

# Burundi

2005



MID-YEAR  
REVIEW

**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



UNITED NATIONS



# Burundi

2005



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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



UNITED NATIONS

## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is presented to donors in June of each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)

In sum, the **CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

### ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2005:

AAH	CPA-LIRA	HIA	Non-Violence Int'l	TEWPA
ABS	CPAR	Horn Relief	NPA	UNAIDS
ACF/ACH	CPCD	HWA	NRC	UNDP
ACTED	CRC	IFRC	OCHA	UNESCO
ADRA	CREAF	ILO	OCPH	UNFPA
Africare	CRS	IMC	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
Alisei	DDG	INTERMON	Open Continent	UNHCR
AMREF	DENAL	INTERSON	Orphan's Aid	UNICEF
ARC	DRC	IOM	OXFAM-GB	UNIFEM
Atlas Logistique	EMSF	IRC	PAPP	UNMAS
AVSI	ERM	IRIN	PIN	UNODC
CAM	FAO	Islamic Relief	PRC	UNRWA
CARE Int'l	Fondn. Suisse Déminage	JVSF	RUFOU	UNSECOORD
CARITAS	GAA	KOC	SBF	VESTA
CEASOP	GPI	LIBA	SCF / SC-UK	VETAID
CESVI	HA	LSTG	SCU	WACRO
CIRID	HABEN	MAG	SERLO	WANEP/APDH
COLFADHEMA	Handicap Int'l	Mani Tese	SFP	WFP
COMED	HDIG	MAT	Solidarités	WHO
COOPI	HDO	MDA	TASO	WV Int'l
CORDAID	HFe.V	NE	TEARFUND	

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## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Mid-Year Review of the 2005 CAP for Burundi focuses on summarising adjustments of specific humanitarian actions to be carried out on the basis of assessments, evaluations, and progress of implementation of activities in the first six months of 2005.

The strategy and objectives described in the 2005 CHAP, summarised below, remain unchanged to address key humanitarian needs in Burundi.

- Protection of civilians affected by ongoing-armed conflict, insecurity and displacement;
- Access to basic services for all groups of the population on an equal basis and enhancing the quality of basic service provision especially in health/nutrition and education;
- Food security defined in terms of access to, and availability of, adequate food intake at the household level so as to ensure healthy physical and mental development.

Overall improvement in security conditions and the general progress of the political transition process are important factors contributing to a gradual stabilisation of the population in Burundi. Nevertheless, the long-term consequences of the crisis in the country continue to require a systematic combination of responses ranging from life-saving activities, to strengthened community-based reconstruction initiatives, to supporting population reintegration in the short-term.

As of 10 June, estimated funding of the 2005 CAP for Burundi amounted to **US\$ 39,691,291**, which represents approximately **33%** of revised requested funding to date. The total funding requirements of the 2005 CAP Mid-year Review amount to **US\$ 121,421,099**. In addition, food aid requirements for Burundi, included in the Great Lakes 2005 CAP Mid-year Review amount to US\$ 23,420,796.

## 2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

### 2.1. THE PEACE PROCESS AND POLITICAL TRANSITION IN BURUNDI

The first six months of 2005 have witnessed progress in the peace process and political transition in Burundi. Despite considerable delays in the original electoral schedule, the constitutional referendum held in late February took place in a calm environment with over 92% of voters turning out to vote countrywide. With the support of regional government facilitators and the UN peacekeeping mission in Burundi (ONUB), the mandate of the Transitional Government was extended and a new electoral calendar agreed upon in March 2005. As a result, the electoral process, which started in early June, will culminate with the presidential elections planned for 19 August and the subsequent transfer of power to the elected government before end of August 2005.

In February was held the referendum for the approval of the new national constitution, which includes the power-sharing mechanisms agreed upon by Burundian political parties. The constitution was overwhelmingly endorsed by 90% of registered voters. Communal elections took place in early June. The process was completed without disruption and in a general calm environment in most of the Burundian provinces with the exception of violent incidents in the provinces of Bujumbura rural and Bubanza, which led to the closure of polling stations and the reorganisation of elections in some communes. The communal elections were the basis for the election process in the country, which includes legislative and presidential elections planned for the period July-August 2005.

A second important step towards the stabilisation of the country was the agreement on cessation of hostilities between the Burundian Transitional Government and the *Forces Nationales de Libération* (FNL) reached in May 2005 during negotiations between the Burundian President and Agathon Rwasa, the leader of FNL, with the facilitation of the ONUB and the Regional Initiative. The agreement provides for the establishment of joint government and FNL teams which should prepare towards a global ceasefire agreement in the coming months. Following a decline in the scope of armed clashes in the first months of the year, the agreement between the parties in conflict has led to the partial improvement of security conditions in Bujumbura rural. However, treatment of civilian populations and their protection remain main humanitarian concerns in the areas still affected by insecurity and until and effective ceasefire agreement is reached and implemented.

The demobilisation of combatants, which had faced considerable delays in 2004, advanced in the first six months of 2005. In the context of the National Programme for Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) a total of 10,864 combatants had been demobilised by late May 2005 while approximately 7,300 ex-combatants had returned to their communities of origin. Pending issues related to army integration were resolved following the Government decree on rank harmonisation approved in May. A total of 9,240 members of former rebel groups joined the *Forces de Défense Nationales* (FDN), the newly integrated army of Burundi, during the reporting period and as part of the security sector reform programme, supported by bilateral donors and ONUB. In the area of civilian disarmament and small arms, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and ONUB started the planning of a national programme strategy in consultation with government counterparts. A Technical Advisor on Small Arms and Armed Violence Reduction will be recruited by UNDP end of June 2005.

### 2.2. HUMANITARIAN PRIORITIES AND THE TRANSITION FROM RELIEF TO DEVELOPMENT

For the implementation of the commonly agreed humanitarian strategy, United Nations (UN) agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and donors have focused on systematic needs assessments, review of vulnerability and targeting criteria by groups of population and geographical regions. These efforts allowed for the adjustment of selected actions in accordance with Burundians' rapidly evolving needs in a mixed context of acute population fragility and post-emergency needs. Community-based assessments, national surveys and special studies carried out by humanitarian organisations have followed the project on a Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE) Standards and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Needs Analysis Framework. Response plans also incorporated the scenarios and key actions included in the Joint Contingency Plan updated in February 2005.

Household food security and emergency agriculture support, refugee and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) return and reintegration have been the focus of humanitarian actions in the past six months.

Cycles of drought periods, loss of staple crops, poor yields during three consecutive agriculture seasons and fragile nutritional conditions were particularly important in the northern Burundian provinces, which were also affected by waves of population movements both internal and across the border into Rwanda. To address these issues, UN Agencies and partner NGOs established a six-month rapid response set of actions with the objective of containing deteriorating household food security and nutritional conditions in selected communes of the Northern provinces. Disease outbreaks and epidemics, most notably malaria and cholera in some areas in the country, also required strengthening emergency actions to support both early warning and rapid response systems managed by the Ministry of Health (MOH)

Population displacement due to insecurity and armed conflict reduced markedly in the first months of the year and as compared to the period 2003-2004. Populations in the province of Bujumbura rural, where recurrent waves of displacement had taken place throughout 2004, are gradually resettling and returning to zones of origin and no sizeable population movements were registered in the first semester of the year. Nevertheless, treatment of civilians by parties to the conflict in the province, protection and widespread human rights violations have remained main areas of concern.

In the area of **reconstruction and development**, the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP) also made considerable progress during the reporting period. Key discussions have been carried out with the Transitional Government, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in order to assist the Government of Burundi in the preparation of its presentation for debt relief for consideration to the IMF and World Bank boards in the coming months. The PRSP process is in its final stages of completion also for presentation to the Bank board before the end of the year. While the interim reviews conducted by IMF and Bank teams in April-May indicate reasonable progress of macroeconomic reforms defined in the 2002 interim reform programme, the considerable burden of the external debt and the persistent levels of extreme poverty remain main areas of concern.

UNDP intends to contribute its share to rehabilitation of war affected people and poverty reduction through a new programme that has been finalised in the first half of 2005. This programme comprises the following actions: (i) capacity building for national institutions in charge of reintegration; (ii) construction and rehabilitation of social infrastructures and habitat in collaboration with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT); (iii) diversification of agricultural productions, (iv) support for local economic development; and (v) research and pilot testing of alternatives in the field of land management. The programme will follow a community-based approach in order to ensure equity between the returnees and the local population.

The implementation of the 2005-2007 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) also started in the first months of the year with the establishment of inter-agency thematic groups in the priority areas identified in UNDAF, namely (a) peace and reconciliation/good governance, (b) rehabilitation of basic services, (c) poverty reduction, environment and agriculture, and (d) Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS). ONUB technical teams also participate in the thematic groups focusing on the development of sectoral strategies and joint programming. The establishment of strategy and programme linkages to ensure the transition from emergency/relief to reconstruction/development is one of the main areas of focus of the UNDAF thematic groups. On the basis of key findings and joint analyses, the humanitarian strategy for Burundi includes a combination of responses ranging from immediate life-saving activities to strengthened community-based actions to support population reinsertion and reintegration in the short term.

### **3. REVIEW OF THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN**

The long-term consequences of the crisis in Burundi and the recent changes in the general humanitarian context require an approach whereby humanitarian assistance continues to address immediate needs of the most vulnerable populations while ensuring that short-term actions are directed to:

- Ensure rapid response to populations in crisis;
- Minimise disparities among different groups of the population and across provinces;
- Support the ongoing process of population and community reinsertion with an emphasis on community empowerment.

The findings of regular project evaluations and rapid assessments by sector of action conducted by UN agencies and NGOs, and partners involved in reconstruction/development programmes during the period October 2004-May 2005, confirm the need to strengthen strategies and actions to support community recovery and population reintegration. Protection of civilian populations and human rights violations remained the overall framework for humanitarian action during the period.

At the same time, developments in the first half of the year also revealed the need to adjust sector actions, especially in the area of food security, nutrition and emergency agriculture in accordance with specific conditions in some regions in the country. The need for adjustment of actions and a flexible rapid response in the short-term was especially important during periods of higher food insecurity, nutritional risks, poor agricultural seasons and disease outbreaks and epidemics.

