

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS**

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| Country | Burundi |
| Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator | Bintou Keïta/RC Jean-Charles Déi/HC |
| Reporting Period | 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009 |

I. Summary of Funding and Beneficiaries

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|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|------|
| Funding (US\$) | Total amount required for the humanitarian response: | \$14,126,025 | | |
| | Total amount received for the humanitarian response: | | | |
| | Breakdown of total country funding received by source: | CERF | \$4,928,204 | |
| | | CHF/HRF COUNTRY LEVEL FUNDS | | |
| | | OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral) | | |
| | Total amount of CERF funding received from the Rapid Response window: | | | |
| | Total amount of CERF funding received from the Underfunded window: | \$4,928,204 | | |
| | Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner: | a. Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation: | | US\$ |
| | | b. Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation (in Annex, please provide a list of each NGO and amount of CERF funding forwarded): | | US\$ |
| | | c. Funds for Government implementation: | | US\$ |
| d. TOTAL: | | | \$4,928,204 | |
| Beneficiaries | Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: | individuals | | |
| | Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding: | total individuals | | |
| | | children under 5 | | |
| | | females | | |
| Geographical areas of implementation: | | | | |

II. Analysis

i. Overview of the humanitarian situation

Over the last three decades, Burundi has been suffering the consequences of violence, which forced hundreds of thousands of Burundian refugees to flee their country in successive waves (mainly in 1972 and 1993). The main destination of these refugees was Tanzania. These crises have also led to a steady decline in food production, disruption of basic services and destruction of infrastructure.

This volatile situation is compounded by the global food crisis, which, according to FAO, has affected Burundi at a critical time in 2009. Successive droughts in 2007 and 2008 threatened food security of Burundian population. For 2008, the net deficit in foodstuffs is estimated at 367,000 tons of cereal-equivalent (or 33 percent of Burundi's domestic production). From 1993 to 2008 the population increased from 6 million to more than 8 million inhabitants. The average yearly food production per capita decreased by 25 percent. Therefore, Burundian population remained extremely vulnerable to internal shocks.

The food deficit can be attributed to decades of violent conflict, limited land resources, high vulnerability to climatic shocks and widespread environmental degradation. In April 2008, fighting broke out around Bujumbura-Rural region. This incident further exacerbated the situation of the Burundian population. The abandonment of the land in Bujumbura-Rural region greatly affected agricultural production. Additionally, repeated displacements have negatively affected social networks.

As a result of the global food crisis, only 16 percent of the population remained food-secure. An increase in food prices has aggravated negative coping mechanisms. For instance, the reduction of quantity and quality of meals directly affected the nutritional status of women and children. Food insecurity has also led to other risks, such as displacement, increased exploitative employment, increased risks of prostitution, child labour and human trafficking. Women and children were particularly affected by the global food crisis.

A high cost of transport at both national and international levels made food even more expensive. Approximately 36.5 percent of urban population are chronically food insecure. FAO recorded a price increase of 139 percent for basic food items between 2007 and 2008. Meanwhile, daily wages for casual labour have decreased to the extent that 2 days of work are required to buy 1kg of beans.

The 2009A Crop season data showed a high number of sales of standing crops and/or productive and non productive assets such as livestock. Farmers from northern and eastern provinces of Burundi were particularly affected because they experienced a severe shortfall of rains. As a result, the actual production from rain-fed crop (beans, sorghum, sweet potatoes and maize) was below the expected level. This led to an increase in food insecurity among Burundian population and malnutrition among children. According to the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission, carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, FAO, WFP and UNICEF, about 30 percent of the households located in the provinces of Kirundo, Cankuzo and Ruyigi were seriously affected by the climatic hazards.

Poor access to clean water has also caused outbreak of bacillary dysentery with 2,145 cases and 3 deaths reported in Busoni district of Kirundo province. It is essential to improve the supply

of drinkable water and strengthen nutritional supply in order to reduce the vulnerability of children and women to the increasing nutrition insecurity and prevent the outbreak of water borne diseases in 4 provinces (Kirundo, Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Makamba).

This situation has triggered a severe nutritional crisis in the Province of Kirundo. UNICEF, WFP, WHO and FAO have agreed to focus at addressing the multidimensional aspects of this nutritional crisis and to develop safety nets to reduce vulnerability of Kirundo residents.

In addition to this general state of vulnerability in the North Eastern Provinces, repatriation of refugees from Tanzania adds pressure on the scarce resources of the communities. In March 2008, United Nations High Council on Refugees (UNHCR) began to assist Burundian refugees living in Tanzania since 1972 to return home. The largest number of refugees (95,000 people) returned to Burundi in 2008. Approximately 30,000 of the returnees have been living outside Burundi since 1972. The arrival of some 20,000 Burundians, who were deported from Tanzania since 2006 added complicated reintegration process. The Government of Tanzania expects the return of over 55,000 refugees from the "1972 group" by end by October 2009. It was estimated that 25,000 would return in 2009, which would include elderly and landless individuals and families.

