

COMMISSION DECISION
of
on the financing of a Global Plan for humanitarian operations from the budget of
the European Communities in
Central Africa (Burundi/Tanzania)-GLOBAL PLAN

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,
Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid¹, and in particular Articles 2, 4 and 15(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) After a decade of violent conflict from 1993 to 2003, Burundi's political climate remains tense despite the formation of a new government;
- (2) These years of war and displacement have led to a total absence of basic services normally provided to the population and consequently, to high morbidity and mortality rates;
- (3) The conflict led to large displacements of refugee in the region, notably to Tanzania, which currently hosts almost 240 000 refugees from Burundi and D.R. Congo. Many of these are returning each month to their country of origin and therefore require resettlement assistance. In addition, several refugee camps in Burundi host some 11 000 Congolese refugees, who require care and maintenance assistance. The conflict has also led to the internal displacement of more than 116 000 people within Burundi itself, who require care and maintenance assistance;
- (4) It is necessary to provide a coherent framework for action in Burundi, as the scale and complexity of the humanitarian crisis is such that it seems likely to continue, and in Tanzania in order to repatriate the greatest number of refugees possible;
- (5) In order to maximise the impact of humanitarian aid operations for the beneficiaries, 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 in Burundi and Tanzania should be financed by the Community for a period of 18 months;
- (7) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 20,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Communities is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable populations, refugees and deportees taking into account the available budget, other donors interventions and other factors;
- (8) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002², Article 90

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1-6

² OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1995/2006, OJ L 390, 30.12.2006, p.1 and by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1525/2007 of 17 December 2007, OJ L 343 of 27.12.2007, p. 9.

of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002³, and Article 15 of the Internal Rules on the Implementation of the general budget of the European Communities⁴;

- (9) In accordance with Article 17 (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 13 December 2007.

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 EUR 20,000,000 for a Global Plan in 2008 benefiting humanitarian aid operations for vulnerable population groups in the Republic of Burundi and for refugees in the Republic of Tanzania from article 23 02 01 of the 2008 general budget of the European Communities.
2. In accordance with Articles 2 and 4 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the humanitarian operations shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objectives:
 - To provide integrated humanitarian aid to refugees and expelled people in camps, both in Tanzania and Burundi in the sectors of: water, sanitation, health, nutrition, housing, protection and transport and improving conditions for the repatriation of refugees to the first transit centres in their country of origin.
 - To provide support for vulnerable populations in Burundi.
 - To maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations.

The amounts allocated to each of these specific objectives are listed in the annex to this Decision.

Article 2

Without prejudice to the use of the contingency reserve, the Commission may, where this is justified by the humanitarian situation, re-allocate the funding levels established for one of the specific 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 EUR 2,000,000

Article 3

1. The duration of the implementation of this Decision shall be for a maximum of 18 months, starting on 1 January 2008.

³ OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, p.1 Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC Euratom) No. 478/2007, OJ L 111 of 28.4.2007, P. 13

⁴ Commission Decision of 21.02.2007, C/2007/513

2. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 January 2008.
3. 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. The Commission shall implement the budget by direct centralised management with NGOs or by joint management with international organisations.
2. The actions supported by this Decision will be implemented by humanitarian aid organisations that are signatories to the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) or the EC/UN Financial Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA).
3. Taking account the specificities of humanitarian aid, the nature of the activities to be undertaken, the specific location constraints and the level of urgency, the activities covered by this decision may be financed in full in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation.

Article 5

1. The amount of EUR 20,000,000 shall be conditional upon the necessary funds being available under the 2008 general budget of the European Communities.
2. This Decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission

Member of the Commission

Annex: Breakdown of allocations by specific objectives

Specific objectives	Amount per specific objective (EUR)
To provide integrated humanitarian aid to refugees and expelled people in camps, both in Tanzania and Burundi in the sectors of: water, sanitation, health, nutrition, housing, protection and transport and improving conditions for the repatriation of refugees to the first transit centres in their country of origin.	12,500,000
To provide support for vulnerable populations in Burundi.	7,340,000
To maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations.	160,000
TOTAL	20,000,000



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HUMANITARIAN AID - ECHO

HUMANITARIAN AID

TO

**Vulnerable population groups of the
REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI
And to the refugees in the
REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

GLOBAL PLAN 2008

Committee of Humanitarian Aid – December 2007

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1. Executive Summary

For 2008, DG ECHO recommends a joint Global Plan for the Republics of Burundi and Tanzania to better respond to the humanitarian needs in both countries regarding Burundian and Congolese refugees, expelled Burundians and vulnerable population groups in Burundi.

This 2008 global plan aims at firstly continuing the humanitarian aid vital to save lives and to help the most vulnerable population groups in Burundi, and secondly at enabling support to the repatriation, resettlement and stabilisation of those refugees currently in Tanzania through the implementation of integrated activities.

The insecurity generated by the Burundian conflict has now given way to a criminality linked to a lack of opportunity for the population and to the disarmament process which is not producing the expected results.

Burundi is also vulnerable to the effects of regional instability and to pressures exerted by its neighbours. Approximately 150,000 registered Burundian refugees remain in Tanzania and in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) who are earmarked to return to their country. However, the situation in DRC which is subject to new fighting in the Eastern region, could also create an influx of Congolese refugees, thus adding to the group already in Burundi. There is also a new wave of Rwandan asylum seekers who are again fleeing from their country.

In 2007, as part of the LRRD policy (Linking emergency aid, Rehabilitation and Development), health, food security, mine clearance, water and psychosocial programmes received financing from other services of the European Commission in Burundi as well as bilateral donors. This trend will strengthen in 2008 with the implementation of several development programmes, some of which will affect projects previously financed by DG ECHO and which will allow DG ECHO to continue in its progressive disengagement initiated in 2007.

