

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal operation update

Burundi: Population movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBI008
GLIDE n° OT-2012-000193-TZA
12 month update
31 January, 2014

Period covered by this Ops Update 15 November 2012 - 30 November, 2013.

Appeal target (current): CHF 717,077;

Appeal coverage: 60%; [<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 (cash and in kind donation or services) to assist 14,643 beneficiaries (2,615 households) for a period of three months.
- CHF 100,000 was initially 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.
- An [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 24 January 2013 for CHF 717,077 to support the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) to assist 20,194 beneficiaries (3,366 households) for 12 months.
- Operations update no 1 was posted on February 27 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 April 19 2013 to update on progress on implementation of activities under the appeal.
- A six month operations update no 3 was posted on September 4th, 2013, to provide for an overview of the progress, changes in situation, and inform of the upcoming revision of the emergency appeal.
- This operations update describes progress at the 12-month mark in advance of a revision that will extend the operation by 6 months (i.e., until 31 July, 2014).



Water trucking provides safe clean water to the communities and prevents waterborne disease (photo: BRCS)

Summary:

By end 2012, the Tanzanian Government closed Mtabila refugee camp and revoked the refugee status for the majority of the Burundian refugees living there. Almost 34,000 Burundian refugees were repatriated, returning nearly 20 years later to a very different environment, without homes or livelihoods. Burundi Red Cross (BRC) in close cooperation with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Government rapidly responded to the most urgent needs during the re-

integration process. The target beneficiaries are returnees going back to Nyanza Lac, Makamba, Kibago, Kayogoro, Mabanda, Rumonge, and Giharo (approximately 20,194 individuals in 3,366 households).

BRC responded through timely reception and orientation of returnees, psychosocial support, restoring family links (RFL) activities emergency health, and water, sanitation and hygiene. These activities were carried out by BRC during returnees' transit to their new homes. Close follow up of the beneficiaries have been undertaken during the reintegration process within the host communities. BRC has during the process assisted with needs assessments and monitoring of the situation for the returnees, including undertaking regular surveys, and provided other agencies with the data for programming and addressing issues of concern. BRC has also responded to cholera outbreak in the areas where the appeal is implemented, with safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. Some livelihood activities have been initiated which will benefit the returnees and the communities.

The continuous movement of some of the target beneficiaries has made monitoring more challenging. Additionally, some of the returnees are now back in Tanzania, while others have opted to go to Uganda, Zambia, or Mozambique.

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 new population movement from Tanzania to Burundi. During August 2013, around 1000 to 1500 persons per day arrived, and in end December about 24 persons cross the border every day. Many of the returnees arrive without any belongings, and find themselves in a vulnerable position, in need of sheltering and reception and re-integration support.

BRCs is revising the emergency appeal to respond to the needs of the groups of returnees forced back or voluntary returning to Burundi during the second half of 2013. The activities will be carried out in close coordination with other involved stakeholders, such as the government, United Nations (UN) agencies, International organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Focus of the intervention will be on provision of immediate assistance during transit and reintegration support, including livelihood. Water, sanitation, hygiene, and health interventions, and nutrition monitoring will also form part of the response, while restoring of family links (RFL) services will be carried out in close cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

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 and American Red Cross.

The situation

Late 2011, the Government of Tanzania decided to close the Mtabila Refugee camp (in the District of Kigoma, in Western Tanzania) by 31 December 2012. The camp was hosting a number of refugees, including some 37,592 Burundian refugees who for the most part, fled their country in 1993 following the killing of Melchior Ndadaye, a former President of Burundi and the civil war that followed. In December 2012 a total of 33,819 refugees had voluntarily returned to Burundi organized by the Tanzanian government and UNHCR. Most people returned to the provinces of Makamba, Bururi and Rutana.

During August 2013, the situation for many remaining 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 agencies (International Organization for Migration (IOM)), and non governmental organizations (NGOs) - Burundi Red Cross and International Rescue Services (IRC), undertook an assessment of the basic and urgent needs for the expelled burundians.

According to IOM statistics from the region on 25th November 2013, 36,093 expelled Burundians have been registered for return to Burundi, 13,412 Burundians have been registered in Rwanda, and 4,669 in Uganda. The BRCS volunteers and BRCS Emergency Teams were involved in registering the returnees.

The returning Burundians have come through five entry points; Muyinga, Ruyigi, Rutana, Cankuzo and Makamba. Rutana have had 76% (27,478/36,093) 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 the regions mostly concerned 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.

To date, the situation remains difficult for the returnees, given the fact that the rainy season has started, thus complicating the limited hosting capacities. Due to the opening of the new school year (2013-2014), primary schools that have been temporarily used as shelters cannot continue hosting the returnees. Currently, most returnees sleep under open sky. There is a particular concern for those requiring special care and protection that live under these conditions.

