

Appeal

Burundi-BDI 161

Emergency Response to Conflict Crisis

Appeal Target: US\$ 2,266,903

Balance Requested: US\$ 2,166,903

Geneva, 21 April, 2016

Dear Colleagues,

The situation in Burundi remains volatile with increased reports of abductions and killings within the country's capital, Bujumbura. Human Rights Watch has documented an alarming new pattern of abductions and possible disappearances, particularly since December, 2015. Many of those arrested or missing are presumed dead. Since the December attacks, the regime is further cracking down on the few dissenting voices that have not fled the country and its Imbonerakure militia is taking an ever more prominent position in the fracturing security forces.

The refugee exodus continues neighboring countries at a rate of 1,000 arrivals per day. UNHCR estimates that 245,617 refugees have left their country since April 1st 2015, with 129,748 in Tanzania, 73,867 in Rwanda, 21,156 in Uganda and 20,846 in DRC. The effects of prolonged instability continue to have a significant toll on Burundians who have remained in the country. Within Burundi, it is estimated that 25,081 have been internally displaced, many of whom have lost their means of livelihoods. In addition, severe hunger and malnutrition have begun to take hold.

ACT Alliance members in Burundi are concerned about the deterioration of the situation in Burundi and the impact on the economy and their livelihood systems. The members (LWF, Christian Aid and NCA) are planning to respond through food and non-food items distribution, GBV and protection, social cohesion, WASH, agricultural support to communities to restore their livelihoods, ensure food security and instill resilience in the affected communities.

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. **TEL.:** +4122 791 6033 – **FAX:** +4122 791 6506 – www.actalliance.org



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**TITLE:** Emergency Response to Conflict Crisis in Burundi.**FINAL APPEAL NUMBER:** BDI 161**FINAL APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$):** 2,166,903.2**DATE OF ISSUANCE:** 21 April 2016**NAME OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:**

ACT FORUM	ACT BURUNDI FORUM
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	CHRISTIAN AID (CA) NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID (NCA) LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION (LWF)

THE CRISIS:

Pierre Nkurunziza, the Burundian president, after serving two consecutive terms, announced he would run for a third term in April 2015. According to (IRIN news), soon after the press release, violent attacks took over the capital city, Bujumbura. The Humanitarian response plan (HRP), compiled by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian affairs (UN OCHA) says, the surge of violence killed about 743 people, and compelled another 240,000 to flee the Country, (HRP Burundi, 2016). The crisis is protracted as people continue to exercise their constitutional rights to dissent the passing of the third mandate, thus losing access to essential services, which further hinder their wellbeing and livelihoods. In the HRP, UN OCHA states that, financial resources is needed urgently to minimize humanitarian consequences engendered by the socio political crisis and natural disaster. To this date, the culmination of violence, which lasted most of 2015 has affected the lives of 1.1 million people, and placed 442,000 people in need of lifesaving attention. UN OCHA is asking the international community to deploy assistance to Burundi in order to foster respect and dignity for its people. International effort is also required to plea for an estimation of 4,700 political prisoners, arrested without a trial. Furthermore, the acute and complex emergency in Burundi has resulted in a widespread disruption of people's income generating activities, forcing 689,000 people to be severely food insecure, and affecting 50,000 children with acute malnourishment.

PRIORITY NEEDS:

Based on the needs assessments carried out by ACT Burundi forum members, and according the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the following are identified, as priority needs:

- **Emergency assistance/NFI:** 196, 000 people in urgent needs of lifesaving support and NFI goods.
- **Food Security:** 731,000 people are currently food insecure, with an additional 650,000 pregnant women, and children under 5 years of age suffering from acute malnutrition.
- **Health:** 442,000 people with serious diagnosis, including HIV, yellow fever and cancer diseases, and victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV) are in desperate need of care.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** 342,000 people in need of urgent support, particularly since the government made a cut of 85% of its budget in 2015.

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- **Social Cohesion and Peace building:** An estimated 98,000 people are targeted in the sustained effort to support the international community for scaling national emergency responses by ACT members within the final appeal.