### **3.1. HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY, EMERGENCY AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION**

Despite the improved physical mobility of populations throughout the country, general levels of **household food security** have not improved significantly. Declining agricultural production has been a cause for major concern. The results of regular the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) evaluations in the period October 2004-April 2005 show persistent declining food crop production and poor yields mostly as a result of droughts, crop pest and lower land productivity. The effects of these adverse conditions are more apparent in northern and eastern regions where estimated 100,000 households are considered at permanent risk of food insecurity.

The national Crop and Food Supply Assessment<sup>1</sup> of January 2005 estimated that 21.5% of the total population (approximately 369,000 households), were in need of agricultural and food aid of which 90,000 households are in the north-eastern provinces of Kirundo and Muyinga alone. Cassava crop yields, an essential item of the daily Burundian diet, have been reduced to negligible quantities or disappeared altogether in some regions of Burundi due to the continuous progression of virulent mosaic pest, thus aggravating the already fragile food security situation of many families. As a result, extreme coping mechanisms like the sale of family land and property or the departure of entire families to other provinces or across the border into Rwanda were recorded in these provinces in the period October 2004-May 2005.

The second round of the 2005 Crop and Food Supply Assessment launched in early June will help refine data and allow the adjustment of numbers of beneficiaries and requirements of food security and emergency agriculture programmes for the period July-December 2005. Current forecasts indicate that the drought periods of February-March in the Moso region on the border with Tanzania and the Imbo in west-central Burundi may have a negative impact on the agricultural production.

In this context, it is estimated that 700,000 households will require **emergency agricultural** assistance during the period July-December 2005 and the first quarter of 2006. In the area of **food aid**, WFP estimates continuous assistance for 913,000 people per month in the second half of 2005, thus reaching a cumulative total of 2.2 million beneficiaries during the year. Specific groups of beneficiaries included in the overall projected coverage are:

- Returning refugees and vulnerable households with limited access to land (support to population reintegration and community recovery, including minority communities of Batwa) as well as refugees living in refugee camps;
- IDPs living in sites (emergency agriculture inputs include IDPs who have access to arable land);
- Households affected by drought and crop loss in northern and eastern Burundi;
- Households affected by specific vulnerabilities (single-headed households, elderly people, chronically ill people, and HIV/AIDS-affected households).

The largest numbers of vulnerable households are found in the provinces of Kirundo, Ngozi, Muyinga, Karuzi, Kayanza, Bujumbura Rural, and Gitega while pockets of vulnerability can be found in the remaining provinces and throughout the country. In order to enhance the impact of actions, consistent efforts led by WFP, FAO and partners have been made to improve targeting and identification of beneficiaries at risk, especially at the commune level where local authorities have the primary responsibility to ensure appropriate identification of vulnerable households.

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Agriculture/FAO/WFP, Burundi, January 2005.

Through the last semester of 2005, assistance will continue to focus on targeted vulnerabilities as described above. Emergency situations like movements of population or unpredictable climate shocks will also require continuous monitoring through the national early warning system and the maintenance of capacities for the implementation of effective rapid responses in the sector.

Nevertheless, and taking stock of the overall improvement in the security situation, agriculture recovery programmes should also be strengthened in parallel. Priority attention should be given to a careful analysis and evaluation of structural factors that lead to persistent vulnerabilities of the majority of Burundian families in rural areas, such as access to land, loss of land productivity, environment degradation, deforestation and demographic growth.

In the area of **nutrition**, the inter-agency health and nutrition evaluation conducted jointly by the MOH, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in March-April 2005 confirmed that acute malnutrition levels in Burundi are under the emergency threshold of 10%. The containment of acute malnutrition is, to a large extent, the result of sustained, large-scale nutritional actions being carried out in all Burundian provinces since the late 1990s. The evaluation found that the general performance of therapeutic and supplementary nutritional centres was good with key indicators below the SPHERE Standards minimum cut-off points. Main activities carried out by nutritional centres throughout the country match the international criteria for emergency actions. The evaluation also pointed to clear seasonal variations in admission rates peaking at pre-harvest periods. Admission rates for severely malnourished children steadily decreased in 2002-2004, however further data comparison and validation is required to confirm 2005 trends. The age breakdown of beneficiaries at centres shows a majority of children under five (60-75%) while adults represent approximately 20%, the majority of which are women of childbearing age.

At the same time, the 2002 national policy of integration of nutritional services into the national healthcare system needs adjustments to ensure sustainability of quality and coverage of the existing nutritional centre network, mostly managed and supported by UN and NGO-managed programmes. The findings of the inter-agency evaluation confirmed that the management of successive nutritional crises in the past decade has been successful in terms of clinical outcomes, overall contributing to the reduction of malnutrition prevalence rates. However, high prevalence of communicable diseases, a weak public health system, poor diet quality and chronic household food insecurity could still easily reverse the gains obtained through humanitarian actions in the sector. The consolidation of the results obtained through sustained emergency and relief actions should be given priority in the short- and medium term through improved integration of nutrition, primary healthcare and food security actions.

### **3.2. ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES**

In the area of **basic healthcare**, the inter-agency health and nutrition evaluation of 2005 confirmed that the impact of health actions included in the overall humanitarian strategy for Burundi have had a significantly positive impact. The impact of ongoing actions is particularly important in the management of common communicable diseases and rapid responses in cases of disease outbreaks and epidemics. Nevertheless a number of structural factors affecting the Burundian public health sector pose important restrictions on access to basic healthcare and quality of service provision. On the one hand, cost-recovery policies being applied in most public health centres and hospitals place a heavy financial burden on families and constitute one of the main factors limiting access to healthcare in Burundi. Cost sharing as well as flat-fee systems at centres supported by NGOs help mitigate the adverse effects of cost-recovery policies. On the other hand, acute shortages of qualified staff in the Burundian provinces have a direct impact on the quality of basic healthcare as well as the management of health facilities, especially in rural areas.

The worrisome high maternal mortality rates in Burundi are probably the most telling example of the effects that these structural factors have on access to healthcare for the population. The inter-agency evaluation confirmed that most cases of maternal mortality are due to late referral, which is in turn related to the costs of emergency obstetric care. For example, the cost of hospitalisation including a caesarean section can amount to the average annual income of a Burundian rural family.

In order to address some of these issues, joint health actions of WHO, UNICEF and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in collaboration with partner NGOs are aimed at securing and expanding access to basic healthcare in 10 priority provinces with a focus on vulnerable populations, IDPs and returning refugees. These actions, with an estimated total coverage of 1.1

million beneficiaries, include support to health centres, provision of essential drugs and equipment, logistics support to provincial health authorities and community-based health information and education activities. In the second part of 2005, the project will expand to cover all Burundian provinces and with the added collaboration of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

In the first months of project implementation, activities have focused on ensuring the provision of the minimum package of drugs and equipment and the strengthening of emergency obstetric care and referral in the provinces of Karuzi, Muyinga and Makamba. Project activities also focused on support to provincial health authorities to reinforce rapid response capacities in cases of disease outbreaks and epidemics, in particular malaria, meningitis and cholera.

The new malaria treatment protocol (ACTs) has been adopted by the MOH in 2002 and implemented country wide in November 2003. The WHO survey (February 2005) conducted to evaluate the implementation of the protocol showed that the new treatment is available in 75% of Burundian health facilities and that 90% of patients have received extensive information on the new protocol following a series of information campaigns carried out in 2004. However, and despite progress in the implementation of the new protocol, malaria epidemic periods were registered in 2004-2005 in the provinces of Cibitoke, Bubanza and Ngozi where rapid response actions were required to contain the spread of the epidemics

The number of people infected with **HIV/AIDS** in Burundi has tripled in the last decade with a significantly higher proportion of cases among women. The 2002-2006 national plan of action on HIV/AIDS was revised in late 2004 to reinforce prevention components targeting young people and adolescents and integrate rapid response strategies in case of emergencies in accordance with IASC guidelines. Efforts are also underway to decentralise voluntary counselling and testing services and in line with the provisions of the newly approved national law concerning the rights of HIV/AIDS-affected people. Also, supports to Anti-retrovirus (ARV)-treatment facilities, activities for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, information/education campaigns through local and community-based organisations have expanded since 2004. At the same time, actions such as universal precautions, early diagnosis and affordable treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infection (STIs) need further reinforcement.

In the sector of **water and sanitation**, priority was given to rehabilitation of community-based systems in the provinces Karuzi, Ruyigi, Cankuzo, Rutana and Makamba. Priority was also given to rehabilitation and construction of safe water points and latrines in schools and health centres, public information campaigns, health education activities and the strengthening of community committees for the maintenance of local systems. In the area of rapid response, activities focused on the provision of potable water and latrines in cases of epidemics and influx of populations in accordance with basic response actions identified in the inter-agency Contingency Plan.

In the area of **basic education**, the "Back-to-School" campaign implemented by the ministry of Education in collaboration with UNICEF and partner NGOs has benefited 458,750 children. The "Back-to-School" programme package targeted whole communities in addition to direct beneficiaries such as students, teachers, personnel and policy makers. One of the core strategies of the programme in Burundi has been the promotion of an expanded coordination among national and international partners in the sector of basic education. Capacities of national institutions and NGO partners were strengthened to respond in the most flexible manner possible to the provision of basic education for children of vulnerable families and returning refugees. Partnerships have been enhanced within a very short period with active involvement of government authorities, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), WHO, ONUB, and NGOs in joint organisation, logistics and follow-up of all "Back-to-School" activities. UNICEF also strengthened awareness campaigns to advocate for a more active role of parents, families and communities in children's schooling and education.

Although "Back-to-School" activities have significantly contributed to expand investment in the basic education sector, the operation did not complete its planned school rehabilitation works, which has left several hundreds of children without access to schooling. In a context of rising demographic pressures in some parts of the country, population return and acute shortage of school infrastructure, school rehabilitation must therefore be given priority and accelerated in 2005. It is also important to mention that no funding has been received for activities directed to secondary education and out-of-school adolescents.

