

HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP) BURUNDI & TANZANIA

0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP

At the Tripartite Commission Burundi/Tanzania/UNHCR in May 2011, the Tanzanian authorities have announced their firm intention to close the Mtabila Burundian camp on 31/12/2010 and requested UNHCR to take all the necessary measures to this end. The last resources available on the initial HIP were allocated end of June to HCR to top up their ongoing contract. Later in the year, this deadline has been unitarily postponed by the Tanzanian Authorities to the end of 2012 after a lobbying of the International Community. However UNHCR has maintained his initial working plan to close the camp and several thousands of refugees are expected to be repatriated early 2012. The refugees will be repatriated in respect to their rights and with an appropriate pace.

In this context, the Norwegian Refugees Council (NRC) plays an important role in Burundi related to information, protection and legal assistance. Unfortunately, NRC will stop its activities in Burundi and close its office in December. A new partner has to be found to immediately take over these activities which are indispensable to prepare and accompany the repatriation foreseen early 2012 in relation to land issues, mediation and assistance to repatriates and sensitisation of repatriates but also of local populations.

In order to take over these activities as from the 1st of December, it has been decided to increase the 2011 budget for Burundi and Tanzania to EUR 9,250,000.

1. CONTEXT

There have been regular significant population movements throughout the Great Lakes region over the past 50 years, and Burundi and Tanzania have frequently been destinations for refugees fleeing from conflict and civil strife. Currently Burundi is host to 37,000 Congolese refugees, and Burundian refugees are being repatriated from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda and Tanzania – though the flow is often irregular. Tanzania is hosting 61,000 Congolese refugees and 61,000 Burundian refugees, all in the NW area of the country around Kigoma.

Burundi is a least developed, low-income and food-deficit country, ranked 174th/182 in the 2009 United Nations Development Programme Human Development Index. 65% of Burundians live below the poverty line, with poverty being particularly prevalent in rural areas. Consequently, returnees to Burundi are being reintegrated into a highly fragile situation, which is made worse by over-population (2.9% annual population growth), pressure on land and disputes over land tenure. Currently Burundi continues to accept a small but steady flow of new Congolese asylum seekers and is putting no pressure on refugees to return.

Tanzania is rather more developed and ranks 151st/182 in the 2009 Human Development Index. Having recently naturalised 162,000 Burundians who fled to the country in the

1970s, Tanzania has declared that it wishes to become a refugee-free country. There is likely, therefore, to be increasing pressure on refugees in Tanzania to return to their homeland, starting with the Burundians. Tanzania is also strongly discouraging new arrivals of asylum seekers, especially from DRC.

2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

- (1) Affected people/ potential beneficiaries and description of the most acute humanitarian needs :

Refugees: in **Burundi**, there are 37,000 Congolese refugees, of whom 10,000 are urban asylum seekers and 27,000 are in three camps. In **Tanzania**, 61,000 Congolese refugees and 37,000 Burundian refugees are now hosted in two camps in the Kigoma region. In addition 24,000 Burundian refugees have spontaneously settled in the Kigoma area.

The camp populations in both Burundi and Tanzania are almost entirely dependent on external assistance in terms of **care and maintenance, protection and repatriation**. Returnees to Burundi are still in need of integrated humanitarian aid (food, water and sanitation, healthcare, nutrition, shelter, protection, transport) during and immediately after the repatriation process and, if the Tanzanian authorities decide to expel the 37,000 Burundian refugees of Mtabila Camp, this could provoke a small-scale emergency in Burundi. Also, if conflict and instability in neighbouring countries (especially DRC) provokes new population flows, this could create a new humanitarian emergency in either country.

Local population: Increasingly the needs of the local population are being met by longer term development aid rather than humanitarian programmes. However, if the inherent fragility and instability of the political situation were to be translated into serious civil unrest and conflict, a new humanitarian emergency could be created within the country.

Due to the inherent weaknesses of the state structures and the limited coping mechanisms of the local population, emergency interventions could be needed:

- for the health sector in the case of epidemics (for instance Cholera)
- for the Food Security sector in the case of environmental shocks (nutrition, food security and Cash for Work activities would be needed, especially during the lean season).

3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- (1) National / local response and involvement

In Burundi, the government has been focused mostly on political issues, and more recently on the electoral process. National capacity to meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable groups of Burundian population is very low and major improvements in infrastructure, particularly in health and education, are mainly due to international support.

- (2) International Humanitarian Response

Donors have shifted their focus from humanitarian needs to development programmes, and have steadily increased their contribution to development programmes since 2007. Aid actors are logically and consequently more development oriented and less able to react to acute needs.

UN agencies are the main actors in activities related to refugees and repatriation, in particular the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

(3) Constraints and DG ECHO response capacity

In Burundi, security and access have improved significantly in the past three years. The UN system remains in Phase III and requires a military escort to leave the capital, thus constraining access to beneficiaries. Post-election developments could generate political instability, which could negatively impact on DG ECHO funded programmes (reduced access to beneficiaries, threats on partners, and related suspensions and monitoring difficulties).