KEY PARAMETERS:	LWF (Dan Church Aid)	CA (Anglican Church, CNEB)	NCA (Anglican Church, CNEB)
Project Start/Completion Dates	April 2016 to May 2017	April 2016 to May 2017	April 2016 to May 2017
Geographic areas of response	Bujumbura Marie (Kamenenge, Kinama, Cibitoki, Musaga)	Southern (Makamba, Rutana, Rumonge, Bururi)	Bujumbura commune, Bujumbura rural, Kirundo, Makamba. All region as priorities by sector clusters
Sectors of response & projected target population per sector	Emergency response, social cohesion 1200 youth and 200 households (including most vulnerable individuals)	Emergency Response, Tackling GBV, Food Security, Peace-building	Emergency response, GBV Survivors and WASH

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF FINAL APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:

ACT Member	Sector of response	Total requirements US\$	Less pledges/contributions US\$	Balance of requirements US\$
LWF	Emergency Cash Grants and Social Cohesion Peace / Building	503,927.50	USD 100,000 DAN CHURCH AID	403,927.50
CA	Protection/ Emergency/Social Cohesion and Peace building and Resilience	762,963.65	0	762,693.65
NCA	Protection /GBV and Water and Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	388,621,70 622,474,06	0 0	1,000,282
Total		2,266,903.2		2,166,903.2

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report	LWF	CA/	NCA
Situation reports	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	15 August, 2016	15 August, 2016	15 August, 2016
Final narrative and financial report	30 June, 2017	30 June, 2017	30 June, 2017
Audit report and management letter	31 July, 2017	31 July, 2017	31 July, 2017

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Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance
UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa(Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org) and Regional Programme Officer Arnold Ambundo (Arnold.Ambundo@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Reshma Adatia
Global Humanitarian Coordinator
ACT Alliance Secretariat

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OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

1. The crisis

Pierre Nkurunziza, the Burundian president, after serving two consecutive terms, announced he would run for a third term in April 2015. According to (IRINnews), soon after the press release, violent attacks took over the capital city, Bujumbura. The Humanitarian response plan (HRP), compiled by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian affairs (UN OCHA) says, the surge of violence killed about 743 people, and compelled another 240,000 to flee the Country, (HRP Burundi, 2016). The crisis is protracted as people continue to exercise their constitutional rights to dissent the passing of the third mandate, thus losing access to essential services, which further hinder their wellbeing and livelihoods. In the HRP, UN OCHA states that, financial resources is needed urgently to minimize humanitarian consequences engendered by the socio political crisis and natural disaster. To this date, the culmination of violence, which lasted most of 2015 has affected the lives of 1.1 million people, and placed 442,000 people in need of lifesaving attention. UN OCHA is asking the international community to deploy assistance to Burundi in order to foster respect and dignity for its people. International effort is also required to plea for an estimation of 4,700 political prisoners, arrested without a trial. Furthermore, the acute and complex emergency in Burundi has resulted in a widespread disruption of people's income generating activities, forcing 689,000 to be severely food insecure, and affecting 50,000 children with acute malnourishment.

With a GDP per capita of USD \$ 267, the country's 10.16 million are amongst the poorest populations in the world. With the ongoing crisis, Burundi is placed at number 184 out of 187 vulnerable countries. Even before the 2015 dramatic events, the United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) reported that the living conditions in Burundi were deteriorating for most people, and support was needed to foster critical developmental goals. Currently, the thriving of communicable diseases, untreated diagnosed illnesses are some of the added difficulties of survival in Burundi. 89% of its population depend on agriculture, and with limited freedom to move, most of the country is going hungry. UNDP declares that the socio-political crisis has a direct impact on financial contributions to the country's development portfolio, and in consequence, Burundi's budget will experience dramatic cuts across all sectors. The Health sector has already experienced: 56% cut, Agriculture 14%, Education 27% and Human Rights 65% (UNDP, 2016). In addition, the European Union announced suspending permanently, 432,000 million Euros contributing directly to the Government's agenda. The repercussions of these decisions are seen across the main sectors already, whereby the insufficiency of aid towards the most vulnerable population.

The ACT partners' joint needs assessments in the aforementioned areas of interventions, provided additional clarity on the severity of the situation. The crisis has affected people across all ages, genders and social statuses. Many internally displaced persons (IDPs) are currently food insecure, due to reducing their daily food consumption to one meal per day. IDPs voiced concerns that people with disabilities, older persons and unaccompanied children will have even greater difficulties in finding sufficient food. Some low-income earners state that their resilience has been severely affected due to supporting 2 to 3 families, in addition to their own, approximately (25 people).

Access in vulnerable areas remains a great difficulty, as daily security alerts transmitted about grenades and gun attacks continue to block the scale of support. The displacement situation is complex and hard to track. According to UNOCHA HRP, an estimated 85,000 people have fled to camp-like and spontaneous displacement sites, to host families, and into the bush. Refugees International has noticed an increased numbers of gender based violence, particularly sexual based violence. More than 50% of Burundian women and girls who flee to nearby camps have been treated for post rape care upon their arrival, "651 incidents were reported by Burundian survivors, including but not limited to, rape, sexual assaults and physical assaults". Some refugees say that food distribution occurs late in the afternoon; they are followed and abused on their way back home. Among this surge in sexual violence, the report see a trend of an increasing number of younger victims.

