

YEAR: 2018

---

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
BURUNDI  
UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCIES ROUND 2  
DISPLACEMENT  
2018**

**18-UF-BDI-31878**

<b>RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR</b>	<b>GARRY CONILLE</b>
--	----------------------

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

a. Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

YES  NO

The After-Action Review (AAR) did not take place. The changes in the operational context, which occurred towards the end of the project implementation period, impacted the workload of recipient agencies and their implementing partners. A water deficit in the north-eastern provinces led the Government of Burundi (GoB) to ban all new emergency activities for more than four months between January and May 2019, thus delaying the overall schedule. Due to the inaccessibility to targeted beneficiaries, some recipient organizations negotiated a No Cost Extension (NCE). However, in preparing this report, OCHA relied on previous data provided in the CERF interim report as well as in the final project reports submitted by the recipient organizations. Heads of humanitarian agencies, members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and government technical services officials involved in the implementation of the selected projects were also consulted.

b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report on the use of CERF funds was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team.

YES  NO

The project's results and content of the final report were presented and discussed in depth at the HCT meeting on 18 October 2019. Further bilateral discussions on the report's content were held between stakeholders throughout its drafting. The implementation progress of selected projects funded by CERF were discussed at HCT meetings before the submission of the interim and the final report.

c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES  NO

Key actors from both the GoB (technical services) and the humanitarian community (UN recipient organizations and implementing partners) received a copy of this report prior to its validation by the Resident Coordinator. A copy of the final report was shared with HCT members and ISC coordinators - who discussed extensively the activities accomplished during their monthly activities and/or meetings – which included attendance by GoB technical services officials.

## PART I

### **Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator**

The allocation on the underfunded window of CERF was made at a time when funding levels of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2018 were low and some projects were delayed due to insufficient financial resources and variable contextual changes.

Three needs-based strategic objectives guided the fund allocation to Burundi. The priority was to support the voluntary and dignified repatriation of 48,000 Burundian refugees, mainly from Tanzania, between August 2018 and January 2019. Multi-sectoral emergency assistance covering the needs of returnees for three months was set up in four transit sites (Songore, Nyabitare I, Nyabitare II, Cishemere and Kajaga), including the need for secondary transport between the transit sites and the returnee's village of origin. With the support of protection monitoring, UNHCR's partners carried out activities to strengthen social and inter-community cohesion between returnees and populations residing in villages and hills.

As a result of this allocation, 6,780 Burundian households affected by climatic hazards (including floods, landslides and water shortages) received emergency assistance in the form of non-food items and further types of assistance provided by other actors.

An urgent response was implemented to meet the food needs of 98,000 people in phase 4 (Humanitarian Emergency) of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), in provinces of Bujumbura rural, Kirundo, Muyinga, Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Rutana and Makamba. Additionally, food aid was delivered to 40,000 returnees living in areas of return, 35,000 people affected by natural disasters, and 23,000 people from host communities.

This assistance helped to strengthen and strategically complement the various activities implemented by recipient organizations of this allocation.

The World Food Programme (WFP) provided returnees with a three-month food ration while UNICEF provided beneficiaries with safe drinking water and a sanitation acceptable environment. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) rehabilitated shelters and conducted NFI distribution to IDPs and victims of natural disasters. UNICEF facilitated the access to water and sanitation in areas that hosted internally displaced persons (IDPs). The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) restored agricultural recovery capacity in a food insecure area identified by a July 2018 IPC survey. At the same time, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) strengthened its response by facilitating access to better quality services for female victims of gender-based violence.

## **1. OVERVIEW**

<b>18-UF-BDI-31878 TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)</b>	
<b>a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>142,000,000</b>
<b>FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE</b>	
CERF	4,999,296
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUND (if applicable)	0
OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	10,911,1210
<b>b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>15,910,417</b>

<b>18-UF-BDI-31878 TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)</b>			
<b>Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 04/09/2018</b>			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project code</b>	<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	<b>Amount</b>
FAO	18-UF-FAO-023	Food Security - Agriculture	360,000
IOM	18-UF-IOM-027	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter	900,001
UNFPA	18-UF-FPA-032	Protection - Protection	399,951
UNHCR	18-UF-HCR-027	Multi-Cluster - Multi-sector refugee assistance	1,540,005
UNICEF	18-UF-CEF-086	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	699,821
WFP	18-UF-WFP-052	Food Security - Food Aid	1,099,518
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4,999,296</b>

<b>18-UF-BDI-31878 TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)</b>	
<b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b>	<b>3,246,545</b>
Funds transferred to Government partners*	92,988
Funds transferred to International NGOs partners*	558,414
Funds transferred to National NGOs partners*	1,058,424
Funds transferred to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	33,360
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<b>1,743,186</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,999,296</b>

\* These figures should match with totals in Annex 1.

## 2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS

The humanitarian situation in Burundi remains fragile with 3,8 million people in need of assistance has been a concern. Since 2015, the continued fragility of the political, socio-economic and security situation has led to a significant increase in humanitarian needs. According to the 2016 Human Development Index (HDI) report, Burundi ranks 184 out of 187 countries. About 77.7 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line, with less than US\$ 1.99 per day. In addition, nearly 82 per cent of the population is affected by multidimensional poverty, which means that they do not benefit from or have limited access to basic social goods and services such as health, education, water, hygiene, sanitation or cooking fuels. Furthermore, political developments have created a climate of socio-political status quo, in particular the amendment of the Burundian constitution to eliminate presidential terms, validated by referendum on 17 May 2018, despite President Pierre Nkurunziza's announcement not to stand for re-election in the next 2020 presidential elections. Pockets of acute vulnerability requiring urgent humanitarian intervention persist, in particular chronic and multidimensional population vulnerabilities which are highly sensitive to the slightest political, socio-economic or environmental shock.

According to the preliminary results of the July 2018 IPC analysis, nearly 100,000 Burundians were emergency of food insecurity, in phase 4 and in need of emergency food assistance. According to the initial analysis, excessive rainfall across the country at the beginning of the year negatively impacted seasonal crops such as beans, for which production decreased (harvest estimates for the 2018B season). Excessive rain mainly affected the Imbo (Cibitoke, Bubanza and Bujumbura) subsistence areas and the eastern depression, principally the provinces of Kirundo, Muyinga, Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Rutana and Makamba. These same provinces are part of the areas of return for Burundian refugees returning from Tanzania. Consequently, the arrival of these returnees has put additional pressure on the limited resources of the host communities. The recent weather shocks and

population movements have led to the use of harmful adaptation mechanisms by nearly 20 per cent of the population (national average). For example, two out of ten households sell their land and/or productive resources (such as a bicycle or mill) to meet their food needs. In addition, preliminary IPC analyses indicate poor access to economic resources both in Burundi (labour at the community level) and in neighbouring countries due to limited trade access and cross-border labour exchange activities in Tanzania and Rwanda. This means that food-insecure households cannot afford to buy food in local markets.

Despite a relative stabilization in the number of internally and externally displaced persons in September 2018, population movements remained a major concern for humanitarian actors in Burundi. More than 250,000 people were on the move, including nearly 178,267 internally displaced persons and 74,000 asylum-seeking refugees. Nearly 390,000 Burundians have taken refuge in neighbouring countries since 2015. Following the Tanzanian Government's decision to change its asylum policy (end of the prima facie) for Burundians in January 2017, several tripartite meetings were held between the Governments of Burundi and Tanzania and UNHCR. A Tripartite agreement was signed between the two governments on 24 March 2018 to accelerate the repatriation. From September 2017 to September 2018, 27,000 refugees returned to their area of origin. However, 72,000 Burundian refugees were expected to return by the end of 2018. Through arrival, the returnees receive multisectoral assistance including food aid for a period of three months, non-food items and protection monitoring. Of the returnees, 57 per cent are children. Nearly 51 per cent are women and girls and two out of three households are headed by a female. These statistics demonstrate a high level of vulnerability for returnees.

UNHCR submitted activities on the repatriation and care of Burundian refugees from neighbouring countries, requiring \$30.9 million in funds, to the HRP 2018. In September 2018, the level of fund mobilization was very low, at less than a third of its target. However, the regional political context, characterized by pressure from some governments on UNHCR, increasingly showed that the repatriation of Burundian refugees is likely to accelerate.

With regard to internal displacement, recurrent and devastating climatic incidents were the main cause of internal displacement. Indeed, 73 per cent of displaced persons have abandoned their property due to natural disasters. According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix(DTM), an estimated 80,000 Burundians were affected by torrential rains between January and May 2018. In May 2018, IOM's DTM showed an increase of 25,000 in the number of people displaced as a result of natural disasters compared to May 2017. In April 2018, floods caused considerable damage to various infrastructures. Around 2,000 houses were completely destroyed and 1,600 were damaged), 105 schools containing 216 classrooms were damaged and more than 30,605 agricultural fields (of 1,530 ha) cultivated on an area of 150,025 ha were destroyed or flooded. Some 16,000 Burundians were affected in Makamba, Bujumbura Mairie and Rural provinces between April and May 2018. The assessments carried out in Bujumbura Mairie and Rural provinces identified urgent needs in the areas of housing, non-food items (NFIs), water, hygiene and sanitation, and food security. Populations affected by these floods and landslides also face protection risks and therefore adopt negative coping mechanisms, including human trafficking, gender-based violence, including sexual violence, sexual abuse, prostitution and exploitation. The HCT closely monitored the political and security dynamics at the regional level, particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The electoral conducted 28 December 2018 hadn't any impact on the humanitarian situation in the neighbouring countries. But around about 700 asylum seekers continued to flow in Burundi every month.

### **3. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS**

In 2018, the humanitarian context in Burundi has been characterized by (a) the continued repatriation of Burundian refugees from Tanzania, which began in September 2017 (27,000 people as of 31 September 2018 when the allocation were granted); (b) unusually severe climatic hazards throughout the country, characterized by torrential rainfall and high winds that caused flooding, landslides, crop and housing damage (affecting more than 80,000 people in the first half of 2018) and (c) persistent food insecurity despite more favourable 2018 A and 2018 B agricultural seasons than in previous years but which remain in deficit. The July 2018 IPC report indicates pockets of vulnerability in Phase 4, scattered throughout the country but with a concentration in eastern border areas. According to the provisional results of the IPC analysis, a total of 98,000 people were severely food insecure. This figure has increased in the last quarter of the year with the arrival of the lean season. Projected

data from the IPC interim report indicated that 1,529,102 people could be food insecure (crisis and emergency phase) from October to December 2018.

UNHCR and its partners have been facilitating the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees from Tanzania to Burundi. Since September 2017, more than 27,000 Burundian refugees have been repatriated and an additional 48,000 Burundian refugees are expected to return by the end of the year, more than half of whom are children. IOM and its partners have assessed nearly 3,600 houses destroyed or damaged by the torrential rains and floods between April to May 2018. Natural disasters are responsible for three quarters of the 180,000 IDPs identified in Burundi. Under-funding of the Shelter and NFIs Sector (11 per cent) has severely limited the capacity of actors and many affected people remain without any assistance.

Around 100,000 of these displaced and repatriated persons, whose return and/or reintegration was extremely difficult in an unfavourable socio-economic context required urgent intervention due to food insecurity. A lack of resources meant that too few actors were able to assist them however.

Need of food, health problems, reproductive health and housing needs increase the vulnerability of IDPs and returnees, among whom women and girls exposed to the increased risks of human trafficking, domestic violence, GBV including sexual violence and exploitation, and the use of negative coping mechanisms like the prostitution. In December 2018, the GBV sub-sector's member organizations (led by UNFPA) conducted an assessment on the capacity to prevent and control GBV in the country. The results show an average capacity to provide quality services in only 6 of the 18 provinces. Additionally, health facilities do not systematically integrate the Minimum Emergency Plan to meet the needs of GBV survivors and women and girls of reproductive age.