There is a high percentage of vulnerable persons among the returnees: data from mid-2008 implies that 26.7 percent of households were classified as vulnerable. The UNHCR will prioritize its assistance to vulnerable households. Most of the former "1972 refugees" (about 80 percent) do not have access to land upon return, and an even higher rate find their shelter destroyed. This situation exacerbates food security, health care, and education. Some of the "1972 refugees" have lost all social connections with Burundi, which it more difficult for them to benefit from traditional mechanisms of solidarity. With CEFR funding, the UNHCR has provided the returnees with non-food items.

The reintegration of 1972 refugees remains a challenge. 25,000 returnees were expected to arrive in 2009 and most of them would need shelter and basic services. While arrangements had been made to provide refugees with a food packages and health services, the shelter were not provided. In the Makamba province, where the influx of "1972 group" is expected, lack of safe drinking water and sanitation cause major challenge. If emergency humanitarian assistance did not take place, the communities would suffer from major insecurities. Therefore, the priority was to provide temporary and semi-temporary shelters for the "1972 group" of refugees. Returnees have requested UNHCR to provide basic non-food items, such as plastic sheeting to protect them and their families from torrential rains, mosquito nets as malaria is endemic. The priority assistance needs to be provided to the most vulnerable groups: women, children under age 5, elderly and landless individuals and families. These groups represent about 26.7 percent of all refugees. The UNHCR, UNICEF and FAO have coordinated to provide essential shelter, protection, and basic services to refugees in order to improve their livelihood. The agencies also advocated for providing the returnees with farming land, seeds, tools, and technical expertise in agriculture.

Analysis of the response

a. Support to reintegration of reintegration of returnees in Makamba, Bururi and Rutana provinces [FAO – UNHCR – UNICEF, projects 08-CEF-074, 08-FAO-052 and 09-HCR-012]

In 2008-09, FAO, UNHCR and UNICEF received a total of 1,956,600US\$ from the CERF fund to provide vital services to former Burundian refugees returning to the Provinces of Makamba, Bururi and Rutana from Tanzania. The returnees are commonly referred to as the '1972 refugees' having fled Burundi during the crisis which erupted at that time. The services envisaged included: non-food items for the reconstruction/construction of their homes, provision of basic Water and Sanitation, Health and Nutrition service, prevention of HIV/AIDS; Child Protection and prevention SGBV as well as the extension of Agriculture/Food security services. 1972 refugees were specifically targeted by CEFR funding because the repatriation and reintegration project largely ignored the 1972 refugees. In light of their perceived economic advantage, the "1972 group" was not given an NFI package and were encouraged to return with their belongings.

Serious reintegration challenges were not anticipated for the 1972 refugees group. The lack of access to land presents the single biggest challenge for reintegration of this group of returnees. An estimated 80 percent of the group do not have access to land upon return. The reasons for this are two-fold: family's land was redistributed by the authorities or occupied by others after their departure. Refugees, who were born in exile or left at a young age, have little knowledge of their family origin. Therefore, they find themselves without any social support structures to accommodate them while waiting for land problems to be resolved. Many returnees have no alternative but to seek temporary shelters from the authorities or from UNHCR. Therefore, socio-economic problems are more severe for the "1972 group." Reports from Implementing Partners, who monitor the situation of returnees, revealed that the "1972 group" was in a vulnerable position. Additionally, once the 6-months food package is exhausted, the "1972 group" ought to sell their belongings in order to survive,

The CERF funds enabled the UNHCR to quickly respond to the needs of the refugees through its implementing partner. The Non-Food Items (NFI) packages distributed to the returnees consisted of mosquito nets, kitchen sets, blankets, soap, plastic mats, sanitary materials and jerry cans. These items were critical to ensure basic health and hygiene for the returnees. The NFI packages were equally distributed among the "1972 group" and the "1993 group" of returnees in order to avoid tensions between the groups.

The NFI packages have been distributed to 23,204 of the anticipated 25,000 returnees. The remaining packages, purchased with the CERF funds, will be distributed to the rest of the expected returnees from the "1972 group". It is expected that 8,000 refugees, currently undergoing naturalization Tanzania, will not meet the naturalization criteria and, subsequently, return to Burundi.

The CERF funding enabled UNICEF (1) to advocate for land allocation for the "1972 group", (2) to provide of basic services (water, sanitation facilities, education, health services) and (3) to

provide protection. Additionally, the CERF funding allowed FAO to supply of seeds, tool and technical expertise for agricultural activities.

Funding from CERF became the trigger for the development and strengthening of coordination among the Government, the UN agencies and NGOs for the “villagisation” programme. The CERF funds were available to provide a timely response to the critical situation of returnees in Makamba and to raise the awareness of the donors to support a broader project of “villagisation.”