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2. Actions to date

2.1 Needs and resources assessment

The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) has highlighted a funding gap of USD 62.3 million to respond to current crises. ACT members in Burundi (Norwegian Church Aid, Christian Aid, Dan Church Aid and the Lutheran World Federation) are collaborating to maximize the use of their resources to provide immediate help to the most vulnerable until larger humanitarian funds come into effect.

The first initiative was to conduct a needs assessment of the affected population to determine the hardships and plan accordingly. The assessment established severe human suffering and inadequate access to basic facilities. The information was shared with Burundi's implementing ACT members. DanChurch Aid (DCA) dispatched a full-time Humanitarian Coordinator to assist the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in scaling-up their response. ACT members have also provided feedback on common tools, which have unified overall strategy.

Since the preliminary appeal, ACT members have reinforced each other's capacity on programmatic themes, and have supported each other when resources were lacking. Although the coalition has been efficient, the lack of funding impedes their ability to provide for all the vulnerable target groups.

2.2 Situation analysis

Major markets have been closed and other, inferior, food stalls have emerged. People are engaging in negative coping mechanisms. More survival sex has been reported. Many people are in debt and are now hiding from their creditors. Many predict the situation will escalate and a war is imminent. The situation remains and continues to be highly volatile. .

2.3 Capacity to respond

ACT Alliance members have identified the importance of coordinating their activities to enable more effective humanitarian planning and accountability. DCA is working closely with LWF to implement the first phase of its operations: cash transfers, and supporting other implementing partners to improve consistency across program delivery. The implementing ACT partners' management teams in Burundi are supporting the Humanitarian Coordinator and LWF and DCA Uganda assist with technical requirements. A common approach strengthens system-wide preparedness, shared tools, knowledge, and improved technical skills to provide clear leadership and accountability in the focus areas. In understanding that a beneficiary can be assisted by more than one program, this collaboration will minimize gaps in support, and emphasize a more holistic approach.

2.4 Activities of forum and external coordination

ACT Alliance members will focus on implementing projects in which they have expertise. They will hire international support staff to build the capacity and knowledge of locally hired staff. Each of the implementing members are actively involved in sector groups/clusters where they highlight each other's experiences. In addition, the implementing members are in close communication with UN OCHA about the progress of the activities on their agenda. Small working groups have also organized with local NGOs/ INGOs to share knowledge and good practices.

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1. Target populations and areas and sectors of response

ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population									
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
CA	NFI/Nutrition	Makamba, Rutana, Rumonge, Bururi	1,222	1,272	2,634	2,742	2,729	2,840	275	286	6,860	7,140
CA	Peace building	Makamba, Rutana, Rumonge, Bururi	655	681	1,411	1,469	1,462	1,522	147	153	3,675	3,825
CA	Food Security	Makamba, Rutana, Rumonge, Bururi	838	872	1,806	1,880	1,871	1,948	189	196	4,704	4,896
CA	Protection	Makamba, Rutana, Rumonge, Bururi	196	204	423	441	439	456	44	46	1,103	1,148
Totals (in individuals):			2,910	3,029	6,275	6,531	6,501	6,766	655	682	16,342	17,009
LWF	Cash Grants	Cibitoke			120	120	420	420	60	60	600	600
		Kamenge, Kinama, Musaga			110	110	385	385	55	55	550	550
LWF	Peace building	Cibitoke			120	120	420	420	60	60	600	600
		Kamenge, Kinama, Musaga			110	110	385	385	55	55	550	550
Totals (in individuals):					460	460	1,610	1,610	230	230	2,300	2,300
NCA	GBV	Kirundo	100	150	0	50	50	650	0	0	150	850
		Bujumbura	150	170	0	30	20	630	0	0	170	830
	WASH	Kirundo	5000	8000	7000	10000	8000	10000	1000	1000	21000	29000
		Bujumbura	4000	6000	5000	5000	8000	10000	500	1500	17500	22500

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Totals (in individuals):										
	9250	14320	12000	15080	16070	21280	1500	2500	38820	53180

2.1 Overall goal of the emergency response

The overall goal of this planned emergency response is to contribute to efforts of saving lives and livelihoods and to mitigate the effects of conflict/violence and El Nino in Burundi.

2.2 Outcomes

- 1. Emergency:** Our aim is to provide timely and appropriate emergency relief to deeply affected households. LWF will provide cash grants to the targeted population, and Christian Aid (CA) will distribute food and nonfood items in their area of interventions.
- 2. Social Cohesion:** To engage with diverse groups and achieve social cohesion through peace building and tackling violence. CA and LWF will support each other in a 'learning by doing approach' to engage in dialogues with target groups, and use each other's expert knowledge to have a greater impact.
- 3. Resilience:** Our purpose is to engage with communities through food security and livelihoods work, and share transferable knowledge to increase their resilience and self-reliance. CA will focus on implementing an inclusive support by fostering holistic interventions.
- 4. Protection - GBV:** Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and CA will implement support services for Gender Based Violence survivors in Bujumbura Rural, Kirundo and Southern Burundi. Providing catalytic and continuous assistance that is inclusive and culturally appropriate.
- 5. Water:** To promote safe and sustainable water supplies through improved water resources management. NCA and its partners in the WASH sector will promote and implement measures to protect the freshwater resource base.

