

# CONTINGENCY PLAN

## BURUNDI

### 2015 Elections



[24 April 2015]

Prepared by Humanitarian Country Team with OCHA support

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## STRATEGIC SUMMARY

Burundi has made notable progress in the peace consolidation process since the 2000 Arusha Peace and Reconciliation agreement, which helped end the country's long civil war. The upcoming 2015 general elections are considered as a critical milestone for the long-term peace and stability of Burundi. However, tensions continue to increase and the political landscape is marred by polarization and limited political space. Political exclusion and the struggle for power, which are among the main drivers of Burundi's past conflicts, still exist. These persisting challenges could potentially trigger electoral violence, with massive humanitarian impact for Burundi and the neighbouring countries in the Great Lakes region. In this context, humanitarian agencies in Burundi have developed a plan to ensure that preparedness measures are in place to help save lives and alleviate acute suffering by providing necessary coordinated protection and assistance for people in need, including food; water, sanitation and hygiene; shelter; non-food items and health.

From **50,000** and up to **400,000** Est. number of people who might be affected

0.49% to up to 3.9%

of total population of 10,162,532 people (World Bank 2013)

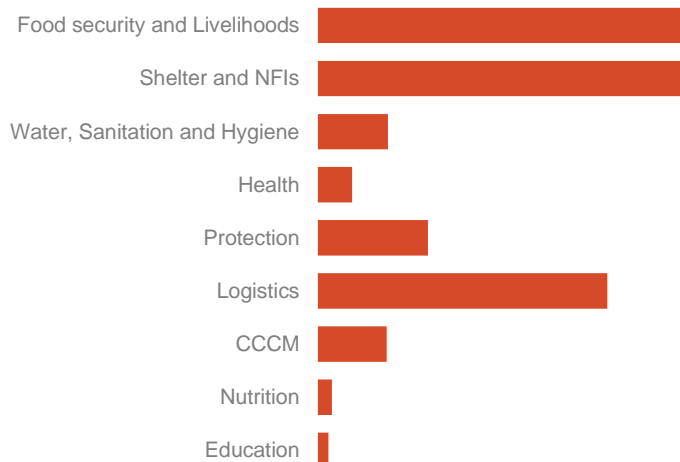
**\$ 11.6 million** funding estimate for immediate preparedness and initial response and up to a total of **\$58 million** for a six-month emergency response.

From **50,000** and up to **350,000** Est. number of people who might be targeted

0.9% and up to 3.4%

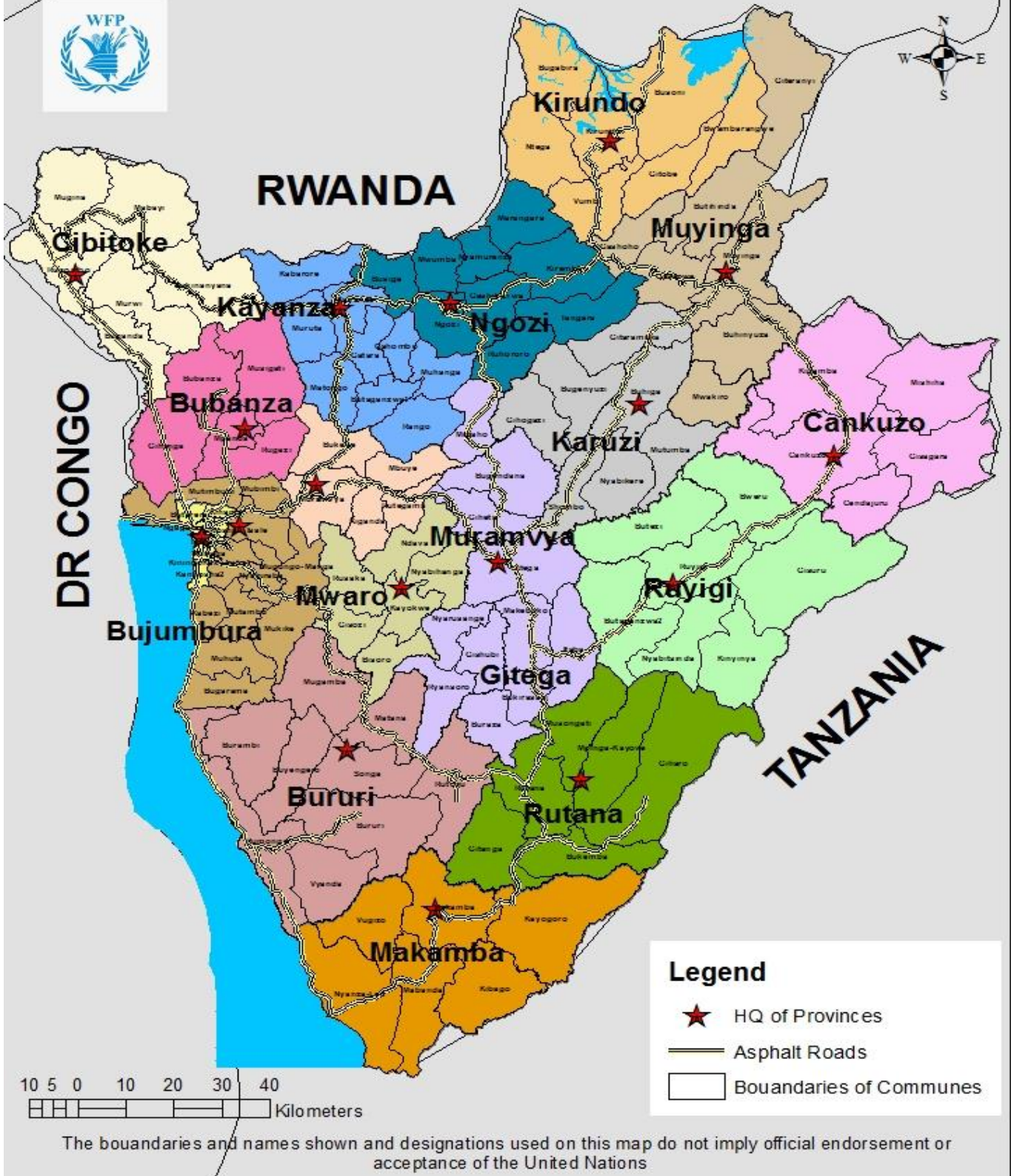
of total population of 10,162,532 people (World Bank 2013)

### Estimated preparedness and response requirements by sector



Burundi 2015 General Elections

# POLITICAL MAP OF BURUNDI



# SITUATION & RISK ANALYSIS

## 1. Country Information and Context Analysis

Burundi has made notable progress in the peace consolidation process since the 2000 Arusha Peace and Reconciliation agreement. However, “the spirit of Arusha, which enshrined the principle of dialogue, consensus and democracy, and the peaceful settlement of disputes, has been eroding, especially since the 2010 elections, which ushered in a period of increased mistrust, polarization and political tensions.”<sup>1</sup>

The upcoming 2015 elections are considered as a critical milestone for Burundi’s long-term peace and stability. Political tensions are currently high and trust needs to be reinforced between the ruling *Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie-Forces pour la défense de la démocratie (CNDD-FDD)* party and other actors (e.g. political parties, civil society organizations). Similarly, to maximize chances for free, fair, and credible elections, there is an urgent need to level the playing field among political actors and ensure the exercise of public freedoms, notably peaceful assembly and association. In a recent report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi, Mr. Ban ki-Moon noted some election-related challenges that “if left unchecked could trigger electoral violence, with potentially devastating consequences for Burundi and the Great Lakes region”<sup>2</sup>.

## 2. Summary of Risk

Burundi is a country vulnerable to multiple risks (e.g. conflicts, natural disasters, epidemics, food insecurity and malnutrition). Consequently, this proposed plan focuses exclusively on risks related to the 2015 general elections only. All other risks are considered under the national contingency plan and other related documents.

Below is the timetable of the 2015 elections. The round of elections is scheduled from 26 May 2015 to 24 August 2015. The legislatives and communes elections are of particular importance as they generally indicate the trends for the presidential elections.

TYPE OF ELECTION	SCHEDULED DATE
Legislatives and communes elections	26 May 2015
Presidential election (first round)	26 June 2015
Senators election	17 July 2015
Presidential election (run-off if necessary)	27 July 2015
Election of hills and districts councils	24 August 2015

**Source:** Commission Electorale Nationale Indépendante (CENI), Burundi

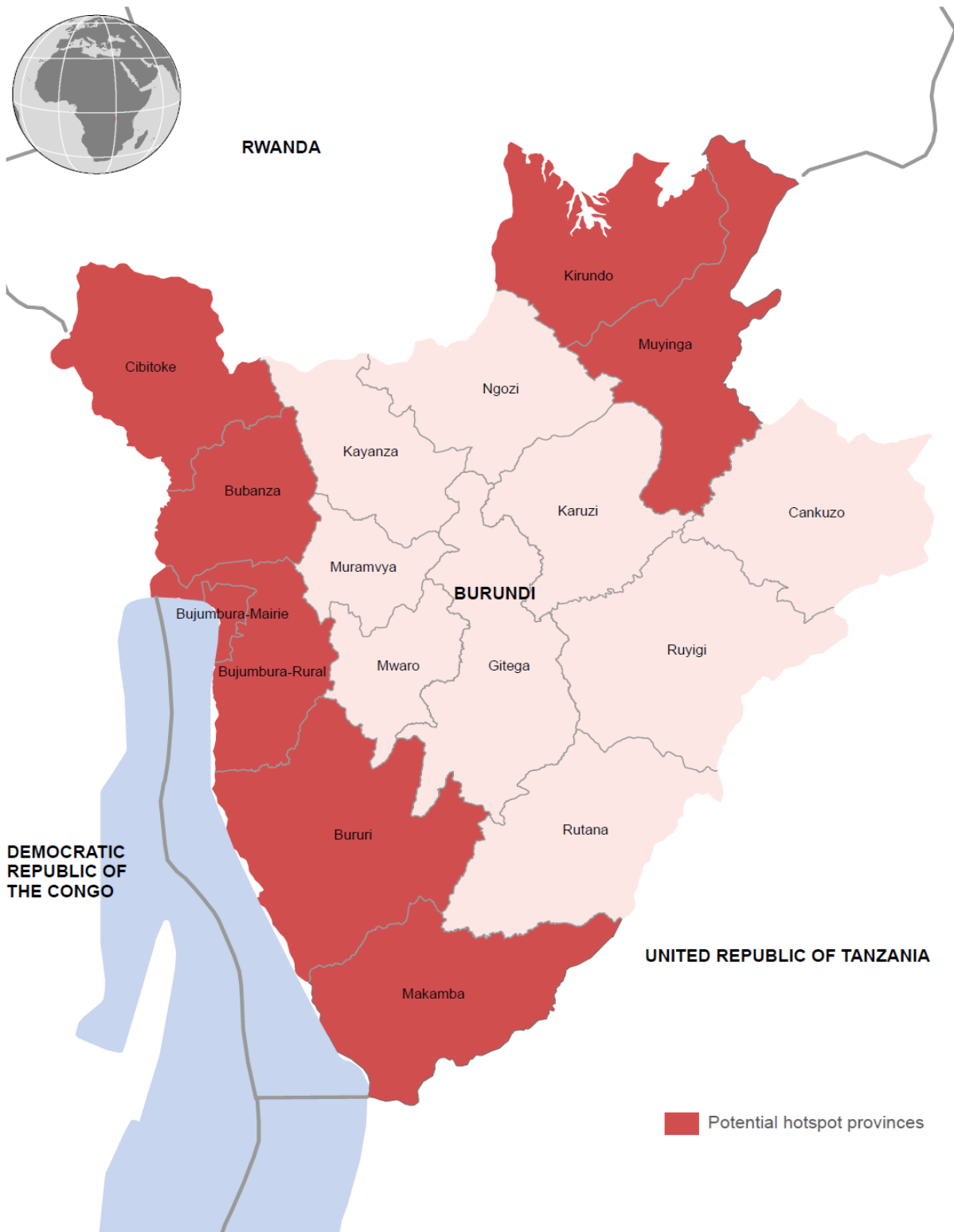
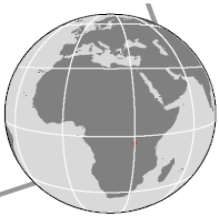
The areas of highest risk are identified in 38 communes of the country in 8 provinces: Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura rural, Bubanza, Bururi, Makamba, Muyinga, Cibitoke, and Kirundo. Close monitoring of the situation in the entire country is required in order to confirm or adjust the above list. Other provinces such as Gitega, which is the area with the highest number of electors, and Ngozi will need to be monitored closely<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Rapport of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi, 19 January 2015

