



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HUMANITARIAN AID OFFICE (ECHO)**

**HUMANITARIAN AID
to vulnerable population groups in
Burundi**

GLOBAL PLAN 2004

**Humanitarian Aid Committee
22 January 2004**

ECHO/BDI/BUD/2004/01000

CONTENTS

<i>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</i>	3
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
2. GENERAL CONTEXT AND CURRENT SITUATION	4
2.1. General context.....	4
2.2. The current situation.....	5
3. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS	6
4. PROPOSED ECHO STRATEGY	7
4.1. General ECHO priorities	7
4.2. Impact of the humanitarian response in 2003	8
4.3. Coordination with activities of other donors and institutions	8
4.4. Risk assessment and assumptions	9
4.5. Echo's proposed intervention strategy	10
4.6. Duration.....	10
4.7. Amount of the Decision and strategic programming matrix.....	10
4.7.1. Total amount of the Decision: 15 Million Euro	11
4.7.2. Strategic Programming Matrix	12
ANNEXES	
Annex 1: Principal indicators for the humanitarian situation in Burundi	14
Annex 2: Map of Burundi and location of ECHO operations	15
Annex 3: Indicative allocations per sector	16
Annex 4: List of previous ECHO operations in Burundi	17
Annex 5: Other Donors' Assistance in Burundi in 2003.....	18
Annex 6: List of Abbreviations	19
<i>Commission Decision</i>	20
Annex: Breakdown of allocations by specific objectives.....	22

*Explanatory Memorandum***1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Echo's Global Plan 2004 strategy appears at a time when Burundi is trying to find its way out of a crisis, which has seriously weakened it socially and economically. The formation of a new transitional government on 24 November 2003, including three ministerial positions for former rebel Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) and seeing their leader, Pierre Nkurunziza, appointed as Minister for Good Governance, marks a major step forward in a long running effort to end Burundi's ten year civil war. However, the rebel group FNL has refused to enter talks and continues fighting which makes the situation very volatile.

With many issues yet to be resolved and problems of violence and access persisting in at least six of the 17 provinces, in terms of the humanitarian response strategy nothing much has changed: almost one in six Burundians continue to live away from their homes and over 280.000 people are living in 230 camps inside their own country. The country is also very vulnerable to the effects of regional policy, given that an estimated 800.000 Burundian refugees are in Tanzania (both legal and illegal). The voluntary repatriation scheme launched by the UNHCR in 2002 is still ongoing, but constant outbreaks of fighting have so far prevented any large scale returns.

Unfortunately, decade long deterioration has left little scope for immediate improvement in 2004: the Human Development Index for Burundi only recently confirmed its position of 171 out of 175, reflecting the accumulated impact of deteriorating indicators such as vaccination coverage (54% in 2001 compared to 83% in 1993), primary school attendance (48% in 2002 compared to 70% in 1993) and an alarming under-five mortality rate (190/1.000 in 2001 compared to 100/1.000 in 1993).

2003 has again been marked by a number of epidemics, including meningitis. The year also saw people displaced in Bujumbura in July and October following the fighting between the regular army and FNL rebel groups. These incidents are particularly alarming since they involve the capital. ECHO and its partners responded quickly to all emergencies and will maintain this responsiveness in 2004, reinforcing it through an integrated multisector emergency-response capacity.

In 2004 ECHO will continue its support for integrated humanitarian operations providing healthcare, food security, nutrition, emergency items, water/sanitation and protection for the most vulnerable. Support will also be given to international and non-governmental organisations active in the psycho-social field. The following main sector objectives are proposed:

- **IDPs/Returnees:** to provide integrated emergency assistance to vulnerable populations, comprising displaced persons, returnees and host communities in areas directly affected by conflict. Special attention will be given to children, adolescents and women.
- **Special mandates:** to support international agencies in the execution of their special mandates.
- **Technical assistance:** Echo maintains an appropriate field capacity to assess evolving needs and devise coordinated responses, and to monitor and evaluate the operations financed by the Commission.

The envelope proposed for the ECHO Burundi Global Plan for 2004 is EUR 15 million.

2. GENERAL CONTEXT AND CURRENT SITUATION

2.1. General context

Burundi's geographical shape is not the result of colonial negotiation but a historic nation-state whose borders are shaped by natural features, including several rivers and Lake Tanganyika to the west. However, since 1993 Burundi has been riven by a violent conflict between the country's Tutsi and Hutu communities, in which the Government army is fighting armed groups of rebel Hutus. The hostilities have claimed the lives of an estimated 300.000 people. It is common for people to be displaced by the fighting and around 800.000 have fled to Tanzania. The country's humanitarian, social and economic situation has worsened dramatically over ten years of fighting.

