returning from Tanzania. The NFIs will be complementary to what has been provided by other organizations and will include hoes (one per adult), women's clothes (kangas/ pax to vulnerable women and girls over 12 years) and kitchen sets (one per family), and is based on expressed needs of the beneficiaries.
- **Restoring Family Links (RFL):** In collaboration with ICRC and IRC, BRCS carried out RFL services for the returnees under the original appeal. The activities for the new groups during second half of 2013, will similarly be carried out in close cooperation with ICRC, however will be carried out outside the appeal.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene:** BRCS will conduct awareness arising around safe household water management and storage, sanitation and hygiene promotion, through radio messages and household water treatment campaigns. BRCS will carry out hygiene awareness and disinfection activities in transit camps and other areas affected by cholera outbreak. This will be done through using existing IEC materials, door-to-door campaigns, organizing community group sessions, and through peer education across different communes. Distribution of safe water and facilitation of latrine constructions have already been carried out in the initial phase of the appeal. For the hygiene

promotion activities, another province has been added as target area. This is due to the risk for spread of cholera over the provinces, the proximity to Bururi to the other provinces, and the pattern of population movement and spread of the disease.

- **Health and nutrition:** First aid and referral services will be provided to sick and injured persons among the returnee population, and psychosocial support will be provided by trained staff/volunteers to the returnee families and individuals in need of this support. Trained volunteers will screen under-five children for acute malnutrition, and refer detected cases to the district nutrition programmes supported by UNICEF. BRCS volunteers will carry out awareness-raising at household and community levels to prevent malnutrition.
- **Livelihoods:** BRCS staff and volunteers will be trained in cash transfer programming and voucher-based interventions and 300 of the most vulnerable families among the returnees will be assisted through a livelihood programme to restore their possibility to provide for themselves. The support will be provided through a cash transfer programme that will promote kitchen gardening, agricultural production, and livestock rearing. BRCS will provide vegetable seeds and/or livestock and train beneficiaries in kitchen gardening, agricultural production and livestock projects. Kitchen gardening tools will be provided to each family (300 families).

The BRCSS staff involved in the operation will be the Head of DM, the Project Manager, the Secretary Provincial, and the DM Focal Point at provincial and communal level. 140 volunteers will be involved in the operation; 25 volunteers will be involved in relief and NFIs, 40 volunteers involved in hygiene campaigns, 50 volunteers involved in health and nutrition, and 25 volunteers involved in livelihood. Only the Project Manager position will be permanent and others will be for shorter periods determined by the timings of the activities they are involved in.

Particular focus will be on the needs of women, through beneficiary selection on vulnerable individuals and customizing the NFIs particularly towards their needs. Also, particular attention is made to vulnerable children, through inclusion of screening of under-five years to detect malnourished children or high risk cases for referrals to the district nutrition programmes supported by UNICEF.

The sections below present the revised sectoral outcomes and respective progress and challenges to date. More detailed reporting is reflected in the 12-month Operations Update posted 31 January 2014.

Emergency relief and NFIs (formerly Shelter, Settlement and NFIs)

Original outcome: 2,000 of the most vulnerable returning refugees to Burundi from Tanzania are provided with assistance including temporary shelter kits and appropriate NFIs.

Revised outcome: The vulnerability of 6,000 returnees (1,200 vulnerable returnee families) to the provinces of Ruyigi, Rutana, Makamba, Muyinga and Cankuzo is reduced through reception assistance responding to their immediate needs.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
6,000 persons are provided with reception assistance and basic household items on arrival in Burundi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registering of the Burundian returnees for assistance. • Development of a beneficiary communication system for information on assistance available. • Comprehensive information provided of assistance available to the returnees, and referral to appropriate organizations. • Train five staff and 100 volunteers from five branches (20 from each branch) on emergency response (sphere standards, distribution, community participation, beneficiary selection etc), repatriation/reintegration programming, and monitoring. • Procurement of NFIs, i.e. 1,800 hoes (1 per adult/ calculated 30% of target population), 1,200 kitchen sets (one per family) and 1,200 kangas (women's clothes). • Development of beneficiary selection criteria. • Identification of the most vulnerable households as per the beneficiary selection criteria. • Distribution of NFIs to 1,200 most vulnerable households. • Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on activities.