Until now, 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 expulsions of Burundians from Tanzania have continued up to date, and there are still many Burundians hiding in Tanzania, waiting for the situation to normalize.

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.

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 Services (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.

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

Following the assessment and the identified needs, the different agencies have committed to support the reception and reintegration of the new returnees. Agencies have committed to activities as 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.
- 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 has 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 distribution 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. BRC 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.

FAO has planned the distribution of agriculture kits in the resettlement areas.

UNHCR has already assisted 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.

Burundi Red Cross has taken an important role, in carrying out the relief activities provided by the other agencies. BRC is assisting the local province in registering the arriving Burundians and provide all stakeholders with updated data, compiled by the local government, BRC and IOM. BRC has made agreement with several of the agencies to support in carrying out NFI distribution, hot meals in the transit camps and latrine construction. BRC also intends to fill the gaps of the other involved agencies, to ensure the dignity and support to vulnerable returnees.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Since the beginning of this repatriation operation on 31 October 2012, BRC were involved in the response alongside other partners. BRC mobilized 10 First Aid teams composed of 10 trained volunteers that provided psychosocial support, as well as reception orientation on crucial services including how to obtain national identity documents, government health insurance card, access to health, and other services.

BRC were also providing water trucking to the transit centres, delivering 40,000 litres of water per day over a period of 10 days.

BRC have continuously monitored and assessed the needs of the returnees, including undertaking beneficiary surveys jointly with UNHCR January to April 2013.

The distribution of shelter kits was included in the appeal, however due to lack of resources, shelter kits have not been distributed even though some returnees have been in dire need of shelter.

BRC, in close cooperation with ICRC, provided RFL services, helping individuals to connect with their friends and families.

Since the onset of the cholera outbreak end of 2012, BRC responded to the needs of affected communities with a pre-positioned water and sanitation kit 5, operated by trained staff to provide safe drinking water, in addition to non-food items (NFI) and hygiene promotion messages.

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

A joint interagency rapid assessment mission was undertaken during end of august, involving UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WHO, IOM, and BRCS, wherein the needs of the new returnees were established and coordination of responses agreed between the involved agencies.

BRC is supporting WFP in the management of kitchens for hot meals and distribution of the food rations in transit camps. BRC is also distributing NFIs (such as mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets) provided by partners of the operation, i.e. IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR.

BRC has carried out awareness raising activities 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 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, BRCS is also using radio services to disseminate messages that can reach separated family members. Burundi Red Cross and ICRC maintain 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.

BRC 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).

IFRC has supported implementation of the emergency operation through assisting in launching the appeal, and deploying an Operations Manager who provided operational support to BRC, as well as monitored the activities. Additionally a Watsan Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) person was deployed to assist the operation. The IFRC is supporting BRC to revise the appeal to respond to the needs of the new groups of returnees, during the second half of 2013. The activities under the revised appeal will be carried out in close coordination with other involved stakeholders, such as the government, UN agencies, International organizations, and NGOs. Focus of the intervention will be on provision of immediate assistance during transit and reintegration support, including livelihood. Water, sanitation, hygiene, and health interventions, and nutrition monitoring will also form part of the response.

BRC has received additional funding towards the appeal from American RC and Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) that will be used for cash programming and other support provided towards the returning Burundians.

Progress towards outcomes

Shelter, settlement and NFIs

Outcome 1: 2,000 of the most vulnerable returning refugees to Burundi from Tanzania are provided with assistance including temporary shelter kits and appropriate NFIs.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 333 returning refugee households are provided with return package including shelter kits and appropriated household items. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further assessment on the needs related to shelter kits and kitchen sets Provision of shelter kit training for volunteers Distribution of shelter kits to families of returnees who most need them Distribution of kitchen sets to families of returnees who most need them

Progress: No activities were undertaken under this outcome of the Emergency Appeal, due to lack of resources to the appeal, but also the assessments and surveys sector has highlighted the need for directions and strategy from Government and the main stakeholders on land issues.

Restoring family links

Outcome 1: 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 loved ones 	<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: BRC staff, Emergency Brigade Teams and volunteers provided assistance to the repatriated Burundians in coordination with other actors. After the largest groups of returnees by 16 December 2012, BRC reduced its involvement in restoring of family links, as the number of arrivals in the transit centres has drastically been reduced.

During the first phase of the operation during 2012, BRC assisted while 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 RFL activities for the returnees during the second half of 2013, will be undertaken in close cooperation with ICRC outside the appeal.