### 3.3. POPULATION RETURN AND MOVEMENTS, COMMUNITY REINSERTION AND REINTEGRATION

#### 3.3.1. Refugee Returns

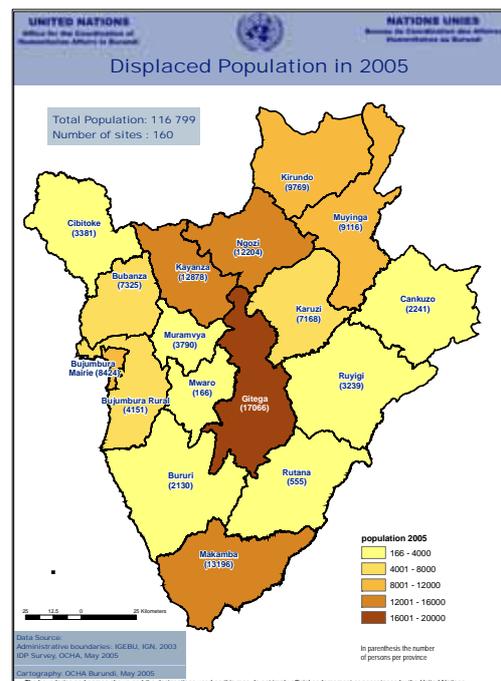
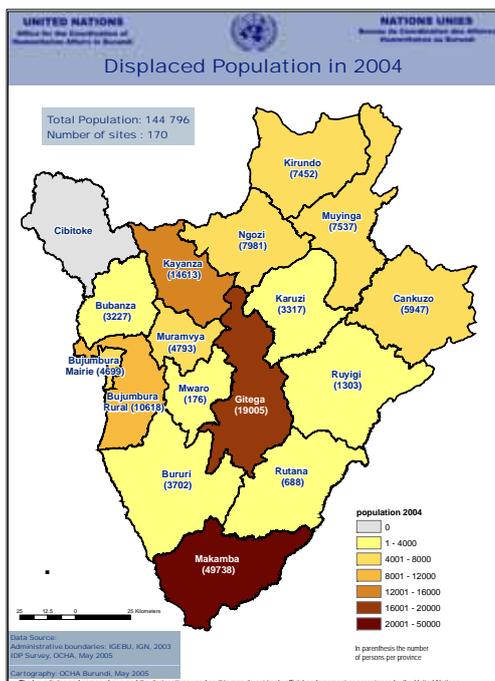
The programme of repatriation of Burundian refugees being implemented and coordinated by UNHCR continued throughout the period. The pace of facilitated and spontaneous refugee returns in the first half of 2005 was considerably lower than in the same period of the previous year. According to UNHCR, a total of 90,327 Burundians returned to the country in 2004. A total of 12,341 facilitated and spontaneous returns were registered in the period January-May 2005. The large majority of these returns were facilitated by UNHCR as the map below illustrates.

Main factors influencing the reduced pace of refugee returns seem to be related to the generalised perception that the ongoing political transition in Burundi is not yet fully secured. Other factors appear to be linked to the overall poorer living conditions in Burundi, difficulties with access to land and the development of economic activities especially for rural households. UNHCR projections indicate that increasing numbers of returns will be registered in the period August-September after the presidential elections and in time for new school year as well as the next planting season.

#### 3.3.2. Internally Displaced Persons

The national IDP Survey conducted by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in February-May 2005 showed that the total population of IDPs living in sites has decreased from 145,034 in mid 2004 to 116,799 people in 2005. The total number of IDP sites also from 170 to 160 during the same period. These overall results confirm the trends of return to zones of origin that had started in early 2004.

Survey findings also pointed to a continuous trend of return in southern and southeastern Burundi, while IDPs living in sites in the northern and central provinces prefer to stay at the displacement site. At present, about 58% of the total IDP population in Burundi concentrates in the northern and central provinces of Gitega, Muyinga, Ngozi, Kayanza and Kirundo.<sup>2</sup> In these cases, the influence of the conflict and the 1993 crisis in Burundi combined with a general feeling of uncertainty and insecurity regarding the ongoing political transition in the country appears to be important factors influencing families' decision to remain at the IDP site. Moreover, some of these families have lived for more than 10 years under conditions of displacement, thus developing new social, family and economic ties in the areas/sites for the displaced. On the other hand, the different conditions under which most of the people were displaced in the southern regions, as a result of the 1998 crisis, and the more ready access to land in these areas has facilitated a more rapid return to zones of origin.



To

2 In 2004 two-thirds of IDPs were in the provinces of Makamba, Gitega, Kayanza and Bujumbura Rural.

date, assistance for IDPs has mostly focused on the provision of humanitarian/relief assistance and protection. However, the overall findings of the 2005 survey also throw some light on issues that require the development of specific strategies, such as the implementation of income-generating activities, community recovery and recovery of local rural economies within a broader strategy to support population reinsertion and reintegration.

In this context, the focus of actions in the coming months of 2005 will be directed at:

- Enhancing coordination to maximise the existing expertise and capacity in monitoring and supporting IDP return (e.g. on basic needs, housing, land property issues, other protection issues);
- Establishing a framework for the identification of (a) durable solutions for the remaining IDP caseload not wishing to return to their zones of origin; (b) adequate approaches for IDP return into the broader context of refugee return and community recovery; and (c) specific problems of female headed households.

Following the IASC guidelines on the collaborative approach, these efforts would also be directed to the definition of specific linkages between humanitarian/relief and reconstruction/development activities. These efforts will be jointly developed by UN Agencies, OCHA and NGOs under the leadership of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.

### **3.3.3. Internal and Cross-border Population Movements**

While temporary population displacement due to armed conflict has considerably reduced in the past eight months, **waves of population movements** have been recurrent especially in the Northern provinces. The extreme vulnerabilities of households in these regions described in the sections above combined with the ups and downs of the ongoing political transition triggered a series of population movements in the Northern provinces, both into other Burundian provinces and into Rwanda. In the period October 2004-May 2005, waves of population movement have taken place from northern to eastern provinces of Burundi and into Rwanda, affecting an estimated 9,000 Burundians, over 7,000 of which have left for Rwanda according to UNHCR records (May 2005). Most of the families come from the provinces of Kirundo, Muyinga and Ngozi.

The first movements across provinces were reported in September/October 2004 when families started leaving their plots and homes to temporarily re-settle in the eastern provinces of Ruyigi and to Cankuzo. Although seasonal migrations from Ngozi, Muyinga and Kirundo provinces towards the east and south of the country have been traditional, these latest movements have occurred out of these seasonal cycles. The overall extremely precarious situation of this region has forced some of the most vulnerable (ones) to leave and attempt to settle in areas that may appear to offer better work and land opportunities. Among these groups, a significant proportion of young households repatriated from Tanzania in 2004 were found.

Thus, the main causes of internal movements are economical and even societal ones if we consider the difficulties of reinsertion, school attendance obstacles, and weaker community links. Some of these households began returning into their communes of origin in late May, thanks to joint collaboration of UN Agencies, the National Commission for Vulnerable Populations (CNRS) and the Ministry of Reinsertion. Similar joint actions are being taken by the Government of Burundi to promote the return of the Burundian families from Rwanda.

In the period March-April 2005, an influx of Rwandan asylum seekers started into the northern Burundian provinces. Rwandan nationals have arrived in communes among the most affected by drought and declining agricultural production raising concern and putting further stress on existing structures and scarce resources among local communities, most notably in Ngozi province. The Contingency Plan was timely activated, and basic humanitarian assistance has been provided by UN Agencies and NGOs at designated transit centres under the overall coordination of UNHCR. An estimated 8,800 Rwandan asylum-seekers had fled to Burundi. The Government of Burundi requested the asylum-seekers to relocate to the temporary transit site Songore. Following a bilateral meeting between the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi, the asylum-seekers were re-labelled as illegal immigrants and were consequently forcibly repatriated to Rwanda in the absence of UNHCR to which access to the transit site Songore was denied.

### **3.3.4. Mine Action**

The Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) is currently being established as a “national MACC” rather than the “ONUB MACC” as was originally envisaged due to a number of positive developments in Burundi. This is a welcome development as the requirement of ONUB for mine action support are minimal and there is a need for a MACC, which coordinates mine action with humanitarian and reintegration efforts on behalf of the Government of Burundi (GoB). There is a strong commitment from the GoB to assume responsibility for mine action and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), UNICEF and other stakeholders are providing an integrated programme of capacity development services to the MACC whilst it is established.

The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG), through the UNDP Country Office, while enhancing the UNDP strategy for 2005-2007, which has three main components, reintegration, governance and HIV/AIDS, has recognised the importance of mine action in the context of reintegration and it is also essential that mine action support is provided to UNDP in the immediate future to enhance its ability to respond to mine action needs in the country.

If the political and security conditions continue to stabilise in Burundi, all high impact areas should be cleared and a residual capacity developed to meet the socio-economic and development challenges facing the government and mine affected communities in the next five years. In this context, a National Mine Action Plan (NMAP) is to be developed at the soonest with objective to reduce the risk of injury or death caused by landmines/unexploded ordnances (UXO) and to contribute to the Government of Burundi’s poverty reduction strategy. Based on these two inter-related humanitarian and developmental aims, the long-term vision is to work towards a Mine/UXO Impact Free Burundi by 2010.

### **3.4. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS: JOINT INITIATIVES**

Standardisation of information systems and resources, one of the main support activities for the implementation of the 2005 humanitarian strategy, advanced considerably since late 2004. OCHA continued facilitating the activities of the inter-agency Geographical Information Group (GIG), the working group that concentrates geographical information and statistical data by sector. Members of the GIG include UN Agencies, OCHA, ONUB Mapping Section, NGOs, the National Geographical Institute, the University of Burundi and donors.

Since November 2004, and as part of the project to reinforce information collection and analysis, the OCHA Information Management Unit has facilitated the harmonisation of mapping, databases and information tools available to the humanitarian community in Burundi. OCHA undertook the update and dissemination of basic geographical data for all UN Agencies, ONUB and NGOs. The “who does what, where” (3W) database has also been updated by organisation, sector and province, and the updated version includes national NGOs and organisations working in the priority sectors identified by CAP and in accordance with the standard guidelines prepared by OCHA Field Information System.

OCHA also carried out the full mapping and analysis of quantitative data on internally displaced populations (2004-2005 statistics) in the period January-May 2005. Accurate geographical information on the location of IDP sites and statistics on IDP numbers constituted the basis of the 2005 IDP survey conducted by OCHA and partners, and it contributed to improving quality analysis on overall living conditions of IDPs and ongoing trends of IDP reinsertion and return to zones of origin by province.