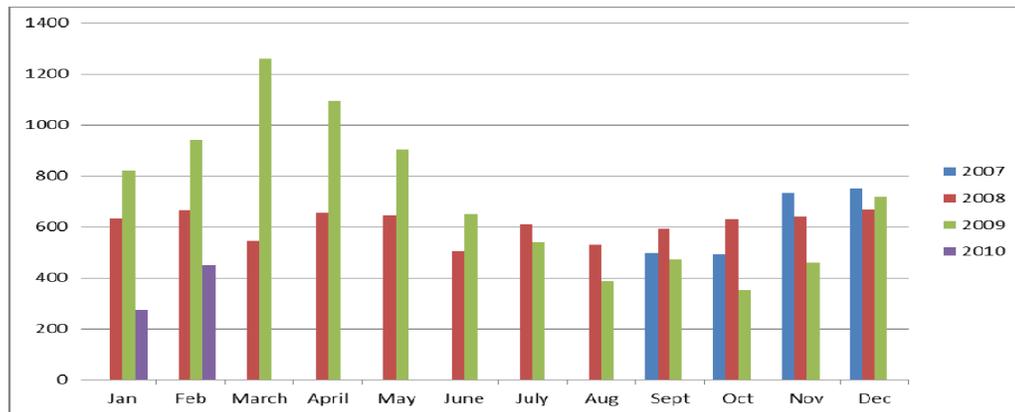
b. Integrated response to the food and nutritional crisis in the Burundi’ provinces of Kirundo, Cankuzo and Ruyigi [FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO - 09-FAO-012, 09-WFP-019, 09-CEF-019, 09 WHO 017]

In response to the nutritional crisis which struck the province of Kirundo starting December 2008, the Humanitarian Country Team agreed to develop an integrated programme, which would help solve pervasive food insecurity in the North Eastern province of Kirundo. FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO developed a programme which would address the nutritional crises by providing vulnerable population with food, strengthening the response capacity of supplementary and therapeutic nutritional centres and developing safety nets by intensifying school feeding programmes and food for assets activities. Additionally, the Food for Assets activities were meant to reduce the impact of erratic weather by supporting the development of small scale community infrastructure, which would improve water control. The development of water infrastructure was included in the programme because lack of safe drinking water has a serious effect on morbidity rates.

This water and sanitation programme contributed to other safety nets programmes in the region. For instance, schools and clinics with improved access to water became eligible for feeding programme. Another component of this integrated programme aimed at increasing food production through the provision of drought and disease resistant planting material. Despite the fact that the focus for this integrated programme was the province of Kirundo, vulnerable populations in other provinces were also reached thanks to CERF funding.

The nutrition component of the CERF project aimed at treating 3,192 severely malnourished children (with a rate of discharge of 75 percent). Throughout the project, a total of 2,176 severely malnourished children were treated in the Ambulatory Program Treatment and the Centre of Stabilization with the hospital. The objective of the project was to strengthen the capacity of the provincial health systems and to address malnutrition through CTC approach (Community-based Therapeutic Care). The activities of the projects included providing therapeutic inputs, technical trainings and the nutritional surveillance. The chart below shows the evolution of admissions to stabilisation centres since 2007. Thanks to the CERF funding, 3,759 malnourished children received treatment (well above the project’s initial target). CERF funding also allowed matching or exceeding the international standards in nutrition. CERF enabled the timely procurement of essential inputs such as Plumpy’nut® and therapeutic milk. This funding enabled UNICEF to improve access to water for over 160,000 people (approximately 25,000 school children). The chart below shows a trend of admissions into the supplementary feeding centre in the Kirundo province since September 2007. Additionally, 95,430 critically food insecure people in Kirundo (north) and Ruyigi (east) provinces, two of the most food insecure provinces of Burundi, received 1,682 metric tons of food. These general food distributions were then transitioned to food-for-recovery activities. Food assistance was distributed against the participation of the beneficiaries in activities that are meaningful to the community as a whole. Through intensified food-for-recovery activities, the funding enabled

most vulnerable households to meet their food requirements in a timely manner, while improving existing and/or creating new assets for the community. The activities included soil protection, reforestation, rehabilitation and digging of roads. The food assistance had a quick and positive impact on the beneficiaries. Post-distribution monitoring showed that food assistance contributed to reduction of economic and food-related migration.



An evaluation mission visited three project sites: (1) a rain water collection station which aimed at irrigating a 2.5 Hectares seed production centre in Kibonde, (2) a vegetable production site on the shores of the Lake Cohoha and (3) a Food For Assets project in Marembo. The mission found that the projects were well appreciated by the beneficiary communities and had already had a significant impact on the livelihood of households. The vegetable production project benefitted 94 associations. The project allowed for increased and diversified food production and income generation. Additionally, the agro-forestry component of the project helped protect the from erosion by planting trees around the lake. Most associations were able to harvest vegetable despite the moisture deficit, which prevailed in the area throughout 2009. The proceeds from this project allowed the beneficiary communities to generate savings.

The varieties of drought resistant seeds (pea cajan, Eleusine) are being tested in the seeds production centre in Kebonde. The Centre has had two harvests in pea cajan. However, the water reserve needs improvement in order to increase its efficiency.



Catchment areas and drainage basins in Busoni

The population has adopted the techniques for storing rain water introduced by Agro-Action-Allemande (in partnership with FAO) into their agricultural practices. The first test inspired the population of the Busoni commune to duplicate them in their plot. However, the population was somewhat discouraged by the high costs of the techniques, which exceed their financial capabilities. The Food for Work Project (partnership between WFP and the Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage) aimed at the protection of the marshlands in the Marengo area. The works consisted of planting of anti-erosive weeds around the banks of the lakes, the rehabilitation of tracks, and the introduction of the production of compost. The project benefitted 2,092 households, which received food for 5 months until the end of December 2009. The project improved households' food security, protected farms against erosion and guaranteed the fodder for the cattle.