Under Nelson Mandela's supervision, the majority of political parties and other forces in Burundi signed a peace agreement in Arusha on 28 August 2000. This was a major step towards peace. However, the two main rebel groups, the FNL (Front National de Libération) and CNDD-FDD (Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie/Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie), did not take part in the peace negotiations and did not sign the agreement. What is more, the agreement did not deal with such fundamental issues as the signing of a cease-fire, reform of the armed forces or demobilisation and reintegration of soldiers into civilian life. After more than a year of difficult negotiations, an interim government was set up under the agreement, bringing together the chief political forces in the country, with the exception of the two above mentioned rebel groups. The agreement provides for a three-year transition, divided into two eighteen-month periods. In the first period, the country was led by President Pierre Buyoya, the Tutsi incumbent, assisted by Vice-President Domitien Ndayizeye, a Hutu from the Frodebu party. The second period started on 1 May 2003, with Domitien Ndayizeye taking over the presidency.

An implementation monitoring committee (IMC) of the Arusha agreement was also set up in August 2000. It is currently carrying out its work in Bujumbura under the leadership of the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative, Ambassador Berhanu Dinka.

The signature of the *Peace Agreement* in Pretoria on 8 October 2003 and the *Global Cease-fire Agreement* in Dar Es Salaam on 16 November 2003 between Burundi's transitional government and the country's largest rebel group, the faction of the CNDD-FDD led by Pierre Nkurunziza is certainly a big step towards peace in Burundi. And this despite the fact that once again the FNL refuses to participate in the negotiations. The formation of a new government on 24 November 2003, including three ministerial positions for former rebel Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) and seeing their leader, Pierre Nkurunziza, appointed as Minister for Good Governance, marks a major step forward in a long running effort to end Burundi's ten year civil war.

2.2. The current situation

The pattern of mixed signals continues in late 2003: the signature of the peace and cease-fire agreements on military and civil power-sharing between the Government of Burundi and the CNDD-FDD raises hopes of a permanent cease-fire and integration of the CNDD/FDD into the military, the government and the parliament of Burundi. However, the FNL has not participated in the negotiations and still refuses to stop fighting.

Should the latest cease-fire agreement lead to the permanent suspension of hostilities in Burundi, a significant number of combatants will have to be demobilised and returnees repatriated. The still prevailing violence and banditry will thus in a first stage increase rather than decrease. This will be especially the case, if the government does not manage to settle the land issues before engaging in repatriation activities.

In May 2003, an African Union peacekeeping force was deployed in Burundi and reinforced in September 2003, comprising 3.500 peacekeeping troops from Ethiopia, Mozambique and South Africa. The *African Peacekeeping Mission in Burundi* (AMIB) is mandated to help in disarmament, demobilisation, and the integration of ex-combatants into the new defence and security forces. But so far, only one demobilisation centre has been established in Burundi, at Muyange, 30km northwest of Bujumbura. Intended to accommodate between 2.500 and 3.000 combatants, it currently houses 191 former fighters belonging to the smaller factions of two rebel groups, the CNDD-FDD led by Jean Bosco Ndayikengurukiye and the FNL led by Alain Mugabaranbona.

For the period 2001-2004 the donor community has pledged USD 830 million for reconstruction and support to the peace process in Burundi. However, most of the promised funds have remained blocked pending an improvement in the political situation. Humanitarian aid has continued to be committed and used in 2003, in particular by ECHO (€15 million in 2003). Several bilateral cooperation agencies also increased their funding, and the USA continued providing significant humanitarian assistance, in particular through the OFDA. The Commission also finalised and signed a 9th EDF (European Development Fund) package, comprising 172 M€ and focusing on rural development, good governance and macroeconomic aid. Having already contributed EUR 25 million to the UNHCR repatriation programme, the Commission mobilised another EUR 25 million in 2003 for peace-building and reconciliation activities.

Despite the repatriation scheme launched by the UNHCR in March 2002 at the request of Burundi and Tanzania, there are still many Burundian refugees in Tanzania. Until November 2003, some 100.000 refugees returned to Burundi, out of which some 57.000 refugees have been facilitated by UNHCR. The refugees are still resented in Tanzania, which has threatened forcible repatriation and is not fostering the refugees' integration. As has already been mentioned, a sudden and unprepared mass repatriation in 2004 would have serious humanitarian consequences.

No part of the country is truly safe; the situation could change even in relatively stable areas, such as the North. For the moment, however, Bujumbura Rurale and the south-eastern provinces are the most dangerous. Bujumbura Rurale continues to see constant fighting and a population displacement: Bujumbura is a city under siege.

The security situation made access to humanitarian operations throughout most of the country difficult and dangerous although a permanent cease-fire agreement might entail

improved access. In November 2003, the UN still maintain security phase IV (high level security) in six provinces (Cibitoke, Makamba, Buzanza, Bujumbura Rurale, Bururi and Rutana), and very strict safety instructions apply throughout the country. Humanitarian workers remain potential targets; in July 2003 rebels kidnapped four humanitarian aid workers in Makamba. In August, an NGO residence in Kayanza was burgled and in October, an MSF vehicle was fired on in Ruyigi. Luckily, none of these cases involved any casualties.

3. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The political situation in Burundi remains extremely volatile. Living conditions for the population are difficult under the constant threat of violence, with the country having experienced a decade of war and displacement, and diminishing access to increasingly poor quality healthcare. The HDI published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in July 2003 again ranked Burundi among the lowest placed nations, 171st out of 175. The accumulated impact of the decade-long civil war is alarming¹:

- Between 250.000 – 300.000 people, mostly civilians, have been killed since 1993;
- Life expectancy has plummeted from 53,8 in 1992 to 40,9 in 2001;
- There is just one physician for every 100.000 people;
- The infant mortality rate has nearly doubled from 100/1.000 in 1993, to 190/1.000 in 2001;
- Over 58% of the population is living under the poverty threshold;
- A massive 69% per cent of the population are under-nourished.

Their destitution is compounded by the trauma of forced displacement and the ensuing violence that they witness or are themselves subjected to.

It is therefore more than likely that the humanitarian crisis will continue in 2004. The whole population is at risk, but the situation and degree of vulnerability varies. Development operations can be implemented in certain areas, but humanitarian aid has to be provided to the most vulnerable.

Vulnerable groups:

IDPs: The most vulnerable people in Burundi are displaced persons and their host communities, refugees and returnees, women and children, particularly children who are heads of household. Some 281.000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) continue to live in 230 sites dotted around the countryside.

An estimated 100.000 people are obliged to flee their homes temporarily every month, frequently at a moment's notice, as fighting erupts and plunges their communities into terror.

Certain long-established sites are becoming permanent settlements (a process known as "villagisation"), an alien concept in a country where dwellings are scattered over the

¹ p. 5, UN Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) Burundi 2004

hillsides. *Villagisation* may be an effective stimulus for socio-economic development in that it concentrates social and economic infrastructure, but it can also be used for political purposes against the will of the people. ECHO will therefore continue to be very careful in this respect and assess sites in terms of the vulnerability of the people concerned and their desire to remain there. ECHO will focus on sites of internally displaced persons that have received the least assistance, often in very unstable rural areas. These people need assistance during their displacement and when they return. Families and communities in areas absorbing displaced persons are another vulnerable group because they have no reserves to share with the new arrivals and are exposed to the danger and tension that are created by the presence of large numbers of displaced people.

Refugees and returnees: Burundians are one of the most dispersed nationalities in Africa: Over 800.000 Burundians continue to reside in Tanzania, of which 326.000 (November 2003) are officially registered by UNHCR. Others live dispersed among villages and communities, many since the early 1970s. The voluntary repatriation scheme launched by the UNHCR in 2002 is still ongoing, but constant outbreaks of fighting have so far prevented any large scale returns. This target group is especially vulnerable and needs to be treated as such in all humanitarian programmes. The possibility of a mass repatriation from Tanzania will be continually monitored so that appropriate measures can be taken.

Women, adolescents and children: Women and children head of households are particularly vulnerable and in need of special attention. Infant and maternal mortality rates are reaching alarming levels² owing to the poor quality of health care, the limited access to that care and food insecurity. Aware of the alarming level of rape and violence all around the country, ECHO has introduced a special focus on the psycho-social sector to help especially traumatised women, adolescents and children to deal with the effects of war and enable them to continue their lives.

4. PROPOSED ECHO STRATEGY

4.1. General ECHO priorities

Needs-based approach: Burundi currently occupies second place in Echo's vulnerability rankings (GINA methodology). The Burundi crisis has sadly consistently ranked amongst the top in the world. The question of needs is further developed in section 3 above and annex 1.

While ECHO in Burundi by definition focuses on the most vulnerable - notably children under five years of age, who are the specific target of nutrition and vaccination programmes - measures to assist especially women, adolescents and children in great psycho-social difficulty as a result of the conflict will be introduced in 2004. Partners will also be encouraged to integrate such measures into ECHO-financed healthcare and psycho-social programmes (see also section 4.5. and annex 3).

With Burundi at the crossroads to peace, a constructive approach to ***LRRD*** will be all the more important in 2004 and ECHO will continue to coordinate with other Commission

² Maternal mortality: 800-1300 per 100 000 live births; mortality among children under five: 190 per 1000 live births (Unicef 2002).

departments and to seek out other multilateral and bilateral development donors with a view to building further synergies. See also section 4.3 below.

4.2. Impact of the humanitarian response in 2003

Previous humanitarian assistance in response to the Burundian crisis has played a crucial role in terms of addressing the most pressing needs of an extremely vulnerable population affected by more than a decade of conflict and displacement.

In terms of intervention sectors, the strategy developed and refined with our partners over the last years focuses on: (1) Healthcare (an estimated 33% of funds in 2003); (2) nutrition (17%); (3) food security (20%), (4) Water and sanitation (17%), (5) Non-food items including school equipment (6%), (6) Coordination and logistics (4,5%) and protection (2,5%). In the interests of transparency and efficiency, guidelines have been progressively developed with partners for sectors (1) and (2), establishing the kind of activities ECHO is prepared to finance, together with recommended results indicators and indicative unit cost brackets. Also, ECHO is in the process of including an integrated emergency response capacity in the Health/Nutrition, Food Aid, NFI and Water/Sanitation intervention sector. In addition to the planned programme, ECHO and its partners also responded to several emergencies, including financing a vaccination campaign to contain a meningitis epidemic.