The CERF- Underfunded allocation was aimed at supporting an emergency response to reduce the acute vulnerability of 1) returnees, 2) victims of natural disasters, particularly in the provinces of Bujumbura Rurale, Makamba, Rumonge, Rutana, Muyinga and Kirundo, and 3) people in phase 4 (per the IPC) through food and nutrition assistance in areas experiencing a food deficit.

This allocation has provided a coordinated and integrated response in the areas of protection, food and agriculture assistance, shelter and NFIs, reproductive health and then water, hygiene and sanitation. The assistance was provided both in nature and in cash. The use of cash has been applied wherever possible and appropriate.

#### **4. CERF RESULTS**

CERF has allocated \$4,999,296 from its underfunded window to Burundi to enable humanitarian partners to address urgent needs under the HRP 2018 that remains underfunded. These funds have enabled UN agencies and partners to meet the new needs resulting from the voluntary repatriation of 15,000 Burundian refugees from Tanzania and surrounding countries. Thanks to CERF's support, close to 23,000 people have also had access to safe drinking water and more than 220,000 people in eastern Burundi benefitted from awareness campaigns on good hygiene practices. The food needs of 87,758 people, who were affected by phase 4 of food insecurity were met by various projects led by UN agencies and partners. Over 14,295 IDPs were assisted in finding adequate shelter and 238 DTM experts monitored emergency situations throughout Burundi during the period covered by this allocation. Finally, 2,772 vulnerable women and girls, who were either repatriates or victims of natural disasters, benefitted from quality GBV care services due to CERF funds.

**18-UF-HCR-027:** This CERF allocation improved the operational and response capacity of UNHCR Burundi and its partners to facilitate and assist 15,000 Burundian refugees who were voluntarily repatriated in safety and dignity, per the tripartite agreement signed in March 2018 between the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi and UNHCR.

Although UNHCR has not been actively promoting returns to Burundi, it has maintained a voluntary repatriation operation to assist Burundian refugees who have expressed a desire to return home.

Throughout the operation in 2018, 80 convoys completed, as planned, the return of 45,349 Burundian refugees to the various transit centres. 51 per cent of returnees were women, with two thirds of all households being female headed. 57 per cent of returnees were minors, including 1,119 unaccompanied or separated children.

**18-UF-CEF-086:** In collaboration with its implementing partners, UNICEF has improved access to sustainable safe drinking water for 22,820 people, some of which are among the 12,000 returnees resettled in Integrated Rural Villages. UNICEF's partners conducted campaigns for promotion and adoption of good hygiene practices reached more than 222,060 people while 516 community health workers and 14 health promotion technicians were trained in Ruyigi and Rutana provinces. 36,500 people continue to use sanitary facilities built with CERF's funds, while 78 members of local committees have been trained in the management and maintenance of those facilities.

**18-UF-FAO-023:** As a result of this allocation, FAO has helped to install the 2019B agricultural season. Thus, 4,000 selected households in 3 provinces (Rumonge, Rutana and Makamba), where agricultural fairs were organized, received vouchers for the acquisition of 25 kg of bean seeds, 5 kg of maize seeds and between 2 and 3 hoes. 11,000 households, constituting nearly 66,000 people, in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Rumonge and Makamba, were assisted with agricultural inputs consisting of tools, seeds, watering cans and sprayers. In addition, these beneficiaries received food assistance to protect the received seeds. 15 mushroom associations, each comprising 20 members from Makamba and Rumonge provinces, were also supported to improve their household nutritional.

**18-UF-FPA-032:** UNFPA distributed, through its partners, GBV risk-prevention materials including dignity kits and solar lamps to 2,772 vulnerable women and girls, including 1,700 repatriated women. Three health facilities were equipped with 8 post-rape kits and each kit contains emergency medicines to prevent STIs, unwanted pregnancy, hepatitis B, HIV/AIDS following an incident of sexual violence. 80 GBV survivors benefitted received reintegration kits containing a thermos, sugar and cooking utensils. During the project, 1,311 GBV cases were registered and treated. All cases were female, including 42 children under 15 years of age and 585 women aged 15 to 24 years. 5,000 women and girls were reached by raising awareness of the GBV services available to them.

With regard to reproductive health, 19 health workers were trained in the clinical management of rape cases using post-rape kits. 36 health facilities were strengthened, of which 26 in reproductive health and 5 in coaching conducted by an UNFPA's partner. Sanitation facilities in the Musasa, Kavumu, Kinama and Bwagiriza refugee camps, which accommodated 43,000 refugees (at the beginning of activities) and Kirundo's public hospital in northern Burundi have also been strengthened in reproductive health services. 39 community workers selected in the area around refugee camps were trained on their role in reproductive health.

**18-UF-WFP-052:** These CERF funds enabled WFP to provide food assistance to 87,768 people, including 43,643 returnees in Gitara (Makamba), Nyabitare (Ruyigi) and Songore (Muyinga) transit centres, 13,125 displaced people and 28,000 food insecure people in Rumonge, Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Muyinga and Bujumbura rural provinces. In total, 6,766 tons of food were distributed to these people, some of whom had lost their crops due to climatic hazards.

**18-UF-IOM-027:** This CERF allocation enabled IOM to provide shelter and NFIs to displaced populations affected by floods and landslides during the first half of 2018 in the border areas with the DRC. A total of 14,295 IDPs and their host community benefitted directly from NFIs. Among them, 880 households received rental/housing subsidies for 3 months while 300 shelters were repaired with the help of 120 experts and the contribution of 300 women-beneficiaries on a "cash-for-work" basis.

In addition, 6 month-rent was provided to assist the shelters of 400 voluntarily repatriated households in Kirundo, Muyinga, Cankuzo, Rutana and Ruyigi provinces were repaired and 900 others who had lost their homes. The first group was supported in the construction of new housing by 160 experts, 8 trainers and 28 focal points, who were paid through a cash-based intervention. A total of 10,675 people benefitted directly from these activities.

Through this allocation, IOM was able to monitor 238 emergency follow-up situations in the field. As part of this project, the Emergency Monitoring Tool (EMT) reported 104 natural disasters in which 815 houses were destroyed and 3,006 houses damaged. Within 24 hours of the emergency occurring, the tool facilitated the registration of 19,838 affected people (10,798 women and 9,040 men) and 10,567 displaced people (5,929 women and 4,638 men). 30 weekly emergency monitoring dashboards were published and disseminated to other humanitarian actors during the implementing period.

## 5. PEOPLE REACHED

The final evaluation carried out by the organizations that received these funds estimates that the number of vulnerable people targeted under this allocation has been reached. For some sectors, the assistance provided reached more people than initially targeted.

In this regard, a total of 15,000 Burundian refugees, returning voluntarily from Tanzania, have benefitted from a return package consisting of assistance for transport, monitoring of protection, a 3-month food ration, NFIs and cash for the resumption of income-generating activities. 2,772 vulnerable women and girls who were GBV survivors were treated. 36 health facilities have been strengthened in their reproductive health activities. 14,295 displaced persons were provided with shelter, 238 investigators were trained to conduct post-natural disaster assessments and 30 DTM dashboards on disaster relief were produced. Furthermore, 22,820 people gained access to drinking water, 36,500 were able to use sanitary facilities, and more than 222,060 were informed on good hygiene practices. In addition, 6,766 tons of food was distributed to 87,768 people, including 43,643 Burundians repatriated from refugee camps in Tanzania. Lastly, 90,000 people were able to secure their agricultural season after participating in FAO's seed fair.

**18-UF-BDI-31878 TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR<sup>1</sup>**

Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter	13,735	5,730	<b>19,465</b>	13,195	4,360	<b>17,555</b>	26,930	10,090	<b>37,020</b>
Food Security - Agriculture	4,834	32,362	<b>37,196</b>	5,002	23,802	<b>28,804</b>	9,836	56,164	<b>66,000</b>
Food Security - Food Aid	21,132	21,734	<b>42,866</b>	21,175	20,727	<b>41,902</b>	42,307	42,461	<b>84,768</b>
Multi Sector - Multi-sector refugee assistance	4,361	3,290	<b>7,651</b>	4,188	3,161	<b>7,349</b>	8,549	6,451	<b>15,000</b>
Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	3,524	7,378	<b>10,902</b>	0	73	<b>73</b>	3,524	7,451	<b>10,975</b>
Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	82,097	61,404	<b>143,501</b>	77,541	60,339	<b>137,880</b>	159,638	121,743	<b>281,381</b>

<sup>1</sup> Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

**18-UF-BDI-31878 TABLE 5: TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING<sup>2</sup>**

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
<b>Planned</b>	N/A	N/A	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	N/A	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	N/A	<b>245,500</b>
<b>Reached</b>	82,097	61,404	<b>143,501</b>	77,541	60,339	<b>137,880</b>	159,638	121,743	<b>281,381</b>

<sup>2</sup> Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.



**18-UF-BDI-31878 TABLE 6: PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY**

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees	48,000	0
IDPs	50,000	95,090
Host population	98,000	150,877
Affected people (none of the above)	49,500	35,414
<b>Total</b> (same as in table 5)	<b>245,500</b>	<b>218,381</b>

## 6. CERF's ADDED VALUE

**a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

These funds helped to deliver assistance as fast as possible. At the time of allocation, the HRP 2018 was heavily underfunded, with less than 18 per cent of funding received.

**b) Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

CERF funds have helped to save lives of affected people who otherwise risked not to be assisted due to underfunding. The funding served both to address pressing needs and to remind Burundi's donors of the importance of continued funding in order to tackle acute vulnerability among groups of displaced persons, returnees, GBV survivors, and people affected by water or food deficits and natural disasters.

**c) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

When this allocation was announced, under the leadership of the RC and based on the HRP's strategy, the HCT came together to prioritize the needs and beneficiary groups. UN agencies and partners have worked closely together to ensure that the right assistance is provided to the right people.

**d) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

While UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, FAO and WFP received funds from their regular donors, UNFPA did not receive any additional funds to continue its operations in favour of its targeted people. Overall due to joint resource mobilization efforts. The HRP funding were improved and went up from 18% to 57% by the end of the year.

**e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response**

By funding 8.3 per cent of the HRP 2018, CERF has become one of the top three donors for humanitarian operations in Burundi in a context. This allocation has enabled humanitarian actors to provide assistance and obtain further funding from donors to strengthen the overall humanitarian response in a timely manner.

## 7. LESSONS LEARNED

**TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement
Based on Burundi's context, the needs prioritization process used for this allocation was one of the best in terms of consensus.	Ensure that UN agencies receives the funds as soon as the proposal is approved.
The start of activities under the HRP 2018 has enabled other donors to realize the level of vulnerability of the population. This convinced them to increase their contributions to humanitarian efforts and placed Burundi's HRP among the best funded at the end of 2018 with 57% of the requirement.	
The involvement of other non-United Nations actors has been at a good level. However, it appeared to us that there were further opportunities to involve them more at several decision-making levels.	

**TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Working together: consensus on priorities and targeted people was made quickly.	Reinforce the link between the field level and Bujumbura in terms of data-sharing and decision-making	UN agencies, OCHA, RCO
The contextual changes had unexpected affects on the implementation of activities. Greater involvement of national and local authorities could help to reduce any uncertainty about the environment in which projects are operating.	Increase communication with stakeholders as activities are carried out.	Recipient agencies

## Part II

### 8. Project Reports

#### 8.1 18-UF-HCR-027 - UNHCR

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	2. Country:	Burundi
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-Cluster - Multi-sector refugee assistance	4. Project Code (CERF):	18-UF-HCR-027
5. Project Title:	Emergency response to the Burundian refugee crisis in the Great Lakes Region		
6.a Original Start Date:	25/09/2018	6.b Original End Date:	30/06/2019
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 5,786,070
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 5,786,070
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,540,005
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 1,065,434
	of which to:		
	Government Partners	US\$ 52,500	
	International NGOs	US\$ 558,414	
	National NGOs	US\$ 454,520	
	Red Cross/Crescent	US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>Through this CERF grant, UNHCR could ensure a sustainable return process to their areas of origin for Burundians, who had found asylum in other countries. The 1 540 005 USD contributed to the improvement of operating and response capacity for UNHCR Burundi and its partners to provide assistance and protection to Burundian refugees returning that voluntary repatriated. The CERF funds contributed directly funds facilitate the safe and dignified return of 15,000 Burundian refugees, as per our common agreement. It is important to specify that at this stage, UNHCR does not promote returns to Burundi. Nonetheless, UNHCR maintains a Voluntary Repatriation (VolRep) Operation to assist those Burundian refugees who expressed a desire to return.</p> <p>As of June 2018, there is 394,778 Burundian refugees in neighboring countries across the Great Lakes Region of Africa, all of whom fled Burundi following the 2015 crisis and its aftermaths. Already a 'forgotten crisis', the humanitarian needs of Burundian refugees in the sub-region exacerbate as tens of thousands of them wish to return and sign up for an organized repatriation with UNHCR. Throughout the repatriation operations in 2018, 80 convoys were completed as planned to facilitate the return of 45,349 Burundian refugees across the different transit centres. 51% of returnees were women with two-thirds of all households being headed by a woman. 57% of returnees were minors, including 1119 unaccompanied or separated children. The CERF project contributed to 15,000 returnees.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments
N/A

4. People Reached									
4.a Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by age group and sex									
	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	4,361	3,290	7,651	4,188	3,161	7,349	8,549	6,451	15,000
Reached	4,361	3,290	7,651	4,188	3,161	7,349	8,549	6,451	15,000
4.b Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by category									
Category	Number of people (Planned)					Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees	15,000					15,000			
IDPs	0					0			
Host population	0					0			
Affected people (none of the above)	0					0			
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>15,000</b>					<b>15,000</b>			
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:				No discrepancies					

5. CERF Result Framework	
<b>Project Objective</b>	15,000 Burundian refugees from the Great Lakes Region returned to their areas of origin in Burundi in safety and dignity as well as received protection and assistance.

Output 1	Burundian refugees reached their area of origin in Burundi in safety and dignity (transport)			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 1.1	# of returnees brought back to their area of origin through secondary transport	15,000, of which 57 % are minors / 51 % are women and girls	15,000 brought back to their region of origin	UNHCR ProGres and convoy/monthly reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The Burundian returnees benefited from secondary transport services for themselves, their personal belongings and their luggage in addition to the return package. They were transported from the transit centres to their municipalities of origin in safety and dignity.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Provision of secondary transport, in safety and dignity, from transit centres in Burundi to the areas of origin across the country for all newly arrived Burundian returnees, including contracting of the transporters (some of the vehicles, that is all the busses used, are rented from OTRACO by IRC)	IRC (transport)		

Output 2	Protection assistance provided to 15,000 Burundian returnees (reception, accommodation, registration, verification, immediate assistance, PSN identification and special assistance to PSN) in the five (5) transit centres across Burundi			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification

Indicator 2.1	# of Burundian returnees were received and accommodated in the five transit centres across Burundi	15,000, of which 57 % are minors / 51 % are women and girls	15000 Burundian returnees were accommodated in the five transit centres	UNHCR ProGres and convoy/monthly reports
Indicator 2.2	# of persons who have been registered and whose individual voluntariness to return has been verified	15,000, of which 57 % are minors / 51 % are women and girls	15000 persons were registered in the TC and their voluntariness were also verified	UNHCR ProGres and monthly reports
Indicator 2.3	# of cases of vulnerable returnees (PSN) identified for whom referrals have been made	1,750, of which 57 % are minors / 51 % are women and girls	1750 PoC were identified and referred	IPs reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>Through the ongoing repatriation operation, five Transit Centres were maintained and managed to ensure good reception conditions for returnees. Cleanliness and safety activities were conducted on a permanent basis. For this reporting period, 15,000 returnees who transited through these centres were received in compliance with safety and dignity standards.</p> <p>Upon arrival of each convoy, returnees are subject to a medical screening that includes nutritional status screening, vaccination coverage for pregnant women and their children under 5 years of age. Identified vulnerable cases were treated and referred to health centres in their areas of return and serious patients (chronical diseases) were transferred to the nearest hospitals and/or health centres.</p>		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Implemented by</b>
Activity 2.1	Reception of all the newly arriving Burundian returnees in the five transit centres across Burundi (Songore, Cishemere, Kajaga, Nyabitare I, Nyabitare II) in safety and dignity			IRC, CARITAS, GVC
Activity 2.2	Registration of all the newly arriving Burundian returnees in ProGres, and verification of their data			UNHCR
Activity 2.3	Special assistance to all persons identified as persons with specific needs, conduct of referrals when needed			IRC AND GVC

<b>Output 3</b>	Return assistance provided to 15,000 Burundian returnees (return package: cash grant and NFIs purchased, provided and distributed by UNHCR; as well as food rations provided by WFP and distributed by UNHCR)			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 3.1	# of Burundian returnees receiving return packages	3,000 HHs / 15,000 persons, of which 57 % are minors; 51 % are women and girls	3,100HH/15,000	UNHCR/IPs records and reports
Indicator 3.2	# of Burundian returnees receiving food package	3,000 HHs / 15,000 persons, of which 57 % are minors; 51 % are women and girls	3,100HH/15,000	UNHCR/IPs records and reports
Indicator 3.3	# of Burundian returnees receiving cash grant	3,000 HHs / 15,000 persons, of which 57 % are minors / 51 % are women and girls	3,100HH/15,000	UNHCR/IPs records and reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>The project "Food distribution, non-food, cash and protection monitoring for Burundian returnees" facilitated access for 15,000 returnees who passed through the 5 transit centres to their return packages. All women aged 10 to 49 years received an additional kit consisting of hygiene items (3m2 of flannel, a bucket, six underwear and 1500g of soap).</p> <p>The Gitara transit centre received the largest number of returnees with 6,813, followed by Kinazi with 4,238 returnees, then Nyabitare with 3,207 returnees, Songore 665 and Kajaga with 77 returnees.</p>		

	Each person in the household received 45.9kg of food consisting of: 32.4kg of cereals; 10.8kg of legumes; 2.25kg of vegetable oil; 0.45kg of cooking salt The 14,209 returnees were also provided with a blanket, mat, 500 grams of soap, loincloth for women aged 10 years and over, jerrycan, mosquito net, kitchen set, plastic sheeting and bag.	
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Procurement and distribution of return packages with non-food items to all Burundian returnees	UNHCR and CARITAS
Activity 3.2	Distribution by UNHCR of food items for a three-months period (provided by WFP) to all Burundian returnees	CARITAS
Activity 3.3	Distribution of a cash grant (equivalent in Burundian Francs of USD 20 per child and USD 40 per adult) to all Burundian returnees	CARITAS

Output 4	Logistics, supply and coordination optimized to serve operational needs			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 4.1	# of repatriation convoys with Burundian returnees from the sub-region received and managed	12	41	UNHCR ProGres
Indicator 4.2	# of coordination meetings held	1 per month	6	Programme reports and weekly meeting minutes (UNHCR)
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		During this period of execution, the multifaceted logistical support requested was provided through warehouse services, fuel services, transport services, equipment and budget contributions. Fleet care, maintenance and repair services have been implemented at all sites. The various requests for intervention issued by the partners were met and the objective was to maintain as many vehicles available. In addition, UNHCR team coordinate the activities with the partners through a weekly meeting.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 4.1	Facilitation of the procurement, supply and transportation procedures of goods and persons in order to provide an adequate and timely assistance to the protection and well-being of the Burundian returnees upon their arrival in the transit centres in Burundi	IRC UNHCR		
Activity 4.2	Organisation of coordination meetings with implementing partners and with stakeholders	UNHCR		

6. Accountability to Affected People
<p><u>A) Project design and planning phase:</u> This CERF-funded component of the repatriation operation is designed and planned on the basis of an operation which UNHCR runs since 7 September 2017 and in the course of which 42,442 Burundians refugees have been repatriated with the assistance of UNHCR and its implementing partners, all of whom returned to their areas of origin in safety and dignity and have received adequate assistance and protection.</p> <p><u>B) Project implementation phase:</u> This CERF-funded component of the repatriation operation targeting 15,000 Burundian refugees from the sub-region who's intentioned to return had been verified by the respective UNHCR country teams, and who were already waiting in the camps. During this implementation phase UNHCR in collaboration with Implementing Partner CARITAS, conduct the protection monitoring activities in areas of return to ensure that the rights of returnees are respected as well as to report violations of those rights. During 2018 144 monitors were recruited, trained and provided with the necessary tools. A total of 11,794 returnee households were visited by the monitors and activities continue with approximatively 1,000 households visited every month.</p> <p><u>C) Project monitoring and evaluation:</u></p>

The monitoring and evaluation of the Voluntary Repatriation Operation, included in the CERF-funded component, was undertaken regularly by the staff of UNHCR and its partners, and it includes case management reviews. The repatriated are part of MFT during the MY (middle year) and YE (year-end) evaluation exercises, and, in addition to the AGDM conducted last February 2019.

7. Cash-Based Interventions				
<b>7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?</b>				
<b>Planned</b>		<b>Actual</b>		
Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project		Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project		
<b>7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used.</b> If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated <b>value of cash</b> that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).				
<b>CBI modality</b>	<b>Value of cash (US\$)</b>	<b>a. Objective</b>	<b>b. Conditionality</b>	<b>c. Restriction</b>
Distribution of a cash grant (70,000 Burundian Francs) to every adult returnee before their departure from the Transit Centre towards their area of origin	US\$ 258,040	Multi-purpose cash	Unconditional	Unrestricted
Distribution of a cash grant (35,000 Burundian Francs) to every child returnee before their departure from the Transit Centre towards their area of origin	US\$ 170,980	Multi-purpose cash	Unconditional	Unrestricted
Supplementary information (optional): N/A				

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
Not formal evaluation was planned within the project. However, UNHCR evaluated the activities by an MFT during the 2018 year-end evaluation and AGDM February 2019, in addition to the protection monitoring conducted to evaluate the durable return of returnees. The main difficulties expressed by the returnees are among others: the fact of not assisting the spontaneous returnees, access to arable land, houses damaged by lack of maintenance during the period of exile and destruction during the rainy period; lack of assistance and livelihood programs; sometimes difficult cohabitation of returnees with the community.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

## 8.2 18-UF-IOM-027 - IOM

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	IOM	2. Country:	Burundi
3. Cluster/Sector:	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter	4. Project Code (CERF):	18-UF-IOM-027
5. Project title:	Emergency shelter response for affected populations including internally displaced persons and returnees from the United Republic of Tanzania		
6.a Original Start Date:	09/10/2018	6.b Original End Date:	30/06/2019
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 4,203,727.00
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 3,050,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 900,001
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		<b>US\$ 0</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
International NGOs		US\$ 0	
National NGOs		US\$ 0	
Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>The CERF UFE grant for Shelter and Non-Food items (S/NFI) assistance given in 2018 to IOM was divided in two areas of work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Emergency Response to the displaced population affected by floods and landslides during the first semester of 2018 in the border areas with Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), including the Tanganyika lake coast. A total of 14,295 people benefitted directly from the S/NFI activities, including IDPs and the host community: 880 HH received rental/host grants for 3 months, 300 shelters were repaired with the assistance of 120 expert labours and support to 300 women members of the assisted HH, who were trained and took part of the cash-for-work activities while 600 HH received NFI kits. As this part of the project was implemented in four provinces, 65 community focal points and 210 volunteers were supported with cash to increase the efficacy and efficiency of the work on the ground.</li> <li>2. Response to returnees who arrived to Burundi between September 2017 and June 2018 identified through the UNHCR manifestos: Kirundo, Muyinga, Cankuzo, Rutana and Ruyigi. 400 households received support to repair the shelters they abandoned in 2015 and 995 HHs were hosted by the community host families thanks to the provision of Host/Rental Grants for six months. The first group was supported for the construction with 160 expert workers, 8 trainers and 28 focal point persons, paid through a Cash Based Intervention (CBI). A total of 10,675 individuals directly benefitted from the activities.</li> </ol> <p>Through this CERF grant, IOM was able to continue field monitoring for 238 Emergency tracking surveyors. Within this project, the Emergency Tracking tool reported 104 natural disaster events in which 815 houses were totally destroyed and 3,006 houses were damaged. Within the first 24 hours following the emergency events, the tool facilitated registration of 19,838 affected persons (10,798 females and 9,040 males) and 10,567 displaced persons (5,929 females and 4,674 males). 30 weekly emergency tracking dashboards were published and disseminated to other humanitarian actors.</p>



### 3. Changes and Amendments

In January 2019, the IOM team flagged the lack of crops and water in Kirundo province, and by mid-February the situation was raised by the government in the National Platform for DRR and confirmed by WFP and FAO. By March, more than 21,000 Households were identified in need of emergency assistance after a multisector assessment. The Shelter/NFI Sector observed that the affected households were selling the house items and some of the shelter materials mainly, the corrugate sheets and wooden poles of the roof structures to purchase food and seeds in the local markets. These products were up to 600% more expensive than usual, according to the Concern Worldwide Market Analysis. This situation left thousands of households unprotected from the weather or security issues.