III. Results:

| Sector/ Cluster | CERF project number and title | Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$) | Total Project Budget (US\$) | Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding | Expected Results/ Outcomes | Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries | CERF's added value to the project | Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms | Gender Equity |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| Water and Sanitation | 08-CEF-074- Support to the reintegration of returnees in Makamba, Bururi and Rutana provinces | \$251,562 | \$1,977,679 | 2,000 Returnees and 8,000 people from host community | <p>All returnees and host community have access to clean water and all returnees in temporary settlement have access to water and sanitation facilities</p> <p>Building of water facilities and hygiene promotion in temporary settlements</p> | <p>The expected outcome was 2,000 returnees and 8,000 people from host community have access to clean water. As a result, UNICEF provided access to safe water to 19,068 people</p> | <p>The CERF funding contributed to improve safe water supply in a short time and to limit tensions amongst returnees and host community in areas with the lowest rates of water coverage</p> | <p>Field missions for monitoring progress of the activities are done jointly with a technical team composed by the Government, UNICEF and the partners. This technical commission aimed at controlling the quality of the works and the level of execution.</p> <p>Other field missions have been conducted to monitor the use of water facilities.</p> | <p>240 households (around 1,440 persons) in the temporary settlements of Gitara I & II</p> <p>202 households (1,212 persons) in the resettlement village of Gitara</p> <p>275 pupils in Kije school</p> <p>One market with a daily frequency of 1,500 persons</p> <p>Two transit centres for returnees (1972 : average of 4,000 people per month) and expelled Burundians from Tanzania (average of 150-200 persons / month)</p> <p>6,000 persons of the local host community</p> <p>4,381 school children in 10 primary schools</p> <p>We assume that women and young girls are discharged with the water supply duty to the entire family. There is an equal access to water facilities at school.</p> |