OCHA has also prepared a number of standard mapping products, which are available to all partners of the humanitarian community. Standard and special thematic maps are registered in a tracking system, which includes 220 map products prepared, printed and disseminated by OCHA in the period February-May 2005.

Specific activities aimed at enhancing information analysis and data standardisation are underway to support the development of the 2006 humanitarian strategy as well as the strategies linking relief and reconstruction/development programmes. These include:

- Comprehensive update and standardisation of databases on education and health infrastructure nationwide (UNICEF, WHO, OCHA and NGOs);
- Integration of indicators, data collection systems and impact analysis in the areas of food security, agriculture and nutritional surveillance (Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA and NGOs);
- Standardisation of historical databases on internally displaced persons and returning refugees (UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, OCHA and Norwegian Refugee Council);
- Establishment of information exchange and verification systems on landmine accidents (OCHA, the United Nations Mine Action Centre (UNMAC));
- Preparation of integrated information tools on population return and reinsertion including IDPs and returning refugees (UNHCR, UNDP, United Nations Inter-Agency Cell for Reinsertion (CIR), OCHA and NGOs).

#### **4. FUNDING AND PROJECTS**

As of 10 June, reported funding for the Burundi CAP amounted to US\$ 39,691,291 of which US\$ 29,502,667 is being allocated to support the UNHCR repatriation programme (with a budget amounting to US\$ 65,338,723 in 2005); US\$ 4,407,623 is allocated to emergency agriculture and US\$ 1,363,422 to support humanitarian coordination activities. These resources represent only 33% of revised requirements.

Funding for food aid programmes in Burundi, included in the Regional CAP for the Great Lakes, is estimated at US\$ 27,281,706, or 65% of the Burundi portion WFP regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO). Sectors that have received little or no funding included Protection/Human Rights, Water and Sanitation, Education, Security, and Community Recovery. The wide imbalances of funding levels across CAP sectors is worth highlighting, with less than minimum funding in some of the sectors leading to little more than a stop-gap approach in activities. Unmet funding requirements for the implementation of integrated community recovery actions, an important component of the humanitarian strategy in post-conflict Burundi, are the most notable funding gaps.

Three projects have been removed from the 2005 CAP, whilst ten have been modified and no new projects added. Apart from the increasing needs for food aid, nine other projects were revised downwards because they would not achieve expected results within the remaining six months of 2005. Noticeably, none of the six national organisations that submitted projects through the CAP have been funded. Efforts shall concentrate on sensitising donors to the need to entrust national NGOs as part of developing national civil society capacities to enhance sustainability and continuity of selected actions.

Increased and earlier disbursement of various pledges for humanitarian actions, whether through CAP or outside CAP, is now urgently needed to both consolidate reported achievements and address immediate needs in the area of community recovery and population reintegration.

**BURUNDI**

**SUMMARY OF REVISED PROJECTS – 2005 CAP MYR - BURUNDI (IN US\$)**

Project Code	Appealing agency	Project Title	Original requirements (Nov 2004)	Revised Requirements (June 2005)	Contributions/ commitments to date	Unmet Balance (June 2005)	Reason for revision
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>							
BDI-05/CSS02	WFP	Provision of air services for relief and rehabilitation activities in Burundi	1,534,244	729,049	0	729,049	Extended support to rehabilitation oriented organisations
<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>							
BDI-05/ER/I02	UNDP	Professional reintegration of young people	1,200,000	775,000	0	775,000	Reduced duration and activities
BDI-05/ER/I01	UNDP	Quick impact community projects for reintegration of war-affected people	5,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	Reduced duration and activities
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
BDI-05/E06AB	UNICEF - UNESCO	Emergency assistance to basic education for adolescents	3,202,933	3,202,933	664,876	2,538,057	Decrease in number of beneficiaries
BDI-05/E04	UNESCO	Training/education services for out-of-school and ex-combatant youths	1,033,693	833,693	0	833,693	Reduced duration of project activities
<b>FAMILY SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS</b>							
BDI-05/S/NF01	TEARFUND	Community-based construction and rehabilitation of shelter/housing	267,185	0	0	0	Project withdrawn
BDI-05/S/NF02	UN Habitat	Rehabilitation/construction of housing for displaced persons	4,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	Reduced duration of project activities
<b>HEALTH</b>							
BDI-05/H05B	UNFPA	MCP-Plus: Integration of SGBV prevention, health care and legal actions into the Minimum Care package (MCP) of health initiatives in emergency settings	453,750	0	0	0	Project withdrawn
<b>FOOD AID</b>							
BDI-05/F01 <sup>3</sup>	WFP	Emergency food aid for relief and recovery	40,716,153	50,702,502	27,281,706	23,420,796	Increased number of beneficiaries (+40%)
<b>MINE ACTION</b>							
BDI-05/MA03	Handicap International – Belgium	Mine victim assistance in Burundi	226,000	55,000	0	55,000	Project partly funded
BDI-05/MA04	Handicap International – Belgium	Mine risk education in Burundi	460,000	230,000	00	230,000	Project partly funded
BDI-05/MA01	CIRID	Mine awareness for at risk communities	190,000	78,000	0	78,000	Reduced duration of project activities
BDI-05/MA02	UNICEF	Support for expanded community-based Mine risk education	571,650	177,600	0	177,600	Reduced duration of project activities

<sup>3</sup> The costs of this project have been included in the Great lakes Regional CAP (as part of the WFP Regional PRRO 10062.1) and have not been added to the total financial requirements of the Burundi CAP. The cost figures have therefore been provided in this document for informational purposes

**BURUNDI**

Project Code	Appealing agency	Project Title	Original requirements (Nov 2004)	Revised Requirements (June 2005)	Contributions/ commitments to date	Unmet Balance (June 2005)	Reason for revision
BDI-05/MA05	CENAP	Advocacy for the implementation of the Mine ban Convention provisions	148,000	60,000	0	60,000	Reduced duration of project activities
BDI-05/MA06	UNMAS	Support to the National Mine Action programme in Burundi	990,000	250,000	0	250,000	Reduced duration of project activities
BDI-05/MA07	UNMAS	Emergency Humanitarian Mine / UXO Clearance in Burundi	225,000	85,000	0	85,000	Reduced duration of project activities
BDI-05/MA08	UNMAS	Emergency Humanitarian Mine / UXO Clearance in Burundi	475,000	150,000	0	150,000	Reduced duration of project activities
BDI-05/MA09	Danish Church Aid	Humanitarian Mine action in Makamba Province	1,395,000	490,000	0	490,000	Reduced duration of project activities
BDI-05/MA10	Fondation Suisse de Déminage (FSD)	Humanitarian mine action support to Burundi	1,600,000	475,000	0	475,000	Reduced duration of project activities
BDI-05/MA11	UNHCR	Humanitarian Mine action in Makamba province	450,000	0	0	0	Project withdrawn
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS AND PROTECTION</b>							
BDI-01-RBA	OHCHR	Support to Human Rights Operations in Burundi	1,246,000	1,349,051	563,743	785,308	n/a
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>							
BDI-05/WS02	UNICEF	Reconstruction of water and sanitation systems and improvement of hygiene practices	1,797,000	1,099,000	330,251	768,749	Reduced duration of project activities
BDI-05/WS01	UNICEF	Water supply hygiene and sanitation during emergency	457,000	345,000	0	345,000	Decrease in number of beneficiaries

## **5. CONCLUSION**

In the coming months the preparation of the 2006 CHAP/CAP will be given priority. As explained in the sections above, the evolving humanitarian needs of Burundian populations within a context of post-conflict transition will require:

- The definition of a refined strategy which takes into account widespread vulnerabilities, including enhanced targeting mechanisms by sector towards increased impact of humanitarian programmes and funding;
- The need to maintain effective rapid-response capacities.

The definition of improved linkages between humanitarian and reconstruction/development initiatives, especially in those areas aimed at supporting population reinsertion/reintegration and community-based recovery.

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of air services for relief and rehabilitation activities
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/CSS02
<b>Sector</b>	Coordination and support services
<b>Objectives</b>	Facilitate transport for agencies and donors working on relief and rehabilitation projects to areas where access is constrained Provide emergency evacuations by air (security and medical)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Monthly average of 1,000 passengers working for UN agencies, national and international NGOs and donors, indirectly facilitating assistance to most relief and rehabilitation beneficiaries of these agencies in Burundi
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	UN Agencies, NGOs, national and provincial authorities
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2005
<b>Funds Requested (net funding shortfall as of 10 June 2005)</b>	<b>US\$ 729,049</b>

**Summary**

WFP manages one 18-seater aircraft in coordination with the Steering Committee, comprising of the Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), OCHA and Rassemblement, Echange, Solutions entre ONG (RESO) (NGOs representatives). The specific objectives are (i) to transport the staff of the agencies operating in the fields of relief and rehabilitation and donor representatives to assist vulnerable population in areas where access is constrained by insecurity and (ii) to provide air transport for medical or security evacuations.

The aircraft provides service between eight airfields in the country (Bujumbura, Gitega, Ngozi, Kirundo, Muyinga, Karuzi, Ruyigi and Gihofi) and carries an average of 1,000 passengers and 3,000 kg of humanitarian cargo per month, facilitating the work of over 80 organisations. Bearing in mind the still volatile security situation in Burundi: numerous road ambushes and continued fighting around the capital city of Bujumbura (still under UN security phase 4), passenger air services remain crucial to ensure a flexible and reliable link between the capital and the interior of the country. It enables the agencies benefiting from this service to reach quickly their areas of action and contribute to ensure a faster and more consistent access of the humanitarian responses in the country.

This air service is all the more important as, despite the apparent improvement of the political situation in Burundi, the challenges are huge and the humanitarian situation is still of serious concern and fast changing. The country is not only affected by a more than a decade long lasting conflict but also one of the poorest in the world. Funds from savings made on previous contributions and carried over from 2004 to 2005, combined with additional new contributions made in 2005 have enabled WFP to dramatically reduce its funding requirement for this air service.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY (January - December 2005)</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Contracted services (including rent of the aircraft and costs of pilots)	517,308
Insurance fees	8,848
Equipment repairs and maintenance	3,343
Vehicle maintenance and running costs	2,949
Office supplies	5,898
Staff related costs	60,427
Other expenses and services (including Bujumbura airport)	80,616
Indirect support costs	49,660
<b>Total</b>	<b>729,049</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Professional reintegration of young people
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/ER/I02
<b>Sector</b>	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
<b>Objective</b>	Social and professional reintegration of young people
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	400 volunteers are socially and professionally reintegrated
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Institut Syndical pour la Coopération au Développement (ISCOS)
<b>Project Duration</b>	July – December 2005
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 775,000</b>

### Summary

The project aims at the reintegration of young people through training and acquisition of social and professional competences during a period of 10 months. The youth will be offered hands on experience in various professional fields like: mechanics, carpentry, masonry, bakery, shoe manufacture etc. They will follow curricula, which will help them to acquire skills and competences in reading, writing, calculation, accountancy, management, entrepreneurship and leadership. These skills will help them in the long term to move from simple craftsmen work to undertake small and medium sized entrepreneurial activities via the financial support of micro finance institutions.