Therefore, based on several needs assessments and their recommendations, DG ECHO will maintain its multi-sectoral aid in 2008 in Burundi namely: responding to emergencies; strengthening interventions in favour of the most vulnerable local population; reintegrating and resettling those persons that have been displaced and repatriating refugees from Tanzania.

DG ECHO therefore maintains three specific objectives:

- To provide integrated humanitarian aid to refugees and expelled people in camps, both in Tanzania and Burundi in the sectors of: water, sanitation, health, nutrition, housing, protection and transport and improving conditions for the repatriation of refugees to the first transit centres in their country of origin.
- To provide support to vulnerable population groups in Burundi.
- To maintain technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations.

The allocation for the DG ECHO Global Plan for Burundi and Tanzania in 2008 is EUR 20 million, for a period of 18 months.

As part of the Decision relating to food aid, a specific decision of EUR 6 million, for both countries, will also be proposed.

2. CONTEXT AND SITUATION

2.1. General Context

Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world (per capita income: USD 83) and its population density is of one the highest in Africa, with an estimated population of 7.6 million people.

The 1993-2005 conflict caused the death of 300,000 people and massive displacement of population internally as well as the flight of more than 500,000 refugees to Tanzania. In recent years, the progressive stabilisation of Burundi, characterised by democratic elections in 2005, has allowed a progressive return of the population.

Tanzania is a relatively stable country with a population of 38.5 million people, an area of 945,000 km² (per capita income: USD 340) and has for more than 30 years welcomed successive waves of Burundian and Congolese fleeing their countries. The majority are concentrated in camps in the north west of Tanzania, with the exception of a Burundian contingent who arrived in the Rukwa region in 1972 and other pockets of illegal groups.

The United Nations military operation for the Burundi (ONUB) ended 31st December 2006 and was replaced by an Integrated United Nation Bureau in Burundi (BINUB).

2.2. Current Situation

GENERAL SITUATION IN BURUNDI:

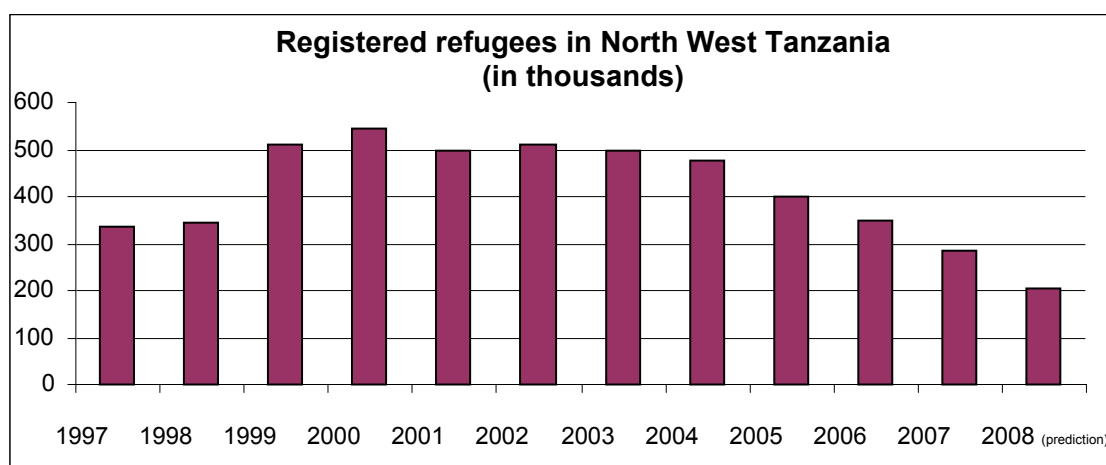
In 2006, following an attempted coup d'état, many high level people were arrested, there was civil unrest and a disagreement within the government. The general security climate has deteriorated and recently the country has slipped into an institutional impasse.

The ceasefire agreement signed in September 2006 between the government of Burundi and the Palipehutu-FNL (the last active rebel group) marked the successful outcome of the Peace process. However, the implementation of this agreement is not making progress and two provinces around Bujumbura remain insecure.

At the economic level, despite the will of donors to resume activities in Burundi (round table of May 2007), there are still worrying signs regarding the stability of the political establishment recently worsened by numerous allegations of impunity and embezzlement).

However, the relative stabilisation of Burundi makes it possible for an increasing number of refugees to return from neighbouring Tanzania. It is also important to note that Burundi has welcomed approximately 30,000 Congolese refugees as well as some occasional Rwandan asylum seekers.

GENERAL SITUATION IN TANZANIA:



In January 2007, 285,000 refugees were located in 11 camps in north-west Tanzania. Between February 2007 and July 2007, UNHCR and the Tanzanian government agreed on a plan to consolidate the camps and presently only 6 camps remain).

Camps	Population	Number	District	Region
Lukole	Burundian	31,787	Ngara	Kagera
Kanembwa	Burundian	13,410	Kibondo	Kigoma
Nduta	Burundian & mixed origins	35,362 2,714	Kibondo	
Mtabila	Burundian	57,552	Kasulu	
Total Burundians		138,111		
Nyarugusu	Congolese	52,183	Kasulu	
Lugufu	Congolese	54,588	Kigoma	
Total Congolese		106,771		
Grand total		247,596		

Note: Data on 1st September 2007 (source: UNHCR)

Taking into account the current trend of repatriation and the number of reintegration activities in progress, the number of refugees for early 2008 is estimated at approximately 205,000 comprising: 110,000 Burundians; 92,000 Congolese and 2,500 of mixed origins.

Burundian refugees in Tanzania:

Since the beginning of the UNHCR repatriation process for Burundian refugees in 2002 270,000 have returned.

Despite a slowdown of returns at the beginning of 2007 (3,539 Burundians between January and June), the trend intensified in July due to different factors: the planting season, the granting of a return financial incentive and the increase of the food ration. Moreover, UNHCR appreciably reduced non vital assistance in camps in order to encourage repatriation (a policy supported by the Tanzanian government). As such, secondary schools have been shut down, income generating activities have been stopped

and vocational training centres and youth centres have considerably reduced their activities.