The lack of access to aid remained a problem for certain areas, as does the access to quality health care for the vulnerable population. In this context, ECHO will be continuing its efforts to protect the vulnerable people and to continue its support for OCHA's activities in 2004..

4.3. Coordination with activities of other donors and institutions

Commission: DG Development/Europe Aid

ECHO collaborated with DG Development (DEV) and Europe Aid (AIDCO) in the finalisation of the 9th EDF Country Strategy Paper (EUR 115 million for the A envelope and 57 million for the B envelope). The 9th EDF programme was signed on 9th September 2003 and renewed the possibility of support to the health programme in Bubanza, a programme which was formerly handed over from ECHO to DEV within the framework of a programme entitled *Sanitary Rehabilitation in Five Districts*. Focal sectors for the 9th EDF are rural development (49%), good governance (15%) and macroeconomic support (27%).

Aid available to Burundi from previous EDF funds amounts to a further EUR 285 million. The major ongoing programmes within the 7th EDF are the *Rehabilitation programme PREBU (Programme de Rehabilitation au Burundi)* and *Sanitary Rehabilitation in Five Districts (Programme de Réhabilitation Sanitaire)*. In terms of linkage with ECHO, the *Sanitary Rehabilitation in Five Districts* programme is the most significant pilot project.

As already mentioned, under Art. 255 of the Lomé IV bis Agreement, DEV/Aidco approved EUR 25 million for the preparation of the repatriation of refugees from Tanzania through UNHCR.

ECHO is also in the process of handing over part of its food aid contribution to the food security budget line of AIDCO. This will be further pursued within the LRRD approach, particularly if the peace process is consolidated and the repatriation of Burundian refugees from Tanzania confirmed.

Other donors and institutions:

Responding to the weaknesses in the co-ordination of humanitarian assistance, the UN introduced first the Consolidated Inter-Agency (CAP) appeal in 1991, then refined its policy by the introduction of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP), fitting the CAP within a broader humanitarian strategy for particular crises, bringing together the activities of NGOs and donors who may or may not subsequently work through the CAP. In a further advance, certain weaknesses in donor behaviour were acknowledged in the conclusions from the 2003 Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) conference in Stockholm. The GHD implementation plan includes piloting a new approach to more effective humanitarian outcomes and suggests Burundi as the pilot country for 2004.

Since ECHO provides a significant share of humanitarian aid to Burundi and finances many NGOs and UN agencies, sector coordination meetings are organised with other humanitarian operators to avoid any overlaps, to examine and adopt the most effective solutions, and to maximise the impact of the funds available. Echo's financial support to OCHA also helps strengthen humanitarian coordination.

When programming the 2004 Global Plan, ECHO employed a participatory approach and consulted stakeholders extensively. It did so, in particular, by organising thematic workshops with its partners in September 2003, putting together a compendium of "concept papers" setting out the partners' intervention strategies for 2004 and consulting partners on the results of the 2003 Global Plan. Echo's proposed strategy for 2004 was also presented to, and discussed with, partners in Burundi and Brussels in November 2003 during the ECHO programming exercise. Representatives of the Member States in Burundi, the Delegation, other Commission programmes in Burundi, desk officers in the DGs AIDCO and DEV, certain local authorities (governors, provincial doctors) and national authorities (Ministry of Health) were also consulted, as was the UN system in Burundi. This process was aimed at designing a coordinated and transparent aid operation in 2004.

4.4. Risk assessment and assumptions

The main risk is a breakdown of peace talks, leading to a resumption of open warfare and other hostilities and a subsequent sharp increase in human suffering and humanitarian needs beyond the scope of current humanitarian assistance programs.

Other negative risks may include escalating insecurity arising from groups that are not included in the current peace process, resulting in reduced humanitarian access and security. The exploitation of returnees by *de-facto* resident authorities, conflicts with local population along the return corridors and in areas of return and problematic re-integration of ex-military elements are other identified risks.

Consequently, a "best-case" scenario triggered by the implementation of an equitable, inclusive and durable peace agreement could lead to a dramatic improvement in access and

general conditions that would also exceed the capacities of current assistance programmes and planning.

Echo, with the support of the Delegation, will continue to advocate for humanitarian aid wherever and whenever necessary, bearing in mind that the fact that humanitarian aid is being efficiently channelled through NGOs is perceived by some as preventing or delaying the country's development in some way.

4.5. Echo's proposed intervention strategy

The principal objective is to contain mortality and morbidity rates among the targeted population groups within emergency thresholds. Echo's geographical focus will be on areas most affected by the insecurity (south-eastern and Bujumbura Rurale provinces), but aid will also target vulnerable people all over the country.

ECHO foresees no change in the high level of needs to be satisfied or in the multisector nature of the aid to be provided. However, in order to render Echo's work more efficient, NGO's and international organisations have been asked to hand in one integrated project proposal per objective. Designed as a continuation of the previous operations, Echo's intervention strategy for 2004 focuses on the following specific objectives:

- **IDPs/Returnees:** : to provide integrated emergency assistance to vulnerable populations, comprising displaced persons, returnees and host communities in areas directly affected by conflict. Special attention will be given to children, adolescents and women.
- **Special mandates:** to support international agencies in the execution of their special mandates.
- **Technical assistance:** Echo maintains an appropriate field capacity to assess evolving needs and devise coordinated responses, and to monitor and evaluate the operations financed by the Commission.