Beneficiaries will be selected on the basis of their vulnerability while strongly implying the communities in this choice. Provinces of action will be Makamba, Rutana, Ruyigi, Cankuzo, Muyinga, Gitega, Karuzi and Bubanza

### Project activities

- Development of the training curricula and identification of the necessary equipment;
- Identification of craftsmen for hands on learning experience and trainers or learning centres for alphabetisation and other learning activities;
- Identification of potential beneficiaries;
- Negotiations of contracts with craftsmen for hands on learning activities;
- Distribution of tool kits for training activities;
- Progress evaluation and verification of acquired qualifications;
- Development of the small project proposals to be submitted to micro-finance organisations.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel (1 Project Coordinator, 2 Finance Officers, staff in charge of developing curricula and training modules, drivers, security personnel etc.)	150,000
Training / capacity building of craftsmen that will host youth for hands on experience (masons, carpenters, etc.)	50,000
Equipment (2 vehicles, 6 motor bikes, 6 computers, office equipment)	100,000
Logistic and administrative support	75,000
Activities	400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>775,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Quick impact community project to support reintegration and rehabilitation of war affected people
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/ER/01
<b>Sector</b>	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase access to basic services and community infrastructure</li> <li>• Improve living conditions of war-affected populations by supporting local initiative, support to improve production, transformation and marketing of rural products, in cooperation with micro-finance institutions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Provinces of action:</b> Makamba, Cankuzo, Muyinga</p>
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	Estimated 500,000 beneficiaries
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	National and international NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 2,500,000</b>

**Summary**

The project aims at the rehabilitation of basic social and economic infrastructures (schools, health centres, roads, markets, pipelines for drinkable water) destroyed by the war. The beneficiary communities will be implicated and employed in the rebuilding and rehabilitation works. Their contribution will be primarily received in kind. The qualified workforce will be organised in associations according to their profession; their capacities will be reinforced through trainings and the provision of tool kits. The non-qualified workforce participating in public works will receive, besides remuneration in cash, remunerations in kind such as agricultural kits including tools and seeds.

The project is also directed to the promotion of income-generating activities by supporting local initiatives. Support will primarily consist of providing tools and machinery for various professions like masonry, bakery, and carpentry. Emphasis will be given to strengthening the capacities of the said associations through training and provision of basic equipment. Access to credit will be facilitated and mechanisms for the transformation of products and marketing will be established. The choice of the communes of action and the infrastructure to be rehabilitated will be done in consultation with the communities, UN agencies and NGOs.

**Project activities**

- Rehabilitation of community infrastructure (provision of safe water, rehabilitation of community health and school facilities);
- Distribution of tools and seeds, support and capacity building for community associations;
- Development and financing of 10 income-generation projects.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel (Project coordinators, financial assistants, technicians)	500,000
Training/capacity building	125,000
Equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, computers, office rental)	250,000
Logistic and administrative support	125,000
Activities	1,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>

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<b>Appealing Agencies</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF), UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency Assistance to Basic Education for Peace and Support to Children in Secondary Education in Burundi
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/E06AB
<b>Sector</b>	Basic Education
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary school access for 300,000 children</li> <li>• Train 1,000 non-qualified primary school teachers; and 500 primary school teachers in life skills</li> <li>• Train 900 non-formal education teachers on peace education</li> <li>• Prepare 300,000 youths (12-19 years) with life skills</li> <li>• Mobilisation campaigns on universal access to education, emphasis on female enrolment, and peace promotion</li> <li>• Facilitate access to education for 170,000 secondary-school age students and train 1,500 secondary school teachers</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	400,000 children and youths of school age
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Education (MOE), administrative and school authorities, NGOs and UN Agencies
<b>Project Duration</b>	January 2005 – December 2005
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 3,202,933</b>

**Summary**

Emergency Assistance in Basic Education for Peace and Support to Children in Secondary Education in Burundi will help to ensure that returnee and displaced children attend primary school and pursue their first year of secondary education. A monitoring mechanism will be put in place to ensure adequate supervision of newly trained teachers, and the Ministry of Education, will be supported to ensure a close monitoring of activities and to gather and process school data. 500 teachers have already been trained.

**Project objectives**

1,000 qualified teachers will be trained on gender and life skills, with a particular emphasis on HIV/AIDS, peace education and psychosocial support. UNICEF will support non-formal education programmes by training 900 teachers on life skills, and provision of didactic materials. Peace education activities will be promoted through non-formal education approaches focusing on adolescents. UNESCO will support the return of 170,000 secondary students to school as from September 2005 by procuring school manuals for mathematics and French, and other school supplies. 1,500 secondary school teachers will be trained in order to reduce the high rate of unqualified secondary school teachers estimated at 14%, 150 temporary classrooms will be constructed or rehabilitated. Educational materials for 150,000 children will be procured, and up to 2,000 unqualified teachers will receive a 45-day training course. UNICEF is providing US\$ 10 million from the Agency's Regular Resources through the 2005-2007 Country Programme of Cooperation.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>	
	<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>UNESCO</b>
Construction/repair of 300 schools and classrooms	500,000	
Purchase education materials for 470,000 primary and secondary pupils	500,000	340,000
Training of 2,500 primary and secondary school teachers	125,000	125,000
Training of 500 qualified teachers on gender and life skills	100,000	
Surveys, evaluations and studies	50,000	
Training of 900 educators and facilitators in non-formal approaches	35,000	
Mobilisation campaigns and materials	150,000	
Purchase of school manuals for 170,000 secondary students		531,000
Management and monitoring of operations		150,000
Direct programme support cost (15% operating cost)	219,000	
Programmable Budget	1,679,000	
Indirect programme support cost (*)	228,953	148,980
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,907,953</b>	<b>1,294,980</b>

(\*) The actual recovery rate will be calculated in accordance with the UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Training of unschooled and ex-combatant youths in trades and in a culture of peace
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/E04
<b>Sector</b>	Basic Education
<b>Objective</b>	Reintegrate unschooled and ex-combatant youths in socio-economic activity and teach them culture of peace
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	5,000 out-of-school and ex-combatant youths
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Trade and Adult Literacy; MOE; WFP; UNICEF; local associations
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2005
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 833,693</b>

### Summary

In a context of crisis characterised by increasing poverty, many youths have been forced to cease studies in their sixth year of primary school. With no preparation for their integration into social and professional life, these youths remain in their home areas often without guidance or activity, and are easy prey for all kinds of delinquency and recruitment into armed groups. Others return to their homes to work their family fields which, because of increasing demographic pressure, grow smaller and smaller and this too often results in family conflicts. Some migrate to cities in the hope of finding work but with a low percentage of success in find any sustainable income.

### Project objectives

This project aims to reintegrate 5,000 unschooled and ex-combatant youths to reintegrate into socio-economic life by training them in trades. The start of this training will be preceded by capacity-building sessions for teachers and trainers in human resources management, peace culture, functional literacy, and business management. During their training, beneficiary youths will serve internships in businesses so as to familiarise themselves with professional life. At the end of their apprenticeship, the youths will receive relevant tool kits.

Project implementation will include the following activities: identification of public and private trade skills training centres that will serve as bases for training, recruitment of trainers, refresher courses for teachers, selection of participants, training in trades and peace culture, reintegration and follow-up of beneficiaries. The project will be carried out in collaboration with all implementing partners, especially UNICEF and WFP.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Refresher courses for teachers/trainers	35,000
Training equipment and materials	120,000
Tools and equipment for reintegration	231,000
Honoraria for international and national trainers	145,000
Technical assistance (honoraria for teachers)	35,000
Transportation and communication	25,000
Direct costs to support project (operating costs – 15%)	118,650
Indirect costs to support project (12% of project costs)	124,043
<b>Total</b>	<b>833,693</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Rehabilitation/construction of houses for vulnerable populations
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/S/NF/02
<b>Sector</b>	Family shelter and Non-food items
<b>Objective</b>	Ensure access to adequate housing for war-affected populations and support rehabilitation on the community level. Beneficiaries: IDPs and return refugees, demobilised combatants women and children heads of household, AIDS and war orphans, old people without family support and other vulnerable people. Actions in four provinces: Muyinga, Cankuzo, Karuzii, and Makamba
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,600 households will have a adequate housing (400 houses per each of the eight targeted provinces)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	UN Agencies and NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 1,000,000</b>

**Summary**

The objective of this project is to find a rapid solution to the growing need for housing in both rural and urban areas, and thereby contribute to the improvement of living conditions for vulnerable populations, particularly IDPs and returning refugees, demobilised combatants, widows, AIDS- and war-orphans, handicapped, child-headed households and old people without family support to allow them to be better integrated in their communities of origin.

The implementation of this project will involve: provision of construction material not locally available; tools and adobe brick presses; organising and teaching beneficiaries how to build their own homes, making qualified manual labour available to support these efforts, while using employment intensive techniques. Specific consideration will be given to avoid environmental damages

Furthermore, actions aimed at cooperation and community solidarity in the production and supply of local material will be highly encouraged, and will serve as ideal occasions to promote messages of peace, reconciliation and peaceful coexistence.

Beneficiaries have been targeted and the activities to be carried have been selected with partners through a participatory community approach in collaboration with local authorities and civil society organisations, particularly religious groups and traditional leaders, which should help to prevent the recrudescence of social tensions.

**Project activities**

- Support the construction of 400 houses and latrines in each of four provinces;
- Protection of the environment;
- Awareness-raising for peaceful coexistence among communities (returnees and residents);
- Human rights training;
- Prevention and fight against HIV/AIDS.