Consequently, in August 2007, more than 10,300 Burundians left Tanzania and reliable projections for the quarter of 2007 indicate that approximately a further 45,000 refugees will return to their country.

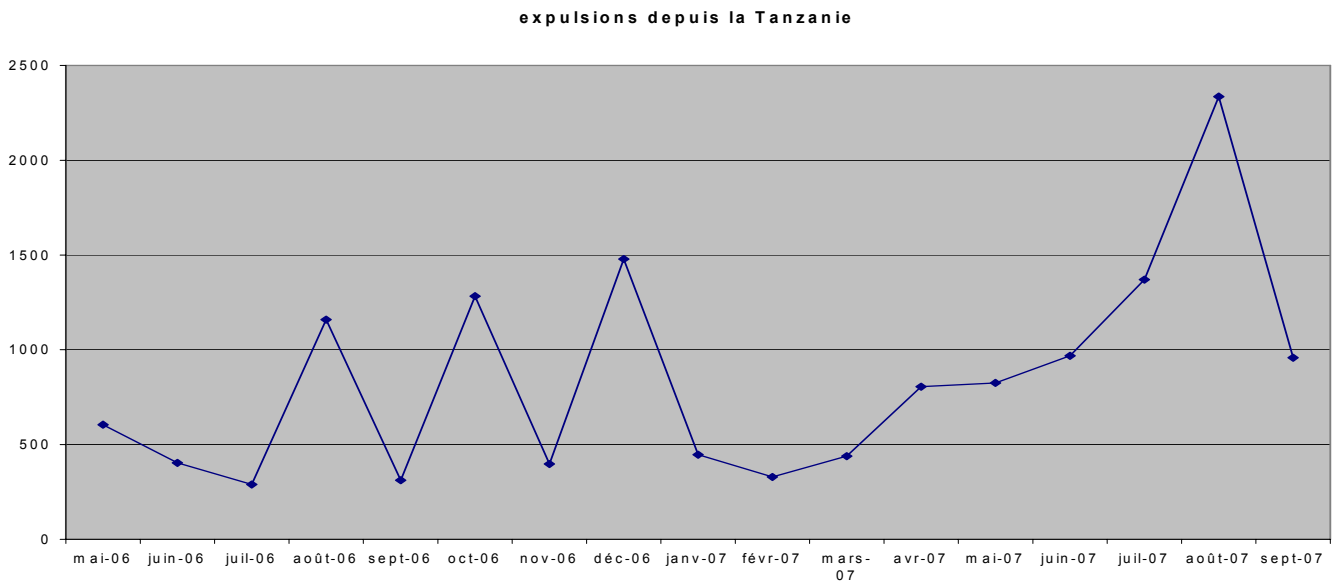
Congolese refugees in Tanzania

Since October 2005, UNHCR has also facilitated the repatriation of Congolese refugees to DRC. This was carried out on a voluntary basis because of the continuing unstable situation in DRC. Assistance to Congolese camps has not reduced and UNHCR does not actively encourage refugees to return to their country. Since the beginning of the operation, 40,000 voluntary Congolese refugees have been repatriated. In 2007, on average 2,200 people returned to DRC each month, mostly to South Kivu.

The Tanzanian government prefers repatriation to integration, while still providing hospitality to refugees. The refugees’ humanitarian situation is stable overall, except for some occasional food shortfalls.

Illegal people in Tanzania

Since May 2006, Tanzania has been carrying out regular expulsions of illegal Burundian migrants that are not registered in official refugee camps. This situation is on-going.



(source: ECHO/UNICEF 2007)

3. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world. Out of the 177 countries in the UN human development index, Burundi is 169th. Life conditions in Burundi are still extremely difficult, with very limited access to sanitary services, which are of very poor quality.

Health / nutrition

The total fertility rate varies between 6.3 and 6.8%. According to some assessments, 49% of the population is aged under 15. Moreover, life expectancy at birth varies

between 40.9 and 42 years. 68% of the population lives below the poverty line, and total health expenditure is 3.6% of GDP⁵. Approximately 10% of urban population and 2.5% of the rural population are infected by HIV/AIDS and Burundi only has extremely limited resources to fight the pandemic.

Recent figures, updated by UNICEF in August 2007, confirm that malnutrition rates (global acute: 5.6% - chronic: 46%) are below the emergency line but they reveal that despite a stabilisation of the nutritional situation in 2007, the weakened population remains highly vulnerable to any seasonal uncertainties. Therefore, it is necessary to expand the implementation of the CTC (Community Therapeutic Care) that began in 2007, to the entire country in order to address malnutrition cases in an adapted and integrated manner.

Food security

Food security in Burundi is poor in almost all provinces in the country. The food available is regularly insufficient both quantitatively and qualitatively, and shows disparities in and between regions. The total food production for 2005 as assessed by the MINAGRI/FAO/PAM mission shows a deficit of 27% of the food available.

Roots and tubers (cassava, taro, sweet potatoes) that used to be the staple food are now attacked by virulent diseases (mosaic, etc.). Climate changes, poor cultivation practices, lack of post-harvest modification, as well as the poor marketing of goods increase food instability.

Food access is seriously compromised by limited financial resources of both the rural and urban population. The proportion of Burundians living below the poverty line (less than USD 1 per day) increased from 37% before the crisis to currently 67% (PAM study of 2004).

Burundian farming production is characterised by structural constraints, notably linked to access to means of production, soil degradation due to erosion, lack of controlled irrigation, insufficient credit for farm inputs, poor development of farming technologies, poor performing agriculture (subsistence), a large increase of very small sized farms with badly exploited or insufficiently developed natural resources.

Therefore, it is necessary in this transition period to maintain support for the supply of seeds either by distribution or through seed markets. It is also vital to develop FFW and CFW activities in order to support the most vulnerable populations at the most critical times.