Water, Sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 2: 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.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of clean water, adequate sanitation (including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal) and hygiene promotion to selected beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene promotion focussing on household water treatment and safe storage, sanitation and personal hygiene • Disease prevention activities focussing on waterborne diseases • As a pilot initiative, provision of 2,000 beneficiary menstruation kit 1 and 2 (will be funded) • Training volunteers on Sanplat latrines production • Purchase 1400 Sanplat moulds 200 per commune (produced locally by volunteers as part of IGA) • 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. • Establish waste disposal 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 the community and volunteers in the affected branches within the next 12 months.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of CHAST for school going children in all the 7 communes in the next 12 months. • Carrying out of door-to-door campaigns, organized groups and through peer education across different communes.
--	--

Progress: All the activities have been redesigned and sized down to correspond to the available funds. Some of the achievements were reported also in the operations update 3.

Achievements:

- Bladder installation (10 m³) in Gikoto, in the commune of Musaga, for the provision of drinkable 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 locations 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) will be 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 is underway.
- Training 140 volunteers on Sanplat production has been done.
- Purchase sufficient materials for 210 Sanplat moulds (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.
- 210 Sanplats produced locally by volunteers as part of income generating activities (IGA).
- A promotion of Sanplat latrines day including awareness about importance of household latrines has been organised.
- 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 the 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.
- PHAST refresher trainings have been carried out in three BRC branches, and also government officials were involved and trained.
- PHAST sessions by trained volunteers have been undertaken in targeted communities.
- The equipment of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) 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.

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

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	
Outcome 3: Improved health and psychosocial situation of returnees and host communities through health promotion and psychosocial support in three selected provinces.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better early detection and effective response to waterborne disease. • First Aid support is provided to returnee population 	Using the volunteer epidemiological control module: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of epidemic surveillance system for waterborne (Cholera) by using mobile technology for early warning and response. • Conduct an assessment to determine the benefits and possibilities of using a mobile phone for reporting of acute watery diarrhea. • Training Emergency Brigade Team, community health workers and MoH on Epi-surveyor • Scaling up the use of mobile technology (Epi-surveyor), to alert HQ and efficiently respond to waterborne disease like Cholera outbreaks. • Development of Cholera contingency plan • Purchase mobile phones for monitoring of communicable diseases • Purchase of promotional materials (IEC) • Training/refresher of 90 volunteers on First Aid • Provision of first aid by volunteers and referral of serious cases to health facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial support is provided to 1673 individuals (279 families) and 130 staff/volunteers of the Burundi RC as based on need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 30 staff and volunteers of Burundi RC on PSP intervention. • Provide Psycho-Social Support to 279 families affected by the emergency. • Provide Psychological Support to 130 staff and volunteers of Burundi Red Cross engaged in emergency response.

Progress:

The activities were implemented in the provinces of Makamba and Rutana during the end of 2012 and during of 2103. The achievements were reported in the operations update.

Achievements:

- 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 BRCS and government officials with experience in cholera response and knowledge of Watsan activities during emergency response.
- The PHAST training was delivered at the end of July 2013. 20 participants, selected by the provinces, were trained in total, including BRCS and government officials with experience in cholera response and Watsan activities.
- During July 2013, the BRCS Disaster Management department formed a Response Team for addressing the cholera outbreak, with highly qualified personnel of Makamba which gave support to the teams of Rutana, who had less experience. This team will be utilized upon request of any branch and local authorities in the event of a cholera outbreak.
- Sensitization to the population undertaken 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 focus 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 the confirmation of the cholera cases.

Challenges:

- Challenges related to control of the cholera epidemic because of high levels of population movement, including between 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	
Outcome 4: Reduce food insecurity for 2,000 most vulnerable returning refugees being repatriated to Burundi from Tanzania	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productive assets/inputs for primary production are provided for 333 returning refugee households in accordance with the seasonal calendar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of vegetable seeds (aubergines, cabbages, carrots, onions and tomatoes) • Distribution of vegetable seeds • Ongoing monitoring

Progress: Some of the achievements were reported in the operations update 3.

With support by BRC and the local government, the two provinces of Rutana and Makamba, have developed a proposal for the production of Cassaba and Babana trees (and some other agroforestry varieties) in a pilot nursery. The production will provide hygienized 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.

One organic composting demonstration for a BRC branch was done. Additional demonstration was organized in branches at household level.

Assessment will be undertaken for possibilities of developing livelihood to most vulnerable beneficiaries through a cash transfer modality with the support by the American RC. The revised appeal will develop 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 and Technical back-up by IFRC	
Outcome 5: 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	
Outputs (expected results):	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced logistics capacity and technical support facilitate the assistance to the target 3,366 households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with BRC logistics team to ensure that IFRC procurement procedures are strictly adhered to • Support the delivery of equipment and supplies dedicated to the operation

Progress: Some of the procurement has been successfully completed (equipment, material etc) through IFRC logistics department. Other procurement processes are undertaken at regional level. All materials for the construction of sanplats were procured locally.