4.6 Duration

The duration for the implementation of this decision will be 18 months, starting from 1 February 2004. This timeframe is necessary considering the uncertain security environment and potential regular inaccessibility in large areas due to access denials, difficult terrain and seasonal rains.

If implementation is suspended due to *force majeure* or any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account in calculating the duration of the decision. However, should implementation remain suspended for more than one third of the planned duration of a given operation, the Commission reserves the right to cancel and liquidate the contract concerned. In such cases, the procedure provided for in the Framework Partnership Agreement to this effect will be applied.

4.7. Amount of the Decision and strategic programming matrix


4.7.1. Total amount of the Decision: EUR 15 million.

4.7.2. Strategic Programming Matrix Burundi 2004

Principal Objective	Mortality and morbidity rates among the targeted population groups are contained within emergency thresholds and the resettlement and stabilization process is supported where possible through appropriate integrated activities		
Specific objective 1	Activities	Inputs: 11,85 M€	Target outputs/indicators
<p>IDPs/Returnees: to provide integrated emergency assistance to vulnerable populations, comprising displaced persons, returnees and host communities in areas directly affected by conflict. Special attention will be given to children, adolescents and women.</p>	<p>Primary and Secondary Health: 1/ Monitoring and emergency-response 2/ Supporting national programmes to control malaria and other epidemic diseases 3/ Supporting the health system under a conditional horizontal approach: • free care for the destitute • integrated approach to support for health centres • financial transparency and use of revenue for beneficiaries • no cost recovery approach</p> <p>Health and Psychosocial: 1/ Enhance humanitarian co-ordination, information flows, advocacy and policy development with the aim of promoting capacity building in the community and awareness among political actors 2/ Realise and fulfil the rights of children and women to peace, protection, survival and participation 3/ Improve understanding of and adherence to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Humanitarian Principles among various relevant stakeholders, groups and entities</p> <p>Nutrition: 1/ Responding to emergencies through its monitoring and emergency-response capacity 2/ Treating the acutely malnourished during malnutrition peaks (implementation of therapeutic (TFC) and supplementary (SFC) feeding programmes in line with anthropometric evidence of global acute malnutrition rates (normally > 10% among children < 5 yrs) 3/ Ensuring continuity of care by integrating TFCs/SFCs into health centres/hospitals outside periods of crisis (phase 2)</p> <p>Food Security: 1/ Helping revive agricultural production and prevent malnutrition 2/ Targeted distribution of food, seeds and tools to families with malnourished children, IDPs and other vulnerable groups</p> <p>Watsan: 1/ Monitoring and emergency response 2/ Long-term response to displaced persons' water and hygiene needs in order to reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases 3/ Response to the needs of vulnerable people and social infrastructure close to IDP sites, including hygiene education.</p> <p>NFI: 1/ Targeted distribution of family shelter & other non-food items.</p>	<p><u>Potential partners:</u> ACF, Caritas, Care, CISV, Cordaid, DWHH, GVC, ICRC, IRC, LVIA, FAO, MSF, Red Cross, Solidarités, Tear Fund, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, UNOCHA, WHO</p>	<p>Primary and secondary healthcare: Epidemics are detected and contained, and the population of the targeted areas has equitable access to basic healthcare, with special emphasis on women and children</p> <p>Psychosocial: - Understanding and agreement among humanitarian actors as to humanitarian conditions, required action and policy with regard to the protection of human rights enhanced. - Advocacy and social mobilisation activities to promote the realisation of women's and children's rights carried out and political actors sensitised. - Existing organisations active in the psycho-social field strengthened at community level</p> <p>Food and nutrition: Acute malnutrition rates among targeted population groups are contained within emergency thresholds through integrated nutrition & food security programmes</p> <p>NFI & Watsan: Newly displaced families are provided with essential relief items and resettlement is promoted wherever possible by appropriate integrated activities</p>

<i>Specific objective 2</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Inputs: 3,0 M€</i>	<i>Target outputs:</i>
Special mandates: To support international agencies in the execution of their special mandates		<u>Potential partners:</u> ICRC, UNOCHA, UNICEF, WHO	ICRC: Support to protection mandate UNOCHA: Support to coordination mandate UNICEF: Support to children mandate WHO: Support to health mandate
<i>Specific objective 3</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Inputs: 0,15 M€</i>	
Technical assistance: Echo maintains an appropriate field capacity to assess evolving needs and devise coordinated responses, and to monitor and evaluate the operations financed by the Commission			Echo field capacity insuring a coordinated needs-driven response
Risk assessment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A total breakdown of peace talks leading to a resumption of historical warfare or outbreak of new hostilities and a subsequent sharp increase in human suffering and humanitarian needs beyond the scope of current humanitarian assistance programs ✓ a “best-case” scenario triggered by the implementation of an equitable, inclusive and durable peace agreement could lead to a dramatic improvement in access and general conditions that would also exceed the capacities of current assistance programmes and planning 		
Assumptions:	The overall political and security context develops in a positive way. Humanitarian needs remain, roughly, at current level, and may further increase. International aid increases but the majority of it shifts slightly away from pure humanitarian assistance.		
TOTAL		15.0 M€	