In Tanzania, partners have full and free access to beneficiaries, although the government has closed down all of the schools in Mtabila camp (Burundian refugees), as a means of pressure on them to leave the country.

(4) Envisaged DG ECHO response

In 2011 DG ECHO will continue its phasing-out strategy thanks to a successful LRRD strategy with development actors and in particular the EDF and other EU projects. Funding will therefore concentrate on assisting refugees in both countries, while the local population in Burundi will be assisted only in case of unforeseen emergencies.

DG ECHO is now one of the few donors with the ability to respond rapidly to any new emergencies. While there is no longer widespread humanitarian emergency, the high vulnerability of the population makes them at high risk to hazards. As development funding has increased in the last three years, DG ECHO's role in LRRD has shifted more from funding to advocacy.

Sectors of intervention

In Tanzania and Burundi: Care and Maintenance/Repatriation and Protection: DG ECHO will continue to provide refugees with humanitarian aid (in particular water and sanitation, healthcare, nutrition, shelter, protection, transport, food assistance) in the camps and during the repatriation process as livelihood opportunities are virtually non-existent for most of them.

In Burundi: the DG ECHO response will be some residual consolidation of LRRD, plus a response to new emergencies.

Food assistance: there is no need for generalised food assistance, but DG ECHO will maintain a measure of support for distribution of agricultural intrants and livelihood support (Cash for Work), especially during the lean season, for households who are vulnerable to food insecurity because of climate related consequences or previous poor seasons.

Nutrition: Efforts to support the LRRD process by involving other EU financial instruments will be concluded in 2011 allowing a finalisation of the phase-out from this sector.

Health: the basic needs of the population in the health sector are, at this stage of the humanitarian intervention in Burundi, best addressed through development instruments such as the EU Delegation programme Santé Plus and the World Bank supported Performance Based Funding Approach. However, epidemic crises, such as cholera outbreaks, could warrant emergency interventions.

(5) Expected results of humanitarian aid interventions.

DG ECHO humanitarian assistance is expected to benefit 125,000 refugees both in Burundi and Tanzania and a few hundred thousand people in Burundi.

4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION

The 9th and 10th EDF, Food Facility, WATER Facility, FSTP, Thematic Lines, are funding LRRD and development projects in **Burundi**. The European Union injects over EUR 28 million (including the food facility) in rural development and food security, while the 9th EDF "Santé plus programme" is ongoing and an envelope of EUR 30 million is available on the 10th EDF to continue EU support to the health sector. Some Member States and World Bank are also present as development actors in Burundi.

LRRD has been successful, with DG ECHO's phasing-out from Health and Nutrition in progress, Food and Food Security almost achieved (last DG ECHO funded projects ending June 2011), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) almost achieved (last DG ECHO funded projects ending December 2010), and on reintegration of returnees, where the LRRD approach was jointly developed with the EU Delegation which has taken over projects supporting reintegration as from July 2010.

In contrast, an exit from the support for the refugee camps in Burundi and Tanzania is less clear. If sustainable and durable solutions are not found for these caseloads, it will be difficult to substantially reduce the support in the years to come, as this would leave the refugees without means of survival.

5. OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL DETAILS

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2011/01000 and the general conditions of the Partnership Agreement with the European Commission supersede the provisions in this document.

1. Contacts¹

Operational Unit in charge : ECHO/B2

¹ Single Forms received must be sent to ECHO-CENTRAL-MAILBOX@ec.europa.eu or as of 1st January 2011 submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL (e-Single Form).

Contact person at HQ level

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Contact in the field

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2. Financial info

Initial allocation: EUR 9 million

Revised allocation: EUR 9.25 million

Man-made crises: Hum. Aid: EUR 6.25 million Food Assistance: EUR 3 million

3. Proposal Assessment**Assessment round 1**

- Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: Care and maintenance, protection and repatriation of the refugees in the camps in Burundi and Tanzania.
- Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: up to EUR 8.25 million.
Hum. Aid: EUR 5.25 million Food Assistance: EUR 3 million
- Potential partners: All FPA partners active in the refugee camps in Burundi or Tanzania with comprehensive experience and knowledge of this specific context.
- Information to be provided: Single Form
- Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: from 01/12/2010 onwards.
- Costs will be eligible from 01/ 01/ 2011 ²
- The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months.
- Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, knowledge of the country / region relevance of intervention sectors, and quality of the intervention logic in relation to the HIP and to the operational recommendations.

Assessment round 2

² The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, what ever occurs latest.

- Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: Consolidation of LRRD and response to emergency in Burundi (as explained in section 2 above, in relation to the local population).
- Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: up to EUR 1 million Humanitarian Aid.
- Potential partners: All ECHO Partners.
- Information to be provided: Single Form
- Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: from 01/12/2010 onwards.
- Costs will be eligible from 01/ 01/ 2011.³
- The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months.
- Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, knowledge of the country / region relevance of intervention sectors, and quality of the intervention logic in relation to the HIP available at http://ec.europa.eu/echo/funding/decisions_fr.htm.

³ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, what ever occurs latest.