These activities have been selected with partners through a participatory community approach in collaboration with local authorities and civil society organisations, particularly religious groups and traditional leaders.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel (project coordinators, trainers, financial managers, engineers, work site supervisors, masons, carpenters, drivers, etc.)	120,000
Training/capacity building (Training in the domains of human rights, conflict resolution techniques; as well as in construction)	50,000
Equipment (vehicles, office and field equipment)	180,000
Logistical and administrative support	50,000
Activities including protection of environment	600,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region PRRO 10062.1 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/F01
<b>Sector</b>	Food Security
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saving lives of most affected food insecure populations;</li> <li>• Improved or maintained food availability and nutritional status of the targeted populations;</li> <li>• Increased access of the target communities to physical assets, knowledge and skills.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2.2 million persons in 2005 (monthly average of 913,000) <b>Children:</b> 530,000 (240,000 per month) <b>Women:</b> 1,1 million (370,000 per month) <b>Other groups:</b> Malnourished women and children, IDPs, refugees, vulnerable farming families, school children, HIV/AIDS affected, chronically ill, orphans, demobilised soldiers.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR, CARE, World Vision (WV), 21 international NGOs, 150 national NGOs and social institutions, GoB
<b>Project Duration</b>	January 2005 – December 2005
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 23,420,796</b>

**Summary**

Recurrent climatic disturbances (drought and irregular rains) combined with cassava “mosaic” disease in some areas of the country have put an important fraction of the Burundian population in a state of acute vulnerability to food insecurity. In order to meet their basic needs and prevent a dramatic increase of malnutrition, WFP had to gear up the volume of its distributions to food insecure population in the Northern provinces of the country. This resulted in an increased yearly food requirement to 104,000 metric tonnes (MTs) for 2005 (vs. 73,000 planned in January 2005). Thanks to the stocks carried over and contributions already confirmed, **WFP net requirement as of June 2005 is of 40,533 MTs of food (valued at US\$ 23.4 million).**

WFP activities are mainly of relief nature, aimed at: (i) meeting with life-saving food the gaps of vulnerable farming households and other affected group (including IDPs), (ii) addressing special feeding needs of malnourished children and adults and (iii) maintaining the lives of refugees, IDPs and returnees until they reintegrate back into communities.

WFP is however shifting to more recovery activities in 2005. The following other activities are already being implemented by WFP: (i) food support to persons and families infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, (ii) food for work and food for training, (iii) school feeding, (iii) support to FAO seeds distribution campaigns, (iv) food to demobilised ex-combatants within the DDR programme.

In 2005, WFP assists with food aid around 913,000 persons in need, each month, expecting to reach a total of 2.2 million food insecure Burundians during the year.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>(Net funding requirement as of June 2005)</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Food costs	9,664,095
External Transport	3,537,783
Landside transport, storage, and handling	5,757,034
Other direct operational costs	428,072
Direct support Costs	2,496,614
Indirect Support Costs	1,537,032
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,420,796</b>

<sup>4</sup> The costs of this project have been included in the Great lakes Regional CAP (as part of the WFP Regional PRRO 10062.1) and have not been added to the total financial requirements of the Burundi CAP. The cost figures have therefore been provided in this document for informational purposes

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL BELGIUM (HIB)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Mine victim assistance in Burundi
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/MA03
<b>Sector</b>	Mine Action
<b>Objective</b>	Improvement of autonomy of mine victims and handicapped persons.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Victims of mine accidents and physically handicapped persons in general.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Centre National d'Appareillage et de Rééducation (CNAR) Gitega, Centres St. Jean Bosco Musinga, Centre des Handicapés Makamba, Centre St. Kizito Bujumbura
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>US\$ 55,000</b>

**Summary**

The objective of this project is to build national capacity in order to provide increased service to mine victims and physically handicapped persons in general on the level of mobility.

**Activities**

Creation of three workshops for the production of aides for mobility (tricycles, wheelchairs) in Makamba, Gitega and Musinga.

**Expected Outcomes**

Increase the possibilities for mobility of mine victims and physically handicapped persons in general.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Training	3,000
Capital Costs (construction workshops, equipment)	33,000
Operation Costs (Fuel, consumables)	13,000
Overhead	6,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,000</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL BELGIUM (HIB)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Mine risk education in Burundi
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/MA04
<b>Sector</b>	Mine Action
<b>Objective</b>	Teach targeted populations how to manage the mine risk in their daily life, and reinforce local capacities for mine risk education.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Returnees to the provinces of Makamba, Rutana, Ruyigi and Cankuzo, IDPs in these provinces, local population in communities at risk in these provinces, population living in proximity to the border to Tanzania.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	National Mine Action Coordination Authority (NMACA), local networks, UNICEF, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>US\$ 230,000</b>

**Summary**

HIB aims to enable the populations and communities at risk in the above-mentioned populations, which have been living among the most affected by the conflict, to manage the risk of mines and UXO in their everyday life, thereby contributing to the reduction of mine victims. The project will also aim to improve the knowledge of the danger and risks of antipersonnel mines and UXO as well as on the reinforcement/capacity building of local community networks.

**Activities**

Promoting an efficient and sustainable mine-risk education network at the community level in each of the targeted provinces, in close collaboration with the other mine-action operators.

**Expected Outcomes**

Provision of Mine Risk Education to affected populations and reducing of mine incidents. Mine Risk Education local networks are reinforced and local partnership are developed in the targeted areas.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
International staff	75,000
National staff	37,500
Capital costs (vehicles, laptops, communication material, generator)	67,500
Operation costs (fuel, maintenance, MRE materiel, MRE events, communication costs)	42,500
Overhead	7,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,000</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>CENTRE INDEPENDANT DE RECHERCHES ET D'INITIATIVES POUR LE DIALOGUE</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Mine awareness for at-risk communities
<b>Project Code:</b>	BDI-05/MA01
<b>Sector:</b>	Mine Action
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce mine risks
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Burundian population
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Local authorities, Swiss Demining Foundation (FSD)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 78,000</b>

**Summary**

CIRID, a national NGO, seeks to implement a communication campaign to increase public awareness of efforts to address reconciliation and civic education linked with the implementation of the Antipersonnel (AP) Mine Ban. CIRID has established a community network, among the seventeen provinces, throughout the country.

CIRID has already developed a "mind-mine clearance" strategy (dialogue for reconciliation and culture of peace), which is a new response in the many actions envisaged for peace process reinforcement.

CIRID seeks to take action aimed at the reduction of mine risks at the main communities. The project aims to contribute more secure conditions, which will facilitate reinsertion and reinstallation of displaced persons and returning refugees who face the risk of mines or unexploded ordnances.

**Project objectives**

To reach these objectives, CIRID will organise training of trainers sessions in mine risk awareness. In the second part of 2005, six teams of 4 persons each will be trained and then deployed in the field. They will utilise teaching tools developed by UNICEF (including Kirundi curricula) for the dissemination of information to efficiently increase awareness against landmines and unexploded ordnances. With the support of trained experts, CIRID initiatives will lead to prevention technique/mine risk eradication in Burundi through education and information.

CIRID intends to advocate, through targeted contact persons, including government officials in order to facilitate Burundian legislation to continue the commitment as signatories to the Ottawa treaty on the banning of landmines. This advocacy strategy will be supplemented by a media campaign in an attempt to reach the maximum population. Finally, CIRID will, together with other civil society actors such as the Centre National d'Appareillage et de Rééducation (CENAP), participate in the strengthening and reinforcement of a nationwide awareness campaign against mines in Burundi, with UN agencies, Geneva call, and International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) support.

In addition, politicians will be sensitised on the necessity to fight against mines as a strategy for peace process reinforcement in a reconstruction and development context.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	23,000
Operating costs	19,000
Administrative costs	14,500
Support Communication	18,000
Overhead	3,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78,000</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support for Expanded Community-Based Mine Risk Education (MRE) in Burundi
<b>Project Code:</b>	BDI-05/MA02
<b>Sector:</b>	Mine Action
<b>Objective:</b>	To increase the level of mine and UXO awareness among populations living in affected areas and motivate Burundian's civil society in advocating the implementation of the Mine Ban Convention provisions.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	All Burundians living in contaminated areas in an effort to reduce the risk of death or injury. 100 MRE facilitators will educate people and rural communities in areas most affected.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of the Public Security, Ministry of Education, NMACA, UNMAS, UNOPS, UNHCR, CENAP, CIRID, Handicap International-Belgium (HIB), Assistance aux Victimes des Mines (AVMIN), and the Association pour la Paix, l'Education et le Développement (ASSOPED).
<b>Project Duration:</b>	June -December 2005
<b>Funds requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 177,600</b>

**Summary**

This is the continuation of the project initiated in July 2003 and aims to assist the Government of Burundi in developing a sustainable national capacity by building, strengthening and making available a technically autonomous network of institutions and organisations to educate people about the risks and dangers of landmines and UXO. It will also increase the capacities of six project staff and eighteen community facilitators to design, plan, disseminate, and manage MRE messages for all provinces. Specifically, this will involve working with internally displaced persons and repatriates upon their return and with communities in contaminated areas in order to reduce the impact of mine and UXO problem.

**Activities**

- Focus on the management and coordination capacity of the NMACA in integrating MRE with victim assistance and community development programmes;
- Evaluate knowledge and beliefs in order to address risk-taking behaviours;
- Provide support and assistance in capacity building for the local awareness NGOs;
- Strengthen community capacity in carrying on MRE within national coordination;
- Review existing legislation, services and benefits for children injured by mines/UXO, and ensure it is addressed accordingly;
- Supporting broadcasting of mine-risk education messages in local languages;
- Supporting MRE national coordination body according to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS);
- Undertake advocacy activities for the implementation of AP Mine Ban convention.