Progress and challenges:

In relation to the initial shelter component, no activities were undertaken due to the lack of resources in support of the appeal. The activities within this sector were also dependent on directions and strategy from the Government on land issues. The shelter component is therefore no longer part of the operational response. The NFI relief component was reported on previously.

Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Outcome: Contacts are re-established and maintained between family members for 1,673 returning refugees.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 279 returning refugee households have access to appropriate means of re-establishing and maintain contact with families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reception and orientation of returnees on relevant available assistance on arrival at the transit camp. • Restoration of Family Links for separated returnees and especially minors. • Monitoring of non-official entry points.

Progress and challenges:

During the first phase of the operation during 2012, BRC assisted with the reunification of 93 separated returnees, including minors, in close cooperation with ICRC. Additionally 76 persons were put in contact with their family through mobile telephones. In Cibitoke province, three families were reunited with their children who were traced in Rwanda. The main part of the RFL activities during 2013, was undertaken in close cooperation with ICRC outside the appeal. After the largest groups of returnees were facilitated by 16 December 2012, BRC reduced its involvement in restoring of family links (RFL), as the number of arrivals in the transit centres was drastically reduced.

These activities were carried out during the first phase of the operation. However, they will now be undertaken in cooperation with ICRC outside the appeal.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Original outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases is reduced for 20,194 returnees (3,366 families), and 4,039 individuals (673 households) from host families (representing 20% of host communities) in Nyanza Lac, Makamba, Kibago, Kayogoro, Mabanda, Rumonge, and Giharo communes for 12 months.

Revised outcome: Cholera and other water-borne related diseases are reduced by hygiene promotion activities and distribution of hygiene kits to 1,200 families (6,000 persons) in Ruyigi, Rutana, Makamba, Muyinga, Bururi, and Cankuzo provinces.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene promotion to selected beneficiaries. • The risk for cholera among returnees and host communities is reduced, through hygiene awareness raising campaign and sanitation activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene promotion focussing on household water treatment and safe storage, sanitation and personal hygiene. Awareness raising on water treatment and safe storage, sanitation and hygiene practices will be done through household and community sessions, mobile cinema and radios. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be agreed with four radios and one television will be signed. • Training volunteers on Sanplat latrines production • Purchase 1400 Sanplat moulds 200 per commune (produced locally by volunteers as part of IGAs) • Organise a promotion of Sanplat latrines day including awareness about importance of household latrines. • Monitoring latrine construction including number of latrine constructed and in use. • Establish vector control and prevention measures. • Initiate a hygiene promotion campaign within the affected population focusing on behaviour change and targeting 4,039 families through use of existing IEC materials. • Conduct two trainings in each commune on PHAST for