Based on the new context, IOM analysed CERF funding expenditures up to the date, finding the options to support Kirundo affected-population without affecting the existing project. By March 2018, all the initially approved activities of the project, were finalized; leaving 3 months before end of the project to focus on the modification. The modification was requested to OCHA Burundi and CERF was informed, approving it without need of an amendment of the project, as it was less than the 15% of the operational budget and salary lines were not touched. The modification included:

- Conduct a Baseline and Needs assessment, for which an IOM consultant, came to support the team,
- Distribute 450 kitchen sets for Tanzania returnees and host community in the commune of Busoni
- Provide 964 multipurpose cash grants to 450 Tanzania returnees and 564 households from the community including: IDPs, Rwanda returnees and the host community. One member of each households participated in a financial training on the use and save of cash. More than 40 sessions were held by IOM staff by an international consultant.
- Provide 964 basic agricultural kits to the participants of the trainings and multipurpose cash grants, as a complementary measure to avoid the selling of basic house items and shelter materials to purchase food or seeds in the local market, ensuring the use of cash for it.

This strategy was coordinated with other local and international NGOs in the country and with the existing *Mera n'kabandi* project of the World Bank, to avoid duplications during the selection of beneficiaries. The intervention was approved by and coordinated with the Ministry of Interior, Patriotic Education and Local Development and the Governor of Kirundo province.

### 4. People Reached

#### 4.a Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
<b>Planned</b>	3,863	2,575	<b>6,438</b>	3,862	2,575	<b>6,437</b>	7,725	5,150	<b>12,875</b>
<b>Reached</b>	13,735	5,730	<b>19,465</b>	13,195	4,360	<b>17,555</b>	26,930	10,090	<b>37,020</b>

#### 4.b Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees	0	0
IDPs	5,900	10,574
Host population	0	9,447
Affected people (none of the above)	6,975	16,999
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>12,875</b>	<b>37,020</b>

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

The main reason of reaching a far number than the initially planned, was a change in the methodology for counting the members of the family. The project was designed with a family size of 5 members, but in December 2018, based on UNFPA statistics and the Shelter/NFI Sector agreement, the family size was required to take into account 6 members. In addition, the beneficiaries' selection process prioritized the families with more than 5 children, estimated

	<p>between 20 and 30% of the HH that participated in the project. These factors plus the two mentioned below highly increased the total numbers of people reached.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The host community was involved in the construction activities to reinforce the cohesion among the different groups living in the same area, to avoid future (social) tensions. The reason why the project was able to reach the host community through the CBI, as part of the multipurpose grants or short-term employments.</li> <li>2. (2) Due to the changes on the project, based on the Kirundo Droughts situation, the number of returnees and host community affected by the lack of rain has increased the total number of people reached: 4,820 beneficiaries, including 63% of whom were women.</li> </ol>
--	---

5. CERF Result Framework	
<b>Project Objective</b>	To continue the emergency shelter response to internally displaced populations, returnees and host communities through the implementation of IOM's Emergency Event Tracking and emergency shelter and NFI assistance

<b>Output 1</b>	Increased life-saving shelter and NFI support is available in communities affected by displacement			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of individuals by sex/age that receive life-saving support through provision of shelter	12,875 (at least 50% female)	27,573 individuals: 14,679 female (10,592 girls and 4,088 women (53% females)) and 12,894 male (10,176 boys and 2,718 men)	Beneficiaries lists of distributions in-kind and in cash
Indicator 1.2	Number of households assisted with emergency repair kits	700	700	Beneficiaries lists of distribution
Indicator 1.3	Number of households benefiting from rental subsidies	1,875	1875	Beneficiaries lists of cash distribution
Indicator 1.4	Number of households assisted with NFI kits	600	1564	Beneficiaries lists of distribution
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>As direct consequence of the project modification for the support to the Drought Emergency in Kirundo, the number of kits distributed, and individuals reached with shelter assistance, increased.</p> <p>450 kitchen sets and 964 agricultural kits were distributed to Kirundo droughts-affected population, including cash transfers to 964 households.</p> <p>The numbers of individuals were calculated based on the beneficiaries list. The reason why the numbers were higher as population in rural areas are over the average of 5 members per household.</p> <p>*The returnees and IDPs households participating in more than one activity were counted only one time to avoid duplication.</p>		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Conduct shelter emergency assessment on structural damage and land tenure validation activities with local authorities	IOM		
Activity 1.2	Procure and store stocks of emergency shelter repair kits as well as cash for work grants	IOM		
Activity 1.3	Distribution of emergency NFIs and Shelter repair kits and grants for rent support.	IOM		

<b>Output 2</b>	Dissemination of timely Emergency Event Tracking reports			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	% of emergency events covered by EET	100%	100%	DTM database
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		All-natural disaster events judged to be an emergency (incidents that cause significant damage and require an immediate response from the humanitarian community, or that cause displacement of the population), were responded to by emergency tracking teams within 24 hours of the event.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Implemented by</b>
Activity 2.1	Timely dissemination of information on the persons affected by location and their needs			IOM

<b>Output 3</b>	Improved effectiveness in responding to emergency shelter needs			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 3.1	% of emergency events responded by emergency response teams	100%	IOM	Assessment Reports
Indicator 3.2	Life-saving shelter response	100%	IOM	Beneficiary List
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		CERF UFE grant was focused on the natural disasters/emergencies that happened in the first semester of 2018. Once the fund was received, in accordance to the Emergency Response Plan of the Shelter/NFI Sector, IOM Emergency Response Teams proceeded with the identification of the most affected areas and considered the ones with more than 150HH affected. After the assessment, the response was organized on the identified areas.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Implemented by</b>
Activity 3.1	Following an emergency alert and/or voluntary repatriation convoy, IOM teams are deployed to run a rapid assessment and assess lifesaving needs in terms of shelter/NFI for internally displaced persons			IOM
Activity 3.2	Emergency response teams collect and analyse shelter needs assessment sheets filled out by returnees			IOM

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

The project was designed based on the data collected on the ground by DTM, including the needs on shelter and NFI, and on the Caritas-UNHCR monitoring factsheets, based on returnees' surveys on their needs. This information, collected directly from the target groups, was the foundation of the project.

### B) Project implementation phase:

The beneficiaries were selected among the most vulnerable and following a public validation approach. Three different entities were part of the selection: Red Cross of Burundi, representatives of the local administration and IOM staff and focal points; following three phases: (1) community meeting to inform the population about the vulnerability criteria, previously approved by the local authorities, and the indicators; (2) door to door visits for vulnerability analysis by representatives of the three entities; and (3) Public validation in a community open session, in which the community itself discussed about the selection done by the three entities. Modification of the list based on the community's feedback was accepted.

During the distribution of the shelter and non-food items, the elderly and pregnant women and/or children were prioritized and following their request, the ones living the furthest from the distribution point had priority to pick-up their items. The same applied in the case of cash, if the distance to the distributions points was inaccessible for the most vulnerable or the value of the transport to go there was more expensive than the amount to be received, a new distribution point was established closer to the beneficiaries.

The modification of the project, see section 3, was based on a community and local authorities request. After analysing the situation, IOM decided to change its strategy in the province of Kirundo to support the severe situation suffered by the population. Activities were planned and responding to a direct request, through focus groups and community dialogues.

**C) Project monitoring and evaluation:**

After each distribution, on the ground, a Satisfaction Survey was conducted to at least 10% of the participants, helping IOM staff to improve their performance in the following ones answering to the population needs. Once the main activities of the project were finalized in March, a deep PDM (Post-distribution monitoring) process was conducted to more than 10% of the people participating of the main three activities: (1) NFI, (2) Shelter kit and (3) Rental Grants, to be able to better understand the impact of our intervention and the weak points of it, as lessons learned. See more information on section 8.

**7. Cash-Based Interventions**

**7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?**

Planned	Actual
Yes, CTP is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project

**7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used.** If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs)

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
Cash-for-Work	US\$ 5.30	Sector-specific	Conditional	Unrestricted
Stipend for volunteers	US\$ 5.30	Multi-purpose cash	Unconditional	Unrestricted
Rental Support Cash Grants	US\$ 10.60	Sector-specific	Conditional	Restricted
Multipurpose Cash Transfer	US\$ 10.60	Multi-purpose cash	Unconditional	Unrestricted

Supplementary information (optional):

The Cash-for-Work and Stipend for Volunteers was paid by day of work. People who benefitted from it were IDPs and Returnees taking part in the other activities of the project, or the Host Community, included as a measure of cohesion and promotion of the reintegration.

The value of the Rental Support Cash Grants is based on a market assessment conducted in 2018 on the value of renting in rural areas. The value given is per month – 3 months support was given to IDPs and 6 months for returnees.

The multipurpose cash transfers were part of the modification of the project. It was coordinated with the local authorities and the *Merankabandi* project of the World Bank-UNICEF to avoid duplication of beneficiaries, and the amount given was following the existing project to avoid a destabilization of the community. The value reflected in the matrix is per month, and support for four months was provided.

All the transfers, except for two Rental Support Cash Grants, were done through the IOM Financial Service Provider, Bancobu, with whom IOM has a Long-Term Agreement since midyear 2018. The modality is cash enveloped, which was chosen after checking the lack of phone network in some border areas of the country. In the two Rental Support Cash Grants, because of the isolation of some areas and the low coverage of phone, IOM proceeded with direct cash envelop distribution.