<sup>2</sup> Rapport of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi, 19 January 2015

<sup>3</sup> Similar hotspots identified in the Burundi Red Cross Contingency Plan for elections

Burundi: Potential hot spot provinces map (as of 30 Mar 2015)



Creation date: 10 April 2015    Source: Humanitarian partners in Burundi  
Feedback: sow 7@un.org    <http://www.unocha.org/eastern-africa>    [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)    <http://burundi.humanitarianresponse.info>

The selection and announcement of candidates, particularly for the presidential election, is considered among the most obvious triggers.

CNDD-FDD primaries to select its presidential candidate, initially in March 2015, are being closely watched on whether the party succeeds in building a wide consensus around a possible third term candidacy for current President Nkurunziza or designate an alternative candidate. Risks remain high that Nkurunziza's candidacy could spark massive street protests and violent response by security forces leading to civilian casualties and population displacement. On 26 January 2015, media reports suggested that over 300 civil society organizations initiated a campaign named as "HALTE AU TROISIEME MANDAT" (Stop a Third Mandate) to prevent Presidential Nkurunziza from running for a third term. Opposition parties, the Church and some international actors have strongly warned against a third term option from Nkurunziza, saying that it would violate the Arusha agreement.

Another candidature-related trigger is the final validation by the Constitutional Court of the election candidates, possibly in late April 2015. Violent rallies could happen if Nkurunziza's candidacy is validated, and/or if some key opposition candidates are excluded from the race.

The results of the legislatives and communal elections scheduled for 26 May 2015 would be another trigger. These elections indicate in general the trends for the presidential elections. Some presidential hopefuls could reject the credibility of the whole process and call for rallies to disrupt the remaining elections.

Other potential triggers to be watched would include:

- Disagreement on voter registration and distribution of ID cards
- Continuing mistrust and lack of political dialogue among actors
- Perceived biases of administrative and judicial institutions
- Shrinking political space for political parties and civil society organizations
- Retaliatory hate speeches, rumours and calls for violence
- Confrontation between political parties' youth wings
- Politically motivated violence and intimidation against leading political figures and others
- Rejection of election results
- Cross-border armed attacks by Burundian armed elements active in neighbouring DRC
- Mass civilian casualties during efforts to quell demonstrations
- Creation of new armed movements
- Apparent divisions among security forces

The potential for violence and humanitarian impact needs to be monitored closely before, during and after the elections. Despite the fluctuation in the planning figures, this strategy is related closely with the Burundian Red Cross contingency plan for the elections and the first risk (internal socio-political unrest) identified in the national contingency plan<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> While targeting 10,000 IDPs in its likely scenario, the Red Cross Plan is unclear about worst case scenario. The national contingency plan anticipates 200,000 people affected by socio-political unrest in a worst case scenario.

### 3. Humanitarian Consequences

During previous conflicts and violence in Burundi, hundreds of thousands of people were killed and many more were injured. Over one million people were displaced. Properties were destroyed and basic social services were severely disrupted.

Humanitarian partners anticipate that some 400,000 people would be affected during a possible election crisis and related violence. These would include some 300,000 displaced people (250,000 IDPs- including irregular migrants- and 50,000 refugees) in at least 8 potential hotspot provinces (Cibitoke, Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Makamba, Kirundo and Muyinga). It is anticipated that Third-Country nationals (TCNs) will be among the affected people, including approximately 7,531 regular migrants and 21,301 irregular migrants, inclusive of TCNs.

The immediate needs of affected people are likely to be in the following areas:

- Food assistance and livelihoods support
- Shelter and non-food items for people likely to be displaced
- Water, sanitation and hygiene, with priority in displacement sites and host communities
- Protection, including child protection and SGBV (women and children are expected to represent the majority of affected people)
- Provision of essential health care to all affected people in need including psychosocial, access to HIV prevention and obstetric and newborn care for women delivering in an emergency context
- Education
- Nutrition support such as management of acute malnutrition, home fortification and promotion of IYCF practices
- Coordination and management and tracking of displacement sites
- Humanitarian cross border management and coordination of migrants, inclusive of TCNs

Other elements that could exacerbate the humanitarian impact of a possible electoral conflict and people's vulnerability include:

- Burundi's long civil war history with an estimated 35,000 demobilized combatants and at least 100,000 small arms in the country
- Large youth population and rampant unemployment
- Complex land tenure issues and related communal conflicts
- Humanitarian situation already in the country with an estimated 1.3 million people affected by food insecurity; 78,000 IDPs who have yet to return to their areas of origin; 50,000 refugees mostly from DRC who are unable to return to their countries; 79,000 Burundian returnees and expellees who are going through slow reintegration processes; and regular and irregular migrants, including TCNs.
- Reluctance of neighbouring countries to welcome additional Burundian refugees,

People's coping capacities are already much stretched. Burundi is the second most densely populated country in Africa after Rwanda. While some 90 per cent of its population relies exclusively on agriculture, Burundi is affected by alarming hunger levels, topping the Global Hunger Index for the past three years in a row. Population growth is still on the rise while there are very limited alternative livelihoods opportunities outside agriculture. In case of election violence, most affected people would rely on international protection and assistance for their survival. While the majority of displaced people are expected to remain within the country, others would attempt to cross the borders into Tanzania, DRC, Uganda, Rwanda and South Africa in particular to see for protection and assistance. The tens of thousands of Burundian returnees and expellees may opt to cross back often in an irregular manner into Tanzania where some still have relatives and are familiar with the routes and ways.

## 4. Response & Operational Capacity

Burundi is currently experiencing a decade-long post-conflict situation since its last civil war, which officially ended in 2005. Current efforts in Burundi are therefore concentrated on recovery and development programs. The UN Country Team and the few existing international NGOs tend to be more development-oriented in their current response. Agencies continue at the same time to respond to the existing humanitarian needs, though constraints, such as limited financial resources are causing gaps in the response.

All UN humanitarian agencies (e.g. WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA), IOM, some few international NGOs (e.g. IRC, Concern, AHA) and the Burundi National Red Cross (as first crisis responder) are present in Burundi. Although their presence and capacities are mainly concentrated in the capital Bujumbura, many have other sub-offices in some other provinces (e.g. Gitega, Ruyigi, Muyinga, Rutana, Makamba and Ngozi) or are able to reopen quickly new sub-offices if there is a need. The Burundi Red Cross is present throughout the country.

While in-country capacities can be quickly mobilized (as proven during the February 2014 floods that affected some 20,000 people in Bujumbura), they would require strengthening, including through regional support, to ensure a more effective response, should electoral violence cause a new major humanitarian situation.

The Government's capacity to coordinate and respond to humanitarian needs require strengthening as well. The Government has in place a Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform, which is under the Ministry of Public Security's Civil Protection Department. A constant recommendation by international partners to consider locating the Platform in the Office of the First-Vice-President to strengthen its ability to coordinate across government ministries has yet to be implemented. As there is no budgetary allocation for disaster risk management activities in Burundi, international partners have also suggested that the Platform develop a national Disaster Risk Management policy, which can later form the basis of legislation for parliamentary review and possible funding. However, there has been no progress in this area to date.

It is assessed through this contingency planning exercise that current in-country response capacity would cope with about 10,000 people in need in the first weeks of a crisis. Capacities are likely to be overstretched if the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance is above 10,000. Given that humanitarian partners anticipate that some 50,000 people would be likely affected during the first eight (8) weeks of possible election-related political violence (or up to 400,000 people might be affected with the first six months in the worse scenario), urgent additional resources are required to increase the current in-country capacity. In addition to its additional capacity challenges, the Government counterpart is not expected to deliver any major humanitarian assistance in a complex emergency scenario.

## 5. Gaps and constraints

The national disaster response capacity in place requires strengthening. It is anticipated that a crisis cell led by a relevant line ministry (depending on the emergency) would be established in case of an emergency. Given that the national platform is only an Office under the Civil Protection Department of the Ministry of Public Security, it has in the past faced challenges to coordinate across government ministries, even in a natural disaster context. The Government does not pre-allocate any financial resources for disaster prevention and management. Ad hoc resource mobilization efforts are undertaken when an emergency strikes.

One of the capacity gaps in the provision of humanitarian assistance and protection is related to the limited number and capacity of implementing partners in the country. While the Burundi Red Cross is very well established throughout the country, its response capacity is still limited. The few numbers of NGOs in Burundi are more development-oriented. Surging in more emergency personnel will therefore be required for these NGOs and UN Agencies should there be a need to activate this contingency plan.