Annex 1: Principal indicators for the humanitarian situation in Burundi

III	Global Index for humanitarian Needs Assessment (GINA 2004)			Sheet N° V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XII
<div><div>eCHO</div><div>Humanitarian Aid Office</div><div></div><div>EUROPEAN COMMISSION</div></div>			HDR 2003 UNDP Human Development Index HDI	HDR 2003 UNDP Human Poverty Index HPI	CRED Natural Disasters	HIHK 2003 Conflicts	Refugees / GDP per capita	IDP / Total Population	UNDP HDR2003 Children under WEIGHT for age as % of Total population	UNICEF Children Mortality Rate under 5	OECD ODA / Capita	OECD ODA / Capita
	Countries ranking including ODA	2003	1995-2001	1995-2001	2003	1990-2003	2000-2003	2001-2003	1995-2001	2001	1999-2001	
	Country	Average	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
1	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2,80000	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	Burundi	2,70000	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
46	Tanzania	2.00000	3	2	2	0	3	0	3	3	2	2

Score parameters: level of needs

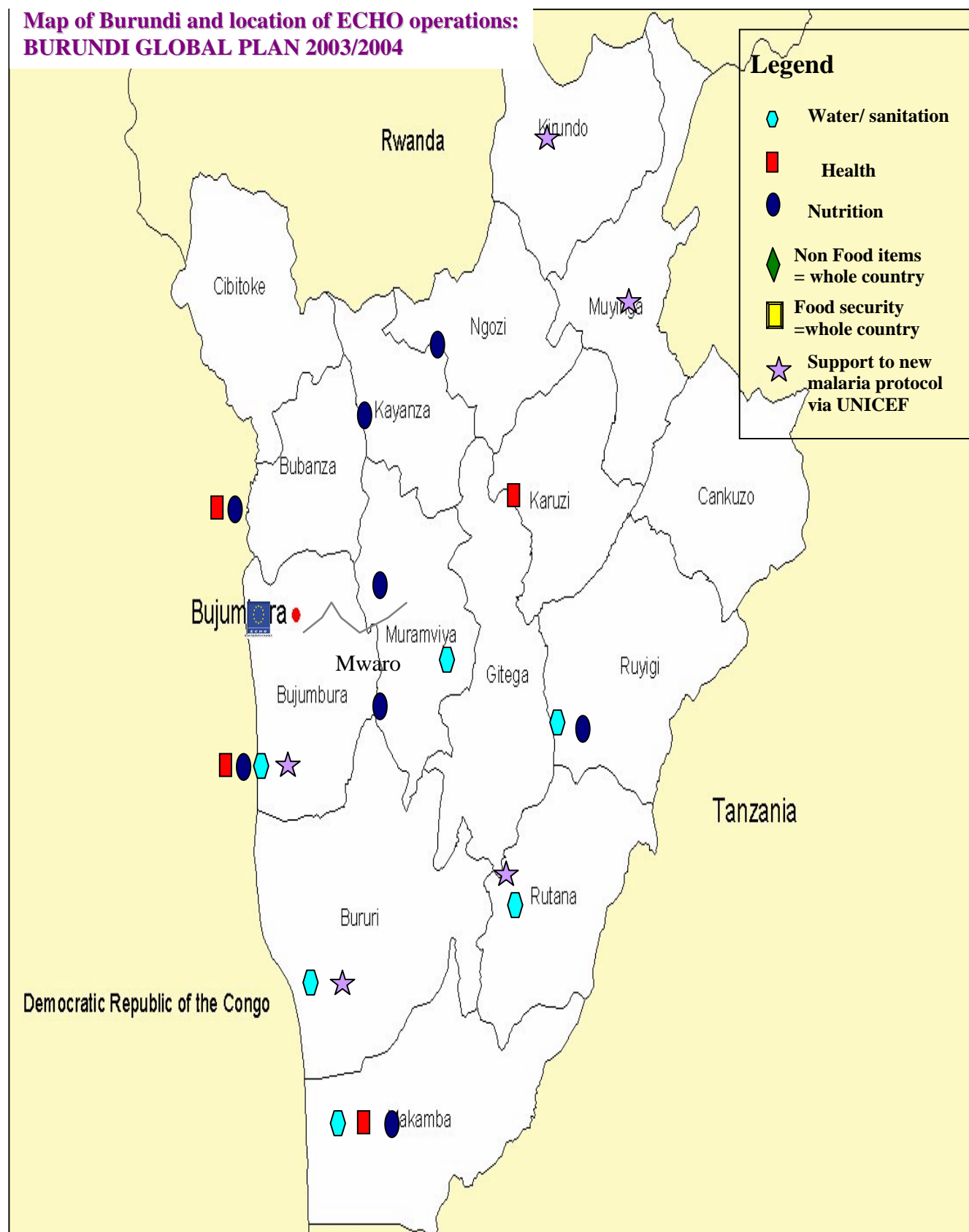
comparative view (132 developing states)