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| <p style="text-align: center;">Basic Education</p> | <p>08-CEF-074- Support to the reintegration of returnees in Makamba, Bururi and Rutana provinces</p> | <p>\$326,999</p> | <p>\$1,977,679</p> | <p>5,000 out of school returnees</p> | <p>Five thousand out-of-school returnee children are supported in their school reintegration to protect them from child exploitation and delinquency</p> <p>Construction and equipment of 30 semi-permanent classrooms</p> | <p>8,129 (6,117 in Makamba, 1,547 in Bururi and 465 in Rutana) returnee children of 1972 refugees identified, received a 20-week accelerated French and Kirundi language course and have been integrated into Burundian school system. (A greater number of beneficiaries than expected due to a larger number of pupils repatriating and requiring this assistance.) out of 5,000 expected.</p> <p>Teaching modules for accelerated language course elaborated by the Ministry of Education; 249 teachers identified and trained to teach this course.</p> <p>158 semi-permanent classrooms whose walls were built by communities completed with iron sheets, nails, cements in 3 concerned provinces of heavy repatriation, benefitting approx. 7,900 pupils. 22 of these classrooms were equipped with CERF-financed school benches (25 benches/ class) and others financed by other funding source.</p> | <p>Added value of CERF funding swift fund availability allowed to accelerate language courses and finalize community-built classrooms, which facilitated returnee pupils' school transition and expanded the reception capacity (classrooms) of host communities. The funding also reinforced local capacity in seeking a durable solution in the context of massive repatriation.</p> | <p>The monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the interventions was built upon existing structure of Education Ministry at decentralized levels: communal and provincial education inspectors took central roles and responsibilities in monitoring activities on a daily basis; education administrators at the central level participated in field monitoring missions with UNICEF staff, followed by reports including concrete recommendation</p> <p>An assessment of the situation of school access and retention of returnee children was conducted by two consultants.</p> | <p>Slightly more girls than boys benefitted from the accelerated language course. Equal number of boys and girls benefited from the newly constructed classrooms.</p> |
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| <p style="text-align: center;">Health and Nutrition</p> | <p>08-CEF-074- Support to the reintegration of returnees in Makamba, Bururi and Rutana provinces</p> | <p>\$90,205</p> | <p>\$1,977,679</p> | <p>2,000 Returnees and 8,000 people from host community</p> | <p>All malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women received appropriate treatment</p> | <p>67% of severely malnourished children under age 5 (751 out of 1107 in population) have received appropriate treatment in nutrition centres (SPHERE standard coverage rate is 50%)</p> <p>Performance indicators for treatment were within acceptable standards (average cure rate of 80%, death rate < 5%, abandon rate < 15%)</p> <p>According to national protocol, malnourished pregnant and lactating women are treated in supplementary feeding centres (supported by WFP, UNICEF) and not the therapeutic centres covered under this project</p> <p>CERF funds contributed to purchasing 18 MT of Plumpy nut</p> | <p>CERF allowed to increase geographic coverage of nutritional support to other provinces as some donor funds were limited to other target provinces; Survey provided updated malnutrition rates that were used for better estimation of needs and beneficiaries in these targeted zones</p> | <p>Field visits to nutritional centres and discussions with health staff; sharing of information with partners; review of monthly reports from nutritional centres and updating of nutritional database to follow indicators and trends; updating stock dispatches to provinces and comparisons with beneficiary numbers for coherence</p> | <p>There was a relative gender equity as 56% of children treated were girls and 44% were boys</p> |
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| <p style="text-align: center;">HIV/AIDS</p> | <p>08-CEF-074- Support to the reintegration of returnees in Makamba, Bururi and Rutana provinces</p> | <p>\$87,700</p> | <p>\$1,977,679</p> | <p>2,000 Returnees and 8,000 people from host community</p> | <p>Ensure access to voluntary testing and HIV information</p> | <p>HIV Rapid test was provided to the VCT Centre in Makamba, reference centre for the area of intervention.</p> <p>Information material already procured has been positioned at the commune level for HIV prevention and VCT testing centre.</p> <p>A new partnership was developed with the NGO « sport sans frontière » in the three provinces in order to accelerate HIV prevention amongst returnees and the host communities: direct beneficiaries were 2 persons per youth centres (21 youth centres in total) + 1 person per camp for a targeted number of 44 people have been trained / indirect beneficiaries 12,137 children between 13 and 18 years old and all youths transiting in the temporary settlements and transit centres in Musenyi/Gitara area. The beneficiaries participate in sports activities organized by the youth centres leaders and access to information for HIV prevention through these activities. The managers of youth centres have been trained on HIV and life skills education and sports organization for HIV prevention.</p> | <p>CERF allowed the increased HIV promotion and prevention in critical time. It also allowed to implement activities in focus areas, which were later supported and continued through other funding sources.</p> | <p>Field visits and working meetings have been regularly organised to follow-up the implementation of the project.</p> | <p>70% were young boys and 30% girls. This inequity could be explained by the fact that sport was more dedicated to boys but the tendency change and girls are more and more interested in sport.</p> |
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| <p style="text-align: center;">Child Protection/SGBV</p> | <p>08-CEF-074- Support to the reintegration of returnees in Makamba, Bururi and Rutana provinces</p> | <p>\$37,999</p> | <p>\$1,977,679</p> | <p>2,000 Returnees and 8,000 people from host community</p> | <p>All victims of SGBV have access to PEP kit and are integrated in a psychosocial support program</p> | <p>1,195 returnees (471 male adults, 480 female adults, 118 boys and 126 girls) benefited from individual counselling and psychosocial support</p> <p>5,685 returnees (1,260 male adults, 160 female adults, 2629 boys and 1636 girls) benefited from recreational activities</p> <p>899 returnees benefited from sensitization sessions on HIV/AIDS, prevention on SGBV, and peace-building</p> <p>54 unaccompanied and separated children (33 boys and 11 girls) identified and 53 of them reunified with their families and received medical, nutritional and material support (this result was supported with a contribution of CERF equivalent to USD 7,443.81 – IRC project)</p> | <p>CERF added value through rapid availability of additional funds.</p> | <p>Monthly coordination meetings on Burundians expelled from Tanzania including the review of unaccompanied/separated children project and monthly sectoral coordination meetings for and unaccompanied/separated children psychosocial support</p> <p>Interagency database on separated and unaccompanied children updated regularly.</p> | <p>Adults and children, both male and female benefited from the projects with good balance between boys and girls, female and male adults</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Health and Nutrition</p> | <p>09-CEF-019 Integrated response to food and nutritional crisis in the Burundi' provinces of Kirundo, Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Makamba</p> | <p>\$255,589</p> | <p>\$1,583,065</p> | <p>3,192 children (50%) severely malnourished</p> | <p>3,192 children with severe acute malnutrition have benefited from nutritional assistance through the community-based therapeutic care program</p> | <p>A total of 3,759 severely malnourished children under 5 were treated in nutritional centres within the period of the project (117% of project target, 3,759 out of 3192) in the provinces of Kirundo, Ruyigi and Cankuzo</p> <p>This corresponds to a 72% coverage rate (SPHERE standard is 50%)</p> <p>Performance indicators for treatment were within acceptable standards (average cure rate of 70%, death rate < 5%, abandon rate < 15%)</p> <p>CERF funds contributed to purchasing 38 MT of Plumpy nut and 5 MT of F75 therapeutic milk</p> | <p>CERF funding allowed for a better contingency stock of nutritional products and systematic medicines during the most food insecure time of the year (Oct-Mar); funding helped to ensure there were no stock ruptures even when admissions to nutritional centres increased</p> | <p>Field visits to nutritional centres and discussions with health staff; sharing of information with partners; review of monthly reports from nutritional centres and updating of nutritional database to follow indicators and trends; updating stock dispatches to provinces and comparisons with beneficiary numbers for coherence</p> | <p>There was gender equity as 56% of children treated were girls and 44% boys</p> |