Security is expected to be another major constraint. Currently, four (4) out of eight (8) potential hotspot areas are already under security level 3. Risks in these areas include cross-border criminal activities, armed groups crossing borders and terrorist activities. In a context of electoral violence, the security situation could deteriorate further in many areas of the country, including with potential targeted attacks against humanitarian workers and their assets, access restrictions and interference in humanitarian operations by conflicting parties. In this context, there have been some calls stressing the need to ensure that the UN Department for Security and Safety has adequate capacity to conduct all required security risk assessments to further enhance preparedness and response as needed if the contingency plan is triggered.

Humanitarian agencies could also face funding constraints for emergency preparedness and response activities.

## 6. Planning figures for humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian partners anticipate that some 400,000 people might be affected by possible electoral violence in at least 8 potential hotspot provinces. This includes some 250,000 new internally displaced persons and 50,000 people who are likely to seek refuge in the neighbouring countries, Tanzania, DRC, Uganda and Rwanda in particular. About 350,000 of the affected people will be targeted for humanitarian assistance, including IDPs, host communities and vulnerable third-country nationals. This figure does not include vulnerable people already in the country and those who are currently receiving humanitarian assistance.

Burundi is already confronted with many humanitarian challenges, despite its decade-long post-conflict environment. The country has an estimated 78,000 internally displaced persons and with persisting instability in the region, Burundi is also host to some 50,000 refugees, mostly from neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo. In addition, some 34,000 Burundian former refugees, who returned from Tanzania in the last quarter of 2012, are going through a slow reintegration processes, especially given complex land tenure issues in the country. Moreover, around 45,000 expelled Burundian people arrived in Burundi from Tanzania from August 2013 to the end of June 2014. These expelled migrants are vulnerable and require humanitarian assistance for their survival. While some 90 per cent of its population relies exclusively on agriculture, Burundi is affected by alarming hunger levels, topping the Global Hunger Index for the past three years in a row. According to the Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis conducted in February-March 2014, 14 percent Burundians (about 1.3 million people) are food insecure. Chronic malnutrition is also a nationwide concern with around 48 percent of stunting, on average.



# RESPONSE STRATEGY

## 1. Objectives & Response Activities

Given the growing tensions around the 2015 general elections, in particular the Presidential election scheduled for 26 June 2015, humanitarian partners in Burundi have decided to work together to ensure that there is a plan in place, based on the available in-country capacity, to deal with the initial phase of any possible emergency, pending the arrival of any required regional or international support. In this context, they have initiated several preparedness activities with the following strategic goal:

**“Humanitarian agencies in Burundi have minimum preparedness measures and response capacities in place to meet the immediate life-saving needs of 50,000 people likely to be affected during the first eight (8) weeks of electoral conflict and related violence, while anticipating a plan to respond to the needs of up to 350,000 people if the situation deteriorates in the following four months.”**

The following two strategic objectives have been adopted to help meet the above stated goal:

01

**Minimum preparedness measures and response capacities are in place to meet the immediate needs of at least 50,000 people within the first 8 weeks of possible electoral violence.**

- An inter-agency contingency plan is developed to support preparedness and response efforts
- Minimum coordination and operational arrangements are in place to facilitate timely and effective humanitarian response
- Humanitarian relief items to assist 50,000 people for 8 weeks are prepositioned in all potential hotspot areas

02

**Provide coordinated protection and response to immediate humanitarian needs, and support the resumption of livelihoods activities for people affected by electoral violence, including internally displaced people and host communities, to save lives and alleviate acute suffering for 50,000 people during the first 8 weeks and for up to 350,000 people if the situation deteriorates in the following four (4) months.**

- Most vulnerable people receive food assistance
- Water, sanitation and hygiene services for the most affected people
- Households, displaced in particular, are provided with emergency shelter and non-food items
- Children and pregnant and lactating women screened and identified as acutely malnourished are admitted for treatment
- Emergency primary healthcare services are provided for people in need and psychosocial assistance
- Safe camps for displaced people
- Protection monitoring/assessment missions are undertaken
- Children and adolescents have access to emergency education
- Children have access to safe spaces or associated with support networks of children, youth and women
- GBV services are provided
- Households assisted with livelihood support
- Humanitarian Cross border management and coordination of migrants, including TCNs.

# SECTOR OPERATIONAL DELIVERY PLAN SUMMARY

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD

### Supports Objective 1 and 2

Activities	Indicator	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct emergency needs assessments;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency needs assessment report</li> </ul>	Recommendations of food needs within the first 72h
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and validate the list of beneficiaries (with criteria) per categories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Validated list of beneficiaries with specific criteria</li> </ul>	350,000 most vulnerable people are targeted and criteria acknowledged to the community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide food to beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned ;</li> </ul>	<p>100% of planned food or cash distributed (quantity, quality and timeliness)</p> <p>100% of affected/targeted (400,000) people are assisted</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural inputs and material (seeds, fertilizers, tools, small livestock, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households receiving kits of agricultural inputs and material</li> </ul>	40,000 HH assisted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income generating activities to support livelihoods early recovery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of income generating activities, that are running on the communities</li> </ul>	200 IGRs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize a PDM reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of reports on the outcomes indicators:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food consumption score<sup>5</sup>, disaggregated by sex of household head. Target: Reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households/individuals by 80% ;</li> <li>- Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head. Target: Increased diet diversity score of targeted households;</li> <li>- Coping strategy index, disaggregated by sex of household head. Target: Coping strategy index of 80% of targeted households is reduced or stabilized;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	At least 80% of assisted households have an acceptable food consumption score, increased their DDS and reduced their CSI.

<sup>5</sup> Food consumption score (FCS)  $\leq$  21 = poor food consumption; FCS 21.5– 35 = borderline food consumption; FCS > 35 = acceptable food consumption

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Supports Objective 1 and 2		
Activities	Indicator	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map existing stock partners capacities for shelter and NFI kits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All existing shelter and NFI kits are mapped and gaps are identified</li> </ul>	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure shelter kits for most vulnerable populations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of shelter kits procured and prepositioned 60,000<sup>6</sup> light weight shelter kits are available</li> </ul>	60,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure and preposition household NFI kits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of NFI kits procured and prepositioned</li> </ul>	60,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design, adopt and implement SOPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sector partners contribute to, adopt and implement SOPs in all geographic areas of intervention</li> </ul>	All partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of shelter and NFI kits in the event of an emergency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of vulnerable people receiving shelter and NFI kits</li> </ul>	300,000 <sup>7</sup>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the implementation of the distribution against set timeline and quality standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sector partners are in compliance with roll-out plan and implementation schedule</li> </ul>	All partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adoption of set coordination mechanism and implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sector partners conduct weekly meetings in the field and in the capital</li> </ul>	All partners attend
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the Displacement Tracking Matrix through the profiling of displacement sites for newly displaced persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of newly displaced people identified and registered</li> <li>Sectors are informed of prioritization of needs and follow up of specific cases</li> <li>Number of people registered</li> </ul>	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment and dissemination of Community Response Map Sector partners are trained on CRP and able to access information (indicator)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% Partners access material accordingly (target</li> </ul>	100%

<sup>6</sup> 60,000 kits to assist 300,000 households (average of 5 persons per household)

<sup>7</sup> The 300,000 people include 250,000 IDPs and the 50,000 TCNs

## WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE (WASH)

### Supports Objective: 1 and 2

Activities	Indicator	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide potable water for 350,000 people through water trucking and water supply network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>350,000 affected people have at least 7.5 liters of safe drinking water</li> </ul>	350,000 people, including 250,000 IDPs and host communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct around 1,200 temporary toilets and 1,200 showers separated for women and men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>350,000 affected people have access and use of sanitation facilities including showers separated for men and women</li> </ul>	350,000 people
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitize 245,000 persons (70 percent affected people) on hygiene promotion including key messages of good hygiene practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>245,000 persons are sensitized on good hygiene practices</li> </ul>	245,000 people
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide safe water collection, storage tools and hygiene kit for 70,000 affected households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hygiene kits and safe water collection and storage are distributed to 70,000 affected households</li> </ul>	70,000 people

## HEALTH

### Supports Objective 1 and 2

Activities	Indicator	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of health facilities full functioning in emergency affected areas</li> </ul>	80 %
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-position emergency kit and pharmaceuticals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of health facilities benefiting from emergency kit pre-positioned</li> </ul>	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide emergency health care to people in need</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of people receiving emergency health care</li> </ul>	80 %
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-position clean delivery and emergency obstetrical care kits for safe deliveries in IDPs sites and health facilities for 4200 women expected to deliver during 3 month</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of IDP sites and health facilities with prepositioned clean delivery kits for immediate response (Clean delivery kit-2B , kit 6 and kit 11)</li> <li>Percentage of women benefiting from clean delivery individual kits (2A)</li> </ul>	40 100 %
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train health providers of 40 targeted health facilities in 8 provinces on emergency obstetric and newborn care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of targeted health facilities with capacity to provide quality Emergency Obstetric and Newborn care</li> </ul>	100 %
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide obstetric and newborn data and reporting in 40 supported health centres and IDPs sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of health centre and IDP sites with obstetric and newborn data</li> </ul>	98%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct sensitization and condom distribution activities in IDPs sites for HIV prevention and condom use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of sensitization activities conducted</li> <li>Number of persons targeted</li> <li>Number of condoms distributed</li> </ul>	24 sensitization activities 691 200 condoms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preposition infection prevention supplies and equipment in health facilities for standard precautions for HIV prevention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of facilities having adequate supplies for infection prevention</li> </ul>	90%

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train health providers and humanitarian NGOs actors on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of health providers and NGO actors trained on MISP</li> </ul>	60 persons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide psychosocial support to displaced and affected people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of group and individual counselling sessions</li> </ul>	In collective centers and camps

