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Emergency Plan of Action

Final report

Burundi: Population Movement



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal: Population Movement	Operation n°: MDRB1008
Date of Issue: 23 February, 2015	Glide n°: OT-2012 -000193-TZA
Operation start date: 15 November, 2012	Operation end date: 31 July, 2014.
Host National Society: Burundi Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 585,689
Number of people affected: 26,194 beneficiaries	Number of people assisted: 26,194 beneficiaries
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Government of Burundi, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO).	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

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

Appeal History:

- A [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 15 November, 2012 with a budget of CHF 674,731 to assist 14,643 beneficiaries (2,615 households) for a period of three months.
- CHF 100,000 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 15 November, 2012 to help in starting up operations as returnees streamed into Burundi from Tanzania's Mtabila camp.
- The [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 24 January, 2013 for CHF 717,077 to support the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) to assist an increased caseload of 20,194 beneficiaries (3,366 households) for 12 months.
- [Operations update n°1](#) was issued on 24 February, 2013, to update on the progress of implementation of the operation, in particular related to relief, restoring family links, and water and sanitation activities while the [Operations update n°2](#) was issued on 19 April 2013, to further update on progress on implementation of activities under the appeal.
- A [6-month summary update](#) issued on 4 September, 2013 provided an overview of the progress, changes in the situation and informed of the upcoming revision of the emergency appeal.
- The [12-month operations update](#) was issued on 31 January 2014, to provide detailed reporting on achievements and challenges and to complement the revised appeal.
- A [revised appeal](#) was issued on 5 February 2014 to present the revised sectoral outcomes and respective progress and challenges of the operation and reduced the overall budget to CHF 585,689.
- A [preliminary final report](#) was issued on 6 February 2015 with an interim final financial report.
- This report now provides a final narrative and financial report of the operation.

The IFRC, on behalf of the Burundi Red Cross, would like to thank all those that have contributed to this Emergency Appeal, including British Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society and Panasonic corporation, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, American Red Cross and United States Government -PRM.

[<click here for the final financial report and here for the contact details >](#)

Summary of response

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

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

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

Since the onset of the cholera outbreak at the end of 2012, BRCS responded to the needs of affected communities with a pre-positioned water and sanitation kit 5. This kit was operated by staff trained on water and sanitation to

provide safe drinking water, in addition to non-food items (NFI) and hygiene promotion messaging. BRCS has also been providing water trucking to the transit centres that have no water, delivering 40,000 litres of water per day over a period of 10 days.

BRCS mobilized volunteers to provide reception support and registration of the returnees at the different entry points. BRCS continuously collected data on the population movements in collaboration with IOM.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

A joint interagency rapid assessment mission was undertaken at end-August 2013, involving UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WHO, IOM where the needs of the new returnees were established and coordination of responses agreed between the involved agencies. BRCS supported WFP in the management of kitchens for hot meals and distribution of the food rations in transit camp.

IOM carried out the following:

- Rehabilitation of four former transit camps managed by Burundi Red Cross and construction of a new one in Bukemba – Rutana Province
- Transportation of the returnees to their zone of resettlement in coordination with Burundi Red Cross accompanied by 1 Emergency Team member on each bus.
- Distribution of NFIs including; blankets (1 piece/1-2 persons), mats (2 pieces/3-4 persons), mosquito nets (3 pieces/5 persons), 12,599 mosquito nets, 12,599 mats and 12,599 blankets. IOM and Burundi Red Cross have signed an agreement for the cooperation and coordination of activities and the Burundi Red Cross volunteers assisted with the distribution which started with Rutana province.

WHO has provided medicine to health centres and hospitals providing health care for the expelled Burundians in the provinces.

WFP provided food in the transit camps. The distribution of food (hot meals) in the transit camps was managed by Burundi Red Cross. CARITAS distributed food where the returning Burundians will resettle.

UNFPA distributed 1,000 dignity kits for women and girls over 12 years of age in Rutana area and Muyinga

UNICEF in cooperation with Burundi Red Cross, initiated the construction of latrines and the volunteers distributed NFIs provided by UNICEF, including blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and soaps. UNICEF also provided a 10,000 liter water tank for the new transit camp of Bukemba in Rutana. Burundi Red Cross mobilised 2 trucks (1 with a capacity of 8m³ in Muyinga and the other with a capacity of 20,000 liters in Makamba and Rutana) that provided safe water. These activities were fully funded by UNICEF.

FAO distributed agriculture kits in the resettlement areas.