Aid for return

Returning populations (refugees, expelled) require specific support during the return process and in the initial phase of resettlement. It was therefore necessary to implement a network of reception structures (transit centres) in order to assist with the first nights of the return, to organise the distribution of the return kit (2 months food supply, non food items kit: mats, plastic sheets, buckets, mosquito nets, woman hygiene kit, school kit, seeds and hoe, cooking kit, blankets, etc.), and to distribute official documents (return certificate, identity card). This is also where final registration takes place for future reinsertion assistance, before they return to the place of origin.

⁵ CAP 2006, «Burundi basic statistics and demographics», p.3.

Thus, once returned, ‘the returnees’ will continue receiving food assistance for 4 months, education, free access to health care for 3 to 6 months, legal assistance in the case of land ownership disputes (which is currently a real obstacle to the return of displaced people and refugees to their land of origin). The most vulnerable among them could also receive assistance in building a dwelling and for income generating activities.

The management of such assistance will be ensured by this global plan for return logistics and for the stages of initial reinsertion, in close collaboration and in addition with other financing established by the EC Delegation in Burundi.

Population in Tanzania:

Today, 110,000 Burundian refugees (registered by the UNHCR) remain in camps. Their return will be strongly influenced by the socio-economic and security situation in Burundi as well as the policies and practices of the Tanzanian authorities.

The position of the Tanzanian authorities regarding the Burundians living in villages along the border since 1972 could lead to more expulsions. It should be noted that currently these 200,000 people are partially or fully integrated into Tanzanian society and have not been requiring humanitarian assistance for a long time.

Reception areas in Tanzania:

Since the massive arrival of refugees in Tanzania in the 90s, DG ECHO has supported projects in sectors such as: health, water, sanitation, protection and food for the refugee population. Tanzanian people living around these sites have a level of development close to the average Tanzanian and therefore do not require any special support in humanitarian emergency aid. However, in order to facilitate the good integration of refugee populations, these areas have benefited from programmes set up by the Delegation of the European Commission in health, legal and police capacity building.

Therefore, as a result of basic needs assessments and their recommendations, DG ECHO will maintain its multi-sectoral approach in 2008. The global plan foresees several measures notably: strengthened interventions targeting the most vulnerable populations within local communities; support for refugees and expelled people in camps in Tanzania; as well as short term aid for the reintegration and the reinsertion of returning Burundian refugees and deportees.

4. DG ECHO PROPOSED STRATEGY

4.1. Coherence with DG ECHO general strategic priorities

Approach based on needs

Whereas DG ECHO's approach focuses on the most vulnerable both in camps in Tanzania and among local communities in Burundi and on the reintegration and reinsertion of refugees who have returned to Burundi (willingly or forced), the final distribution of resources of this global plan will depend on a systematic analysis of the actual needs.

4.2. Impact of previous humanitarian aid

In 2007 two decisions were taken by DG ECHO:

The first was used for the support of a global plan amounting to EUR 15 million for humanitarian aid to vulnerable populations in Burundi⁶. In accordance with the strategy developed and refined in collaboration with our partners since 2000, the Global Plan 2007 focused on health and nutrition, the specific mandates of CICR, FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR and PAM, sanitation and technical assistance. The final results of the programmes financed by the Global Plan 2007 will only be known once partners have submitted their final report (mid 2008 for the majority). At this stage, only a qualitative analysis can be done⁷.

The second decision focused on humanitarian aid for Refugees in Tanzania for an amount of EUR 7 million⁸. The objective of this aid was to target vulnerable groups (unaccompanied minors, invalids and the elderly). It also helped to finance repatriation programs with the objective of assisting voluntary, safe and dignified return⁹.

4.3. Coordination with activities of other donors and institutions

Commission: DG Development, DG AIDCO and Delegations

The LRRD process that began in 2007 will remain the focus for 2008 in Burundi i.e., the return of refugees and reception of expelled persons. One must remember that in 2006, mine clearance and psychosocial activities were already taken over by other donors, including Belgian cooperation. A constructive, permanent and thorough dialogue exists between DG ECHO, the head of Delegation and the representative of DG DEV¹⁰ and DG AIDCO¹¹, which has enabled the implementation of several new multi-sectoral programmes:

- In 2007, some of the water and sanitation activities previously financed by DG ECHO were implemented by the 'Water Facility' of the Delegation as well as Swiss and Belgian cooperation.
- A 2-year financing proposal dedicated to the health sector and financed by the B allocation of the 9th EDF¹² was approved at the end of 2007 for implementation in early 2008. This financing of EUR 7.87 million will focus on support to 8 health/sanitary districts in the return areas defined by the National Plan of the Ministry of Public Health. This support will concern the management of the sector support teams, the purchasing of medicines and aid to the poorest. Some partners now benefiting from DG ECHO will continue in 2008 under this programme.
- As of September 2007, EUR 2 million from STABEX funds supplemented DG ECHO funds with a one year allocation for the deportees from Tanzania.
- The 4th component of Post-conflict rural development programme (PPCDR) is currently being finalised and will go to supporting the returning population during key stages of reintegration, in complement of the DG ECHO support for logistics for repatriation, amounting to EUR 10 million over two years.

⁶ Food aid of EUR 4.5 million not included

⁷ Ref annexe 6

⁸ Food aid of EUR 5 million not included . NB EDF ad hoc decision adopted end 2006 but effective 2007 for EUR 4.550.000 not included either .

⁹ Ref annexe 7

¹⁰ General Directorate for development – DG DEV

¹¹ Office of Cooperation Europeaid – DG AIDCO

¹² European Development Fund

- Lastly, during 2008 the Food security thematic funding programme should commence, strengthening the food security sector, with an initial allocation of EUR 5.7 million for 2008.

In parallel to the above complementary funds, the Delegation of the European Commission should, at the beginning of 2008, launch the first activities planned as part of the PPCDR.