High	H	3	>= 2,11111			High
Medium	M	2	>= 1,42957	<=	2,10000	Medium
Low	L	1		<=	1,44440	Low
No data or no relevance	x	0				No data or no relevance

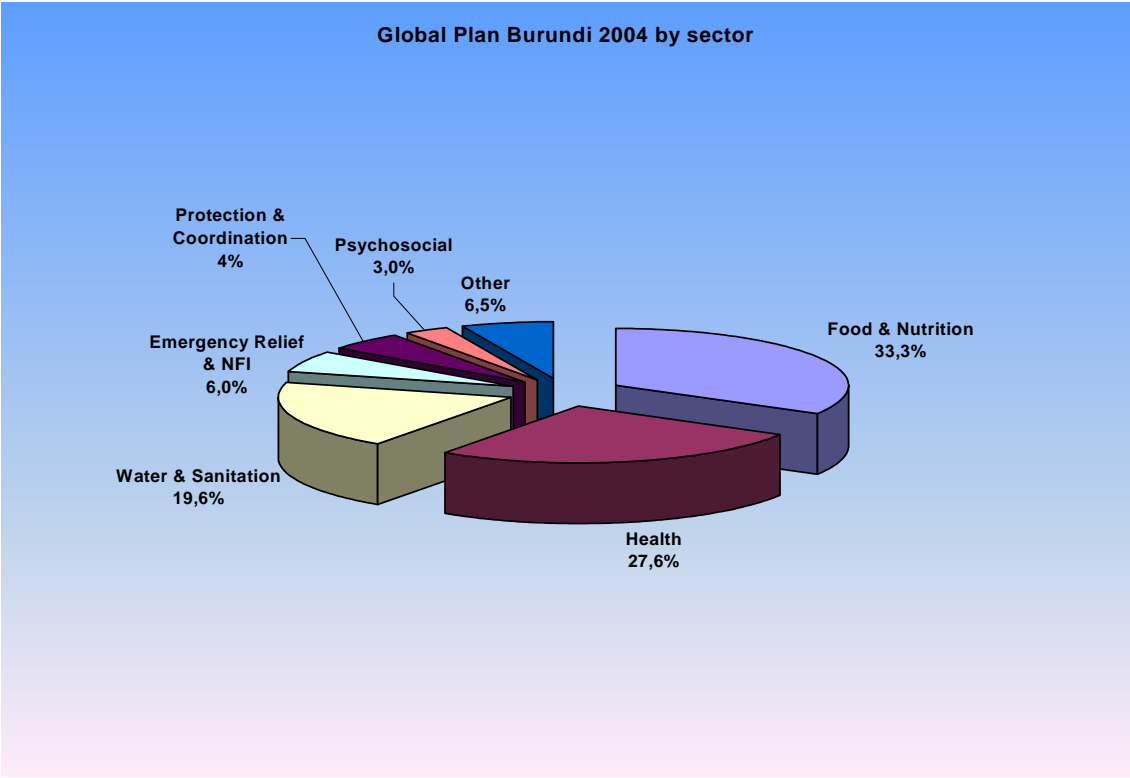
Note: The draft ECHO Global Needs Assessment 2004 was presented during the September 2003 HAC. The sources of information are OECD, CRED, HIK and UN organizations. It complements needs assessments at field level. The above table suggests reflecting the global humanitarian situation in these countries in a comparative perspective across eight aggregated indicators. It draws on data collected by international organisations like UNICEF, UNHCR etc in recent years at national level. The reliability of the data may be limited given the unstable environment and time in which they were collected. Due to the high level of aggregation they may also not precisely reflect existing "pockets of needs" at sub national level. However, they can nevertheless provide a general indication on the severity of the humanitarian situation in a comparative perspective in the absence of other, more reliable data. The method is based on a ranking of each country for each indicator into a scale from 1 (low need) to 3 (high need) and an average across indicators.

Annex 2:

Map of Burundi and location of ECHO operations: BURUNDI GLOBAL PLAN 2003/2004



Annex 3: Indicative allocations per sector



Annex 4:

List of previous ECHO operations in Burundi				
		2001	2002	2003
Decision number	Decision type	EUR	EUR	EUR
BDI/210/2001/01000	Global Plan	20.000.000		
BDI/210/2002/01000	Global Plan		17.500.000	
BDI/210/2003/01000	Global Plan			15.000.000
	Subtotal	20.000.000	17.500.000	15.000.000
	Total	52.500.000		