**8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

<p>During the month of March, once main activities were finalized, a PDM (Post distribution Monitoring) was carried out.</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Repair Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 6 of the 8 provinces where repair activities were conducted, 100% of the women felt confident and satisfied with their participation in construction activities, giving the indication that women's participation is accepted in the communities if good sensitizations are provided.</li> <li>- 76% of the beneficiaries were fully satisfied with the materials distributed, believing they were enough, and 70% agreed that the cash-for-work amounts were good for the work performed.</li> <li>- 99% believe their house is better now than before IOM assistance was provided.</li> </ul>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Rental Grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 97% were satisfied with the quality of the programme.</li> <li>- 78% of the households were still living in the house rented one month after the assistance.</li> </ul> <p>88% of the beneficiaries believed that the amount given was enough to cover the expenses of the houses rented during the period of the contract, but it is significant to note that in the case of Rutana province, only 29% agreed.</p>	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

### 8.3 18-UF-FAO-023 - FAO

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	FAO	2. Country:	Burundi
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security - Agriculture	4. Project Code (CERF):	18-UF-FAO-023
5. Project Title:	Assistance d'urgence en intrants agricoles essentiels aux ménages vulnérables identifiés par l'IPC de juillet 2018		
6.a Original Start Date:	27/09/2018	6.b Original End Date:	30/06/2019
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 5,300,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 360,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 360,000
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		<b>US\$ 33,052</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 10,815
International NGOs		US\$ 0	
National NGOs		US\$ 22,237	
Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>A travers ce financement CERF, la FAO a pu apporter un appui d'urgence en intrants agricoles aux ménages vulnérables pour la mise en place de la deuxième saison agricole 2019B. Les principaux critères de sélection des futurs bénéficiaires de l'assistance de la FAO à travers ce financement étaient notamment : (i) les ménages rapatriés ayant accès à leurs exploitations d'origine, (ii) les déplacés internes suite aux aléas climatiques, les ménages victimes des inondations survenues au mois de Mars Avril 2018 ainsi que les communautés d'accueil. A cet effet, au total, 4000 ménages ont été assistés dans trois provinces dont 1500 ménages à Rumonge (communes de Rumonge), 1000 ménages à Rutana (communes Giharo) et 1500 ménages à Makamba (commune Nyanza lac) où au cours des foires organisées durant la période du 19 Février au 8 Mars 2019 recevaient un voucher pour l'acquisition des intrants de son choix à travers les foires aux intrants. Le kit moyen par ménage était de 25Kg de semences de haricot, 5 Kg de semences de maïs, 2 à 3 houes, 1000 cordes de patate douce. De plus, 7000 ménages ciblés sur base des critères cités ci haut ainsi les ménages ayant des parcelles dans les marais ont été assistés par la FAO au cours de la même période en intrants agricole et outillage agricole principalement les semences maraichères, les arrosoirs et pulvérisateurs dans les provinces Rumonge, Makamba, Rumonge et Bujumbura rural (commune Mutimbuzi). Au total, 11000 ménages, soit 66000 personnes dont 56% des bénéficiaires étaient des femmes et 44% d'hommes ont bénéficié de l'assistance en intrants agricoles à travers le financement CERF. Noter que le PAM a distribué de la ration de protection des semences aux ménages des provinces Rutana et Rumonge.</p> <p>De plus, 15 associations de champignonnières composé de 20 membres, soit au total 300 personnes chacune ont été identifiées et sont opérationnelles dont 8 dans la province Rumonge (commune Rumonge) et 7 dans la province Makamba (commune Kayogoro). Parmi elles, environ 50 % ont déjà effectuées les premières récoltes des champignons pour leur consommation afin d'améliorer l'état nutritionnel de leurs ménages.</p>

Le projet a également permis le renforcement des capacités de 30% des membres des associations mycicoles sur les bonnes pratiques de la culture des champignons, l'art culinaire et la transformation des champignons pour leur meilleure valorisation. Les huit associations appuyées dans la province Rumonge sont : Dukundane, ADAI, Sangwenyakuguma, Haugurukanumwete, Dukorerehamwe, Dushigikiramahoro, Dushigikirabakenyezi, Turwizumwimbu) tandis qu'à Makamba, la FAO a appuyé 7 associations qui sont Twizerane, Dushigikirane 1, Dushigikirane 2, Dufashanye, Tuzokira, Twiyunge, Tujijuke.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

Le présent projet CERF prévoyait d'appuyer les ménages pour la mise en place de deux grandes saisons agricoles 2019A (semis en Septembre et récolte en Décembre-Janvier) et la saison 2019B (semis en février mars et récolte en Juin). Toutefois, ce financement est intervenu au début du mois d'octobre 2018 et la première saison agricole était déjà avancée et la FAO n'était donc plus en mesure de pouvoir apporter l'assistance en intrants en temps opportun. Par conséquent, l'assistance en intrants agricoles a été planifiée pour la mise en place de la deuxième saison culturale dont le démarrage est prévu mi-février 2019. Les activités liées à la sélection des partenaires de mise en œuvre, les réunions de sensibilisation au niveau province auprès des autorités administratives et les services techniques du Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage ainsi que l'identification des bénéficiaires du projet ont été réalisées au cours de la période de septembre à Octobre 2018. Une validation des listes des bénéficiaires pour actualisation des listes a été faite au début du mois de Février 2019 juste avant le démarrage de la deuxième campagne agricole.

Toutefois, le retard dans le démarrage du projet n'a pas eu d'implication sur l'atteinte des résultats escomptés puisque toutes les activités prévues ont été réalisées et les ménages prévus par le projet ont été tous servis.

### 4. People Reached

#### 4.a Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
<b>Planned</b>	5,544	31,416	<b>36,960</b>	4,356	24,684	<b>29,040</b>	9,900	56,100	<b>66,000</b>
<b>Reached</b>	4,834	32,362	<b>37,196</b>	5,002	23,802	<b>28,804</b>	9,836	56,164	<b>66,000</b>

#### 4.b Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees	7,920	3,258
IDPs	5,280	6,050
Host population	3,300	5,509
Affected people (none of the above)	49,500	51,183
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

Le nombre de ménages bénéficiaires retournés/réfugiés n'a pas été atteint comme prévu dans le document du projet tenant compte des effectifs trouvés dans les différentes communes. Cela a été dû probablement au fait que le mouvement des réfugiés désirant retournés au pays n'a pas continué au même rythme comme cela avait été planifié par les prévisions du HCR d'avoir une moyenne de 6000 retournés par mois.

5. CERF Result Framework	
<b>Project Objective</b>	L'objectif global du projet est de contribuer à l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des populations rurales touchées par les perturbations climatiques récentes ainsi que les ménages rapatriés et les retournés dans le but de reconstruire leurs actifs par le biais d'un soutien immédiat à la reprise des activités agricoles.

<b>Output 1</b>	Au moins 4000 ménages recevront chacun un voucher d'une valeur de 48\$ pour l'achat des intrants de son choix pour la mise en place de la saison 2019A			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Nombre de ménages identifiés	4,000	4,000	Les listes des bénéficiaires de l'assistance de 2019B (février-mars 2019)
Indicator 1.2	Nombre de contrats de partenariat signés avec les ONG locales, internationales ou services techniques décentralisés du MINAGRIE	3	3	Les copies des contrats signés entre la FAO et ses partenaires
Indicator 1.3	Nombre de vouchers distribués	4,000	4,000	Listes d'identification des bénéficiaires et tamponnées par chaque bénéficiaire devant son nom avec son empreinte
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Sélection des partenaires de mise en œuvre du projet	La FAO en tenant compte de la base de données des partenaires ayant une expertise dans le domaine de l'assistance d'urgence aux ménages vulnérables et qui sont opérationnels dans la même zone d'action du projet		
Activity 1.2	Identification et sélection des futurs bénéficiaires	Partenaire de mise en œuvre de la FAO en collaboration avec les autorités administratives à la base et validé par l'administration communale		
Activity 1.3	Distribution des intrants à travers les foires aux semences	La FAO, les partenaires de mise en œuvre et a Banque pour le paiement des vendeurs		

<b>Output 2</b>	Au moins 7000 ménages recevront chacun un kit de 500 boutures de patate douce de variétés riches en (carotène et un kit de semences maraîchère (30 Gramme/ménage composée de tomate, chou, oignon rouge, aubergine locale et amarante)			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Nombre de ménages ciblés pour l'acquisition des kits agricole composés de boutures de patate douce, semences maraîchères, outillage agricole et fertilisants	7000	7000	Listes de ciblage des bénéficiaires et rapport des partenaires de terrain
Indicator 2.2	Nombre de ménages ayant reçus le kit d'assistance composés de boutures de patate douce, semences maraîchères, outillage agricole et fertilisants	7000	7000	Listes de ciblage des bénéficiaires et rapport des partenaires de terrain
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		



Activity 2.1	Identification et sélection des futurs bénéficiaires	Partenaire de mise en œuvre de la FAO en collaboration avec les autorités administratives à la base et validé par l'administration communale
Activity 2.2	Distribution des kits d'intrants agricoles (boutures de patate douce, semences maraichères, outillage agricole et fertilisants)	L'acquisition a été faite par la FAO et la distribution est faite par les partenaires de terrain sous la supervision de la FAO

<b>Output 3</b>	Au moins 300 ménages regroupés en associations (au moins 15 associations) assurent la promotion de la culture des champignons pour augmenter l'état nutritionnel et l'accès aux revenus			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 3.1	Nombre d'association participant à la promotion de la culture des champignons	15 associations	15	Rapport de visites de terrain du consultant de la FAO expert dans le domaine de la myciculture ainsi que les rapports d'activités des partenaires de terrain
Indicator 3.2	Nombre de champignonnières construites par les populations bénéficiaires	15 champignonnières (à raison d'une champignonnière/association)	15	Rapport de visites de terrain du consultant de la FAO expert dans le domaine de la myciculture ainsi que les rapports d'activités des partenaires de terrain
Indicator 3.3	Nombre d'associations intégrant les champignons dans leur repas quotidien	Au moins 80%	Au moins 50%	Rapports d'activités des partenaires de terrain
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		L'activité de la culture des champignons a commencé avec un léger retard suite au problème de disponibilité des matières premières notamment le substrat (Brisures de graines de coton) qui est produit par une seule usine au niveau du pays l'Usine de raffinage et traitement des produits agricoles qui s'approvisionne à leur tour en graines de coton auprès de l'usine COGERCO alors que cette dernière avait connue de mauvaises performances de la précédente campagne ayant occasionnées une faible production du coton au niveau national.		

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>
Activity 3.1	Identification des associations qui mettront en place la culture des champignons	Partenaire de mise en œuvre de la FAO en collaboration avec les autorités administratives à la base et validé par l'administration communale
Activity 3.2	Construction des champignonnières et formation sur les techniques de cultures de champignons	La construction des champignonnières a été faite par les associations comme apport des bénéficiaires sous la supervision de la FAO De plus, les séances de renforcement des capacités sur les techniques de culture de champignons ont été organisées par l'expert de la FAO dans le domaine de la myciculture
Activity 3.3	Formation sur l'art culinaire et les techniques de transformation des champignons	Les formations ont été organisées par l'expert de la FAO dans le domaine de la myciculture

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

Les données relatives aux zones et groupes de ménages ayant été affectés par les perturbations climatiques au cours de la saison 2018B avaient été obtenues par suite des missions inter agences avec le Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage d'évaluations des récoltes et

des approvisionnements alimentaires de la saison 2018B (Juin 2018). Les données collectées au sein des focus group avec les ménages échantillonnés servent comme données de base sur la situation de la production agricole et la disponibilité alimentaire.

Par ailleurs, les populations ont été également impliquées lors de la formulation du projet à travers l'outil ASIASAN (Appui au Système d'Information Agricole à la Sécurité Alimentaire et nutritionnelle) qui est un outil de collecte de données au niveau des ménages repères et qui a comme objectif l'évolution de la saison agricole ainsi que l'impact des facteurs climatiques sur les cultures.

Lors de la formulation du projet, la FAO en collaboration avec les services techniques du MINEAGRIE ont organisé des rencontres avec les autorités au niveau provincial et communal pour déterminer ensemble les activités prioritaires. C'est au cours de ces rencontres que le choix des groupes de ménages à assister a été déterminé car les critères ci-après devraient être tenus en considération, notamment les populations affectées par les aléas climatiques principalement les inondations survenues au cours des mois de Mars et Avril 2018, les ménages réfugiés, les populations déplacés ainsi que les communautés d'accueil.

**B) Project implementation phase:**

Avant le démarrage des activités sur terrain, des rencontres ont été organisées au cours des mois de septembre- octobre 2018 afin d'arrêter ensemble le calendrier des activités (ciblage, choix des sites des foires, acquisition des intrants) avec les autorités administratives au niveau communale, les services technique du MINEAGRIE ainsi que les représentants des communautés bénéficiaires. Ces activités étaient coordonnées par les partenaires de terrain sous la supervision de la FAO. Le système de ciblage des bénéficiaires suivi de la validation publique des listes est une occasion qui permet aux populations elles-mêmes de confirmer les listes définitives des bénéficiaires.