Other donors and institutions

Since DG ECHO provides a considerable part of humanitarian aid in Burundi and Tanzania¹³ and finances many NGO and UN agencies, sectoral coordination meetings are organised with other humanitarian stakeholders/actors, in order to avoid duplication, and to examine and adopt the most effective solutions to maximise the impact of available funds.

The DG ECHO proposed strategy was presented to partners in Burundi and Brussels and was discussed in October 2007, during DG ECHO programming. This consultation was extended to representatives of Member States in Burundi, to the Delegation of the European Commission, to other actors/stakeholders of the Commission, to selected local authorities (governors, provincial health officers), to national authorities (Ministry of Health) and to representatives of the United Nations in Burundi.

Since OCHA will leave Burundi mid-2008, the coordination of emergency actions will be undertaken by the government through mechanisms such as the *ad hoc* commission for the reinsertion of refugee and expelled populations and the strengthening of contingency plans.

4.4. Risk assessment and assumptions

In Tanzania, the main risk lies in the unpredictability of the movement of populations in the Great Lakes region. In all likelihood, repatriation should not only continue but intensify depending on: continuing stability in Burundi and DRC; government policy towards refugees and the way refugees perceive the situation. However, the worsening situation could lead to an influx of refugees. In that it is very unlikely that the authorities will 'refoule' refugees by force, humanitarian actors (UN) and the international community could attempt to accelerate repatriations.

In Burundi, the main risk lies in the deterioration of the peace agreement and the cease-fire, which could reignite the conflict, and therefore further worsen the humanitarian situation, thus requiring supplementary humanitarian assistance to the current programme. Such an increased risk of insecurity could lead *ipso facto* to a reduction in the access to humanitarian aid.

Climate uncertainties are still worrying in Burundi for a weakened population which can not yet cope with shocks in food security.

Growing insecurity in the Congo has already caused the arrival of new Congolese asylum seekers who have been transferred to existing camps. If this situation continues, it could be necessary to increase the reception capacity in Burundi.

¹³ Ref annexe 4: Contribution of other donors

4.5. DG ECHO Strategy

The main objective of the strategy remains:

- Mortality and morbidity rates among the targeted population groups are contained within emergency thresholds and the resettlement and stabilisation process is supported where possible through appropriate integrated activities.

Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups in both countries. DG ECHO plans some changes in its intervention strategy, which will focus on additional LRRD initiatives, while continuing its overall multi-sectoral aid.

The intervention strategy 2008 will still revolve around the following three specific objectives:

- To provide integrated humanitarian aid to refugees and expelled people in camps, both in Tanzania and Burundi in the sectors of: water, sanitation, health, nutrition, housing, protection and transport and improving conditions for the repatriation of refugees to the first transit centres in their country of origin.
- To provide support for vulnerable populations in Burundi.
- To maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations.

4.6. Duration

The implementation **duration** of the decision will be **18 months**, from the **1st of January 2008**. Humanitarian operations will be carried out within this period. Expenditure will be taken into account from 1st of January 2008.

Should the implementation of the actions envisaged in this decision be suspended due to force majeure or for any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account in the calculation of the duration of humanitarian aid operations. According to how the situation in the field develops, the Commission reserves the right to terminate the agreements signed with the implementing humanitarian organisations where the suspension of activities is for a period of more than one third of the total planned duration of the action. The procedure established for this in the general conditions of the specific agreement will then be applied.

4.7. Amount of the decision and matrix of strategic programming

4.7.1 Total amount of the decision: EUR 20 million

4.7.2 Matrix of strategic programming Burundi/ Tanzania 2008

Primary Objective		<i>Mortality and morbidity rates among the targeted population groups are contained within emergency thresholds and the resettlement and stabilisation process is supported where possible through appropriate integrated activities</i>			
Specific Objectives	Allocated amount (EUR)	Intervention area	Proposed activities	Expected results / indicators	Potential partners
<p>Specific objective 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide integrated humanitarian aid to refugees and expelled people in camps, both in Tanzania and Burundi in the sectors of: water, sanitation, health, nutrition, housing, protection and transport and improving conditions for the repatriation of refugees to the first transit centres in their country of origin. 	12.500.000	Burundi and Tanzania	<p>To support the Care and Maintenance of refugee camps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for Burundian refugees in Tanzania for Congolese refugees in Burundi and Tanzania <p>To support repatriation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> of Burundians in Tanzania to Burundi of Congolese in Tanzania to Congo of Congolese in Burundi to Congo <p>To support the reception process of Burundian populations expelled from Tanzania:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> management of transit centres support for return to area of origin support to bilateral discussion process between Tanzania and Burundi <p>To ensure support to reception of new refugees in Burundi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transportation of new asylum seekers to refugee camps extension or building of new camps 	<p>Health and nutrition in refugee camps and in transit sites Adequate sanitary and nutritional status for 205,000 refugees Mortality rate < 0.5/1000/month Under 5 MR < 1/1000/month Vaccination coverage > 95% (BCG, Polio, measles, DTP) Antenatal vaccination coverage >95% Maternal mortality rate < 50/100,000 live births 2 - 4 OPD consultations per refugee per year VCT rate increased from 2.8% VCT HIV prevalence rate <7% 100% tested for blood donors Global acute malnutrition < 5 % Severe acute malnutrition < 1% Low birth weight rate (2,5 kg) < 10% Water and sanitation Potable water for domestic use, clean and safe environment Min. 20 litres of potable water /refugee/day Population per water tap <120 Population living within 300m of a water point >80% Family access to latrine > 85% Soap distribution: 250g/ref/month Shelter Adequate standards of shelter, plots and camp infrastructure for 205,000 refugees Camp population below to camp maximum capacity Adequate shelter /refugee household Protection and community services Rights for each refugee to protection Protected environment in and around camps Full NFI kit to all new arrival UNHCR international staff presence > 1.1/10,000 refugee 100% int'l protection filled No of SGBV victims receiving care and counselling Rape case prosecuted > 80% Transport Operational fleet rate >85% Road access to refugees all year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CROIX-ROUGE - DEU - CR-E - Fida - ICRC-CICR - IFRC-FICR - IOM - IRC-UK - MSF - NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL - SOLIDARITES - UNHCR - UNICEF