**Expected Outcomes**

- Ongoing collection of mine/UXO accidents data and inclusion of the data into the Information Management system for Mine Action (IMSMA);
- Empowered communities that exchange experiences and alert each other about risk areas;
- Distribution of revised MRE community education kits for use in schools/communities;
- Production of guidebook on landmine safety procedures for humanitarian workers and UN staff;
- 60 provincial facilitators and several communities focal points educated on mine/UXO risk;
- MRE/ and community liaison implementing partners accredited and coordinated by MRE/NMACA.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	45,000
Operational Costs	115,000
Indirect Programme support Cost	17,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,600</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>CENTRE D'ALERTE ET DE PRÉVENTION DES CONFLITS</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Advocacy for the Implementation of the Mine Ban Convention provisions
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/MA05
<b>Sector</b>	Mine Action
<b>Objective</b>	Develop a national campaign for the implementation of the AP Mine Ban Treaty.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	The populations of Makamba, Bubanza, Rutana, Ruyigi, Bujumbura Rural and Bujumbura Mayorship; national stakeholders, local media, local population and rural communities, NGOs, donors.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	CIRID, Scouts du Burundi, Collectif des Associations des Jeunes (CPAJ), UNICEF, UNOPS, Media (radio and television networks)
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$ 60,000</b>

**Summary**

CENAP, a national NGO, seeks to implement a communication campaign to increase public awareness of efforts to address mine action, and more particularly the implementation of the AP Mine Ban Treaty. To meet this objective, CENAP will develop a communication strategy, which supports its work in advocacy.

**Activities**

- Throughout the year, brochures, displays and information kits will be developed for specific audiences. Production of these materials will necessarily entail acquiring computer equipment and software and training for a few nationals;
- Media outreach will be carried out to raise awareness among the donor community and the general public, particularly children, about initiatives, progress or challenges;
- Conduct a series of seminars, round tables and workshops to provide better understanding of the importance of the treaty and to raise public awareness of mine action issues among national partners from Government, parliament, media, NGOs and communities. The project will be implemented in close cooperation with representatives of the civil society, including but not limited to, CIRID, Scouts du Burundi and CPAJ;
- Support the participation of national partners in the treaty's intercessional work programme meeting and annual meeting of states Parties to the mine ban treaty.

**Expected outcomes**

- Information products developed to support advocacy;
- Raised public awareness about mine action in general and the implementation of the AP Mine Ban Treaty in particular;
- Higher media profile for the national coordinated effort to tackle the landmine problem;
- Fulfilled the Government's obligations under the AP Mine Ban treaty.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	15,000
Operation and Support/Administrative Costs	45,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,000</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE (UNMAS)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Support to the National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme in Burundi
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/MA06
<b>Sector</b>	Mine Action
<b>Objective</b>	Assist the NMACA in implementing and managing coordinated and integrated mine action
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Burundians, including refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons and communities affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO).
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Public Security, NMACA, UNOPS, ONUB, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP.
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$ 250,000</b>

**Objectives**

The project will assist the NMACA implement and manage coordinated and integrated mine action. Through provision of technical/operational assistance, training to the NMACA staff, plan/coordinate mine-action in line with the national humanitarian mine action programme. The project is also seeks to strengthen the NMACA to manage mine action in accordance with international standards, and coordinate and update a mine-information system.

**Activities**

- Continue to act as the Advisory body for Mine Action, in partnership with the Government;
- Assist in the implementation of a legislation, legal framework, policy and national mine action standards;
- Assist NMACA in the formulation of a multi-year national mine-action strategy, plan and priorities;
- Provide technical and operational support to develop planning, coordination, and monitoring/quality assurance capacity within NMACA for an integrated humanitarian mine action programme;
- Coordinate with UNICEF the elaboration and monitoring of a comprehensive mine-risk education and victim assistance strategies;
- Support the development and maintenance of the IMSMA initiated in 2004;
- Foster capacity development, operation and management of the national mine action NGOs;
- Encourage NMACA to play an active role in fulfilling Burundi's obligations under the AP mine Ban Convention;
- Support NGO efforts to mobilise funds.

**Expected Outcomes**

- Mine action activities effectively implemented, coordinated, and monitored according to IMAS;
- Effective national coordination, prioritisation and strength of the quality management capacity;
- National mine-action standards and stockpile–destruction strategy developed and implemented;
- Comprehensive mine risk education and victim assistance strategies revised and implemented effectively;
- Address most pressing needs in an effectively by gaining trust and confidence of communities;
- Improvement of the integration of mine action into development and poverty reduction;
- A sustainable humanitarian mine action capacity established in Burundi.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	180,000
Capital Costs	40,000
Operation Costs	25,000
Overhead	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE (UNMAS)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency Humanitarian Mine/UXO Clearance in Burundi
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/MA07
<b>Sector</b>	Mine Action
<b>Objective</b>	Collect socio-economic data, identify dangerous areas and conduct a census of mine/UXO victims.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Government of Burundi, Returnees, IDP and Populations living in contaminated areas
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	NMACA, UNMACC under the auspices of UNMAS, UNOPS
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – July 2005
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>US\$ 85,000</b>

**Objectives**

The project will provide detailed socio-economic data on the problems associated with mine/UXO infestation, collect demographic data on victims and identify dangerous areas to facilitate resource planning, management requirements, and priority setting.

Three survey experts will be used to train, oversee and monitor implementation. The final report will be evaluated and certified by a review board before being accepted as final.

**Activities**

The actual survey process will be conducted according to the following phases:

- Liasing with appropriate government, UN and NGO representatives;
- Development and testing of data collection tools;
- Data collection until Colline/Sous-Colline level;
- Collection of qualitative data, ongoing analysis, aggregation and superimposition of national considerations.

**Expected outcomes**

- At least 18 trained and qualified national surveyors. Updated IMSMA. Development of a mine action strategy based on the mine/UXO threat and its impact in order to assist the planning of mine action projects.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	30,000
Capital Costs	35,000
Operation Costs	15,000
Overhead	5,000
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>85,000</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE (UNMAS)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency Humanitarian Mine/UXO Clearance in Burundi
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/MA08
<b>Sector</b>	Mine Action
<b>Objective</b>	Enhance national capacity through a process of knowledge transfer and provide information on the impact of mines and UXO within Burundi
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Government of Burundi, Returnees, IDP and Populations living in contaminated areas
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	NMACA, UNMACC under the auspices of UNMAS, UNOPS
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$ 150,000</b>

**Objectives**

The main objective is to enhance national capacity through a process of knowledge transfer. The project aims at establishing a small-scale national team capable of responding to the humanitarian needs of mine/UXO affected communities.

**Activities**

With the intention of maximising the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the proposed capacity, the project will initially employ two emergency response mine/UXO clearance teams. These teams will be directly tasked by the UNMACC and conduct the following tasks:

- Conduct of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and emergency clearance tasks;
- Technical survey and marking;
- Destruction of mines and ordnance stockpiles.

**Expected outcomes**

- Land cleared for agriculture, irrigation, grazing and primary production. Reopening of trade access routes and paths. Accelerated reconstruction and relief efforts. Reduction of risks for civilians;
- Reduction of pressure on the limited medical and health infrastructure.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	95,000
Capital Costs	25,000
Operation Costs	20,000
Overhead	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>DANISH CHURCH AID (DCA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	<b>Humanitarian Mine Action in Makamba Province</b>
<b>Project Code:</b>	BDI-05/MA09
<b>Sector:</b>	Mine Action
<b>Objective:</b>	Under national coordination and priorities set up by the MACC, DCA will contribute for a joint effort against landmine/UXO threat to help revitalise economic development and enhance the security of the population.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Inhabitants living in the mine-affected communities, IDP and refugees that will be returning to their homes in Makamba province.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Public Security, NMACA, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNHCR.
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$ 490,000</b>

**Objectives**

DCA's objective is to have two teams of deminers providing a Mine Clearance capacity, which will identify, mark and clear mines and UXO in Makamba Province in order to:

- Increase freedom of movement for the refugees (estimated 60,000), IDP (estimated 50,000) and the local communities (estimated 200,000 people);
- Facilitate access to land, water and infrastructure;
- Reduce the number of mine victims.

Mainstreamed into DCA immediate and long-term training strategy is a commitment to build a national Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) capacity in Burundi that can address the threat posed by mines and unexploded ordnance.

**Activities**

- Priority setting and implementation procedures are established and documented;
- All data are recorded and reported to UNMACC for entry into the IMSMA database.

**Expected outcomes**

- 20 deminers are trained in manual demining, basic first aid and community liaison;
- An internationally trained and locally staffed, paramedic capacity is developed to assist mine clearance operations;
- A mechanism for referencing mine victims and mine/UXO suspected areas is established.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	290,000
Capital Costs	105,000
Operation Costs	95,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>490,000</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>FONDATION SUISSE DE DEMINAGE</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Humanitarian mine action support to Burundi 2005
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/MA10
<b>Sector</b>	Mine Action
<b>Objective</b>	Contribute to the elaboration of a national mine action strategy by systematic collection of relevant field information. Clear high priority areas in order to allow for safe return of refugees and reduction of mine/UXO related accidents.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Local population in mine/UXO affected areas. Refugees returning from the camps in neighbouring countries.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Public Security, National Mine Action Coordination Authority (NMACA), UNOPS, Geneva Call, Burundi National Campaign for Mine Action, UNICEF, UNHCR.
<b>Project Duration</b>	June - December 2005
<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$ 475,000</b>

**Objectives**

Following a request by the Government as well as the Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie/Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie (CNDD-FDD) for humanitarian mine action support beginning 2004, the FSD has started to establish a local capacity for emergency mine action in identified high priority areas in order to create not only local technical but also mine action management capacity; this operation has been developed from the start in close partnership with Burundi NGO CIRID.

In view of the positive political developments and the strengthening of the overall planning and coordination mechanism of the Burundi authorities, 2005 will allow for expansion of this capacity in order to cope efficiently and effectively with the increasing mine action needs. The challenge in the next will be the consolidation of skills and experience at all organisational levels in order to allow an autonomous independent Burundi demining organisation to continue clearance as required.

**Activities**

Implement a capacity of rapid response teams in order to cope with the following tasks throughout Burundi:

- Ongoing collection of socio-economic data to assist in the planning and prioritisation of clearance activities, identification, marking, mapping and recording into the IMSMA database;
- Targeted clearance of identified high priority areas aiming at facilitating the safe return of IDP and refugees as well as the safe work of humanitarian and development organisations;
- Conduct rapid response tasks and accident investigations;
- Increase ownership of the problem through high-level involvement of locally affected communities into survey and clearance activities.