3. Proposed implementation plan

3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

Christian Aid Response

CA will provide emergency response working with IDP and host families, where possible in a rapidly changing environment. CA will also work with communities to build their resilience to expected shocks. Capacity building will include elements of resilience and peace building, following a well-documented process.

CA will work with PEAB and CNEB, local partners with a wealth of experience in peace building and humanitarian response. They have been reacting to the crisis already, through the disaster committee process, with over 12,419 men and women reached with NFI, food and cash support. CNEB have been incredibly influential in the peace building process, recently coordinating a WCC, AACC, FECCLAHA visit, and meeting with key stakeholders, including the President. This project will link with these higher advocacy aims and will build on the themes and discussions.

The project will work with existing structures, such as Co-operatives and Health Associations, where possible. This will enable existing structures to increase their activities to include humanitarian committees and create plans to meet community needs. In areas where these are not present but there is an influx of IDPs and identified needs, new committees will be established.

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Partners will mobilise community members to create their own implementation plans using an established methodology. It will engage them in the thematic areas outlined below. Partners and CA staff will represent the program at existing co-ordination forums to ensure co-ordination, value for money, and the exchange of experiences with other agencies. Reports will be regularly shared through these forums. Do No Harm approaches will be integrated in the whole project management cycle and ensure that beneficiaries and committees participate equally in all decisions and to avoid any discrimination and exclusion. A focus on age, gender and diversity for the beneficiaries will lead the targeting process cross by conflict sensitive approach. The project will focus on the following areas:

1. Emergency: Deeply affected households' lives sustained with timely and adequate emergency relief.

This will include capacity building support to the humanitarian committees at community level as well as the purchase and storage of regional emergency stocks, including NFIs (tarpaulins, mosquito nets, cooking utensils, jerrycans, hygiene kits, clothes for women and children) and food items (beans, oil, salt and other depending on available).

Committees will undertake a progressive needs assessment and beneficiary selection among IDPs, host families and deeply vulnerable following predetermined criteria and some kits will remain in storage for preparedness.

2. Social Cohesion: Communities achieve better social cohesion through peace-building and tackling violent initiatives.

The establishment of committees will include peace building, given the historical context and distrust that the recent crisis has exacerbated. CNEB will lead to ensure this work is complemented by positive and cohesive peace messaging. These committees will support partners to provide emergency response, facilitate and create conditions within the communities to mitigate risk and tension, prepare and mobilise local resources for a strong conflict mitigation plan. The activities carried out by committees and awareness in all targeted communities will prevention and reduce risk of violation and conflict.

3. Resilience: Communities are less vulnerable through increased resilience and self-reliance, through food security and livelihoods work.

Food security activities will vary depending on the area and access to land. Agricultural Committees/Sub-committees will be established to organize and deliver agricultural training. Tools and seeds will be distributed to those most in need and kitchen gardens will be established with those who don't have access to land. Sustainability will be built in by ensuring this work is led by community members and that training will cover appropriate agricultural and management techniques.

The project will liaise with the CA-supported market work in the area, creating links to cooperatives that are working on maize production and processing if these committees reach food security. Livelihood coping strategies through income generating activities (identification of income opportunities) for people who have limited access will be supported considering gender, age and disability variables of the affected populations. This will restore and create economic opportunities and withstand other economic shocks in the future, boost social cohesion and prevent vulnerable households to push some people to turn to negative survival strategies.

4. Protection - GBV: Gender Based Violence survivors can safely access adequate and appropriate support services and integrated in their communities in Southern Burundi.

The project will run prevention and protection workshops with all beneficiaries in the project area but will also extend this to relevant authorities, including religious leaders. General community education and sensitization will accompany this. Awareness and peace building activities will emphasize the prevention of violence through education for peaceful coexistence and sensitization of the authorities (police, lawyers, administration) for the support to victims. The project will supply emergency medical supplies and training to privately/religiously supported health center workers where government systems are not accessible to assist victims as well as supporting them to access services. Involvement of project committees will be strengthened to prevent GBV. This will facilitate survivors' access to support structures as well as their community reintegration

Lutheran World Federation Response

LWF will target 1200 youths between 15 – 25 years old (UNICEF's standard) and 200 most vulnerable households from affected and non-affected zones for emergency support. Although it is acknowledged that youths will also benefit through support to households, young people are an especially vulnerable group in Burundi. They are often forcibly recruited by negative forces to join riots and perpetrate violence. Youths are also identified as a specific beneficiary group to maximize impact of our support and give them an opportunity to regain schools, vocational trainings and other healthy past-times. Therefore, the beneficiary household will be eligible to also receive a grant as a youth beneficiary. Cash grants have been identified as the most suitable intervention in Bujumbura during needs and resource assessments, whereby, the impact of the crises revealed diverse necessities amongst the affected population. LWF has finalized the list of beneficiaries and will begin payment in the first week of April 2016.