	<p>the community and volunteers in the affected branches within the next 12 months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out of door-to-door campaigns, organized groups and through peer education across different communes. • Conduct hygiene campaigns in transit and return areas. • Undertake disinfection activities in the transit areas. • Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on activities.
<p>Progress and challenges:</p> <p>Activities under this outcome were scaled-down to correspond to the available funds. The main achievements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bladder installation (10 m³) in Gikoto, in the commune of Musaga, for the provision of potable water with water trucking (25m³) support & disinfection of 128 households in Gikoto from July 6th – 9th, 2013, as part of the response to the cholera campaign in the areas where activities were implemented under the emergency appeal. The population's congestion in some location worsened the cholera situation. • As part of the support to the Hygiene promotion activities, and taken as a base of reference, the Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage manual of IFRC has been translated to Kirundi language and adapted to the Burundian context. The translation of the Manual has been finalized. Final edition pending of approval. IFRC Nairobi will support the print out of the hard copies and their transport to Burundi. • Refresher training for BRCS staff at provincial level on Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (in 3 provinces) was organized. • Hygiene promotion activities (community information sessions, household visits) focusing on household water treatment and safe storage, sanitation and personal hygiene. This activity has been initiated through beneficiary communication with mobile cinemas in some areas. Plans for expanding are underway. • Training 140 volunteers on Sanplat production has been done. • Purchase sufficient materials for 210 Sanplat molds (20 per commune). Procurement process of materials, distribution and registration of materials finalized during the months of June and July 2013. Construction on-going in Makamba, Bururi and Rutana. • A promotion of Sanplat latrines day including awareness about importance of household latrines has been organized. • Monitoring latrine construction including number of latrine constructed and in use. Digging for the latrines have been finalized and construction on going. • Coordination with the Ministry of Public Health in Burundi at provincial and Commune level to establish vector control and prevention measures. Spraying has been done in high risk areas. • Coordination with the Ministry of Public Health at provincial and Commune level to establish waste disposal measures (on-going activity). • Volunteer teams have been equipped with information, education and communication (IEC) materials. • Volunteers have been equipped with bicycles in order to increase their mobility to be able to carry out community campaigns. Procurement and distribution of 20 bicycles done. • Hygiene promotion campaigns (existing IEC materials, door-to door campaigns, community groups, peer education) have been organized with the targeted population focusing on behaviour change. 1,900 households have been targeted. • The National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) equipment has been improved, through emergency vests for the NDRTs. 100 reflectant emergency vests have been purchased through the regional logistics office in Nairobi, Kenya. 60 vests have been distributed in the three provinces of Bururi, Makamba and Rutana. BRC staff from headquarters have already started to use the vests for their field missions. A small protocol has been developed with the DM department of BRCS in Bujumbura for the use of reflectant vests. • Safe potable water was provided for 128 households in Gikoto during a cholera outbreak in mid-2013, through bladder installation (10 m³), and water trucking (25m³). The population's congestion in some locations worsened the cholera situation. • 140 BRC volunteers were trained on Sanplat production, and 210 sanplats latrine constructions are being finalized in Makamba, Bururi and Rutana. The also formed part of the income 	

generating activities (IGA).

- PHAST refresher trainings were carried out in three BRC branches, including government officials involved and trained. This was followed by PHAST sessions undertaken by the trained volunteers in targeted communities.
- Vector control and prevention measures established, with spraying undertaken in high risk areas.
- BRC have been equipped with 20 bicycles in order to increase the mobility of the community based volunteers to be able to carry out community campaigns.

After feasibility reviews it was recommended to implement the Children's Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) component in an existing long-term Watsan project, and therefore no activities were undertaken in relation to CHAST have been implemented.

Challenges:

- The water trucking operation was expensive in terms of fuel and BRC do not have own trucks available.
- Lack of resources available for implementation of the activities under the appeal.

Emergency Health and Nutrition (formerly Emergency Health)

Original outcome: Improved health and psychosocial situation of returnees and host communities through health promotion and psychosocial support in three selected provinces.

Revised outcome: Improved health and psychosocial situation for 6,000 returnees and host communities through health promotion and psychosocial support in Ruyigi, Rutana, Makamba, Muyinga and Cankuzo, selected provinces, with particular attention to the nutrition status of children under five years.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First aid services and referrals have been provided to the returnee population based on needs. • Psycho-social support has been provided to individuals and households in need of support. • Increased capacity of BRCS staff and volunteers in psychosocial support programming and implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of first aid services at the entry point (for returnees arriving with injuries) • Provide training on psycho-social support to 5 BRCS staff and 25 volunteers from the branches of Muyinga, Rutana, Ruyigi and Makamba, Cankuzo engaged in emergency response. • Provide psycho-social support to individuals and families among the returnees in need for this support.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening for acute malnutrition carried out for children under five, and referrals made based on needs. • Caretakers with children under five years among the returning and return communities have increased knowledge on how to prevent malnutrition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 50 volunteers on techniques on screening of children under 5 years for their nutritional status, in close collaboration with MoH. • Equip trained volunteers with items for Measuring Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and other materials for screening malnutrition. • Screening of children under five years among returnee families and return communities. • Referrals of malnourished children to supplementary nutrition programmes at the province health centers. • Organize awareness raising sessions for caretakers and families from the returnee population, on how to prevent malnutrition, with focus on children under five. • Organize house to house visit to sensitize caretakers and families on prevention of malnutrition of children under-five years.