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| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 09-CEF-019 Integrated response to food and nutritional crisis in the Burundi' provinces of Kirundo, Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Makamba | \$436,015 | \$1,583,065 | 68,620 persons including 37,055 women and 50% of children + 11,400 children enrolled at school | 68,620 persons have access to safe water (37,055 women and 50% of children) and 11,400 children enrolled at school have access to functional sanitation facilities | 164,095 people have had access to safe drinking water including 11,589 girls and 13,200 boys in 48 schools | The CERF funds ensured a timely response to the emergency needs to provide a multisectoral response | Field missions for monitoring progress of the activities are done jointly with a technical team composed by the Government, UNICEF and the partners. This technical commission aimed at controlling the quality of the works and the level of execution. Other field missions have been conducted to monitor the use of water facilities. | We assume that women and young girls are discharged with the water supply duty to the entire family. There is an equal access to water facilities at school. |
| Food security | 09-WFP-019 Integrated Emergency Response to Food Insecurity in the North and North-East Regions of Burundi | \$1,320,000 | \$3,000,000 | 95,430 beneficiaries 20,040 children under 5 49,051 women | Improved food access for poor households stricken by food shortage crisis in selected provinces. A timely provision of sufficient quantity and quality food will assist most vulnerable households meet their food requirements, reduce out migration in search of food and labour, thus the timely preparation for the agricultural season B. | 1,682 metric tons of food were distributed to around 96,000 critically food insecure people. The assistance not only helped the beneficiaries to meet their food requirements, but also contributed to the creation and improvement of assets benefiting to the community. The assistance also reduced the migration of the population in search of food and labour | The CERF funding allowed to reach more poor households stricken by food shortage crisis than the PRRO alone would have. | The Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission was used to assess the needs, and then the food distribution and post-distribution monitoring were regularly carried out to ensure sufficient food was reaching the beneficiaries in a timely manner and to measure the impact of the assistance. | All the targeted vulnerable benefited from the project. Special attention was paid to women participation. WFP required cooperating partners to register women beneficiaries for take-home rations, and ensure women's equal participation in food distribution management committees. |

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| Agriculture/Food security | 08-FAO-052 Intervention agricole d'urgence en appui à la réinsertion et à la réintégration des rapatriées | \$630,765 | \$1,230,000 | 6,000 households among them 5,000 repatriates, 1,000 among host communities | <p>Enhance agriculture production by supplying 6 000 households with (i) 1 kit of vegetable seeds (300 g), 10 kg of bean seeds, a set of gardening tools, fertilisers and pesticides; (ii) ensure training on market produce gardening</p> | <p>Purchased and distributed : 180kg vegetables seeds, 60 MT of bean seeds, 6.000 hoes, 2.000 watering can, 450 wheelbarrows, 100 sprayers, 78 MT of fertilisers (urea and DAP), 1,8 MT kg of dithane and 800 litres of dursban</p> <p>Inputs were distributed as family kits and in</p> <p>All inputs where used to set up agriculture production by repatriates and host community. The assistance covered the needs of all repatriated refugees settled in the 3 villages.</p> <p>60 persons have been trained using the FFS approach in Rumonge on different topics related to vegetable production. This methodology is being up scaled to other groups</p> | CERF funds allowed the project to fully cover the agriculture inputs needs for this specific group of repatriated refugees. These needs were not covered by other ongoing projects in the implementation zones. | FAO concluded a partnership contracts with 2 NGOS (HCB and OPE) and a DPAAE to implement all activities in 3 integrated villages that host repatriates: Mutambara in Bururi, Gitara in Makamba and Nkurye in Rutana province. | 5,000 repatriates refugees from Tanzania settled in the villages of Bururi, Makamba and Rumonge. | | |
| | | | | | <p>1,000 households (repatriated) receive 3 goats each on « solidarity based chain »</p> | <p>3,060 goats were purchased and distributed to 1020 Households. This livestock will further cover the needs of others households by the solidarity based chain which require the first beneficiary to pass on the same number of goats after birth</p> <p>A set of tools and drugs for veterinary use</p> <p>Training and demonstrations and on basic small ruminant care and feeding were conducted.</p> | | | | The 3 partners were responsible for daily oversight on all ongoing activities. A consultant at FAO carried bi monthly backstopping mission on field. | 1,000 beneficiaries chose in host communities around villages |
| | | | | | <p>Distribution of 18,000 banana seedlings and 12,000 fruit plants to be installed around home vicinity</p> | <p>Purchased and distributed 18,000 banana in vitro plants, 18,600 fruits plants composed of avocado, citrus, mango, papaya, passion fruit and tamarillo. Prices allowed to get more plants with the same budget</p> | | | | | |