The project will also help 2,200 with social cohesion and peace building activities. For Social cohesion, we will be using a strategy entitled: "story-telling to build leadership", an engagement practice tested positively within inter-ethnic conflictual environments. Beneficiaries will be jointly identified by community members using agreed-on criteria, and will be concluded by a public validation. Project implementation will involve youths who have been or are being targeted to perpetrate violence.

The areas of intervention will be Bujumbura commune, in the following zones:

- Musaga
- Cibitoke
- Kinama
- Kamenge

Emergency Response

Unconditional cash grants of USD 200 per youth and USD 235 per household annually will be provided throughout the life-long of the project. The funds will be disbursed in smaller amounts every 60 days, until it equates to the full support. This payment will target essential needs identified during needs assessment surveys. LWF team will also run information sessions in between distribution to support the beneficiaries in increasing their resilience, by sharing valuable information about budgeting, and knowledge on prioritization. These workshops will also provide an opportunity to monitor the program effectiveness closely. In view to increase community ownership and transparency, the program will follow a step-by-step procedure, inclusive of community leaders to conduct the pre-selection of the most vulnerable, and to be part of the public validation, and the cash sensitization activities.

Our aim is to help the affected population to return to their original means of income generation activities and occupations, so they can earn money faster, and ultimately recover faster from the crises.

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The cash-based intervention methodology will benefit the target population through:

- Supporting flexibility and choice for affected people
- Maintaining dignity
- Empowering affected people
- Supporting local trades
- Reducing negative coping strategies

(For results based planning & reporting, these correspond to the section of objectives in the Preliminary Appeal format, as will be reflected in the subsequent log frame).

Social Cohesion

LWF will unite people through community strengthening activities like sports events, public meetings, dialogue sessions, cross border visits, and community role models. Urban-rural and urban-urban exchange visits will promote understanding and peace among diverse groups of youth. In addition, LWF will be consulting youth experts who will provide ideas and good practice on key methodologies on peace-building activities. The workshops will also be facilitated by community members and elders to re-establish respect. The project will enabled youths to discuss their future expectations, such as careers goals, aspirations, and provide them with tools to reach the outcomes they ought to achieve. The community facilitators will be trained through 'a train the trainer style' so they can provide culturally appropriate support and transfer knowledge onwards.

Norwegian Church Aid Response

2,000 victims of GBV, mostly women and girls, will be supported by the NCA intervention in the province of Kirundo and Bujumbura. The WASH in schools and institutions would support both the displaced population as well as the communities in danger of diseases linked to poor hygiene and sanitation and reduced services from the local authorities. 10,000 girls and boys in schools and 40,000 in surrounding areas. In addition, NCA will assist in supporting an estimate of 30,000 people affected by flooding and landslides.

GBV RESPONSE

To prevent and reduce GBV in local communities and household, NCA with her partners will have dialog meetings with local authorities and religious leaders as well as campaigning in the local communities to fight against GBV and the consequences for the societies. This will create a space of protection for gender-based victims. The strength of having connection to the national government is an advantages and NCA will continuing dialoguing and advocate for governmental initiatives that could impact on reduced GBV in Burundi. The ACT Forum member, the protestant Church Council (CNEB) will be a part of these activities

WATER

NCA aims to improve access to basic services for 80,000 people affected by crisis in Kirundo and Bujumbura Rural province, including IDPs and host communities. The interventions will focus on provision of access to safe water in communities, safe water and sanitation at schools, malaria prevention, hygiene awareness and menstrual hygiene.