Progress and challenges:

The following activities were implemented in the provinces of Makamba and Rutana during the end of 2012 and during of 2103:

- An intensive PHAST training was delivered in the province to volunteers, staff, first aid personnel and emergency brigades, 20 participants, selected by the provinces, were trained in total, including BRC and government officials with experience in cholera response and knowledge of Watsan activities during emergency response.
- During the cholera outbreak in July 2013, the BRC Disaster Management department formed a Response Team for addressing the outbreak. The team will be utilized upon request of any branch and local authorities in the event of a cholera
- Sensitization undertaken of the population about the importance of hygiene practices as prevention of waterborne diseases. BRC has been doing sensitization, especially in the Cholera treatment centres, in Nyanza-lac which is one of the main high risk area of cholera of the province of Makamba. The BRC volunteers have done sensitization for most of the patients and people that have approached the centres (established by the Ministry of Public Health).
- Disinfection of 600 households in Kayogoro after confirmation of the cholera cases.

Challenges:

- Challenges related to control of the cholera epidemic because of high levels of population movement, including between the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi.
- Limited capacity of the National Society in terms of resources including financial, material, and human resources to respond to the needs.
- Limited knowledge and technical capacity of staff and volunteers.
- Limited financial resources.

Livelihoods

Original outcome: Reduce food insecurity for 2,000 most vulnerable returning refugees being repatriated to Burundi from Tanzania.

Revised outcome: The livelihoods of 300 most vulnerable returnee families are restored, and risk of negative coping strategies reduced.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 most vulnerable returnee households with no income sources provided with income generation support. • BRCS staff and volunteers have increased capacity in cash transfer programming and implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of beneficiary selection criteria, and area of intervention. • Identification of beneficiaries from the most vulnerable returnee families. • Coordination with government programme for providing of land to the beneficiaries. • Training of five staff and 20 volunteers on cash transfer programming and voucher-based interventions. • Training of trainers for 20 volunteers and five staff in agricultural production, kitchen gardening, farming, and livestock projects. • Organize a seed voucher fair, for 300 selected households from the most vulnerable returnees, for planting vegetables and fruits (such as avocado, orange, lemon, pineapple, onions, carrots, cabbage, eggplants tomatoes), and livestock (goats etc). • Purchasing and distribution of tools and materials for kitchen gardening/agricultural production and livestock rearing. • Training of beneficiaries in agricultural production, kitchen gardening, farming, and livestock projects, by the trained volunteers and staff. • Regular evaluation field mission for monitoring and reporting.

Progress and challenges:

- With support from the BRC and the local government, the two provinces of Rutana and Makamba, developed a proposal for the production of Cassaba and Babana trees (and some other agroforestry varieties) in a pilot nursery. The production will provide modified banana and mandioca plantlets. There have been three agreements with the provincial Departments of Agriculture to allocate land and to avail extension services, to support the production of quality plantlets to the beneficiaries.

- Organic composting demonstrations for BRC branches were carried out, and additional demonstrations were organized in branches at the household level.
- An assessment was undertaken for developing livelihood options to the most vulnerable returnee beneficiaries through a cash transfer modality (with technical and financial support by the American RC). The revised appeal will include the activities for the cash programming.

Challenges:

- To have a regular process of local procurement was difficult at branch level (provincial level): even simple inputs like basic tools, Banana plantlets, which is a very common crop in the region, plastic, woods, and any kind of variety of seeds, cannot be find easily in any of the three provinces. The local shops might have some of the inputs that middlemen are bringing typically from Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda, etc. Other options to find a better price and variety are to procure in Bujumbura (it comes usually from Rwanda). Efforts are being made to get locally produced seeds through the seed centre of the Ministry of Agriculture in Gitega or through cooperation with FAO.
- Lack of capacity of staff at branch level to facilitate procurements, and follow up of IFRC and BRCS procedures.
- Capacities at branch level are low since BRC does not have experience with home gardening. Basic agriculture activities require a lot of external support.
- More coordination with other BRCS projects is needed. Makamba province has been receiving support from Belgian and Spanish Red Cross at Branch level in the food security sector for long periods. The experience in these branches could be utilized more effectively.
- Centralized decision making and approval processes within BRC have posed some challenges during implementation.

Logistics

Original outcome: The local logistics capacity of Burundi Red Cross to support the repatriation process is strengthened with the enhanced technical logistic support of the IFRC's East Africa Regional Representation Office.