De plus, lors de l'organisation des foires, avant l'ouverture d'un marché, une commission ad hoc composé des techniciens des BPEAE ainsi que les représentants des bénéficiaires sur le site doivent effectuer une visites des stands intrants disponibles dans les stands afin de confirmer si les fournisseurs ont amener les intrants de bonne qualité c'est-à-dire ceux qui avaient été échantillonnés et testés (pour le cas des semences) par les services techniques lors de la phase préparatoire des foires.

**C) Project monitoring and evaluation:**

Deux types d'évaluation sont effectués en plus des missions régulières de suivi et encadrement technique faites par les consultants de la FAO affectés sur le projet. En effet, lors des foires aux semences, une évaluation des bénéficiaires et des vendeurs des intrants est réalisée pour capter les avis des bénéficiaires et des vendeurs sur le comportement des foires, leur appréciation sur la qualité et la quantité des intrants achetés. De plus, quatre semaines après la tenue des foires, une évaluation post distribution est réalisée sur un échantillon de ménages bénéficiaires avec comme objectif de déterminer le niveau d'affectation des intrants distribués ce qui permettrait par la suite de déterminer le niveau des rendements obtenus au niveau de chaque ménage bénéficiaire.

La dernière évaluation concernant l'évaluation finale du projet est en cours de finalisation et tiendra compte de l'impact de l'assistance accordée par la FAO aux ménages vulnérables à travers ce financement CERF.

<b>7. Cash-Based Interventions</b>				
<b>7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?</b>				
<b>Planned</b>		<b>Actual</b>		
Yes, CTP is a component of the CERF project		Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project		
<b>7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated value of cash that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).</b>				
<b>CBI modality</b>	<b>Value of cash (US\$)</b>	<b>a. Objective</b>	<b>b. Conditionality</b>	<b>c. Restriction</b>
<b>Voucher</b>	US\$ 195,500	Sector-specific	Unconditional	Restricted
Supplementary information (optional): L'intervention de la FAO aux ménages vulnérables dans le cadre du présent projet a été faite à travers les foires aux semences et autres intrants avec utilisation des vouchers. En effet, cette approche est privilégié par la FAO depuis plus de dix ans car elle présente diverse avantages étant donné qu'elle permet à une famille vulnérable de choisir la variété, la quantité et la composition du kit dont elle a le plus besoin, l'introduction du cash dans l'économie locale tout en améliorant la cohésion sociale entre acheteurs et vendeurs et stimule le système de production de semences locales de « qualité ». Les foires aux semences concernent un groupe spécifique des ménages, dans le cas précis, les ménages vulnérables n'ayant pas d'autres sources pour pouvoir accéder aux semences et pouvoir mettre place la campagne agricole.				

C'est une modalité des transferts monétaires restrictive dans la mesure où les ménages pouvant accéder dans les marchés de foires sont uniquement ceux ayant été identifiés au préalable par la FAO et qui reçoivent un voucher qui leur permet d'entre dans le marché pour l'achat des intrants de son choix.

### 8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

Avec les intrants achetés lors des foires, sur un échantillon de 200 ménages

Dans toutes les trois provinces, la moyenne de semences achetées par ménage pendant les marchés d'intrants a été de 22 Kg de semences de haricot, 9Kg de semences maïs et 1000 boutures de patate douce achetées et la plupart affirment avoir obtenus les productions ci-après :

- Pour le haricot, la production moyenne par ménage a été de 200 Kg de haricot et avec une moyenne de consommation journalière (d'une famille moyenne de 6 personnes) de 1.5 Kg de haricot la couverture moyenne par ménage est de 3.5 mois,
- Une production moyenne par ménage de 97 Kg de maïs a été obtenue pouvant couvrir une période de 3 ½ mois
- La production moyenne par ménage pour les patates douces a été de 135Kg pour une couverture moyenne d'environ 6 ½ mois. De plus, les ménages indiquent qu'ils ont eu assez de matériel de plantation de bonne qualité pour pouvoir emblaver leurs exploitations dans les aras pour les boutures de patate douce.

Pour la composante mycicole ; la culture des champignons était méconnue dans les deux zones des provinces Rumonge et Makamba d'où l'accès au marché d'écoulement n'était pas facile au cours des premières récoltes. En moyenne, chaque association avait reçu 300 kg de substrat sec ce qui fait 450 kg de substrat humide. Malgré, un léger retard dans l'acquisition des intrants de culture des champignons, chaque association a déjà produit en moyenne 200 kg de champignons frais. 60% des champignons récoltés sont consommés par les membres de l'association, ce qui contribue à l'amélioration de l'alimentation et de l'état nutritionnel au sein de leur famille. En effet, les champignons sont devenus une nourriture alternative de substitution pour cette population riveraine du lac Tanganyika surtout pour la province Rumonge, étant donné que la viande, le poisson ou le Ndagara sources de protéines animales ne sont pas actuellement accessibles pour les ménages à faible revenus.

Par ailleurs, environ 40% des champignons récoltés sont vendus, permettant ainsi aux associations de constituer une épargne mobilisable pouvant leur permettre d'initier des activités génératrices de revenus et d'octroyer de petits crédits aux membres de l'association.

Signalons que les activités liées à la myciculture continuent dans les 15 associations, ce qui prouve de l'intérêt que les bénéficiaires et même les non bénéficiaires ont un intérêt particulier qu'ils ont sur cette culture mais également qu'ils ont été à même de valoriser de promouvoir les acquis des différentes séances de renforcement de capacités dispensées en leur faveur par la FAO sur les techniques de culture des champignons telles que le conditionnement du substrat à savoir le trempage et l'égouttage du substrat, l'ensachage, la pasteurisation le lardage, l'arrosage et la technique de fructification par gobetage qui augmente le rendement jusqu'à 100%.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

## 8.4 18-UF-CEF-086 - UNICEF

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Burundi
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4. Project Code (CERF):	18-UF-CEF-086
5. Project Title:	Assistance en Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement (EHA) aux réfugiés burundais rapatriés de la Tanzanie, y compris les personnes déplacées internes au Burundi liées aux catastrophes naturelles et communautés d'accueils		
6.a Original Start Date:	25/09/2018	6.b Original End Date:	30/06/2019
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 6,000,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,224,869
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 699,821
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		<b>US\$ 551,667</b>
	of which to:		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 551,667
	Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>En utilisant la contribution du CERF sous la fenêtre UFEF, l'UNICEF en collaboration avec ses partenaires de mise en œuvre (AIDE, COPED et OAP) a amélioré l'accès, de manière durable, au minimum de 7.5 litres d'eau potable à 22,820 nouvelles personnes comprenant 12,000 rapatriés réinstallés dans les Villages Ruraux Intégrés (VRI), la promotion et l'adoption de bonnes pratiques d'hygiène à plus de 222,060 personnes, la formation de 516 Agents de Santé Communautaire (ASC) et 14 Techniciens de Promotion de la Santé (TPS) de la santé. De plus 36,500 personnes disposent et utilisent des installations sanitaires construites avec le même appui financier. Pour la durabilité des infrastructures mise en place, 78 membres des comités locaux ont été formés à la gestion, la maintenance et l'entretien desdites infrastructures.</p> <p>Le projet a été mis en œuvre dans les communes de Gisuru, Giharo, Mabanda, Kabezi et Mutambu dans les provinces de Ruyigi, Rutana, Makamba et Bujumbura Rural respectivement pendant la période de Septembre 2018 à Avril 2019.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments
A la fin de la validité de la présente contribution, soit le 30 Juin 2019, la totalité des fonds reçus a été utilisé. A la fin du projet, le nombre de personnes sensibilisées aux bonnes pratiques d'hygiène (222,060) dépasse largement le nombre initialement planifié (80,000).

4. People Reached									
4.a Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by age group and sex									
	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
<b>Planned</b>	24,654	18,440	<b>43,094</b>	23,286	18,120	<b>41,406</b>	47,940	36,560	<b>84,500</b>
<b>Reached</b>	82,097	61,404	<b>143,501</b>	77,541	60,339	<b>137,880</b>	159,638	121,743	<b>281,381</b>
4.b Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by category									
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)					
Refugees	0			0					
IDPs	28,556			95,090					
Host population	45,309			150,877					
Affected people (none of the above)	10,635			35,414					
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>84,500</b>			<b>281,381</b>					
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:				Une différence significative (196,881) entre le total des bénéficiaires planifié (84,500) et celui atteint (281,381) est due principalement aux nombres de personnes sensibilisées aux bonnes pratiques d'hygiène. Le chiffre planifié était de 80,000 personnes et le projet a permis de toucher 222,060 personnes.					

5. CERF Result Framework	
<b>Project Objective</b>	Contribuer à l'amélioration des conditions de vies des rapatriés ainsi que les populations hôtes (y compris déplacés internes), à travers un accès à l'eau potable en quantité et en qualité requises, aux installations sanitaires améliorées et d'adopter les bonnes pratiques d'hygiène afin de préserver la dignité des personnes vulnérables

Output 1	Amélioration de l'accès à l'eau potable et assainissement pour 40.000 personnes y compris 21.752 rapatriés et déplacés internes			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 1.1	Nombre de personnes ayant 7,5 litres/jour	23,000	22,820	Rapport final de projet des partenaires de mise en œuvre, Procès-verbal de réception des ouvrages réalisés, Rapport mission de suivi staff UNICEF
Indicator 1.2	Nombre de latrines construites et/ou réhabilitées	35,000	36,500	Procès-verbal de réception des latrines construites, Rapport mensuel d'activités, Rapport final de fin de projet des partenaires de mise en œuvre, Rapport mission de suivi staff UNICEF
Indicator 1.3	Nombre de comité de gestion de points d'eau formés	150	78	Liste de présence de membre de comité formes, Rapport d'atelier de formations, Rapport d'activités de comités mis en place

<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		L'écart entre le nombre de membre de comite formes planifie et le nombre réalisé est d'un retard du partenaire de mise en œuvre du projet lors. Toutes fois les dispositions ont été prises en les formations se sont poursuivie au-delà de la période contractuelle du projet garce a l'appui de UNICEF au partenaire.
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>
Activity 1.1	Réhabilitation de systèmes d'alimentation en eau potable	AIDE, COPED et OAP
Activity 1.2	Appui à l'accès à des latrines améliorées	AIDE, COPED et OAP
Activity 1.3	Formation des membres de comite de gestion des points d'eau des systèmes d'alimentation en eau potable réhabilités.	AIDE, COPED et OAP

<b>Output 2</b>	63,000 ont améliorées leurs connaissances en matière de promotion de l'hygiène			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Nombre de personnes sensibilisées aux bonnes pratiques d'hygiène	80.000	222,060	Rapport mensuel d'activités et rapport final de projet des partenaires de mise en œuvre
Indicator 2.2	Nombre d'agents de sante communautaires formés	150	516	Liste de présence des personnes formées, Rapport de formation
Indicator 2.3	Nombre de techniciens de Promotion de Santé formés	10	14	Liste de présence des personnes formées, Rapport de formation
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		L'écart entre le nombre de personnes planifiées et réalisées est dû à une combinaison de méthode de sensibilisation de masse qui a permis de toucher plus de personnes.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Informes les femmes sur les services de prise en charge (remise des prospectus sur les services disponibles et les avantages)	AIDE, COPED et OAP		
Activity 2.2	Distribuer les kits de dignité et les lampes solaires aux femmes et filles rapatriées et PDI âgées de 12 à 49 ans.	AIDE, COPED et OAP		
Activity 2.3	Formation des techniciens de promotion de la sante	AIDE, COPED et OAP		

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

Pendant la phase d'identification et de choix des interventions, l'UNICEF et les partenaires de mise en œuvre ont impliqué les personnes affectées dans la prise des décisions à travers tout le processus de préparation, mise en œuvre et évaluation du projet. Pour cela, UNICEF s'est assuré que les personnes concernées ont des rôles et responsabilités clairement définis leur permettant d'influencer le choix des infrastructures et équipements utilisés afin qu'ils répondent à leurs besoins. De plus les personnes constituant la main d'œuvre ont été choisies parmi les communautés ciblées et ont été directement impliquées dans la définition des tâches à mener.