3.2 Lograme(s) Christian Aid

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Goal - To contribute to alleviating suffering of most vulnerable households, for greater resilience building to better deal with the effects of conflict/violence and El Nino in Burundi.			<i>No assumptions</i>
Outcome 1: Emergency: deeply affected households lives sustained with timely and adequate emergency. - Emergency relief assistance	# of HH provided with essential household item kits and food equivalent of their basic needs	Monitoring reports Updated needs (post distribution reports) Project evaluation	Food and NFIs distributed respond to the dignity and are used by households Peacebuilding results in changed behavior so that violence in the community is reduced
Outcome 2: Communities achieve better social cohesion through peacebuilding and tackling violence initiatives	# of women/men who attended training, and # of women/men who are doing outreach and talking about peace messages delivered during training in their communities	Participatory monitoring Monitoring reports Beneficiary feedback	That all participants feel empowered and are able to promote peace messages in their community
Outcome 3: Communities are less vulnerable through increased resilience and self-reliance, through food security and livelihoods work.	# of HH that have increased their food consumption and diversity during the year as a result of assistance received	PDM reports Updated survey on food consumption -diversity post-harvest, expenditures of income generated Project evaluation Household survey	Weather is conducive to agricultural production; seeds and tools sourced are of good quality; HHs maintain access to land and capacity to farm. income opportunities in the communities (petit trade, small livestock)
Outcome 4: Protection - GBV: Gender Based Violence survivors have safely accessed adequate and appropriate support services and integrated in their communities in Southern Burundi.	% of women, girls, men and boys who report feeling safer and more integrated into their community as a result of project activities	Partner report on service users and outreach tracking	Local stakeholders are willing to engage in activities responding to and preventing GBV; communities are open to information and willing to change harmful behavior and attitudes

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Output 1.1: 16 humanitarian committees (minimum 50% women) are effectively supporting project implementation	Creation of Community Disaster plans Implementation of plans at community level and using humanitarian principles	Training reports Participatory monitoring Monitoring reports Beneficiary feedback	Community members, including women, are willing to participate actively in committees and represent their community, taking gendered needs into consideration
Output 1.2: 2800 H/H have received NFIs or Food Support meeting men's and women's needs	Purchase of NFI and Food/Nutrition Kits Distribution of kits	Distribution list Beneficiary lists Monitoring reports	Targeted H/H find the assistance appropriate, do not sell their NFIs, and there is little loss due theft by bandits population displacement beneficiaries are willing to provide feedback
Output 2.1: Training given to 7500 men and women on peacebuilding	Committees are trained on raising awareness of peace and reconciliation Committees undertake community led peacebuilding activities	Participatory monitoring Monitoring reports Beneficiary feedback	That all participants feel empowered and are able to promote peace messages in their community
Output 3.1: 12 Agricultural committees/sub-committees (with 50 members each) are trained and effectively promoting good agricultural practice including kitchen gardens for landless	# of women/men that are full members of agricultural committees/sub-committees and have been trained in good agricultural practice	Monitoring reports PDM reports Membership surveys Training reports Survey of farming techniques	Participants have access to land and a basic knowledge of small-scale agriculture Beneficiaries participate actively in training and adopt improved agricultural techniques; local administration supports project implementation
Output 3.2: 1,000 returnees and host individuals receive tools, seeds and agricultural inputs/kits according to their preferences or other income generating activities if they don't have access to land	% of committee members # of targeted HH who received support, agricultural inputs and feeling improving their means of survival)	Monitoring reports PDM reports	Security and weather conditions facilitate access to target communities Local market can provide good quality of agricultural inputs good quality seeds are available in project zones; Existing local small business models



Output 4.1: 375 GBV survivors in project area have received appropriate assistance depending on their needs	# of survivors and their families that receive appropriate medical assistance and dignity kits	Register of committees Report from committees cases referred Monitoring reports Beneficiary satisfaction surveys Health center records	Work of GVB is understood and accepted by communities; appropriate medical and legal support and services are made available by appropriate service providers; collaboration with legal professionals is positive
Output 4.2: Sensitization and education activities lead to a change in community perceptions around gender relations, GBV, violence in general and improvement skills for health staff	# of initiatives highlight GBV and violence in target communities # Of communities with functional protection structures, social cohesion and prevention of GBV and support to GBV	Training curricula and participation lists Training reports Pre and post-training KAP surveys Monitoring reports Participatory monitoring Register for community session	Local stakeholders are willing to engage in activities responding to and preventing GBV; communities are open to information and willing to change harmful behavior and attitudes
Outcome1 Activities Establishment/ Strengthening of Disaster Committees Creation of Community Disaster plans Implementation of plans at community level Purchase of NFI and Nutrition Kits Distribution of kits	<u>List of Key inputs</u> Training sessions and mobilization NFI kits – (meeting UN standards as part of the NFI sectorial Group) Nutrition Kits		It is possible to arrange training sessions in suitable venues and to purchase the necessary training material. NFI and Nutrition kits are available for purchase or can be imported.
Outcome 2 Activities: Committees are trained on raising awareness of peace and reconciliation Committees undertake community led peacebuilding activities	Campaign materials where necessary – banners, posters, trainers, training materials.		Training materials are available in the market. Transport and training venues are also readily accessible.