Dated: 20/11/2003
Source: HOPE / ECHOSTAT

Annex 5:**Other Donors' Assistance in Burundi in 2003**

1. EU Member States		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Belgium	3.260.417 ¹	ECHO	15.000.000	Canada	2.120.440
Denmark	390.765 ¹	DEV/AIDCO	17.774.227 ³	Cyprus	5.000
France	232.986 ²		3.500.000 ⁴	Private/NGO/Intl	110.000
Germany	1.607.000 ¹		28.180.000 ⁵	Norway	2.107.956
Netherlands	1.161.000 ¹	EURONAIID	500.000	Switzerland	1.179.781
Spain	150000 ²			United States	3.730.618
Sweden	1.830.000 ²				
United Kingdom	171.112 ¹				
Subtotal	8.803.280	Subtotal	64.954.227	Subtotal	9.253.795
		Grand total	83.011.302		

Dated: 18/11/2003, exchange rate used: 1 EUR=1 USD

- 1) Sources: ECHO 14 Points reporting system for Member States
<https://hac.cec.eu.int> and Reliefweb Financial Tracking System
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>
- 2) Source: Reliefweb Financial Tracking System
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>
- 3) Source: DG DEV (until 18/11/2003), comprising 7th and 8th EDF programmes, see page 7.
- 4) This amount comprises EUR 500.000 as support to the cease-fire agreement (signed by the GoB and FDD in late December 2002), channelled through WFP and the planification of EUR 3 million through the food aid budget line.
- 5) This amount comprises the first allocation of the 9th EDF B-envelope, consisting of EUR 25 million for peace-building policies and EUR 3,18 million within the FLEX instrument (18/11/2003)

Annex 6: List of Abbreviations

ACF	Action Contre La Faim
AIDCO	European Aid – Co-ordination Office
AMIB	African Peacekeeping Mission in Burundi
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CISV	Comunità Impegno, Servizio Volontariato
CNDD-FDD	Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie/Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie
Cordaid	Catholic organisation for Relief and development
DWHH	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
FLEX	Financing for Short-Term Fluctuations in Export Earnings
FNL	Front National de Libération
GVC	Gruppo de Volontariato Civile
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
LVIA	Associazione internazionale volontari laici
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières (B, CH, F, NL)
NFI	Non Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Aid
OFDA	Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance
PREBU	Programme de Réhabilitation au Burundi
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

COMMISSION DECISION

on the financing of humanitarian operations from the budget of the European Union in BURUNDI

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Communities,
Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid³,
and in particular Article 15(2) thereof,

Whereas:

1. Burundi has been in a state of conflict since 1993,
2. The conflict has led to large regional refugee movements, especially towards Tanzania, where there are 800.000 Burundians,
3. The conflict has also led to the internal displacement of approximately 300.000 people on 230 IDP camps,
4. Years of war and displacement have led to a total absence of basic services to populations and consequently to high morbidity and mortality rates,
5. In order to maximise the impact of humanitarian aid for the victims, it is necessary to maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field,
6. An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid operations should be financed by the Community for a period of 18 months,
7. It is estimated that an amount of EUR 15 million from budget article 230201 of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable population groups taking into account the available budget, other donors' interventions and other factors,
8. In accordance with Article 17 (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 22/01/2004

³ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1-6

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves an amount of 15 million Euro for humanitarian aid operations (Global Plan) in favour of vulnerable population groups in Burundi, using line 230201 of the general budget of the European Union,
2. In accordance with Articles 2 and 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96, these humanitarian operations will be implemented in the framework of the following specific objectives:
 - IDPs/Returnees: to provide integrated emergency assistance to vulnerable populations, comprising displaced persons, returnees and host communities in areas directly affected by conflict. Special attention will be given to children, adolescents and women.
 - Special mandates: to support international agencies in the execution of protection and coordination mandates
 - Technical assistance: Echo maintains an appropriate field capacity to assess evolving needs and devise coordinated responses, and to monitor and evaluate the operations financed by the Commission.
3. The amounts allocated to each of these objectives are listed in the annex to this decision.

Article 2

The Commission may, where this is justified by the humanitarian situation, re-allocate the funding levels established for one of the objectives set out in Article 1(2) to another objective mentioned therein provided that the re-allocated amount represents less than 20% of the global amount covered by this decision and does not exceed 2 million Euro.

Article 3

1. The duration of the implementation of this decision shall be for a period of 18 months, starting on 1 February 2004. Expenditure under this decision shall be eligible from that date.
2. If the actions envisaged in this decision are suspended due to *force majeure* or comparable circumstances, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the implementation of this decision.

Article 4

1. This Decision shall take effect on February 1, 2004

Done at Brussels, [*date to be inserted by SG*]

For the Commission

[*name to be inserted by SG*]
Member of the Commission

Annex:

Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)
<i>Specific objective 1</i>	<i>Inputs: 11,85 M€</i>
IDPs/Returnees: to provide integrated emergency assistance to vulnerable populations, comprising displaced persons, returnees and host communities in areas directly affected by conflict. Special attention will be given to children, adolescents and women.	
<i>Specific objective 2</i>	<i>Inputs: 3,0 M€</i>
Special mandates: to support international agencies in the execution of their special mandates.	
<i>Specific objective 3</i>	<i>Inputs: 0,15 M€</i>
Technical assistance Echo maintains an appropriate field capacity to assess evolving needs and devise coordinated responses, and to monitor and evaluate the operations financed by the Commission.	
TOTAL	15.000.000