<p>Specific objective 2: To provide support for vulnerable populations in Burundi</p>	<p>7.340.000</p>	<p>Burundi</p>	<p>Food security: 1/ to contribute in the resumption of farm production and in preventing malnutrition, notably by means of general food distributions, seeds fair and the <i>cash for work</i> approach 2/ to support surveillance mechanisms: SAPSSA bulletins, IPC approach, productivity squares</p> <p>Preventive and curative primary and secondary health care: 1/ to promote free care for the poorest and an integrated approach supporting existing health centres in lake regions 2/ to reinforce malaria prevention; 3/ to promote free emergency obstetric care for birth and strengthen referral; 4/ to promote prevention mother-to-child transmission, 5/ to train beneficiaries in hygiene and nutrition practices, 6/ to maintain support for enlarged programme for immunisation (EPI); 7/ to maintain emergency response capacity for epidemics, etc. 8/ nutrition: to finalise implementation of CTC approach in the whole country</p> <p>Emergency water and sanitation activities: 1/ ensure basic hygiene conditions are met in order to reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases in transit centres or in any population concentration sites 2/ to maintain an emergency response capacity</p>	<p>Estimated number of <u>direct</u> beneficiaries: 2 millions for all the regions of the country.</p> <p>1. FOOD SECURITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> seed fair and NFI: 200,000 number of seed distribution beneficiaries number of CFW projects beneficiaries: 50,000 households monitoring of food baskets: targeted families receive more than kcal 1100 per person per day monitoring of harvest assessment <p>2. HEALTH AND NUTRITION</p> <p>2.1. preventive and curative primary and secondary health care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> implementation of contractualisation in covered regions implementation of sanitary district approach in covered regions CPN utilisation = 60% CPS utilisation= 60% TT2 coverage in CPN = 100% % immunisation coverage EPI= case by case % non attended deliveries /expected no. of attended deliveries= 60% Constant availability of medicines % correct diagnosis and prescriptions = 80% % of BCZ monthly supervision/No of supervisions planned = 90% % epidemiological reports completed correctly and in time = 90% % health facilities with clean water and adequate latrines= 90% <p><i>2.1.1. Epidemics</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> time elapsing between alert and response: case by case coverage measles and meningitis vaccination campaigns = > 85% deaths due to cholera after a week's intervention = < 4 <p><i>2.1.2. Referral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. Of caesareans performed/expected no. = case by case % attended deliveries /expected no. of attended deliveries = 60% % transfused blood tested for HIV and respecting indications = 100% <p><i>Nutrition:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CTC approach indicators : same as for Sphere project GAM rate among children under 5 yrs. Reduced to <10% in target areas. <p>3. EMERGENCY WATER AND SANITATION ACTIVITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of people benefiting from emergency water distribution No. of reactions to responded emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACF - ADRA Deutschland - CARITAS BE - CARITAS DE - CISV - CONCERN WORLDWIDE - CORD - CORDAID - CR - GBR - CROIX-ROUGE - BEL - CROIX-ROUGE - DEU - CR - DK - CR-E - CR-F - CR - NLD - DANCHURCHAID - FAO - GERMAN AGRO ACTION - HANDICAP INTERN. BE - ICRC-CICR - IFRC-FICR - IMC UK - IRC-UK - MSF - OXFAM GB - SOLIDARITES - UNICEF - WHO
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Specific objective 3 to maintain technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations	160.000	Burundi and Tanzania	In order to maximise the impact of humanitarian aid, DG ECHO will appraise project proposals, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of humanitarian operations financed by the Commission. DG ECHO provides technical assistance capacity and necessary logistics for the good achievement of its tasks		
Risk assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The main risk is the gradual collapse of the peace and ceasefire agreements, which could lead to a resumption of the fighting and as a result a further deterioration in the humanitarian situation calling for humanitarian assistance over and above the current programme. ➤ The unstable political and economic situation at regional level could also give rise to movements of armed or unarmed population. ➤ Climate uncertainties could abnormally weaken food security. 				
Assumptions	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 towards rehabilitation and development.				
Total	20.000.000				

5. EVALUATION

Under Article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No 257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid the Commission is required to "regularly assess humanitarian aid operations financed by the Community in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent operations". These evaluations are structured and organised in overarching and cross-cutting issues forming part of DG ECHO's Annual Strategy, such as child-related issues, the security of relief workers, respect for human rights, gender equality. Each year, an indicative Evaluation Programme is established after consultations. This programme is flexible and can be adapted to include evaluations not foreseen in the initial programme, in response to particular events or changing circumstances. More information can be obtained at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/partners/index_en.htm

6. BUDGET IMPACT ARTICLE 23 02 01

	CE (EUR)
Initial available budget appropriation for 2008	486.095.000
Supplementary budgets	-
Transfers	-
Total available budget	486.095.000
Total executed to date (by 01.01.2008)	0
Balance available	486.095.000
Total amount of the Decision	20.000.000

7. MANAGEMENT ISSUES


Humanitarian aid operations financed by the Commission are implemented by NGOs, specialised agencies of member states, by the Red Cross organisations on the basis of a Partnership Framework Contract (CCP) and by The United Nations agencies on the basis of the CE/NU (FAFA) Agreement Framework in accordance with article 163 of the modalities of execution of Financing rules. These Agreements define the criteria established for the granting of contracts and subsidies in accordance with article 90 on execution modalities; they can be obtained at:

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/index_fr.htm

Individual subsidies are granted on the basis of criteria in article 7.2 of the rules regarding humanitarian aid, such as financing and technical capacity, availability and experience and results of previous interventions.