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| | | | | | 6,000 households have cuttings of sweet potatoes (500/HH) and cassava (600/HH) | 660,000 cuttings of adapted sweet potato varieties distributed 900,000 cutting of cassava varieties tolerant to mosaic disease These cuttings allowed installation of 46 ha of sweet potato and 90 ha of cassava. This is served as production and multiplication fields | | | |
| Agriculture/Food security | 09-FAO-012 Integrated response to the food and nutritional crisis in the Burundi' provinces of Kirundo, Cankuzo and Ruyigi | \$960,000 | \$1,876,543 | 40,000 households (25,000 female headed households) | Help 30,000 vulnerable households increase food production by providing : assorted vegetable seeds(10 g), 10 kg of adapted and diversified bean seeds and one hoe | Identification of beneficiaries carried out in august-September 2009 (10000 in each targeted province) Purchased and distributed : 300MT bean seeds, 10MT sunflower seeds, 80 MT Sorghum, 10 MT groundnut, 500 kg vegetable seeds,30000 hoes | CREF Funds allowed to meet FAO's uncovered needs in the 3 provinces which were estimated at 16% in Cankuzo, 14% in Kirundo and 16% in Ruyigi (percentage of households who need to be assisted). | To implement field activities, FAO signed agreement contracts with 2 NGO's, SOPRAD (Cankuzo and Ruyigi provinces) and WHH for Kirundo. Alls partners appointed a focal person (one in each province) who, in collaboration with a consultant at FAO/ECRU, was responsible of the implementation of the project activities. Reporting was done monthly and 3 backstopping missions (in each province) were conducted by FAO Consultant | Vulnerable households affected by this food crisis and climatic hazards in Provinces of Kirundo, Cankuzo and Ruyigi. 8,20 HH with vegetables production (2220 in Kirundo, 3000 in Cankuzo and 3000 in Ruyigi Bugabira). 31,00 HH benefited distribution of seeds and plants (10.000 in Kirundo, 7.000 in Cankuzo and 14.000 in Ruyigi) 63% of beneficiaries are women |
| | | | | | Provide to 10,000 most vulnerable households with a kit of agriculture tools and inputs (fertilizers, pesticides) | 8,220 beneficiaries identified (Kirundo 2,220, Cankuzo 3,000, Ruyigi 3,000). Distributed in 2010 A agriculture season: 8,220 hoes, 265 sprayers, 4,500 rakes, 1,350 watering cans. 28 MT fertilizers, 370 kg of pesticides Distributed 2010 B season: 2,500 watering cans, 350 sprayers, 4,000 rakes, 400 kg pesticides and 40 MT fertilisers. Beneficiaries could setup vegetable production on 82 ha in Kirundo (onion, tomatoes, eggplant, cabbage), 112 ha in Cankuzo and Ruyigi (Red onion, Cabbage carrot, amaranth, leek, pepper). Production recorded showed an average of 5Mt/ha | | | |

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| | | | | | 40,000 banana vitro plants will be made available to the identified beneficiaries and installed near their home vicinity | 40,000 bananas seedlings purchased and distributed | | | |
| | | | | | 5,000,000 sweet potato cuttings (600/households) and 6,000,000 cassava cuttings (500/households) of high yielding and tolerant varieties to the severe cassava mosaic disease will be distributed. | Purchased and distributed : 6,000,000 cassava cuttings (1,400,000 in Kirundo, 1,800,000 in Cankuzo, 1,800,000 in Ruyigi); 5,000,000 sweet potato cuttings (500,000 in Kirundo, 1,500,000 in Cankuzo and 3,000,000 in Ruyigi) | | | |
| Reintegration/ NFIs | 09-HCR-012 Support to the reintegration of returnees in Makamba, Bururi and Rutana provinces | \$696, 771 | \$4,458,738 | 25,000 | Reintegration facilitated and prospects improved through the provision of essential domestic items | Improved health situation and general well-being of beneficiaries | CERF funds enabled rapid response and ensured equity in the treatment of the 1972 and 1993 groups, thus removing any potential for conflict. | An Implementing Partner is responsible for monitoring the situation of returnees, particularly as regards their security situation as well as their access to shelter, health, education, water, etc. | Beneficiaries typically comprise households of 2 adults/ 3 children. Many households are female-headed. The gender make up of beneficiaries was roughly 56% male and 44% female |

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| HEALTH | 09-WHO-017 Reinforcement of the Health System through the functionality of health districts and the management of emergencies, epidemics and natural disasters in Kirundo health province | \$240,002 | \$1,500,000 | 50,000 women; 100,000 children under five; 50,000 elderly; 50,000 indigents (and vulnerable populations) | <p>Health district capacities fully reinforced in the four districts of Kirundo</p> <p>Response to emergencies and epidemic situations in the province well facilitated and well coordinated</p> <p>Health interventions for supporting the management of transmissible diseases improved at the health districts level</p> <p>Health information system reinforced in the health districts</p> <p>Health indicators related to health districts functionality improved</p> <p>Health interventions for epidemic situations supported in collaboration with other partners.</p> | <p>Procurement of essential drugs (for 10,000 people for three months)</p> <p>The capacity of the Ministry of Health was strengthened for the adequate response to all epidemic situations that are occurring</p> | <p>With the flexible funds from CERF, WHO in collaboration with other UN agencies was able to fulfil the gap of reinforcing the health system for responding to health emergencies in the province. Access to health services was improved for vulnerable and others low income population of the community</p> | <p>Supervisions missions were organized with the local health authorities to ensure adequate implementation of the project</p> <p>Weekly reporting was sent to the central level for epidemiological surveillance and early response organization</p> | <p>The access to health services was facilitated for 250,000 vulnerable populations by the reinforcement of the health system through the functionality of the four health districts of Kirundo and the management of emergencies, epidemics and natural disasters. More than 100 000 women had directly benefited from services of health facilities</p> |
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Annex 1: NGOs and CERF Funds Forwarded to Each Implementing NGO Partner