## PROTECTION (includes child protection and sexual and gender-based violence)

### Supports Objective 1 and 2

Activities	Indicator	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct profiling on displacement sites for newly displaced people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of newly displaced people identified and registered</li> </ul>	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure inclusion of indicators related to protection in multi-sectoral assessments and monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of multi-sectoral assessments and monitoring reporting on indicators related to protection</li> </ul>	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen community conflict resolution mechanisms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of community conflicts resolved through community resolution mechanisms</li> </ul>	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct efficient and systematic protection monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of people in need who benefit from protection monitoring</li> </ul>	80%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birth registration and provision of birth certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of children and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure</li> </ul>	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct Child Protection Rapid Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of report on Child Protection Rapid Assessment</li> </ul>	1 assessments in each affected areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify, document, trace and reunify all separated and unaccompanied children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of separated and unaccompanied children registered, placed in temporary care and reunified with their caregivers</li> </ul>	2,500 children
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and provide adequate support services to all distressed children and children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of children that received adequate psychosocial support services</li> </ul>	60,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create safe community spaces, playgrounds and recreational areas for children and youth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of children that have access to safe, child-friendly spaces and recreational activities</li> </ul>	50,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor and report on grave violations and other serious protection concerns for children and women, including arbitrary detention and child recruitment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• percentage of grave child rights' violations cases reported</li> </ul>	100 %
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate messages on prevention of violence against children, prevention of use of illicit weapons/arms and prevention of family separation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people targeted with child protection messages on prevention of violence, of use of illicit weapons/arms and of family separation</li> </ul>	400,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate GBV response through the sub cluster</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of coordination meeting conducted</li> </ul>	At least 2 per month
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish/strengthen referral pathways in each district in the targeted provinces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of district-level hospitals that have trained doctors and the necessary equipment and drugs for clinical management of rape</li> <li>Number of district-level female police officers with the capacity to respond/investigate GBV cases</li> <li>Number of social workers available to provide specialized psychosocial support</li> </ul>	<p>22 district hospitals</p> <p>44 – 2 police officers per district</p> <p>44 – 2 per district/provincial hospital providing clinical management of rape (CMR)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-position dignity and rape treatment kits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of dignity kits pre-positioned for affected women and girls</li> <li>Number of Rape Treatment kits pre-positioned in health facilities for survivors' immediate medical care.</li> </ul>	<p>5.000 dignity kits</p> <p>40 rape treatment kits</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide holistic GBV support to victims</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of victims of physical, sexual, and gender-based violence provided with holistic assistance (medical, psychosocial, legal, etc.)</li> </ul>	100% of victims reported (disaggregated)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish safe spaces for women and girls to access psychosocial support activities and information on available services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of safe spaces identified and operationalized</li> <li>Number of women and girls who can access services in safe spaces</li> </ul>	<p>22 safe spaces</p> <p>25,000 women and girls</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate, particularly via national and subnational radio broadcasts, prevention messages and information related to availability of GBV response services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of times radio messages are broadcast</li> <li>Number of sensitization campaigns conducted</li> </ul>	At least once a day 1 campaign/site or affected area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide disaggregated data on GBV survivors reported / supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of a data collection mechanism on GBV survivors reported / supported</li> </ul>	100% GBV survivors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide safe and dignified transportation to IDPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of IDPs benefiting from transportation</li> </ul>	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide safe and dignified transportation to TCNs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of TCNs benefiting from transportation</li> </ul>	At least 80%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training on victims of trafficking identification and referral</li> <li>Conduct information campaigns on trafficking awareness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of staff trained</li> <li>Number of individuals who receive information material</li> </ul>	Relevant actors, CCCM and DTM staff working on protection, inclusive of child protection

## LOGISTICS

## Supports Objective 1 and 2

Activities	Indicator	Target
• Coordinate the logistic cluster through information sharing with partners	• Coordinated logistics response	Weekly meetings
• Enhance storage capacity and install MSUs close to beneficiaries	• Availability of food stocks close to beneficiaries concentration.	350,000 affected population
• Enhance transport capacity by requesting 10 additional trucks from the regional fleet	• Food assistance delivered to beneficiaries on time	350,000 affected population
• Boost logistics capacity of partner in term of storage and transport of NFIs relief items	• Logistics needs from partners are met	10% of total logistics needs
• Provide support in Customs Clearance of relief item	• Relief items are cleared on due time	2 days max/ consignment
• Augmentation of warehouse capacity for the storage of food commodities and NFIs.	• Number of additional mobile storage units (MSUs). • % of storage capacities increased in pre identified hubs	10 MSUs 25%
• Update the customs information guide for incoming shipments and Obtain global exemption for incoming food commodities for relief operations.	• Yearly global customs exemption is be in place	All incoming shipments benefit from customs exemptions

## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

## Supports Objective 1 and 2

Activities	Indicator	Target
• Coordinate CCCM activities with all relevant stakeholders	• Number of coordination meetings organized	National response team : 12(2/month) Regional( field) : 12(2/month) Site : 24(per week)
• Provide appropriate support to national authorities (including capacity building), and encourage government ownership of the protection and assistance strategy for camps and communal settlements.	• Number of trainings organized and number of resource persons targeted	24 (2/ field offices ) for (coordination/mgmt, and IDPs representatives Total: 1000
• Sensitize sites and urban areas population on pacific cohabitation together with local authorities	• Number of displacement sites where sensitization campaigns are conducted with the support of local authorities	In all displacement sites and Nation-wide

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set-up a monitoring and information management systems for partners to have access to operational data at camp and inter-camp levels to identify gaps and duplication of efforts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of reports and coordination meeting with partners/beneficiaries in the sites</li> </ul>	06 meetings /site in 6 months
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing governance and community participation/mobilization mechanisms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of IDP committees established</li> </ul>	200 central committees (1/ site)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring the service delivery of other providers in accordance with agreed standards and ensuring the maintenance of camp infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of coordination meetings (partners and IDP leaders)</li> </ul>	1/weeks / site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocating for or providing key services in gap areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of partner meetings</li> </ul>	01/month/site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issuance of registration documentation to camp residents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of documents issued</li> </ul>	4200 documents (10/site/month)

## NUTRITION

### Supports Objective: 1 and 2

Activities	Indicator	Target
One nutrition sector is ensuring nutrition coordination mechanism	Number of functioning nutrition cluster in place	One nutrition cluster
Conduct at least one nutrition community (MUAC) assessment based on the needs identified in the joint rapid assessment	Number of nutrition community (MUAC) assessments done based on the needs identified in the joint rapid assessment mission	At least one nutrition community(MUAC) assessment done based on the needs identified in the joint rapid assessment mission
Provide micronutrient powders to 70% of children aged 6 to 23 months in the affected population	Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who benefit from home fortification with micronutrient powders	70% of children aged 6-23 months benefit from MNP
Manage adequately SAM for at least 75% of children in the provinces affected by emergency	Percentage of children suffering of SAM who have recovered in the provinces affected by emergency	>75% recovered
Support for appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) is accessed by affected women and children	Percentage of lactating women who have access to IYCF practices information	75% of lactating women have access to IYCF practices information
Provide nutritious specialized food to children aged 6-23 months to stabilize or prevent acute malnutrition during displacement	Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)	> 50%



## EDUCATION

## Supports Objective: 1 and 2:

Activities	Indicator	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide school kits, learning material and Recreational and ECD kits for 68,000 school aged children and 1000 teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>68,000 children have been provided with school and learning materials</li> <li>1000 teachers received learning material</li> </ul>	68,000 displaced school children (50,000 primary school aged and 20,000 pre-learning children)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide and equip 100 tents</li> </ul>	100 emergency classrooms tents are provided	100 tents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct a rapid assessment of the emergency situation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report of the rapid assessment is available</li> </ul>	1 assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 1000 existing teachers and 50 education service providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,000 teachers trained</li> <li>50 education service providers trained</li> </ul>	1,000 teachers 50 educators service providers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct sensitization and advocacy activities to not use school as IDPs sites and fighting location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of activities conducted</li> </ul>	20 in 10 provinces (2sessions per province)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination and monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of coordination activities undertaken</li> </ul>	Weekly Meetings, monthly joint field missions, creation of Databases

# COORDINATION & MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

## 1. HCT

Humanitarian coordination is currently led by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) who acts at the same time as UNDP Resident Representative and UN Designated Official. The Office of the Resident Coordinator and OCHA Regional Office for Eastern Africa support the RC carry out the Humanitarian Coordination function.

As part of the efforts to strengthen humanitarian preparedness and response efforts in the country, humanitarian agencies have agreed to re-establish the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). Led by the UN RC, the HCT, which brings together Country Representatives of UN emergency agencies, IOM, representatives of NGOs, donors and the Red Cross, is responsible for setting out the strategy of the joint humanitarian response, and for taking policy decisions on the direction of the humanitarian operation.

At the operational levels, humanitarian partners have agreed on the following sectors and leadership arrangements:

SECTOR	LEAD
Food security and livelihoods	WFP/FAO
Education	UNICEF
Water, sanitation and hygiene	UNICEF
Nutrition	UNICEF
Protection	UNHCR <sup>8</sup>
Shelter and Non-Food Items	IOM/UNHCR
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	UNHCR/IOM
Logistics	WFP
Health	WHO

The existing WFP-led humanitarian task force which brings together all humanitarian agencies/sectors at the operational level will continue serving as an inter-sector coordination forum.

## 2. Coordination with Government/Civil Society and National NGOs/Donors

The President of the national platform is tasked to mobilize and coordinate humanitarian response, in collaboration with technical line ministries who co-lead sector groups with UN agencies, and relevant provincial/commune authorities depending on the affected geographical areas. The Burundi Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies participate in the response through this mechanism. It is anticipated that a crisis cell led by a relevant line ministry depending on the emergency would be established. Given that the national platform is only an Office under the Civil Protection Department of the Ministry of Public Security, it has in practice faced challenges to coordinate across government ministries, even in a natural disaster context.

The First Vice-President has the authority to call for international assistance when the magnitude and duration of an emergency is beyond the national response capacity.

<sup>8</sup> with child protection and SGBV sub-sectors led by UNICEF and UNFPA, respectively

# OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ARRANGEMENTS

## 1. Needs Assessments

OCHA EA, in collaboration with UN Regional Agencies, have agreed to support humanitarian partners in Burundi develop a common inter-sector/agency assessment tool. In this context, an initial training of key sector focal point on Multi-agency Rapid Assessment (MIRA) was conducted during the first week of March 2015. Following this initial training, participants agreed among others to: i) endorse MIRA as a rapid assessment tool; ii) Government led its implementation; iii) conduct another MIRA training for focal points of line ministries; iv) consolidate existing secondary data; and v) readapt MIRA evaluation form to the Burundian context.

## 2. Information Management

Information Management focal points have been identified within all sectors. OCHA EA will provide regular support to these focal points, including on existing information management tools and services. These include establishing and maintaining an inter-agency web platform for managing information ([www.humanitarianresponse.info](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info)), contact management system and regular mapping of “who is doing what where”, known as 3 W.)

## 3. Response Monitoring

Overall response monitoring will be under the responsibility of the response coordination structure. Sector monitoring will be under the responsibility of the sector lead in collaboration with all partners.

If the contingency plan is triggered, sector leads/agencies have agreed to facilitate adequate reporting and information sharing to help monitor the response. Sector leads will also monitor routinely their sector needs, response and gaps and introduce any required adjustments.