UNHCR assisted households with mats, jerry cans, kitchen sets, buckets, soaps, clothes, blankets, distributed with support by Burundi Red Cross. In coordination with IRC, UNHCR

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

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

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

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

Needs analysis and scenario planning

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

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

For the longer term the needs identified during the assessment were reintegration of the new groups of returnees, lack of access to land, limited options for livelihood, lack of network in the country. There was concern relating to the separated family members. Other needs included access to safe water, health and psychological support, sanitation, nutrition. In the districts located along the "cholera belt" (Makamba, Bururi, Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura Town, Buganza, Cibitoke, Rutana), the hygiene promotion, prevention, treatment and referral services continued under the current appeal.

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

Beneficiary selection:

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

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

Special consideration for selection of beneficiaries was given to widows, separated families, vulnerable children, women and child headed households, vulnerable families without land and livelihood. In close cooperation with health centers and UNICEF, BRCS will screen for malnutrition among children under five years of age in returnee families.

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

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

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

DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Emergency relief and NFIs

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

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

Impacts: A total of 1,223 solar lanterns which came through an in kind donation from the Japanese Red Cross were distributed to 35,248 beneficiaries in 17 branches. The lanterns are used for charging cellphones and for lighting at night. They also provide security light when transporting sick persons to health facilities at night and have contributed to the reduction of burglary cases as they scare away thieves at night. The lanterns also have been beneficial to school children who use them for reading at night and for use while washing school uniforms, making the beds, at dinner time. Households have also increase household income by about 2 dollars a week through charging phones as well as saving money which they used to use for buying candles and torch batteries.

Restoring family links

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

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

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

During the first phase of the operation in 2012, BRCS assisted with the reunification of 93 separated returnees, including minors, in close collaboration with ICRC. Additionally 76 persons were put in contact with their family through mobile telephones. In Cibitoke province, three families were reunited with their children who were traced in Rwanda. The RFL activities for the returnees during the second half of 2013, was undertaken in close collaboration with ICRC.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene promotion to selected beneficiaries. • The risk for cholera among returnees and host communities is reduced, through hygiene awareness raising campaign and sanitation activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene promotion focussing on household water treatment and safe storage, sanitation and personal hygiene. Awareness raising on water treatment and safe storage, sanitation and hygiene practices will be done through household and community sessions, mobile cinema and radios. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be agreed with four radios and one television will be signed. • Training volunteers on Sanplat latrines production • Purchase 1400 Sanplat moulds 200 per commune (produced locally by volunteers as part of IGAs) • Organise a promotion of Sanplat latrines day including awareness about importance of household latrines. • Monitoring latrine construction including number of latrine constructed and in use. • Establish vector control and prevention measures. • Initiate a hygiene promotion campaign within the affected population focusing on behaviour change and targeting 4,039 families through use of existing IEC materials. • Conduct two trainings in each commune on PHAST for the community and volunteers in the affected branches within the next 12 months. • Carrying out of door-to-door campaigns, organized groups and through peer education across different communes. • Conduct hygiene campaigns in transit and return areas. • Undertake disinfection activities in the transit areas. • Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on activities.

Impacts: A Bladder with a storage capacity of 10 m³ was installed in Gikoto, in the commune of Musaga, for the provision of potable water using a 25 m³ water-truck for 128 households (a cholera outbreak in mid-2013). The congestion in some locations was worsened by the cholera situation. In addition, the National Society supported disinfection of 128 households in Gikoto from between 6 and 9 July 2013, as part of the response to the cholera campaign in the areas where activities were implemented under the emergency appeal. The IFRC Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage manual was translated to Kirundi language and adapted to the Burundian context, this manual was a good resource to the volunteers who were supporting in the household trainings and hygiene promotion activities.

Refresher training for BRCS staff at provincial level on Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (in 3 provinces) was organized; the staff and volunteers were used during the implementation. Hygiene promotion activities (community information sessions, household visits) focused on household water treatment and safe storage, sanitation and personal hygiene. This activity was initiated through beneficiary communication with mobile cinemas in some areas.

A total of 140 volunteers were trained on Sanplat production after which materials for 210 Sanplat molds (20 per commune) were purchased and construction was done in Makamba, Bururi and Rutana which also formed part of the income generating activities (IGA). A Sanplat latrines promotion day was held to focus on the importance of the use of the constructed household latrines. Monitoring latrine construction was carried out to ensure that the planned number of latrine was constructed and in use by the beneficiaries.

Coordination with the Ministry of Public Health in Burundi was done at provincial and Commune level to establish vector control and prevention measures and vector spraying has been done in high risk areas.

Volunteer teams were equipped with information, education and communication (IEC) materials and to ease their mobility in carrying out community campaigns 20 bicycles were procured and distributed. Hygiene promotion campaigns using existing IEC materials, door-to-door campaigns, community groups and peer education were organized with the targeted population focusing on behavior change reaching up to 1,900 households.

The National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) emergency vests for the NDRTs. 100 reflective emergency vests were purchased through the regional logistics office in Nairobi and up to 60 vests were distributed in the 3 provinces of Bururi, Makamba and Rutana.