Outcome 3 Activities: Establishment of 'Agricultural Committees' – selection led by Disaster committees Training of Committees on Good Agricultural Practice and Kitchen Gardens where more appropriate Provision of emergency agricultural kits	Agricultural Kits – Seeds, tools, kitchen garden equipment, trainers	Agricultural kits and training materials are available in the market or available for import. Weather enables the activities to take place.
Outcome 4 Activities: Training of local service providers Purchase and provision of dignity kits Linking and training on referral systems Specific assistance on Training of Disaster Committees Training and community led events by communities to raise awareness Training by RL's Training at Health Centre level	Training materials, Dignity Kits, cash support to referral system, Trainers	Dignity Kit contents and training materials are available for purchase. Training and venues available.



Lutheran World Federation

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Goal: To contribute to alleviating the suffering of youths and the most vulnerable households so these households have a greater resilience to deal with the effects of conflict and violence.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target population meet basic needs 2. Youths abandon violence and engage positively in their neighborhood 	Periodic monitoring and evaluation reports, field visits, dialogues sessions, workshops and case studies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The present crisis abates 2. Relative peace prevails 3. Tensions and/or conflict with the government and INGOS does not interrupt activities 4. Inclusive dialogue is sustained
Outcomes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emergency response: Youth and deeply affected households lives are sustained with timely emergency relief. 2. Social Cohesion: Social cohesion built between youths in divided calm and turbulent Bujumbura neighborhoods. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of youths and vulnerable households who access emergency relief. 2. Increased number of positive interactions between youths in the communities. 	Survey reports: Evaluations, end-of-the project report, community meetings, success stories.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political stability resumes 2. Administrative leaders are supported
Outputs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A resilient community that cope with the hardship of the crisis 2. A peaceful neighborhood where youths support each other and shy away from violence 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of youths and households that meet essential needs. 2. Number of youths who access essentials for educations; increased number of youths engaging in positive dialogues 	Survey reports: Evaluations, end-of-the project report, community meetings, success stories.	<i>IGA are increased; cooperation with government institution resume; youth participation increased in-group activities; closer collaboration between LWF and government ministry; administrative authorities are supportive.</i>
Activities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash grants to support with immediate needs; health, food, clothing, shelter, education. 2. Peace building activities / workshops/ sport and other cultural events. 	List of Key inputs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash grants 2. Transports to and from venues to conduct activities and equipment. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Field testimonial and field observations, the increased of income generating activities. 2. Positive feedbacks, requesting for further social events, field testimonials.

Norwegian Church Aid SGBV Component

Project Structure	Key indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Goal - Holistic assistance and reduction in Gender-Based Violence in programme areas	Reported reduction in (sexual) GBV cases	Situation reports and global records from the sectorial (cluster) group on Protection headed by UNFPA	<p>Security access to target groups and comprehension from authorities, police and politicians</p> <p>NCAcapacity to respond with appropriate timeliness and funds</p> <p>Capacity of partners - Partners unable to fulfil on time financial and narrative reporting requirements.</p> <p>Partner Capability to inform and advocate</p> <p>Corruption - There is an inherent risk of corruption and financial mismanagement.</p> <p>Doing Harm - The risk of projects fueling tensions and local conflicts and conflict in families.</p> <p>Referral system is operational</p>

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. **TEL.:** +4122 791 6033 – **FAX:** +4122 791 6506 – **www.**actalliance.org



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<p>Outcome 4 Gender Based Violence survivors have safely accessed adequate and appropriate support services</p>	<p>Percentage of women, girls, men and boys who report feeling safer and more integrated into their community as a result of project activities</p>	<p>Records from service providers. Surveys and interviews with survivors accessing support services. Records, reviews of standards.</p>	<p>Security access to target groups and comprehension from authorities, police and politicians NCAcapacity to respond with appropriate timeliness and funds Capacity of partners - Partners unable to fulfil on time financial and narrative reporting requirements. Partner Capability to inform and advocate Corruption - There is an inherent risk of corruption and financial mismanagement. Doing Harm - The risk of projects fueling tensions and local conflicts and conflict in families</p>
<p>Output 4.1: 2000 GBV survivors in project area have received adequate and appropriate holistic assistance depending on their needs</p>	<p># of GBV survivors who receive adequate and appropriate response services corresponding to their needs # of GBV survivors feeling safe while accessing the support services # of GBV specialist care service (medical, juridical, psychosocial, socio-economic) # of GBV survivors confirming quality of support services</p>	<p>Records from service providers. Surveys and interviews with survivors accessing support services. Records, reviews of standards.</p>	<p>Security access to target groups and comprehension from authorities, police and politicians NCAcapacity to respond with appropriate timeliness and funds Capacity of partners - Partners unable to fulfil on time financial and narrative reporting requirements. Partner Capability to inform and advocate Corruption - There is an inherent risk of corruption and financial mismanagement. Doing Harm - The risk of projects fueling tensions and local conflicts and conflict in families</p>