Monitoring is a continuous process. Its findings will be reflected in reporting documents, including snapshots, humanitarian bulletins and situation reports.

## 4. Common Service Areas

Common services areas will include logistics, security, coordination and telecommunication. A WFP-led logistic sector is place to support the response. For now, the Office of the Resident Coordinator supported by OCHA Regional Office for Eastern Africa will support the Resident Coordinator in his coordination function. The UN Department for Security and Safety (DSS) supports the Designated Official’s function.

## 5. Safety & Security

The UN Department for Security and Safety (DSS) supports the Designated Official’s function, with potential support of security officers of UN Agencies. Previous crises in Burundi demonstrated the volatile security context, usage of armed escorts in some areas made the response more difficult and costly. Safe humanitarian access was an issue.

Mitigation measures may include a constant monitoring of all violence triggers. It is also important for DSS to liaise with its national counterparts in sensitive spots to create a culture of cooperation. DSS should organize security training for all humanitarian actors. DSS should also organize security training for all relevant humanitarian partners. All security incidents should be monitored, mapped, analyzed, and shared with all humanitarian partners.

# PREPAREDNESS GAPS & ACTIONS

## 1. Gaps

Several gaps have been identified as part of this contingency planning process:

One of the gaps is related to the limited number and capacity of in-country implementation partners. In general existing capacities in most sectors are only sufficient for about 10,000 people. Shelter stocks in country remain limited. IOM is currently purchasing some tarpaulins.

There are some existing logistics gaps to increase warehousing and transport capacity in terms of storage units and trucks availability. WFP logistics will require additional 10 mobile storage units and 10 trucks to supplement respectively the existing 30 Wiikhalls in Bujumbura and Ngozi warehouses and 16 WFP trucks operating in the field for the current active projects.

The lack of funding in the nutrition sector for specific interventions mainly for SAM management, home fortification and IYCF promotion is challenging the implementation of regular activities, leading the nutrition program vulnerable to activities essential in the emergency preparedness and response. The lack of contingency and buffer stock for SAM management is an important limit which could have detrimental effect on the nutrition sector's capacity to ensure adequate services on the on-set of an emergency. While the nutrition sector has assessed that it currently had limited financial or in-kind resources to address new nutrition needs, trained staff and adequate coordination mechanisms are already in place.

There are 4 main gaps in the provision of reliable communication systems:

- Training for critical staff in the use of radio systems in emergencies. This training should be conducted liaising with UNDSS and completed by latest, mid-April;
- Shortage of a telecommunications technician. WFP's telecoms assistant has never been replaced. In order to support the response access to a good telecommunications technician is critical;
- Repeaters in Gitega and Ngozi. Installation of repeaters in Gitega and Ngozi are planned for the next 2 months.

WFP has adequate IT link capacity in Gitega, Ngozi and Bujumbura, the 3 key operational centres. However, the reliability of the link to the warehouse in Bujumbura is a definite gap.

Other identified gaps are related to insufficient resources (staff, relief items and funding) for emergency preparedness and response. As per below table, existing capacities are likely to be overstretched if the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance reach beyond 10,000 in the first days or weeks of any given crisis. Most sectors would divert these resources from their existing programmes to respond to a new emergency. Additional resources are therefore required to increase existing capacities to reach at least 50,000 people within the first few weeks of a disaster. Should there be a need to activate this contingency plan, additional emergency personnel will need to be surged into country to support all sectors.

	Sector	Estimated number of people that can be assisted through existing capacities within the first days and weeks of a crisis <sup>9</sup>
1	Food security and livelihood	50,000
2	Shelter and Non-Food Items	5,000
3	WASH	50,000
4	Health	5,000
5	Protection	10,000
6	Logistics	50,000
7	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	10,000
8	Nutrition	3,000
9	Education	20,000

## 2. Preparedness Actions

As part of this preparedness activity and to help maximize in-country capacity, humanitarian agencies have agreed on some of the following actions

- Map existing implementation partners
- Conduct necessary trainings to reinforce partner's implementation capacity
- Assess all existing stocks/capacity
- Identify additional warehouses to pre-position existing stocks in potential hotspots areas
- Increase efforts to mobilize additional resources to meet the needs of at least 50,000 people for 8 weeks
- Contribute in programme criticality exercise
- Develop agency-specific business continuity plan to ensure adequate humanitarian response in the event that the contingency plan is activated.

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<sup>9</sup> Most of this capacity is to be diverted from existing programmes to respond to the potential emergency

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

There is no inter-agency consolidated humanitarian appeal in Burundi. The last such appeal was in 2007. When there is a need, OCHA will support humanitarian partners develop Humanitarian programme documents such as a Humanitarian Need Overview (HNO) and a Strategic Response Plan (SRP), which will include an appeal for funding. This inter-agency contingency plan will be used as an initial basis to develop such documents.

The Burundi Country Team has received several grants from both windows of the Central Emergency Response Fund, the most recent being US\$2.5 million in January 2015. Partners in Burundi are therefore very familiar with the CERF process. To further reinforce partners' capacity in term of humanitarian financing, OCHA Regional Office for Eastern Africa facilitated a CERF workshop in September 2014 in Bujumbura.

### 1. Preparedness Requirement<sup>10</sup>

	Sector	Estimated Funding Requirements for Preparedness in US\$
1	Food security and livelihood	3,533,493
2	Shelter and Non-Food Items	3,000,000
3	WASH	2,106,000
4	Health	500,000
5	Protection	1,675,000 <sup>11</sup>
6	Logistics	378,976
7	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	11,000
9	Education	334,400
8	Nutrition	144,900
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11,683,769</b>

### 2. Response Requirements<sup>12</sup>

	Sector	Estimated Funding Requirements for Response in US\$
1	Food security and livelihood	13,455,803
2	Shelter and Non-Food Items	12,887,840
3	WASH	870,000
4	Health	950,000
5	Protection	2,994,257 <sup>13</sup>
6	Logistics	11,900,000
7	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	2,902,946
8	Education	110,000
9	Nutrition	450,090
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>46,520,936</b>

<sup>10</sup> Aims to ensure humanitarian agencies are prepared to meet the immediate needs of 50,000 people for up to eight (8) weeks

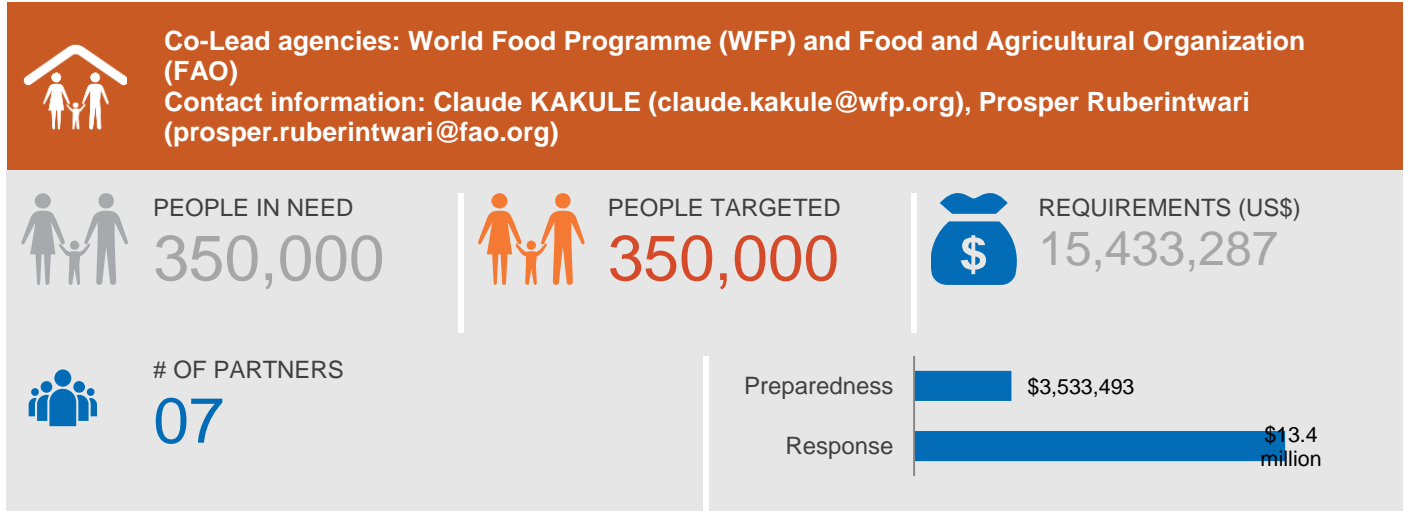
<sup>11</sup> Includes \$500,000 for Child protection and \$375,000 for SGBV sub-sectors

<sup>12</sup> For needs of up to 400,000 people for six months

<sup>13</sup> Includes \$900,000 for child protection and \$280,000 for SGBV sub-sectors

# ANNEX I: SECTOR OPERATIONAL DELIVERY PLANS

## FOOD SECURITY and LIVELIHOOD



During an emergency situation, including massive population displacement, affected people find themselves unable to address their basic needs including food needs. In this context, emergency food and agricultural support are critical to save lives, protect livelihoods and promote early recovery activities. These are the overall objectives of the food security and livelihoods sector.

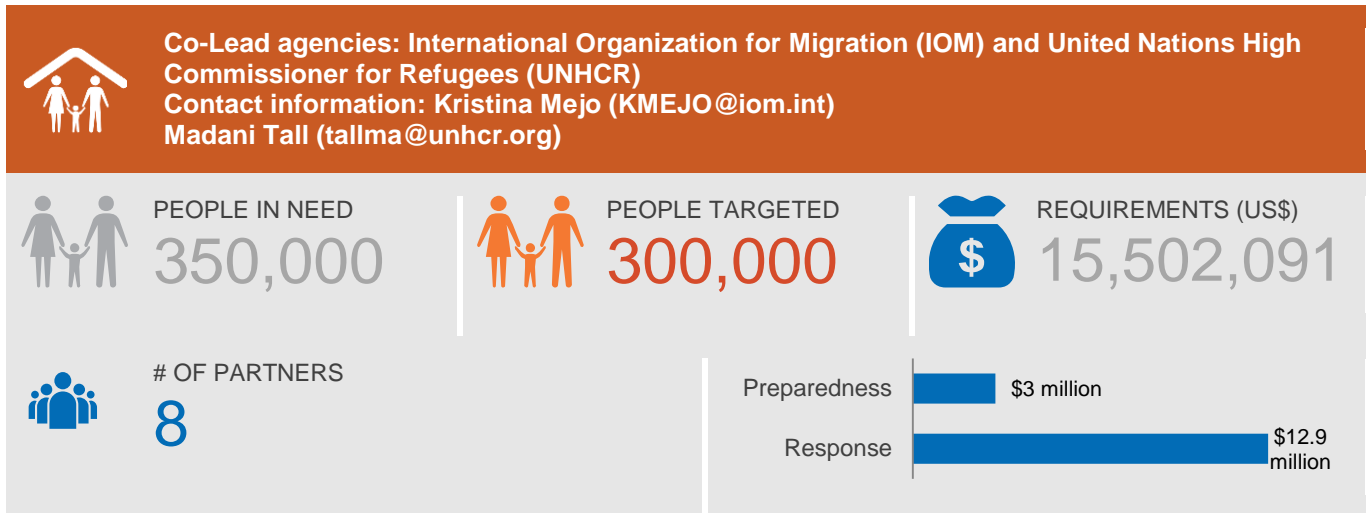
Food assistance will take into account the different categories of vulnerable people with particular emphasis on the specific needs of the most vulnerable (children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, the sick, the disabled, the elderly etc.). Existing criteria would be completed by the emergency rapid assessment findings. The Food basket would include cereals (maize, rice), pulses (beans, peas), vegetable oil, salt and biscuits.