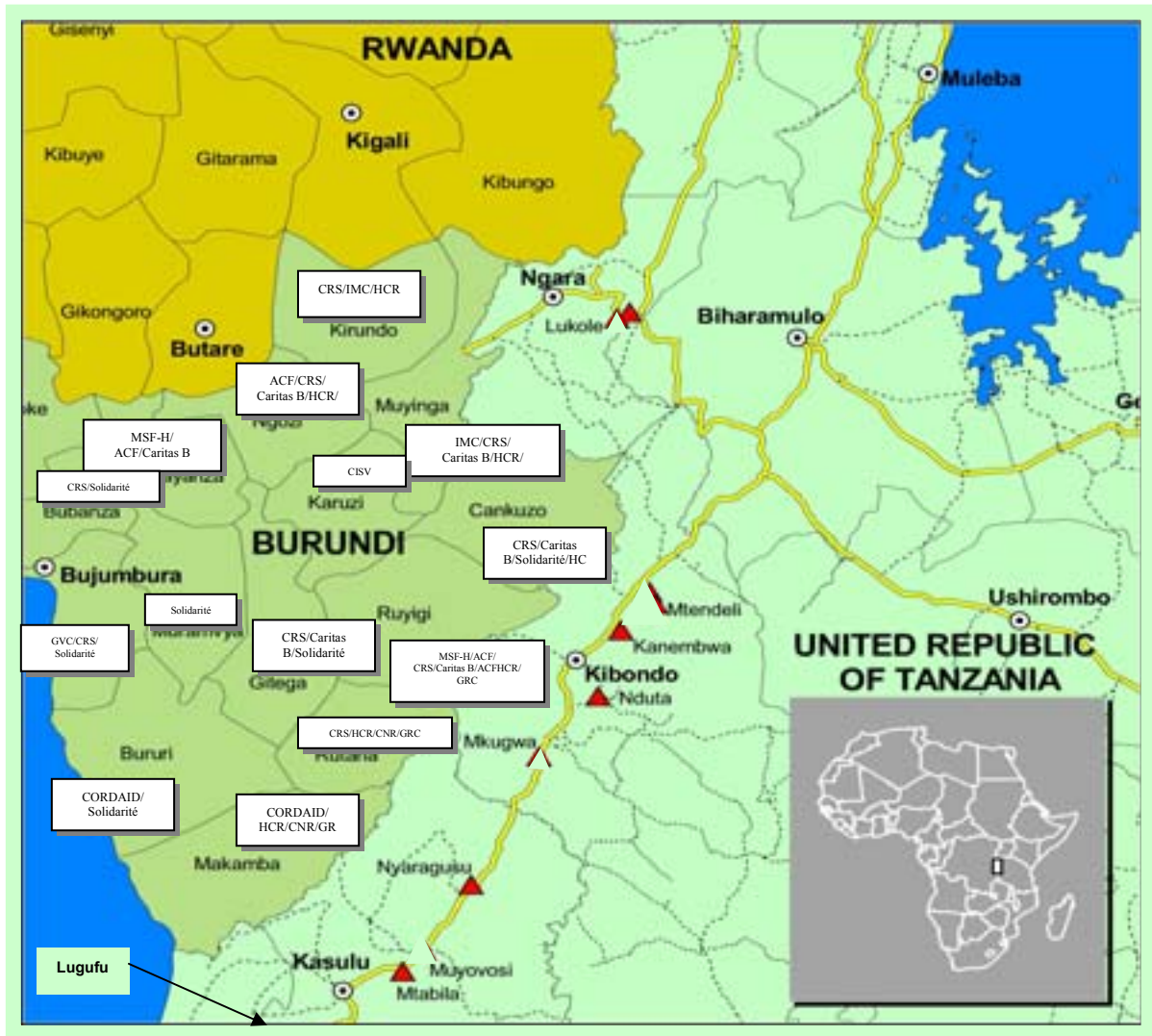
8. ANNEXES

Annexe 1: Vulnerability indices for Burundi and Tanzania

Vulnerability and Crisis index																				
		Vulnerability Index (VI)															Crisis Index (CI)			
		Lack of data	score	aver.	HDI	HPI-1	HDI/HPI	R+l+r	R+l+r / 2	U5UW	U5M	U5	HMT	Phis.	GDI	Gini	Health + Inequality	C/ND/R	C o	N D
Countries - GNA 2007- 08																				
Tanzanie		3	2.56	3	2	2.5	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2.8	2	0	0	2
Burundi		3	2,63	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2,5	2	1	2	2

HDI-HPI	Human Developtment Index, Human Poverty Index -1 - countries sorted in alphabetical order (sortable using drop-down menu in title row)
U5	Children Under Weight, Child Mortality and Conflicts - countries sorted in alphabetical order (sortable using drop-down menu in title row)
RefIDP(VI)	Refugees, Internally Displaced People and Returned Refugees - countries sorted in alphabetical order (sortable using drop-down menu in title row)
Inequality-Health	GNI, GDI, Access to health services, HIV + Malaria + Tuberculosis - countries sorted in alphabetical order (sortable using drop-down menu in title row)
Conflicts	Conflicts - countries sorted in alphabetical order
NatDis	Natural Disasters - countries sorted in alphabetical order
RefIDP(CI)	Refugees and Internally Displaced People - countries sorted in alphabetical order
Summary	Data sources and additional information

Annexe 2: Map highlighting DG ECHO operational areas



Tout pays : UNICEF/PAM/FAO/CICR

▲ Camps Réfugiés

▲ Camps Réfugiés fermés

Annexe 3: List of previous DG ECHO interventions.