**Expected outcomes**

- The national demining capacity will be enhanced through the development of skilled and trained management and supervisory staff to further develop the ongoing clearance operation autonomously at the soonest.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	345,000
Capital Costs	35,000
Operation Costs	95,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>475,000</b>

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Reconstruction of water and sanitation systems and improvement of hygiene practices
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/WS02
<b>Sector</b>	Water and sanitation
<b>Objective</b>	Improve hygiene practices, access to potable water and to appropriate sanitation systems
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced, repatriated and local population
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	International and national NGOs (Solidarités, Comunità Impegno Servizio Volontariato (CISV), Lay Volunteers International Association (LVIA), ActionAid, Education and Development Council (COPEd), Opération d'Appui à l'Auto Promotion (OAP)) and technical departments of relevant national government authorities and their provincial sub-offices (Direction Générale de l'Hydraulique et des Energies Rurales (DGHER), People's Education Association (PEA), Regideso, Département pour la Promotion de la Santé, de l'Hygiène et de l'Assainissement (DPSHA), Regional Committee for Education (RCE), Cadre Permanent pour la protection des déplacés (CPPS))
<b>Project Duration</b>	June-December 2005
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>US\$ 1,099,000</b>

**Summary**

As a consequence of the massive destructions and the lack of maintenance of basic infrastructure, environmental hygiene practices have deteriorated dramatically, affecting particularly health.

**Objectives**

- Contribute to the reduction of water-borne diseases, or diseases linked to poor personal and environmental hygiene practices;
- Improve access and use to potable water of 50,000 persons among the most affected by the crisis (displaced, repatriated and local population);
- Improve hygiene conditions of 7,500 primary school pupils including access of water and sanitation facilities in the action areas;
- Improve the personal and environmental hygiene practices of 7,500 households (37,500 persons).

**Activities**

- Repair and/or provide appropriate water and sanitation facilities particularly for primary schools and health centres;
- Education and sensitisation in hygiene and basic sanitation (promotion of improved family latrines);
- Strengthening structures in charge of maintenance and management of community water and sanitation infrastructures.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Repair and extension of water supply systems	450,000
Repair and construction of water and sanitation facilities in schools	250,000
Education and sensitisation in hygiene and basic sanitation practices in schools	25,000
Hygiene practices and improved family latrines in the communities	75,000
Strengthening capacities of local water authorities	40,000
Project support-communication	11,000
Technical assistance and coordination	117,000
Indirect support cost (*)	131,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,099,000</b>

(\*) The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board decision 2003/9 of June 2003.

**BURUNDI**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Water supply, hygiene and sanitation during emergencies
<b>Project Code</b>	BDI-05/WS01
<b>Sector</b>	Water and sanitation
<b>Objective</b>	Ensure access to clean water, hygiene and appropriate sanitation facilities for up to 30 000 persons through the establishment of rapid response mechanisms for emergency situations
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced, repatriated, local population and /or victims of epidemics or natural disasters
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	International and national NGOs (OAP, Austrian Relief Programme (ARP), Gruppo Volontariato Civile (GVC), International Rescue Committee (IRC)) Red Cross of Burundi and government authorities.
<b>Project Duration</b>	June-December 2005
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>US\$ 345,000</b>

**Summary**

The instable political context in some countries in the region continues to be an important potential risk of new influx of refugees in Burundi. Cholera is frequent in the western provinces and near the border of the Lake Tanganyika. A progressive return of Burundian refugees living in Tanzania will require substantial humanitarian action in terms of water and sanitation.

The project objective is to assist up to 30,000 persons affected by chronic or acute emergency by ensuring access to clean water and supporting the implementation of appropriate sanitation facilities according to the SPHERE.

**Project activities**

- Preposition of emergency contingency stock of Non Food Items (NFIs) such soap and jerry cans, water treatment products (aqua tabs, high testing hypochlorite (HTH));
- Water trucking and building of temporary sanitation facilities;
- Education and social mobilisation in hygiene and basic sanitation;
- Provision of appropriate tools kits, improving hygiene practices;
- Ensure coordination of activities in the sector during emergency operations.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Temporary sanitation facilities (latrines, showers, waste collection and disposal)	35,000
Hygiene education and maintenance of environmentally-sound sanitation facilities	30,000
Support construction of collective shelters in temporary structures	45,000
Water trucking	55,000
Repair/extension of water supply systems	48,000
Distribution of NFIs (soap, jerry cans) and water-treatment products	50,000
Project support–communication	4,000
Technical assistance and coordination	37,000
Indirect support cost (*)	41,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>345,000</b>

(\*) The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board decision 2003/9 of June 2003

**ANNEX I.**  
**TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**BY APPEALING ORGANISATION AND BY SECTOR**

<p><b>Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005</b> Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation as of 23 June 2005 <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/fts">http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</a></p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in USD	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ABS	388,220	388,220	-	0%	388,220	-
CENAP	148,000	60,000	-	0%	60,000	-
CIRID	190,000	78,000	-	0%	78,000	-
CRS	2,654,000	2,654,000	1,556,420	59%	1,097,580	-
Danchurchaid	1,395,000	490,000	-	0%	490,000	-
FAO	12,052,216	12,052,216	4,407,623	37%	7,644,593	-
Fondation Suisse pour le Déminage	1,600,000	475,000	-	0%	475,000	-
HI B	686,000	285,000	-	0%	285,000	-
JVSF	140,000	140,000	-	0%	140,000	-
OA	621,800	621,800	-	0%	621,800	-
OCHA	2,154,372	2,154,372	1,363,422	63%	790,950	-
OHCHR	1,246,000	1,349,051	568,183	42%	780,868	-
RFEP	95,000	95,000	-	0%	95,000	-
Solidarités	190,847	190,847	-	0%	190,847	-
TEARFUND	1,664,521	1,397,336	-	0%	1,397,336	-
UNDP	6,700,000	3,275,000	-	0%	3,275,000	-
UNDP/UNIFEM	421,000	421,000	-	0%	421,000	-
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	150,000	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
UNESCO	2,446,287	2,246,287	-	0%	2,246,287	-
UNFPA	1,732,250	1,278,500	-	0%	1,278,500	-
UN-HABITAT	4,000,000	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
UNHCR	65,001,360	65,338,723	29,502,667	45%	35,836,056	-
UNICEF	20,882,159	19,678,109	1,912,326	10%	17,765,783	-
UNIFEM	266,000	266,000	-	0%	266,000	-
UNMAS	1,690,000	485,000	-	0%	485,000	-
WFP	1,534,244	729,049	-	0%	729,049	-
WHO	4,122,589	4,122,589	380,650	9%	3,741,939	1,415,094
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>134,171,865</b>	<b>121,421,099</b>	<b>39,691,291</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>81,729,808</b>	<b>1,415,094</b>

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

## BURUNDI

**Consolidated Appeal for Burundi 2005**  
Requirements and Contributions per Sector  
as of 23 June 2005  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in USD	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	15,440,399	15,440,399	5,964,043	39%	9,476,356	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,688,616	2,883,421	1,363,422	47%	1,519,999	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	6,700,000	3,275,000	-	0%	3,275,000	-
EDUCATION	6,132,346	5,932,346	664,876	11%	5,267,470	-
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	6,201,334	2,934,149	330,251	11%	2,603,898	-
FOOD	-	-	-	0%	-	-
HEALTH	21,125,483	20,671,733	967,598	5%	19,704,135	1,415,094
MINE ACTION	6,730,650	2,050,600	-	0%	2,050,600	-
MULTI-SECTOR	63,301,060	64,088,423	11,007,323	17%	53,081,100	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	2,447,977	2,551,028	568,183	22%	1,982,845	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	18,495,344	0%	(18,495,344)	-
SECURITY	150,000	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
WATER AND SANITATION	2,254,000	1,444,000	330,251	23%	1,113,749	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>134,171,865</b>	<b>121,421,099</b>	<b>39,691,291</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>81,729,808</b>	<b>1,415,094</b>

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

**ANNEX II.  
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACTs	Malaria Treatment Protocol
AP	Antipersonnel
ARP	Austrian Relief Programme
ARV	Anti-retrovirus
ASSOPED	Association pour la Paix, l'Education et le Développement
AVMIN	Assistance aux Victimes des Mines
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CENAP	Centre National d'Appareillage et de Rééducation
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CIR	United Nations Inter-Agency Cell for Reinsertion
CIRID	Centre Indépendant de recherches et d'initiatives pour le Dialogue
CISV	Comunità Impegno Servizio Volontariato
CNAR	Centre National d'Appareillage et de Rééducation
CNDD-FDD	Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie/Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie
CNRS	National Commission for Vulnerable Populations
COPEP	Education and Development Council
CPAJ	Collectif des Associations des Jeunes
CPPS	Cadre Permanent pour la protection des déplacés
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DDR	Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration
DGHER	Direction Générale de l'Hydraulique et des Energies Rurales
DPSHA	Département pour la Promotion de la Santé, de l'Hygiène et de l'Assainissement
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDN	<i>Forces de Défense Nationales</i>
FNL	<i>Forces Nationales de Libération</i>
FSD	Swiss Demining Foundation
GIG	Geographical Information Group
GoB	Government of Burundi
GVC	Gruppo Volontariato Civile
HIB	HANDICAP International Belgium
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
HMA	Humanitarian Mine Action
HTH	High Testing Hypochlorite
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMSMA	Support the development and maintenance of the national mine action database
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISCOS	Institut Syndical pour la Coopération au Développement
LVIA	Lay Volunteers International Association
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health

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**BURUNDI**

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MRE	Mine-risk Education
MT	Metric Tonnes
NFIs	Non Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMACA	National Mine Action Coordination Authority
NMAP	National Mine Action Plan
OAP	Opération d'Appui à l'Auto Promotion
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OFDA	Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi
PEA	People's Education Association
PRRO	Protected Relief and Recovery Operations
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme
RCE	Regional Committee for Education
RESO	Rassemblement, Echange, Solutions entre ONG
SBGV	Sexually based Gender Violence
SPHERE	Project on a Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMACC	United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision

## Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: [CAP@ReliefWeb.int](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int) Comments reaching us before 1 September 2005 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2006. Thank you very much for your time.

### Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

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Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. What did you think of the review of 2005?  
How could it be improved?
  
2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?  
How could it be improved?
  
4. To what extent are roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?  
How could it be improved?
  
6. Is the document lay-out and format clear and well written?  
How could it be improved?

Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:  
Title & Organisation:  
Email Address:

# The Consolidated Appeals Process:

*an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:*



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