In order to respond effectively to the overall objective of food security and livelihood assistance, it is imperative to have a good preparation at all levels (tools, planning, partnership, coordination mechanisms, intervention plan, resource mobilization plan etc.). In terms of tools, different actors already have some experience on the rapid assessment tools and methodology. The food assistance and livelihood sector is strengthening its emergency preparedness and response efforts. The already existing agreements/FLA with partners such as Burundi Red Cross, Caritas, PACT, HCB, and FH will be expanded as needed. Initial planning figures have been adopted, through adequate resources still need to be mobilized.

Adequate resources will allow the sector of Food Security and Livelihood to:

- Be better prepared to respond to the crisis and ensure a better coordination among partners;
- Ensure immediate improvement of the living conditions of crisis-affected people through provision of essential commodities;
- Reduce and stabilize acute malnutrition among vulnerable displaced people with special attention to specific groups (children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, the sick, the disabled, the elderly etc.);
- Protect livelihoods of affected people;
- Ensure an early recovery for the affected people.

## SHELTER and NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)



IOM and UNHCR, as co-chairs, will prioritize the assessment of partner agencies capacities, mapping of partners’ capacity gaps and enhancement needs, and the establishment of structures for harmonized coordination and response. Additional partners include: IRC, COPED, CARITAS, AHA and the Burundian Red Cross. Organizations will be part of the initial response team with strong support from IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF. To date, agencies who have worked in this field are IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF. Respective agencies will coordinate with the Burundian Red Cross with regards to potential remaining stock from the ex-Mtabila refugees and expelled migrants’ response.

Based on the Burundian Red Cross Contingency Planning, agencies have agreed to target eight (8) provinces in case of electoral violence. However, it is difficult to predict where the anticipated 250,000 IDPs, in addition to approximately 50,000 Third Country Nationals (TCNs) who can be assisted will go. Agencies will first and foremost target spontaneous settlements, such as religious spaces, schools and major urban centres to pre-position their NFI/Shelter kits at the provincial level.

IOM will setup and implement Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to conduct regular monitoring of the displacement situation and information on sector needs and gaps in displacement sites, targeting newly displaced population. An initial site and displacement assessment of the potentially over 250,000 newly displaced individuals in 10 provinces through the use of IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix. The process includes the deployment of DTM surveyers to consult, review and compile the movement of individuals, locations as well as the recording of the populations’ key needs and concerns. It will provide the demographics of the population in movement, paying special attention to the most vulnerable. This will require the deployment of specialized human resources. IOM is able to quickly deploy DTM experts available in the region to assist. Further information can be coordinated through a community response map which IOM has implemented in other responses, such as Iraq and Philippines. A dedicated website can be set up to inform of site locations, needs and updates on humanitarian actors working in the field, it would also serve as a two way feedback mechanism in which communities can inform on protection concerns and additional needs. This contributes to ensuring accountability to affected populations and communicating with communities.

Agencies have agreed to provide the composition of the existing stock in the country and in Regional Offices respective warehouses of which the composition of shelter kits have been agreed. Based on its Displacement Tracking Matrix IOM will be able to assess basic needs and review, if needed, the composition of NFI kits.

Immediate response will include distributing the pre-positioned items and continue to furnish key provincial centres while procuring new items. Agencies are in the process of agreeing on respective areas of interventions.

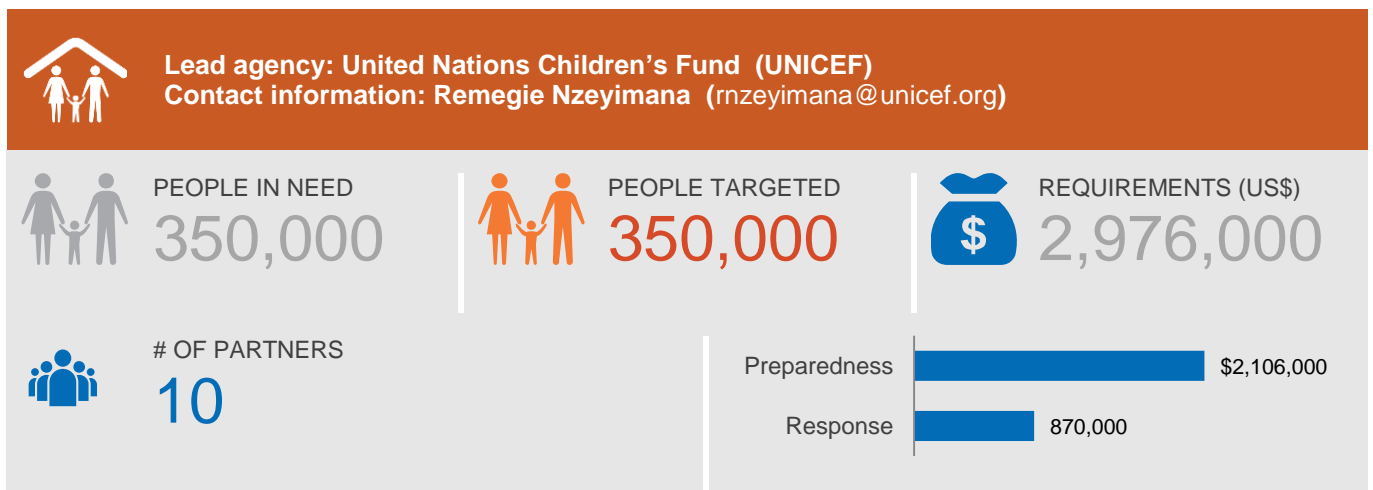


UNICEF has commenced pre-positioning items with the Burundian Red Cross in some of the targeted provinces. IOM will count on its stockpile in the Rutana office, of which more items will be pre-positioned in the upcoming weeks in the various targeted provinces. IOM is also able to quickly re-open its four transit centers as opened during previous responses, located in Makamba, Rutana, Ruiygi and Muyinga. IOM can also rely on immediate supplies from its regional warehouse in Nairobi based on funding required. The composition of NFI kits will be similar to kits successfully distributed to the Mtabila returnees in 2012-2013.

The proposed timeline entails:

- a. Within the first 72 hours of any displacement:
  - i. Mobilization and deployment of light weight shelter/NFI kits pre-positioned prior to the crisis.
  - ii. Rapid Assessment to gather information on shelter/NFI needs.
  - iii. Based on the assessment, positioning, procurement and distribution of shelter/NFI kits.
- b. Within the first 12 weeks
  - i. Critical response and recovery mechanisms put in place
  - ii. Distribution of temporary shelter kits
  - iii. Development of transition and recovery plans (context dependent).

**WASH**



Overall, around 350,000 people are potentially targeted, among them 250,000 persons are IDPs; 50,000 refugees and 50,000 are from the host families. The preparedness and response activities are based on the figures above.

The sanitation facilities, including showers, will be constructed separately for men and women. The assistance package includes: (i) access to safe drinking water with at least 7.5 litres per day per person, (ii) access to 7,000 sanitation facilities including showers, separated for men and women, (iii) provide with water storage (50 bladders) and water collection and storage at household level (262,500 jerry cans and buckets) and finally hygiene promotion kits.

It is supposed that each camp in each of the 10 targeted provinces will receive 5 blocks of 24 latrines (1,200 latrines in total). The same repartition is considered for the showers.

The logistical required arrangements are specified in existing standby agreement with the Burundi Red Cross. Mainly, the distribution will be performed by each implementing partner based on its geographical field presence. Overall, the Burundi Red Cross will distribute the majority of pre-positioned items. Particularly in Bujumbura province, the local NGO, OAP, will be the key implementing partner.

HEALTH




People in Burundi face many health challenges. Access to essential primary health services is limited for many Burundians. Epidemic outbreaks, including cholera, are among the major risks identified in the Government-led national contingency plan. Health challenges are likely to increase in case of a new emergency. Aid agencies will need to provide support to primary health care centres in crisis-affected areas. During an emergency situation involving population displacement, people are at a particularly high risk of contracting communicable diseases due to poor sanitation, shortage of water, crowded living conditions and poor immunity, with young children and pregnant women particularly vulnerable. Gender issues, in particular gender-based violence, are also aggravated by crisis and survivors require appropriate medical services. In a crises situation HIV risks are higher for women, young girls, boys and men.

In this context, the health sector is planning to strengthen its emergency preparedness and response capacity, including training of health workers and prepositioning of health kits. Capacity of health providers to deliver quality emergency obstetric and newborn care should be strengthened, and kits for women in IDP sites and health facilities will be provided. To reduce HIV risks, sensitization activities will need to be increased to reach women, adolescents and men in IDPs sites and communities in order to promote condom use. Activities related to psychosocial support of displaced and affected people will be provided in particular in spontaneous settlements and camps (support groups and counsellors).