Challenges:

- Local providers depend on regional procurement.
- Lack of sufficient and adequate warehouse facilities at Headquarters level and non-existing structures at Branch levels caused delay in programme implementation.
- Challenges relating to the internal procedures vis a vis the procedures and regulations of IFRC, and local capacities. Warehousing, fleet and procurement departments would need financial and technical support and coaching to develop effective structures and systems. The system in place is very centralized (finance, administration and lines of decision making) which poses a challenge for rapid response.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The Communications department in BRC HQs is one of the strongest departments of the NS. The project has maintained a regular flow of information between the field and key stakeholders. Regular updates and reports have served fundraising and advocacy work of the Red Cross, including by being posted on IFRC website.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Burundi Red Cross:** Katiyunguruza Anselme; Secretary General; Email: katiyunguruza.anselme@croixrouge.bi; Phone: +257.21.62.46; Fax: +257.21.11.01
- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Finnjarle Rode; Regional Representative for East Africa; Nairobi; Email: finnjarle.rode@ifrc.org; Phone: +254.20.283.5000
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Daniel Bolaños; Disaster Management Coordinator for Africa; Nairobi; Email: Daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org; Phone: +254.731.067.489
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South; Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; Email: christine.south@ifrc.org; Phone: +41.22.730.4529
- **Zone Logistics Unit (RLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Nairobi; Phone +254 20 283 5142, Fax +254 20 271 2777, email: rishi.ramrakkha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Zone:** Martine Zoethouthmaar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Addis Ababa; phone: + 251 93-003 6073; email: martine.zoethoutmaar@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

- **IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Coordinator; phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

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 (NGOs) 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.
-

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBI008 - Burundi - Population Movement

Timeframe: 15 Nov 12 to 31 Jan 14

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Nov 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2013	Programme	MDRBI008
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2014	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		717,077				717,077	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		76,648				76,648	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		57,480				57,480	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		49,560				49,560	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		22,300				22,300	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		80,774				80,774	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		3,721				3,721	
C1. Cash contributions		290,483				290,483	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		100,000				100,000	
C4. Other Income		100,000				100,000	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		390,483				390,483	
D. Total Funding = B + C		390,483				390,483	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
C. Income		390,483				390,483	
E. Expenditure		-310,340				-310,340	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		80,142				80,142	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBI008 - Burundi - Population Movement

Timeframe: 15 Nov 12 to 31 Jan 14

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Nov 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2013	Programme	MDRBI008
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2014	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)						717,077	717,077	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	156,900							156,900
Clothing & Textiles			476			476		-476
Seeds & Plants	8,500							8,500
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	156,400							156,400
Medical & First Aid			49			49		-49
Utensils & Tools	104,600							104,600
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	426,400		525			525		425,875
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	1,800		1,070			1,070		730
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	1,800		1,070			1,070		730
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	16,600							16,600
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	16,600							16,600
Personnel								
International Staff	83,700		44,594			44,594		39,106
National Society Staff	24,671							24,671
Volunteers	56,790							56,790
Total Personnel	165,161		44,594			44,594		120,568
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees			1,878			1,878		-1,878
Total Consultants & Professional Fees			1,878			1,878		-1,878
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	22,500							22,500
Total Workshops & Training	22,500							22,500
General Expenditure								
Travel	18,400		7,054			7,054		11,346
Information & Public Relations	7,000		18			18		6,982
Office Costs	4,000		66			66		3,934
Communications	4,950		181			181		4,769
Financial Charges	1,500		44			44		1,456
Other General Expenses	5,000							5,000
Shared Office and Services Costs			384			384		-384
Total General Expenditure	40,850		7,746			7,746		33,104
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			233,789			233,789		-233,789
Total Contributions & Transfers			233,789			233,789		-233,789
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	43,765		18,824			18,824		24,941
Total Indirect Costs	43,765		18,824			18,824		24,941
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			1,715			1,715		-1,715
Pledge Reporting Fees			200			200		-200
Total Pledge Specific Costs			1,915			1,915		-1,915

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRBI008 - Burundi - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 15 Nov 12 to 31 Jan 14

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Nov 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2013	Programme	MDRBI008
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2014	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			717,077			717,077		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	717,077		310,340			310,340	406,737	
VARIANCE (C - D)			406,737			406,737		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRBI008 - Burundi - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 15 Nov 12 to 31 Jan 14

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Nov 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2013	Programme	MDRBI008
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2014	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	717,077	0	390,483	390,483	310,340	80,142	
Subtotal BL2	717,077	0	390,483	390,483	310,340	80,142	
GRAND TOTAL	717,077	0	390,483	390,483	310,340	80,142	