### B) Project implementation phase:

Le projet a répondu aux aspirations et aux besoins spécifiques des populations. Les populations avaient alors le droit de participation à la gestion du cycle de projet, notamment dans le suivi et l'évaluation du projet, avec le droit de se plaindre et de proposer les améliorations à apporter selon le cas. Des registres ont été prévus et utilisés sur les sites du projet pour permettre un mécanisme de plainte approprié. Des réunions d'information ont été régulièrement organisées et les avis des populations bénéficiaires prises en compte dans la conduite du projet. Une attention particulière a été apportée aux groupes vulnérables et marginalisés durant la mise en œuvre du projet.

**C) Project monitoring and evaluation:**

UNICEF et les partenaires de mise en œuvre ont régulièrement donné à temps aux personnes affectées des informations sur l'organisation, les activités et les résultats du projet. Des réunions mensuelles ont été organisées et des rapports de progrès partagés à toutes les parties prenantes.

**7. Cash-Based Interventions**

**7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?**

Planned	Actual
No	No

**7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used.** If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
None	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional):

N/A

**8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

La proposition initiale n'inclut pas une évaluation à la fin de la mise en œuvre du présent projet. Cependant, UNICEF, en collaboration avec ses partenaires de mise en œuvre et les responsables des communautés bénéficiaires, ont effectué au moins une visite de supervision pour veiller au respect du plan de travail et du calendrier de mise en œuvre convenu avec les partenaires. A la fin du projet, une mission d'évaluation conjointe comprenant les représentants des bénéficiaires, l'autorité administrative locale, les représentants des institutions techniques décentralisées, les ONG de mise en œuvre ainsi que l'UNICEF a été effectuée.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

## 8.5 18-UF-WFP-052 - WFP

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	WFP	2. Country:	Burundi
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security - Food Aid	4. Project Code (CERF):	18-UF-WFP-052
5. Project Title:	Emergency food assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and food insecure host communities		
6.a Original Start Date:	27/09/2018	6.b Original End Date:	30/06/2019
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 15,341,879
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 5,047,478
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,099,518
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		<b>US\$ 33,360</b>
	of which to:		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 33,360

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>With this CERF funding, WFP provided food assistance to 84,768 people including 26,897 returnees in transit centers of Gitara (Makamba), Nyabitare (Ruyigi) and Songore (Muyinga), 14,450 IDPs and 43,421 food insecure host communities in Rumonge, Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Muyinga and Bujumbura rural provinces. A total of 1,419 metric tons food was distributed to meet the food needs of the above-mentioned beneficiaries. Most of the displaced populations have lost their crops due to natural disasters including landslides and floods. WFP food assistance has played a critical role in helping food insecure communities meet their food needs during the lean season.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments
<p>In October 2018, repatriation of Burundian refugees from neighbouring countries was temporarily put on hold following a Government decision to suspend international NGOs from operating in Burundi. Food assistance under this programme was provided only in November and December 2018 when the suspension was lifted for international NGOs involved in repatriation.</p>



4. People Reached									
4.a Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by age group and sex									
	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
<b>Planned</b>	24,225	19,040	<b>43,265</b>	24,205	17,530	<b>41,735</b>	48,430	36,570	<b>85,000</b>
<b>Reached</b>	21,132	21,734	<b>42,866</b>	21,175	20,727	<b>41,902</b>	42,307	42,461	<b>84,768</b>
4.b Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by category									
Category	Number of people (Planned)					Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees	48,000					26,897			
IDPs	10,000					14,450			
Host population	27,000					43,421			
Affected people (none of the above)	0					0			
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>85,000</b>					<b>84,768</b>			
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:			N/A						

5. CERF Result Framework	
<b>Project Objective</b>	Provide unconditional food assistance to crisis-affected populations including internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees and host communities in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs

<b>Output 1</b>	Burundian returnees, IDPs, food insecure host communities receive complete food ration in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance (in-kind), disaggregated by sex and age against the plan.	85,000	84,768	Annual Report
Indicator 1.2	Quantity (tonnes) of food distributed (in-kind)	1,112	1,419	Annual Report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Food commodity items procurement/ replenishment	World Food Programme		
Activity 1.2	Beneficiary registration and validation	Cooperating Partner with WFP		
Activity 1.3	General food distribution	Red Cross Burundi		
Activity 1.4	Onsite joint distribution monitoring and After-Action Review	WFP		
Activity 1.5	Onsite Complaints and Feed-back Management in addition to 8-hour daily hotline (Accountability for Assisted Populations)	WFP in partnership with ONPRA		
Activity 1.6	Pre-distribution baseline	WFP/M&E		
Activity 1.7	Post-distribution baseline	WFP/M&E		

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

**Consultations with returnees:** WFP and its partners have discussed food assistance modalities with Burundian returnees as they arrive and settle in the transit sites. Open and transparent discussions were organized on the ration size per person per day, the distribution modality including venue, timing and frequency.

**Consultation with food insecure populations:** In the targeted food insecure provinces, WFP and its partners have discussed inter-household power dynamics and potential protection issues with community leaders, civil society organizations, women groups or cooperatives and IDP committees. WFP has worked closely with community leaders and IDP committees to explain the targeting criteria for food assistance, the assistance modality, ration size and composition, and agree on the locations, dates, timing and frequency of distributions).

### B) Project implementation phase:

WFP has also conducted regular monitoring missions to ensure beneficiaries are not cheated on their entitlements or abused by partners. In the refugee camps and returnees transit sites, a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) was set up to report and address alleged and/or confirmed cases of theft, looting, extortion, fraud or diversion. This mechanism is a centralized system that offers an additional avenue for beneficiaries to access information, register complaints and provide feedback on WFP's food assistance.

### C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

WFP has a team of Food Aid Assistants whose role is to supervise food distributions and conduct post distribution monitoring. They work with WFP cooperating partners at each level of the distribution phase to mitigate potential risks. WFP baseline and post distribution monitoring activities help in capturing key food security outputs and outcomes (amount of food distributed, entitlements, number of beneficiaries assisted, Food Consumption Score and Coping Strategies etc).

## 7. Cash-Based Interventions

### 7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

**7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used.** If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
None	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional):

N/A

## 8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

No specific evaluation was conducted for the CERF project. WFP conducts Post Distribution Monitoring twice a year. For the project period, see below the November 2018 PDM. The June 2019 report is not yet finalized.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

## 8.6 18-UF-FPA-032 - UNFPA

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNFPA	2. Country:	Burundi
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection - Protection	4. Project Code (CERF):	18-UF-FPA-032
5. Project Title:	Strengthening the emergency response to GBV and the reproductive health needs of returnees and IDPs in Ruyigi, Rutana, Cankuzo, Makamba, Muyinga, Kirundo and Bujumbura rural provinces in Burundi		
6.a Original Start Date:	27/09/2018	6.b Original End Date:	30/06/2019
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		\$US 1,600,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		\$US 442,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 399,951
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		<b>US\$ 59,673</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 29,673
International NGOs		US\$ 0	
National NGOs		US\$ 30,000	
Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0	

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Les objectifs du projet ont été atteints et les activités réalisées conformément au chronogramme établi. Au cours de la mise en œuvre de ce projet, les réalisations majeures se résument en ceci:

### Prevention et réponse aux VBG :

- Distribution de matériels de mitigation de risques VBG dont les kits de dignité composé de 1 pagne de 3 pièces, 1 paquet de 10 serviettes hygiéniques, 3 savons, 1 T-shirt, 1 pommade corporelle, 1 seau de 20 l et lampes solaire. Au total 2,772 femmes et filles vulnérables ont reçu ces matériels dont 1700 rapatriées de la Tanzanie, 715 déplacées internes victimes des inondations de Buterere (Bujumbura) et 357 autres parmi les populations d'accueil. Par ailleurs, la distribution des lampes solaires a ciblé 1,692 filles retournées ;
- UNFPA a renforcé la référence et accès à la prise en charge médicale de qualité par le pré-positionnement au niveau de 3 formations sanitaires (un hôpital public de Makamba et deux Centres spécialisés dont SERUKA et HUMURA) des Kits post viol. Par ailleurs, pour assurer la confidentialité et la conservation des données des survivantes, UNFPA a également doté quatre autres structures de santé de la Province de Kirundo (Gikomero, Mugendo, Murugurira, ABUBEF) en armoires à clés, registres, tables, gilets et sacs à dos ;
- 80 survivantes de VBG identifiées comme plus vulnérables en province de Kirundo ont bénéficié de kits de réinsertion composés de thermos, sucre et ustensiles de cuisine ;
- Au moins 1311 cas VBG identifiés en province de Kirundo, (tous de sexe féminin) et pris en charge. Parmi ces survivantes, on dénombre 42 enfants victimes de moins de 15 ans (soit 3.2%), 585 survivantes âgées de 15 à 24 ans (soit 44.6%) alors que 52.2% avaient plus de 25 ans;

- 5000 femmes et filles en province de Kirundo ont été touchées par les sessions de sensibilisation sur les services disponibles de prise en charge de cas VBG et comment y accéder. Elles ont été couplées à la distribution des kits de dignité et des lampes solaires.

#### Santé sexuelle et reproductive:

- 19 prestataires de santé formés sur la gestion clinique des cas de viol avec l'utilisation des kits post viol.
- 36 structures de santé ont été renforcées dont 26 approvisionnées en kits SR et 5 structures ont bénéficié du mentorat, 4 structures de santé dans le camp de réfugiés (les camps de réfugiés de Musasa, Kavumu, Kinama et Bwagiriza) et un hôpital public de Kirundo ont bénéficié de formations sur les « soins mères Kangourou » ; au total 63 prestataires de santé dont 18 hommes et 45 femmes ont bénéficié de cette formation.

39 Agents de Santé Communautaires dont 27 femmes et 12 hommes ont été renforcés quant à leurs rôles dans la communauté. Ces agents sont impliqués dans les sensibilisations sur les questions de VBG et référence de cas.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

Lors de la mise en œuvre du projet, les défis suivants ont été relevés :

- La signature de l'accord des partenaires est intervenue avec un retard. En effet, les fonds ont été reçus tardivement (vers la fin de l'année) et le processus de révision des PTA a pris assez de temps. Il a fallu identifier un partenaire capable d'absorber les fonds dans le délai du projet ;
- Une lenteur dans l'achat et approvisionnement des Kits (SR & post viol) commandés en international. En effet, le projet a connu un léger retard dans la réception de Kits qu'UNFPA devait fournir afin de répondre aux besoins hygiéniques des survivantes et d'autres femmes vulnérables. UNFPA les a déjà positionnés dans les 4 centres de santé ciblés (ARV, contraception d'urgence, médicament contre les IST).

### 4. People Reached

#### 4.a Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
<b>Planned</b>	4,000	20,000	<b>24,000</b>	250	750	<b>1,000</b>	4,250	20,750	<b>25,000</b>
<b>Reached</b>	3,524	7,378	<b>10,902</b>	0	73	<b>73</b>	3,524	7,451	<b>10,975</b>

#### 4.b Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees	11,520	8,855
IDPs	12,000	715
Host population	1,480	1,405
Affected people (none of the above)	0	0
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>10,975</b>

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

Pour certaines activités, le budget initial n'a pas permis de couvrir toutes les prévisions en quantité et besoins (exemple le coût estimatif des items de kits de dignité a été sous-estimé comparativement au prix actuel sur le marché).

5. CERF Result Framework	
<b>Project Objective</b>	Renforcer la réponse d'urgence aux VBG et aux besoins en matière de santé reproductive des rapatriés et des déplacés internes dans les provinces rurales de <b>Ruyigi, Rutana, Cankuzo Makamba, Muyinga, Kirundo and Bujumbura rural</b> au Burundi.