**PROTECTION**

**Lead agency: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**  
**Contact information: Madani Tall (tallma@unhcr.org) and Yannick Georges Mbengue (mbengue@unhcr.org)**



**Co-lead for child Protection: United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)**  
**Contact information: Aissa Sow (asow@unicef.org)**

**Co-lead for Sexual and Gender Based-Violence : United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**  
**Amira Diallo (amdiallo@unfpa.org) and Gervais Barampanze (barampanze@unfpa.org)**

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	<p>PEOPLE IN NEED  <b>350,000</b></p>		<p>PEOPLE TARGETED  <b>350,000</b></p>		<p>REQUIREMENTS (US\$)  <b>3,855,000<sup>14</sup></b></p>
	<p># OF PARTNERS  <b>21</b>                  (8 for child protection , 6 for protection delivery and 7 for SGBV)</p>		Preparedness		\$1,675,000
			Response		\$2,994,257

**OBJECTIVE: Reinforce the protection of IDPs and conflict-affected people, including of their fundamental human rights, in particular as it relates to women and children**

**Key Actions**

- Identify protection needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and conflict-affected people through effective protection monitoring, reporting and response, including promoting safe movement and durable solutions.
- Provide safe and dignified transportation to IDPs and TCNs notably through humanitarian cross-border management.
- Identify and provide timely, safe, and high-quality gender-sensitive prevention and response services to survivors of GBV, victims of trafficking and those with psychosocial consequences.
- Ensure vulnerable people affected by violence have the skills, opportunities and positive coping strategies required to return and reintegrate into their communities in safety.
- Conduct Child Protection Rapid Assessment, following the MIRA.
- Identify, document, trace and reunify all separated and unaccompanied children (estimated 1,000 children may be at risk of family separation).
- Identify and provide adequate support services to all distressed children and children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation (estimated 10,000 children affected).
- Create safe community spaces, playgrounds and recreational areas for children and youth (estimated 50,000 children will be in need of child-friendly spaces).
- Monitor the situation of places of detention and residential care centres to identify any abuse and/or child rights violation.
- Train staff on the identification and the referral of victims of trafficking and conduct information awareness campaigns on the risks of trafficking.
- Provide psychosocial assistance to IDPs in collective centers and camps

<sup>14</sup> Includes \$655,000 for SGBV and \$1.4 million for child protection

The Protection Sector will focus on population profiling, protection monitoring, and advocacy and response services to alleviate the impact of socio-economic instability and security threats upon people affected by the crisis/conflict. Most appropriate assistance will be provided through existing community protection mechanisms (especially in child protection), as well as with the support of civil society organizations and NGOs. A widely established Protection Monitoring System will be put in place with the support of various agencies representations on the field.

The Child Protection sub-cluster will coordinate interventions based on the above mentioned priority actions. The actions will be implemented under the coordination of UNICEF and the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender, by the National Red Cross and other child protection actors based on the mapping of the sub-sector (that will be available by end of February 2015). The most vulnerable children will be prioritized (namely unaccompanied/separated children and children victims of physical and sexual violence) and special attention will be provided to young children (<6 years) and girls. The distribution of NFIs for the child protection sub-sector will be conducted by the National Red Cross, with which UNICEF has a stand-by agreement and is planning to pre-position supplies in regional stores (by end of February 2015). UNICEF is also in the process of developing a stand-by agreement with International Rescue Committee that will include among others, key child protection interventions.

Advocacy towards local authorities and administrations as well as towards potential belligerents will be a key activity aiming at sensitizing each and everyone on their present and future accountability in threats and violence made against affected population. Moreover, local administration will be encouraged to continue deliver basic assistance services such education, first help assistance, physical protection, access to water and livelihood. (Pop in need: 200.000/targeted: 100.000/location: 20 major displacement sites as well as some urban and semi-rural areas/ period of intervention: Systematic).

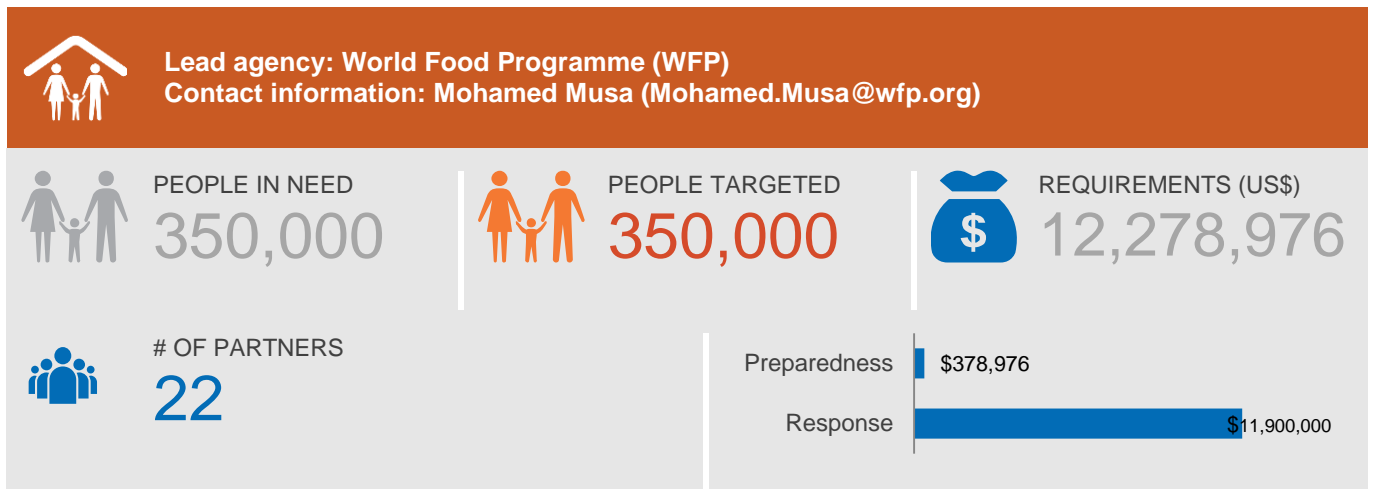
Protection interventions will be targeting all affected areas, depending on accessibility and security, and all most vulnerable people, namely elderly and disabled people, SGBV survivors, separated and unaccompanied children and children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation.

Activities related to psychosocial support of displaced and affected people will be provided in particular in spontaneous settlements and camps (support groups and counsellors). Staff working in camps and settlement and camps will also be trained to identify and refer victims of trafficking while assessing the current trafficking victims.

IOM will carry out the safe and dignify movement of IDPs and TCNs, notable through humanitarian cross-border coordination and conduct trafficking awareness and psychosocial assistance activities to affected populations. UNICEF and National Red Cross have a stand-by agreement to conduct rapid assessments, identify vulnerable children and provide initial response to ensure safety and care for children. Child Protection supplies, namely recreational kits, waist clothing, blankets and kitchen sets will be pre-positioned in UNICEF (Bujumbura) and National Red Cross stocks (decentralised). Other supplies are also available at IRC stores. UNICEF and IRC will also work on another stand-by agreement for child protection and education interventions.

The initial priority assistance can be provided within one or two weeks after the onset of the emergency.

## LOGISTICS



Upon activation of the Logistics Cluster, WFP as the Lead Agency for Logistics will undertake the coordination role among all logistics stakeholders in the humanitarian relief assistance, and will address all aspects of the supply chain.

With the overall objective of saving lives and preventing a further deterioration in the livelihoods of displaced persons and affected host populations, WFP will enhance its logistics capacity and establish a common coordination and information sharing platform to ensure an uninterrupted supply of food and humanitarian relief items.

To facilitate the delivery and distribution of food and humanitarian relief items, WFP Logistics will increase its warehousing and transport capacities by expanding commercial transporters list and mobilizing more WFP trucks fleet from the region, by providing adequate mobile storage units and office prefabs, road and infrastructure rehabilitation works/equipments in collaboration with commercial/sector/cluster partners.

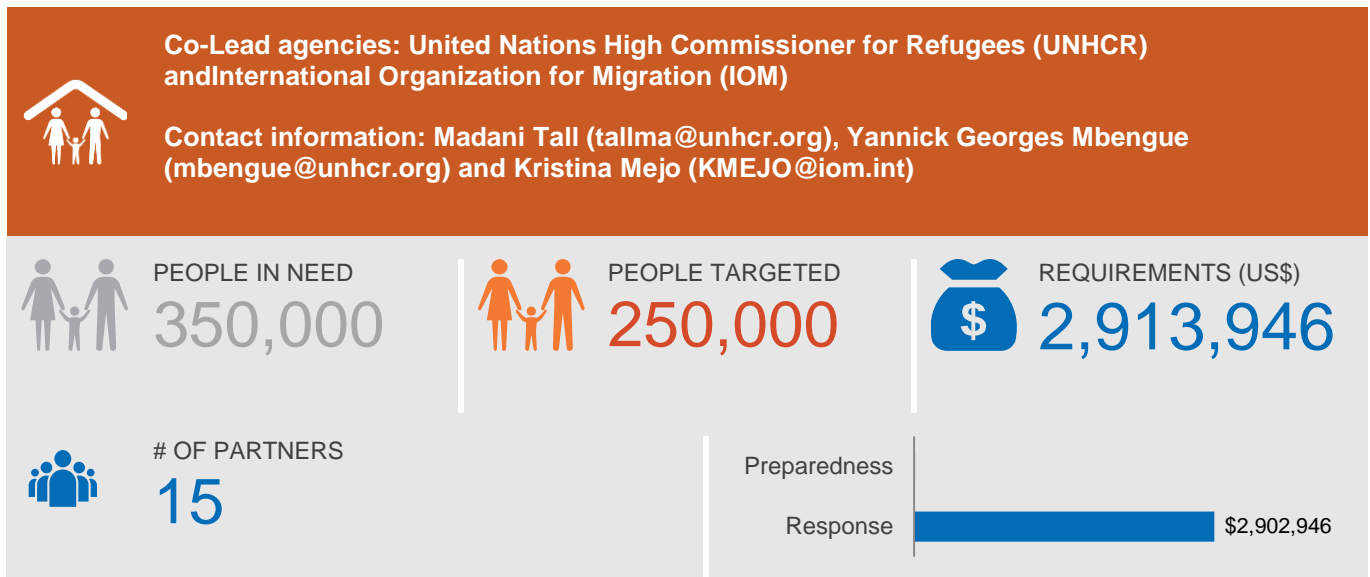
Before any potential emergency, WFP will have to undertake some activities for **preparedness**:

- Order 10 mobile storage units (MSU) which will enable storage requirements. It will also include training of technician for erection of MSUs;
- Undertake negotiation with Kampala for quick deployment of 10 trucks from the regional fleet to enhance transport capacity and be able to respond to emergency needs;
- Amend existing contract for Customs Clearance services and include rates for NFIs clearance
- Order 4 forklifts to enhance handling services for loading and unloading heavy humanitarian cargo at Bujumbura airport and at warehouses;
- Order 6 office prefabs.

For the **response to the emergency**, WFP will provide the following services:

- Coordinate the logistics cluster and enhance information sharing between humanitarian actors.
- Organize storage, transport of food assistance to beneficiaries.
- Provide logistic support to the humanitarian community through storage, transportation and customs clearance services for relief items.
- Set-up forward logistics bases in strategic locations.

## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT



CCCM Sector will focus on a timely and cost effective delivery of various types of assistance in the main displacement sites as well as in some spontaneous settlements. An effective coordination will require national and provincial level of intervention/monitoring.

Specific attention will be paid to vulnerable populations within and around sites. The CCCM sector aim at establishing sub-sectors in approximately 75% of the displacement sites, within the first six (6) weeks of the crisis. Meanwhile, identification of potential areas for new sites establishment will be conducted by appropriate humanitarian experts and Government of Burundi. In this scenario, CCCM sector intends to coordinate and facilitate access to goods and services for almost 350,000 displaced people in 10 provinces (North, Centre and West regions). (Pop in need: 350,000 /targeted: 250,000 {0-14 y; 121,500: 60,750 Female and 60,750 Male, 15-24 y; 51,300: 25,650 Female and 25,650 Male, 25-54 y; 75,600: 37,800 Female and 37,800 Male, 55-64 y; 10,800: 5,616 Female and 5,184 Male, 65 over; 5,400: 2,808 Female and 2,592 Male} /location: 10 provinces over 17 /period of intervention: from three to six months).

CCCM will hold national, regional and provincial sector meeting to ensure transparent information exchange on basic needs and coordination among stakeholders. Adherence to minimum technical standards and provision of protection will be ensured through data collecting and sharing with relevant stakeholders including the Government of Burundi on beneficiaries needs. Monitoring of needs and referrals of especially urgent cases (life saving intervention; WASH, Shelter, medical services) will be taken on regular basis in approximately 75% of the known sites of displacement. Mitigating the risks of mass starvation/malnutrition, epidemic/pandemic outbreaks, and vulnerable people exposure to protection and security threats can be achieved through effective delivery of assistance and good coordination and information systems. CCCM sector expects to ease access to essential services and goods to approximately 75% of the people living in CCCM sites/camps (250.000 individuals).

Registration and profiling of displaced people is an important protection measure and monitoring tool aiming at making available relevant information/data, on time, to the right stakeholder in order to ease its intervention and maximize the impact for beneficiaries. The CCCM sector expects to monitor people’s access to services and emerging humanitarian needs on a weekly basis in 100% of the CCCM sites/Camps.

The priority should be targeted to the following activities:

- A rapid and situational assessment (technical mission) of the sites’ capacity in terms of infrastructures (existing site, rehabilitation needs or new settings) as well as human resources.

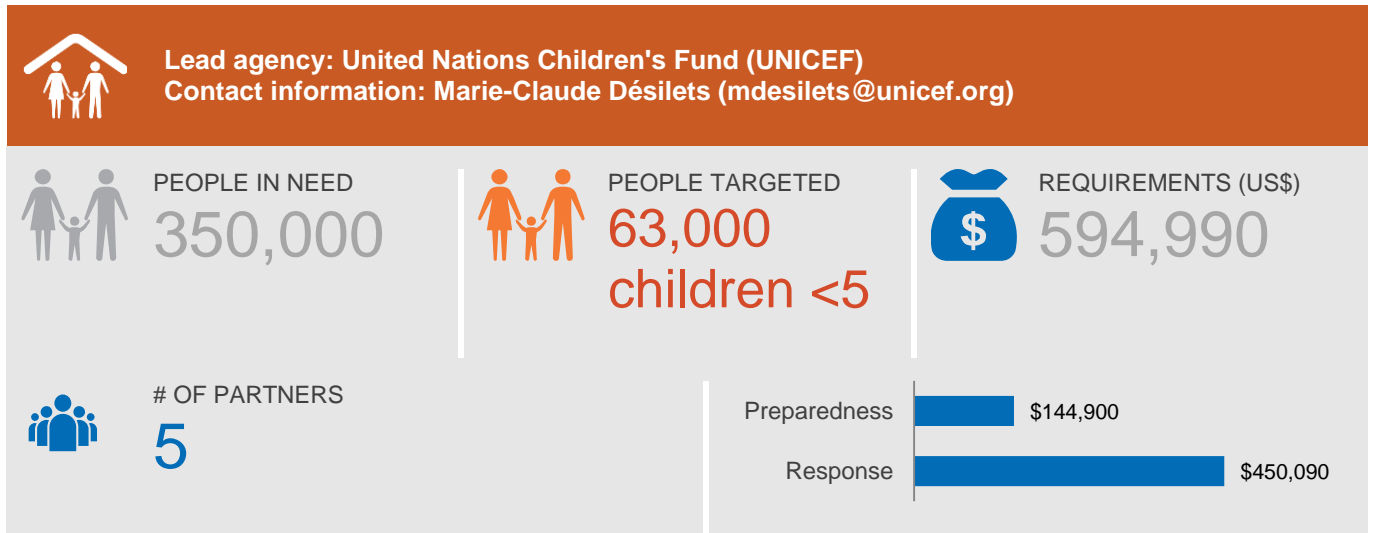
- Identify gaps and needs in terms of protection and assistance, implementation, technical support and overall coordination mechanisms.
- Identify key partners and roles for site coordination and site management agencies and service providers as well as monitor and evaluate service provision.
- Enhance the capacity of the identified stakeholders.

In terms of legal framework, there is a Memorandum of Understanding between the government and the sector leader (UNHCR) outlining roles and responsibilities in the provision of assistance and protection to the displaced persons among others. Although the presence and capacities are mainly concentrated in the capital Bujumbura, UNHCR and its partners have other sub-offices in some other provinces (e.g. Gitega, Ruyigi, Muyinga, Rutana, Makamba and Ngozi) or are able to quickly reopen new sub-offices if there is a need.

For an effective capitalisation of local resources, promotion of coexistence and reconciliation, cash for work interventions can be promoted for IDPs and host community. Then the food for work based intervention should be the best option for the Burundian context by using cash as incentive payments. The CCCM activities in the Burundi context will be carried out through three levels of coordination strategy: country level, field/province level and site level.

Although 10 provinces are currently being targeted, it is difficult to know where the anticipated 250,000 IDPs will flee to. It is anticipated that people will head towards religious spaces, schools, and cities. The criteria will be based on the most vulnerable, children, elderly and those with disabilities. Special attention will be given to female headed households and vulnerable groups. To ensure proper response, items will be pre-positioned in the key centres at provincial level. The positioning of items will be closely coordinated with the CCCM cluster. The updated National Contingency Plan will guide the pre-positioning of items and the criteria of selection.

## NUTRITION

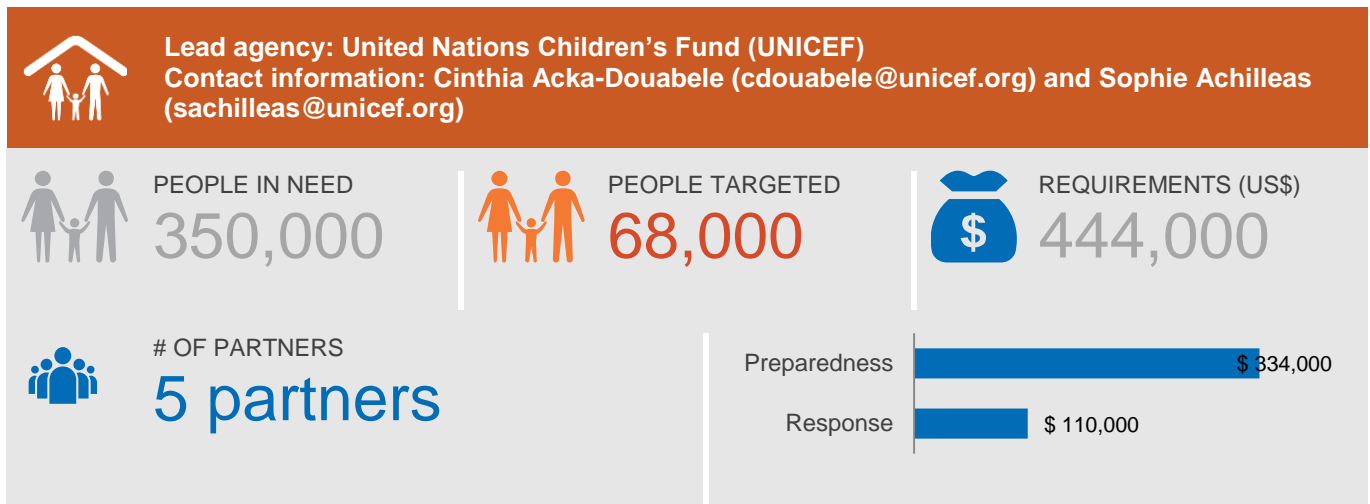


Objective: Ensure that the nutrition status of girls, boys and women is protected from the effects of humanitarian crisis.

- ✓ Overall, around 350,000 people are potentially affected in case of an emergency. About 63,000 children <5 years will be targeted through community screening for acute malnutrition and IYCF promotion while among them 18,900 aged 6-23 months will benefit from the home fortification with micronutrient powders. Children identified with moderate or severe acute malnutrition will be referred to the appropriate service.
- ✓ UNICEF will ensure the continuity of the service for the management of severe acute malnutrition with the provision of (i) MUAC for community screening, (ii) RUTF, (iii) micronutrient powders, (iv) educative material on the use of MNP, and (v) IYCF promotion material.
- ✓ The distribution of supplies will go through the MOH regular procurement and delivery system. In case of deterioration of this service, UNICEF will ensure delivery down to the distribution points.
- ✓ UNICEF will support the MOH in the organization, coordination and information management of the partner's involved in the nutrition cluster. Partners will be involved in the community screening for acute malnutrition, IYCF promotion and education on the use of MNP. They might be involved in the management of severe acute malnutrition if the Government cannot offer the service any more.
- ✓ The financial required resources are estimated at the amount of US\$ 594,990.



**EDUCATION**



**Objective: Provide support to 68,000 school children to pursue their school without interruption during the crisis**

In term of preparedness, standby agreements will be established with NGOs operating in the 10 targeted provinces and stock will be located at 3 provinces to ease the response.

With regard to the response, initially, the sector partners will conduct a joint need assessment to better understand the situation. This assessment will be conducted by the four main partners. The NGOs with standby agreement will then provide education services through the establishment of non formal education settings in the 10 targeted provinces and in the IDPs camps. Teachers and education service providers will be trained to conduct education and recreational activities including psychosocial support or reference to social workers. For this purpose, close collaboration with the child protection cluster will be needed. In the other hands, advocacy and social mobilization activities will be conducted to avoid schools to be use as IDPs sites or soldiers rampart.

The table above summarises the resources needed.