List of previous DG ECHO decisions in Burundi/Tanzanie				
Numero de decision	Type de decision	2005 EUR	2006 EUR	2007 EUR
ECHO/BDI/BUD/2005/01000		17.000.000		
ECHO/TZA/BUD/2005/01000		13.500.000		
ECHO/BDI/BUD/2006/01000	Global Plan		17.000.000	
ECHO/BDI/BUD/2007/01000	Global Plan			15.000.000
ECHO/TZA/BUD/2006/01000	Global Plan		11.500.000	
ECHO/TZA/EDF/2006/01000	Non Emergency		4.550.000	
ECHO/TZA/BUD/2007/01000	Global Plan			7.000.000
	Sous-total	30.500.000	33.050.000	22.000.000
	Total			85.550.000

Date : 17 Octobre 2007

Source : HOPE

Annexe 4 : Contributions of other donors.

Donors for **Burundi/Tanzania** last 12 months

1. Etats Membres UE (*)		2. Commission Europeenne		3. Autres	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Allemagne	3.510.219	DG ECHO	36.050.000		
Autriche		Autres services			
Belgique	5.759.731				
Bulgarie					
Chypre					
Danemark	804.290				
Espagne	342.650				
Estonie					
Finlande	700.000				
France	500.000				
Grece					
Hongrie					
Irlande	3.800.000				
Italie	1.600.000				
Lettonie					
Lituanie					
Luxembourg	750.000				
Malte					
Pays-bas	5.435.086				
Pologne					
Portugal					
Republique tcheque					
Roumanie					
Royaume uni					
Slovaquie					
Slovenie					
Suede	161.099				
Sous-total	23.363.075	Sous-total	36.050.000	Sous-total	0
		Total	59.413.075		

Date : 17 Octobre 2007

(*) Source : DG ECHO 14 Points reports. <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>

Cellules vides : pas d'informations ou aucune contribution.

Annexe 5 : list of abbreviations

ACF	Action Contre La Faim
AID	Association internationale de développement
AMIB	African Peacekeeping Mission in Burundi
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
BINUB	Bureau intégré des Nations-Unies au Burundi
CFW	Cash For Work
CICR	International Committee of the Red Cross
CISV	Comunità Impegno, Servizio Volontariato
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
CNDD-FDD	Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie/Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie
CNS	Supplementary Feeding Centre/Programme
CNT	centre nutritionnel thérapeutique
Cordaid	Catholic organisation for Relief and development
CTC	Community-based Therapeutic Care
DCA	DanChurchAid
DFID	UK-Department for International Development
DG DEV	Directorate General for Development
DG EUROPEAID	European Aid – Co-ordination Directorate General
ECHO	Humanitarian Aid DG
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FED	European Development Fund
FFW	Food For Work
FMI	Fonds Monétaire International
FNL	Front National de Libération
FNUAP	United Nations Development Programme
FRODEBU	Front pour la Démocratie au Burundi (Front for the Democracy of Burundi)
FSTP	Food Security Thematic Program
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship
GNA	Global Index for humanitarian Needs Assessment
GVC	Gruppo de Volontariato Civile
HCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
MAG	Global Acute Malnutrition
MINAGRI	Ministère de l'Agriculture Burundais
MRC	Mouvement pour la Réhabilitation du Citoyen (Movement for the Rehabilitation of the Citizen)
NFI	Non Food Items
NFI	Non Food Items
NIP	National Indicative Programme
OCHA	Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Aid
OFDA	United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OMS	World Health Organisation
ONG	Organisation non gouvernementale
ONU	United Nations
ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi
PAM	World Food Programme
PATSBU	Programme d'Appui Transitoire au secteur de la santé burundais (EDF programme)
PHC	Primary Health Care
PPCDR	Projet Post Conflit de Développement Rural
PPTE	Pays pauvres très endetté
PRASAB	Agricultural Rehabilitation and Support Project (World Bank programme)
RDC	République Démocratique du Congo
STABEX	Fonds de Stabilisation à l'Exportation
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TFC/P	Therapeutic Feeding Centre/Programme
UE	European Union
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPRONA	Union pour le Progrès National (Union for National Progress)

Annexe 6: Burundi – Sector inputs – Projection of results PG 2007

Secteur	Activité	Partenaire	Bénéficiaires	Contribution ECHO (en EUR)	
Santé	Appui aux structures sanitaires	Cordaid /GVC	1.563.953	3.080.450	15,8
		MSF-be+nl			
Aide Alimentaire	Achat, distribution des vivres	PAM	2.000.000	4.000.000	20,51
Sécurité Alimentaire	Distribution générale des semences	FAO	640.500	3.200.540	16,41
	Foires semencières	FAO /CRS			
	Cash for work	Caritas-be+CRS+CISV			
Nutrition	Appui aux CNT et CNS	IMC/ACF/GVC/UNICEF	168.000	1.845.903	9,47
Watsan	Construction latrines + vidange	Solidarités	122.300	1.330.000	6,82
	Approvisionnement en eau potable	Solidarités / IRC			
Protection	Assistance aux réfugiés congolais et rwandais et assistance rapatriement	HCR	66.522	5.477.240	28,09
	Assistance aux détenus	CICR/CNR/CR allemande			
	Construction abri pour les rapatriés				
	Expulsés				
Assistance technique		Bureau ECHO	n.a.	130.000	0,67
Réserve				435.867	2,23
Total			4.561.275	19.500.000	100

Annexe 7:

DG ECHO contribution for Tanzania in 2007

	PARTENAIRE	PROJET	LOCALISATION	BUDGET (€)
1	UNHCR	Care and maintenance	All camps	5.500.000
		Repatriation to Burundi		2.980.000
		Repatriation to DRC		
2	UNICEF	Health, education and sanitation	All camps	600.000
3	SPANISH RED CROSS	Health	4 camps	2.300.000
		Sanitation	2 camps	
4	WFP	Food Aid	All Camps	5.000.000
5	DG ECHO	Technical Assistance	Dar, Kigoma	120.000
Total				16.500.000