Revised outcome: Effective logistical support to the delivery of assistance to beneficiaries.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFIs and other equipment and items are delivered in an effective manner. • Procurements are done in line with IFRC standards and procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the delivery of relief items and other items dedicated to the operation. • Coordination between BRCS logistics team and IFRC to ensure that Federation procurement procedures are strictly adhered to.

Monitoring and evaluation (new sector and activities)

New outcome: The BRCS management and the Regional Delegation are regularly informed on the operation by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly monitoring is undertaken and updated reports provided in a timely manner on the progress of the operation • A final evaluation is carried out on the operation, including lessons learned workshop and recommendations for future programming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct systematic and regular monitoring of the operation. • Undertake a mid-term evaluation • Undertake a final evaluation of the operation. • Organize a lessons learned workshop. • Produce and present a final report and highlight achievements and lessons learnt.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Communications activities aim to maintain a regular flow of information, between the field and key stakeholders. This will be important for fundraising, awareness of the work of the Red Cross and

maintenance of a strong profile of emergency operation in the given humanitarian situation. This will be maintained between those working in the field and other stakeholders, including the media and donors, to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency.

Resource Mobilization and Communications will support the objectives of this appeal, to increase the profile, funding and other support for and IFRC, and will provide a platform on which to advocate the interests of vulnerable groups of people. Relevant information and publicity materials, including audio-visual products, will be channelled through IFRC's public website - www.ifrc.org.

Capacity of the National Society

BRCS is organized into two main structures: governance and the executive. The latter is headed by an appointed Secretary General, responsible for the daily management of the National Society. The executive consists of operational programmes in Disaster Management and Assistance to vulnerable, Organizational Development and Health Care, all assisted by programme coordination services and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. There are additional divisions for Communications, Finance, Administration and Logistics, as well as Public Relations and Resource Mobilization.

BRCS has 17 branches, each with a National Disaster Response Team (NDRT). There are 6 Disaster Preparedness NFI warehouses countrywide, including one central stock at the HQ. Three Health Centres are currently managed by Burundi Red Cross in three different branches. There are 176 full time staff, 350,000 RC volunteers countrywide and hundreds of First Aid Teams active in all branches. Each Branch has a coordinator and an accountant.

BRCS is currently implementing 28 on-going projects. This revised appeal will in particular contribute to strengthen BRCS capacity to undertake emergency response operations, psychosocial programming in emergency response, and cash programming as a way of strengthening livelihood for vulnerable households.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Walter Cotte
Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Revised Emergency Appeal

05/02/2014

Burundi Population Movement (MDRBI008)

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Clothing & Textiles	7,796			7,796
Food	0			0
Seeds & Plants	19,743			19,743
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	87,257			87,257
Medical & First Aid (Nutrition kits)	20,049			20,049
Teaching Materials	0			0
Utensils & Tools	12,831			12,831
Other Supplies & Services	0			0
Cash Disbursements	0			0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	147,676	0	0	147,676
Computer & Telecom Equipment	2,365			2,365
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	2,365	0	0	2,365
Storage, Warehousing	4,356			4,356
Distribution & Monitoring	5,397			5,397
Transport & Vehicle Costs (Leasing in 5 Branches)	51,738			51,738
Logistics Services	0			0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	61,491	0	0	61,491
International Staff	46,514			46,514
National Staff	0			0
National Society Staff	128,189			128,189
Volunteers (8Vol*10days*5Branches*6 months)	45,045			45,045
Total PERSONNEL	219,748	0	0	219,748
Consultants	7,000			7,000
Professional Fees	12,500			12,500
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	19,500	0	0	19,500
Workshops & Training	69,365			69,365
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	69,365	0	0	69,365
Travel	10,344			10,344
Information & Public Relations	9,011			9,011
Office Costs	4,050			4,050
Communications	2,905			2,905
Financial Charges	3,103			3,103
Other General Expenses	384			384
Shared Support Services	0			0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	29,798	0	0	29,798
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	35,746	0	0	35,746
Total INDIRECT COSTS	35,746	0	0	35,746
TOTAL BUDGET	585,689	0	0	585,689
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions	-527,860 *			-527,860
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	-527,860	0	0	-527,860
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	57,829	0	0	57,829

* Includes income from Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)