| NGO Partner | Sector | Project Number | Amount Forwarded (US\$) | Date Funds Forwarded |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| SOPRAD | Agriculture/food security | 09-FAO-012 | \$142.216 | August 2009 |
| WHH | Agriculture/food security | 09-FAO-012 | \$66.308 | August 2009 |
| OPE Rububu | Agriculture/food security | 08-FAO-052 | \$70.736 | December 2008 |
| HCB (Rutana) | Agriculture/food security | 08-FAO-052 | \$141.000 | December 2008 |
| DPAE (Makamba) | Agriculture/food security | 08-FAO-052 | \$141.000 | December 2008 |
| Ministry of Education | Basic Education | 08-CEF-074 | Operations \$117,379.04 Acquisitions \$181,469.3 | 16/02/09 |
| Sport Sans Frontiere | HIV/AIDS | 08-CEF-074 | Operations \$21,028.55 | 29/04/09 |
| Ministry of Health and NGOs partners as IMC, GVC | Health and Nutrition | 08-CEF-074 | Acquisitions \$79,797.87 | |
| Ministère de lutte contre le VIH | HIV/AIDS | 08-CEF-074 | Operations \$25,859.49 Acquisitions \$35,074.85 | 20/02/09 |
| Healthnet-TPO | Child Protection/SGBV | 08-CEF-074 | Operations \$28,068.79 | 22/04/09 |
| International Rescue Committee | Child Protection/SGBV | 08-CEF-074 | Operations \$7,443.81 | 29/06/09 |
| Harmonie asbl | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 08-CEF-074 | Operations \$28,860.05 Acquisitions \$153,179.3 | 25/06/09 |
| COPED | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 08-CEF-074 | Operations \$18,064.30 | 28/04/09 |
| Ministry of Health and NGOs partners as IMC, GVC | Health and Nutrition | 09-CEF-019 | Acquisitions \$252,588.97 | |
| COPED | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 09-CEF-019 | Operations \$42,097.20 | 30/10/09 |
| Gruppo de Volontari Civile - GVC | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 09-CEF-019 | Operations \$329,110.36 | 01/09/09 |
| Harmonie asbl | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 09-CEF-019 | Operations \$1,902.44 | 02/11/09 |
| SEBER | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 09-CEF-019 | Operations \$56,905 | 15/09/09 |
| UNHCR | Shelter and Non Food Items | 09-HCR-012 (90311) | International procurement and international transport of NFIs \$ 651,188 | May 2009 |
| WHO | Health and Nutrition | 09-WHO-017 | Procurement of essential drugs and transport \$240,002 | 2009 |
| WFP | Food Security | 09-WFP-019 | Procurement and Transport, Storage and Handling of food commodities: \$1,320,000 | 2009 |

Annex 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| \$EU | Dollars États-Unis |
| ACSA | Auxiliaire Communautaire de Santé Animale |
| AHA | Africa Humanitarian Action |
| BAQN | Bureau des Associations des Quartiers Nord |
| CEPBU | Conseil des Églises Pentecôte du Burundi |
| CERF | Central Emergency Response Fund |
| COPEDE | Council for Education and Development |
| CSB | Corn-Soya-Bulgur (nutrition mix) |
| CTC | Community Therapeutic Care |
| DAP | Diamonium phosphate |
| DPAE | Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage |
| ECHO | European Commission Humanitarian Organization |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FAO/ECUR | Food and Agriculture Organization/Coordination Agricole d'Urgence et Réhabilitation |
| FFS | Farmer Field School |
| GSAN | Groupe Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutrition |
| GTZ | Gesellschaft für die Technische Zusammenarbeit |
| GVC | Gruppo de Volontari Civili |
| Ha | hectare |
| HCB | Help Channel Burundi |
| HCR | Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HN / TPO | HealthNet Transcultural Psychosocial Organization |
| HQ | Head Quarter |
| IDPs | Internal Displaced Persons |
| IMC | International Medical Corps |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| JFFLS | Junior Farmer Field and life School |
| Kg | Kilogramme |
| M& E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| Mt | Metric tone |
| MUAC | Mid up Arm Circumference |
| NFI | Non Food Items |
| NGO | Non Government Organization |
| OCHA | Bureau de la coordination des affaires humanitaires |
| ONG | Organisation non gouvernementale |
| OPE RUBUBU | Organisation Paysanne de l'Élevage Rumonge, Burambi et Buyengeru |
| PAM | Programme alimentaire mondial |
| PARESI | Projet d'Appui au Rapatriement Et à la Réintégration des Sinistrés |
| PEP | Post-Exposure Prophylaxis |
| RR | CERF Rapid Response Grant |
| SEBER | Société d'Exécution du Bâtiment, Eau et Routes |
| GBV | Sexual and Gender-Based Violence |
| T | Tonne |
| TCE | Division des opérations d'urgence et de la réhabilitation de la FAO |
| TFC | Therapeutic Feeding Centres |
| UF | CERF Under-Funded Grant |
| UN | United Nations |

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| UNHCR | United Nations High Commission for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| VCT | Voluntary Counselling and Testing |
| VHF radio | Very High Frequency radio |
| VIH/SIDA | Virus de l'Immunodéficience Humaine/Syndrome d'Immunodéficience Acquis |
| VRI | Villages Ruraux Intégrés |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHH | Welt Hunfer Hilfe |
| WHO | World Health Organization |