An intensive PHAST training was done in the provinces of Makamba and Rutana to volunteers, staff, first aid personnel and emergency brigades involving a total of 20 participants, selected by the provinces. They included BRCS and government officials with experience in cholera response and knowledge of Watsan activities during emergency response. During the cholera outbreak in July 2013, the BRCS Disaster Management department formed a Response Team that was utilized upon request by any branch and local authorities in the event of a cholera outbreak. Additionally, PHAST refresher trainings were carried out for volunteers in 3 BRC branches and invited the participation of government officials who cascaded the is training through PHAST sessions undertaken by the trained volunteers in targeted communities. After feasibility reviews it was recommended that the Children’s Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) component be included.

The National society carried out sensitization activities and established Cholera treatment Centers, in Nyanza-lac which was one of the main high risk areas for cholera in the province of Makamba.Sensitization was done by the volunteers stressing the importance of hygiene practices to prevent waterborne diseases reaching the patients and people that visited the centers (established by the Ministry of Public Health).Disinfection of 600 households was also carried out in Kayogoro after confirmation of cholera cases.

Emergency Health and Nutrition

Outcome: Improved health and psychosocial situation for 6,000 returnees and host communities through health promotion and psychosocial support in Ruyigi, Rutana, Makamba, Muyinga and Cankuzo, selected provinces, with particular attention to the nutrition status of children under five years.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First aid services and referrals have been provided to the returnee population based on needs. • Psycho-social support has been provided to individuals and households in need of support. • Increased capacity of BRCS staff and volunteers in psychosocial support programming and implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of first aid services at the entry point (for returnees arriving with injuries) • Provide training on psycho-social support to 5 BRCS staff and 25 volunteers from the branches of Muyinga, Rutana, Ruyigi and Makamba, Cankuzo engaged in emergency response. • Provide psycho-social support to individuals and families among the returnees in need for this support.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening for acute malnutrition carried out for children under five, and referrals made based on needs. • Caretakers with children under five years among the returning and return communities have increased knowledge on how to prevent malnutrition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 50 volunteers on techniques on screening of children under 5 years for their nutritional status, in close collaboration with MoH. • Equip trained volunteers with items for Measuring Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and other materials for screening malnutrition. • Screening of children under five years among returnee families and return communities. • Referrals of malnourished children to supplementary nutrition programmes at the province health centres. • Organize awareness raising sessions for caretakers and families from the returnee population, on how to prevent malnutrition, with focus on children under five. • Organize house to house visit to sensitize caretakers and families on prevention of malnutrition of children under-five years.

Impacts: Through the support of the local government, the two provinces of Rutana and Makamba developed a proposal for the production of cassava and banana trees (and some other agroforestry varieties) in a pilot nursery thus providing modified sprouts. Three agreements were made with the provincial Departments of Agriculture to allocate land and to avail extension services, to support the production of quality sprouts to the beneficiaries. One organic composting demonstration for a BRC branch was done and additional demonstrations organized in branches at household level. The tools purchased were used by the community to help them in gardening and tend their

kitchen gardens. An agreement between the Government and WHO was made to provide medicine in the nearby health centers where the patients in the camp had access. In close cooperation with health centers, UNICEF and BRCS screened children under five among returnee families as well as host communities, to detect for malnutrition and those children who were found malnourished were enrolled into nutrition programs. Up to 50 volunteers were trained on malnutrition screening techniques for children under 5 years for their nutritional status, in close collaboration with MoH. During the phase out of the appeal some of the costs for staff were absorbed by UNICEF who were involved in the Nutrition and Water, sanitation and Hygiene program.

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

Impacts: A total of 20 people from Ruyigi Branch (Staff and volunteers) were trained on cash transfer programming and voucher-based interventions while another 20 people (volunteers and staff) from different communes of Ruyigi Branch) were trained on agricultural production, kitchen gardening, farming and livestock projects. Beneficiaries from targeted households were trained on agricultural production, kitchen gardening, farming, and livestock projects by the trained volunteers and staff. A seed voucher fair system was carried out for 300 selected households from the most vulnerable returnees, where each family received 2 goats. Regular evaluation field missions for monitoring and reporting at each level (Branch and HQ level) were conducted.

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

Impacts: Technical support for procurement requirements (equipment and materials) of the operation was successfully done through the IFRC logistics department whenever it was needed while other procurement processes were undertaken at regional level. All materials for the construction of sanplats were procured locally, which unexpectedly contributed to a three months delay in the activity. Lack of sufficient and adequate warehouse facilities at Headquarters level and lack of similar structures at branch level also contributed to the delays.