Output 1	Les survivants des VBG déclarés ont l'accès immédiat à la prise en charge médicale, psycho-sociale, juridique, matérielle, et en hébergement protégé.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 1.1	Nombre de survivants/es déclaré(e)s ayant accès au moins à un des services de prise en charge (Indicateur RPM/HRP 2018)	100% des survivants déclarés	100%	Fiche identification et rapport du partenaire
Indicator 1.2	% de survivants de viol déclarés ayant reçu le PEP dans le délai de 72 heures après incident. Cfr « Indicators Registry».	90% de survivants de viol déclarés dans le délai de 72 heures	50% (kits post viol pre-positionnés vers la fin du projet)	Rapport de FOSA partenaires
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		50% au lieu de 90% de survivants de viol ayant reçu le PEP. En effet, le niveau très bas d'atteinte de cet indicateur se justifie par le retard accusait dans le positionnement de kits post viol au niveau des formations sanitaires.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Fournir les services de gestion de cas aux survivants déclarés (psycho-sociale, juridique, matérielle, et en hébergement protégé)	ABUBEF et les FOSA partenaires/structures dans les camps de déplacés.		
Activity 1.2	Référer les survivants de viol de moins de 72 heures vers les FOSA équipées en Kits PEP et doté d'un personnel formé en CMR	Référencement : équipe ABUBEF/FOSA Formation et dotation en Kits PEP : PNSR		

Output 2	Les femmes et filles sont mieux protégées à travers l'accès à l'information, la distribution des kits de dignité et lampes torches solaires.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 2.1	Nombre des femmes rapatriées et PDI ayant reçu les prospectus sur les services disponibles et les avantages d'accéder aux services dans le délai	5000 prospectus sur les services disponibles et avantages d'y accéder à temps seront imprimés et distribués	5000 femmes et filles touchées par les séances de sensibilisation	Modèle de prospectus imprimés et partagés Rapport de mission
Indicator 2.2	Nombre des femmes rapatriées et PDI ayant reçu les Kits de dignité et lampes solaires	4500 pour les Kits de dignité et 1676 jeunes filles adolescentes pour les lampes solaires.	4,464 femmes et filles	Rapport de distribution Listes de bénéficiaires
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Nombre de femmes et filles ayant reçu les kits de dignité : le coût estimatif des items de kits de dignité a été sous-estimé comparativement au prix actuel sur le marché		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Informar les femmes sur les services de prise en charge (remise des prospectus sur les services disponibles et les avantages)	ABUBEF et Croix-rouge		
Activity 2.2	Distribuer les kits de dignité et les lampes solaires aux femmes et filles rapatriées et PDI âgées de 12 à 49 ans.	Croix-rouge et UNHCR		

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

UNFPA a travaillé avec les partenaires de mise en œuvre sur la planification des activités du projet. Une séance d'évaluation des besoins a été conduite et a permis d'identifier les besoins prioritaires (importants et urgents) des populations affectées y compris les femmes et filles dans les zones ciblées par cette intervention.

UNFPA et les partenaires ont organisé des séances de présentation et d'introduction du projet auprès des autorités locales pour leur implication active et appropriation des actions du projet.

### B) Project implementation phase:

Les communautés ont été également impliquées dans la mise en œuvre du projet. Dans chaque site d'intervention les partenaires de mise en œuvre ont travaillé en étroite collaboration avec les leaders communautaires et les femmes qui sont identifiés comme des agents de santé communautaires et s'impliquent activement dans les activités de sensibilisations sur les questions de VBG

L'Equipe HCR, UNFPA et Croix-Rouge a impliqué la communauté dans la sélection et définition de critères des bénéficiaires de Kits de dignité. L'équipe s'est appuyée sur les leaders communautaires femmes pour la sélection, sensibilisation autour des critères et la distribution des items. Cela a permis aux bénéficiaires de participer activement au processus de distribution, de minimiser les risques de violences et augmenté la capacité des femmes et filles de contrôler les items reçus.

### C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

Des évaluations post distribution ont été capitalisées pour avoir leur feedback des bénéficiaires et leur niveau de satisfaction relativement aux kits distribués. Par ailleurs, le suivi et évaluation des activités sur le terrain se font conjointement avec les organisations partenaires. Le suivi a été effectué en même temps que les formations réalisées au niveau des structures partenaires. Une visite de suivi réalisée conjointement avec les partenaires de mise en œuvre des programmes UNFPA a intégré les structures ayant bénéficié des fonds CERF.

## 7. Cash-Based Interventions

### 7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

**7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used.** If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Supplementary information (optional):

N/A

## 8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

Une évaluation finale n'était pas prévue; cependant il y a eu des activités de suivi tant par UNFPA que par les partenaires de mise en œuvre	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
18-UF-FAO-023	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$10,815
18-UF-FAO-023	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$14,492
18-UF-FAO-023	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$7,745
18-UF-FPA-032	Protection	UNFPA	GOV	\$29,673
18-UF-FPA-032	Protection	UNFPA	NNGO	\$30,000
18-UF-CEF-086	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$184,039
18-UF-CEF-086	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$101,296
18-UF-CEF-086	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$266,332
18-UF-WFP-052	Food Assistance	WFP	RedC	\$33,360
18-UF-HCR-027	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	INGO	\$499,414
18-UF-HCR-027	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	INGO	\$59,000
18-UF-HCR-027	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$454,520
18-UF-HCR-027	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	GOV	\$52,500

## ANNEX 2: Success Stories

### THANKS TO CERF FUNDING, WFP PROVIDED TIMELY FOOD ASSISTANCE TO FLOOD-AFFECTED FAMILIES IN BUJUMBURA RURAL

On 17 January 2019, heavy rains registered in Buterere (Bujumbura Rural) had left hundreds of families homeless and desperate amidst ruins caused by the floods.

“It was around midnight, we were all sleeping when I heard cries from our neighbors and loud voices urging us to get out of the house. I immediately woke up and realized that my six-month-old baby was floating. The entire house was in water”, recalled Esperance, a mother of five who had narrowly escaped the worst.

Like many flood-affected families in Buterere, Esperance and her children had no choice but to rush to the Mubone Primary school to find shelter.

“We could not find a place to lay our heads. There were many people coming whose houses had been destroyed by the floods” she said. In addition to houses destroyed by the floods, crops, livestock and food stocks were also damaged by the rain putting over 1,300 families at risk of food insecurity in Buterere area.

Thanks to the UNCERF contribution, WFP and its cooperating partner, Burundi Red Cross provided timely food assistance to 1,325 flood-affected families in Buterere including Esperance and her family. A total of 125 mt of mixed food commodities (cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt) were distributed to cover beneficiaries food needs for 30 days.



*Esperance Nzeyimana mother of five and one of flood-affected people in Buterere*

NTAHONZIRIYE Vénérande, 51 ans a 7 personnes à charge, de la commune Rumonge, du site de déplacés de Mayengo témoigne qu'elle avait complètement perdu la récolte de saison 2018B suite aux inondations qui avaient même emportées leur maison, les obligeant à se retrouver dans le camp des déplacés comme la plupart des agriculteurs de sa colline. Elle déclare, cependant, ne pas céder au découragement malgré les conditions climatiques devenues sévères ces derniers temps. Comme je viens d'avoir la chance d'obtenir cette assistance, je vais directement semé.

Pour elle, la reprise des activités agricoles avec le retour des pluies ainsi que l'octroi des semences par la FAO constituent une raison d'espoir et une source de vie et de joie pour cette femme.



HABONIMANA Marguerite, rapatriée récent de la Tanzanie, âgée de 50 ans ; veuve depuis 1997 avec 5 enfants à charge, elle n'a de propriété que sur 20m x 15 m sur la zone Kabonga, commune Nyanza lac de la province Makamba : “ Je n'avais pas où trouver la semence pour la saison impeshi (deuxième saison agricole) car je venais de rentrer de la Tanzanie. Un jour, à ma grande surprise mon voisin m'a dit que le chef de colline avait annoncé l'assistance des bienfaiteurs aux personnes vulnérables affectées les inondations ainsi que les ménages retournés récemment au pays et ayant des exploitations agricoles. Je suis allée à la réunion et on ne m'a pas refusée. Voici que je viens d'avoir la première récolte du haricot que j'avais semé en



Mars et nous avons d'ailleurs déjà consommé des légumes de choix et les amarantes qui nous ont été distribués lors des foires organisées au début du mois de Mars. Etant donné que j'avais également achetés lors des foires des cordes de patate douces et plus de 23 Kg de semences de haricot, avec la production en cours, je compte nourrir ma famille durant au moins 2 mois et une partie des légumes produites sera vendue pour couvrir d'autres biens dont nous avons souvent besoin au sein de ma famille.



Selon NTIRABAMPA Pierre de l'association DUKUNDANE de la colline Birimba en commune Rumonge province Rumonge : « depuis que nous avons commencé à consommer les champignons après l'introduction de cette culture dans les activités de notre association, mes enfants ont beaucoup d'appétit. Egalement, quand ils ont vu qu'on va manger les champignons le soir, ils ne peuvent pas dormir sans manger même si le repas va se servir tardivement ce qui n'était pas le cas auparavant et leur santé est améliorée ».



### Success story UNFPA

Fin janvier 2019, des pluies torrentielles ont touché plusieurs zones de la ville de Bujumbura, causant la destruction de maisons, d'écoles et des champs. UNFPA a collaboré avec d'autres agences des Nations Unies et des acteurs humanitaires pour une action de réponse conjointe. UNFPA a distribué des kits de dignité comprenant des pagnes, savons, serviettes hygiéniques et sous-vêtements à 415 femmes et filles de 12 à 49 ans, tandis que les 265 ménages affectés ont bénéficié de 5 soaps chacun. La distribution a été couplée à une session de sensibilisation sur les risques de violences basées sur le genre et d'autres sujets pertinents, notamment la planification familiale et le VIH.

Parmi les bénéficiaires, Belyse Nkurikiye, 20 ans et mère de 2 enfants, a partagé sa satisfaction : "Je ne sais pas comment le dire, ce kit est vraiment complémentaire à d'autres matériels que nous avons reçus en tant que ménage et il est très utile pour nous, les femmes. Tout ce que nous avons a été emporté par la pluie, y compris les vêtements, j'ai moi-même sauvé une paire de pagnes, l'autre a été complètement endommagé par la boue. Pour le moment, je ne peux pas oser demander à mon mari de m'en acheter un autre alors qu'il existe de nombreux autres besoins vitaux auxquels il est appelé à couvrir pour la famille. Sachez que mon mari et moi avons effectué le travail quotidien de repiquage et de désherbage du riz et tout a été emporté par la pluie. Le pagne et autres produits d'hygiène nous serviront beaucoup. Que Dieu vous bénisse."

### ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

<b>AIDE</b>	Action Intégrée pour le Développement et la protection de l'Environnement
<b>COPEd</b>	Conseil Pour l'Education et le Développement
<b>OAP</b>	Organisation d'appui à l'Auto Promotion
<b>MINEAGRIE</b>	Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage
<b>BPEAE</b>	Bureau provincial de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage
<b>COGERCO</b>	Compagnie de Gérance du Coton
<b>ABUBEF</b>	Association pour le bien-être Familial
<b>ARV</b>	Antirétroviraux
<b>IST</b>	Maladies sexuellement transmissibles
<b>FOSA</b>	Formation sanitaire
<b>HCR</b>	Haut comissariat aux réfugiés
<b>Kits PEP</b>	Prophylaxie post exposition
<b>Kits SR</b>	Kits Santé sexuelle et reproductive
<b>PNSR</b>	Programme national de santé de la reproduction
<b>VBG</b>	Violence basée sur le genre
<b>NFI</b>	No Food Items
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displacement Persons
<b>NCE</b>	No Cost Extension