Monitoring and evaluation

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

Outputs (expected results)

- Regularly monitoring is undertaken and updated reports provided in a timely manner on the progress of the operation
- A final evaluation is carried out on the operation, including lessons learned workshop and recommendations for future programming.

Activities planned

- Conduct systematic and regular monitoring of the operation.
- Undertake a mid-term evaluation
- Undertake a final evaluation of the operation.
- Organize a lessons learned workshop.
- Produce and present a final report and highlight achievements and lessons learnt.

Impacts: An internal review of the cash programming component of the operation was conducted by IFRC and BRCS in the sites where they had received the goats. Key informant interviews, desk review of secondary data, focused group discussions and household surveys were carried out during the review. The data analysis had been finalized and the review report is being finalized and will be shared in due course. A final evaluation of the operation was however not carried out. It is evident that the National society has capacity and interest to implement more cash programming activities that will continue to improve their understanding and management of the cash programming concept. Burundi RC has put in place monitoring mechanisms to assist in tracking the beneficiaries of the programme and this will allow the continuation of the breeding of the goats to other dependants as the community as requested.

Regular monitoring visits were conducted and some of the key findings were that there was optimum utilization of learned skills (through various trainings, sensitizations and campaigns) by the staff, volunteers and the targeted beneficiaries. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms were put in place through the volunteers on the ground.

Lessons learned:

- The partnership that the National Society had with the Government and partners (such as UNICEF in the nutrition component) contributed to a successful implementation of the operation through the synergies those partners complemented each other with.
- The National Society should be supported with additional human resource and technical support especially when another disaster strikes in the midst of an ongoing operation.
- Through the response operation the beneficiaries have received support towards their recovery and have successfully integrated well in to the community through these activities.

Finance summary: At the close of the operation, the remaining balance of CHF 4,747 will be utilized in funding other Burundi Red Cross programmes.

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

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

How we work

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

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

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBI008 - Burundi - Population Movement

Timeframe: 15 Nov 12 to 31 Jul 14

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Nov 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2014/12	Programme	MDRBI008
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2014/7	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		585,689				585,689	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		76,648				76,648	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		57,480				57,480	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		49,560				49,560	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		22,300				22,300	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society (from Panasonic Corporation*)</i>		6,942				6,942	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		80,774				80,774	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		3,721				3,721	
<i>United States Government - PRM</i>		128,850				128,850	23,214
C1. Cash contributions		426,274				426,274	23,214
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		100,000				100,000	
C4. Other Income		100,000				100,000	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		526,274				526,274	23,214
D. Total Funding = B + C		526,274				526,274	23,214

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		526,274				526,274	23,214
E. Expenditure		-521,527				-521,527	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		4,747				4,747	23,214

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			585,689			585,689		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	7,796		476			476	7,320	
Seeds & Plants	19,743						19,743	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	87,257		1,539			1,539	85,718	
Medical & First Aid	20,049		49			49	20,000	
Utensils & Tools	12,831						12,831	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	147,676		2,064			2,064	145,612	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	2,365		1,070			1,070	1,295	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,365		1,070			1,070	1,295	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	4,356						4,356	
Distribution & Monitoring	5,397						5,397	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	51,738						51,738	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	61,491						61,491	
Personnel								
International Staff	46,514		45,178			45,178	1,336	
National Society Staff	128,189						128,189	
Volunteers	45,045						45,045	
Total Personnel	219,748		45,178			45,178	174,570	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	7,000						7,000	
Professional Fees	12,500		1,878			1,878	10,622	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	19,500		1,878			1,878	17,622	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	69,365		10,534			10,534	58,831	
Total Workshops & Training	69,365		10,534			10,534	58,831	
General Expenditure								
Travel	10,344		11,066			11,066	-722	
Information & Public Relations	9,011		2,690			2,690	6,322	
Office Costs	4,050		66			66	3,984	
Communications	2,905		5,916			5,916	-3,011	
Financial Charges	3,103		44			44	3,059	
Other General Expenses	384						384	
Shared Office and Services Costs			384			384	-384	
Total General Expenditure	29,798		20,165			20,165	9,632	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			403,213			403,213	-403,213	
Total Contributions & Transfers			403,213			403,213	-403,213	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	35,746		31,467			31,467	4,280	
Total Indirect Costs	35,746		31,467			31,467	4,280	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			3,659			3,659	-3,659	
Pledge Reporting Fees			2,300			2,300	-2,300	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			5,959			5,959	-5,959	

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Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			585,689			585,689		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	585,689		521,527			521,527	64,162	
VARIANCE (C - D)			64,162			64,162		

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	585,689		526,274	526,274	521,527	4,747	23,214
Subtotal BL2	585,689		526,274	526,274	521,527	4,747	23,214
GRAND TOTAL	585,689		526,274	526,274	521,527	4,747	23,214