Output 4.2: GBV survivors have accessed appropriate and adequate recovery and livelihood as post-trauma healing support	# of GBV survivors assisted and reintegrated with a IGA/livelihood	Monitoring Reports, Survey Reports, end-of the project report, Interviews, Human Interest Stories, and Photographs. Partner report on service users and outreach tracking	Security access to target groups and comprehension from authorities, police and politicians NCAcapacity to respond with appropriate timeliness and funds Capacity of partners - Partners unable to fulfil on time financial and narrative reporting requirements. Partner Capability to inform and advocate Corruption - There is an inherent risk of corruption and financial mismanagement. Doing Harm - The risk of projects fueling tensions and local conflicts and conflict in families
Output 4.3: Sensitization and education activities lead to a change in community perceptions around gender relations, GBV, violence in general and improvement skills for health staff	# of successful sensitizing meetings in local communities % of community members whose knowledge of relevant human rights' laws and GBV prevention and response mechanisms is increased and perceptions changed towards greater gender equality # of initiatives by partners to highlight GBV and violence in target communities # of health staff trained	Monitoring Reports, Survey Reports, end-of the project Report, Interviews, Human Interest Stories, Photographs. Partner report on service users and outreach tracking Report of cases referred Training curricula and participation lists Training reports	Security access to target groups and comprehension from authorities, police and politicians NCAcapacity to respond with appropriate timeliness and funds Capacity of partners - Partners unable to fulfil on time financial and narrative reporting requirements. Partner Capability to inform and advocate Corruption - There is an inherent risk of corruption and financial mismanagement. Doing Harm - The risk of projects fueling tensions and local conflicts and conflict in families
Activities	Key Inputs: - Human Resources: - Humanitarian Assistant		▪ The transit centers are functional



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalize and increase Gender focal points in local communities and linkages are made with Local duty bearers and religious leaders to fight against GBV • Transport to medical institution and assist serious injured survivors of GBV • Host GBV survivors in transit centers with appropriate services. • Kits support to GBV survivors that cannot return to their original community • Listening sessions in local communities and at the centers. • Social integration for GBV survival in assisting in some income generating activities and training • Education and discussion sessions held with health staff in community health centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community mobilizer Programme Assistant - HO Humanitarian Coordinator - WASH coordinator - Gender advisor - Adequate staff at the GBV Centers - Gender Focal points in local communities <p>Material resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kits materials for survivors - Vehicles - Office furniture <p>Appropriate resources at the transit centers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to health and legal services are guaranteed ▪ The Duty bearers have a will to fight against Gender Based Violence
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Norwegian Church Aid
WASH Component

Project Structure	Key indicators	MoV	Assumptions
Goal Provide appropriate, gender-responsive and timely life-saving assistance to communities and people affected by the post-crises and ongoing crises in Burundi.	# of women, men, girls and boys assisted in the project areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End-of –the –project report, • Human Interest Stories • OCHA overview and Situation reports • Photographs 	Security access to target groups and collaboration with local and national authorities in place NCAcapacity to respond with appropriate timeliness and funds Capacity of partners - Partners able to fulfil on time financial and narrative reporting requirements Corruption - There is an inherent risk of corruption and financial mismanagement, particular in construction work Doing Harm - The risk of projects fueling tensions and local conflicts.
Outcome 5 Communities and women, men, boys and girls affected by crises receive life-saving WASH assistance appropriate and relevant to their needs	# of women, men, boys and girls express having received appropriated WASH assistances	Key informant interviews, surveys, focus group discussions, assessment reports, project monitoring	Security access to target groups and collaboration with local and national authorities in place NCAcapacity to respond with appropriate timeliness and funds Capacity of partners - Partners able to fulfil on time financial and narrative reporting requirements Corruption - There is an inherent risk of corruption and financial mismanagement, particular in construction work Doing Harm - The risk of projects fueling tensions and local conflicts.



<p>Output 5.1 Number of girls, boys, women and men having access to at least basic water supply services during acute emergency response complying with WASH standards</p>	<p># of satisfied women, girls, men and boys with access to safe water # of pupils and teachers with access to appropriate water services # of IDPs assist</p>	<p>Key informant interviews, surveys, focus group discussions, assessment reports, project monitoring by frequent field visits.</p>	<p>Security access to target groups and collaboration with local and national authorities in place NCAcapacity to respond with appropriate timeliness and funds Capacity of partners - Partners able to fulfil on time financial and narrative reporting requirements Corruption - There is an inherent risk of corruption and financial mismanagement, particular in construction work Doing Harm - The risk of projects fueling tensions and local conflicts.</p>
<p>Output 5.2 Number of girls, boys, women and men having access to safe and acceptable sanitation facilities in accordance with WASH standards</p>	<p># of satisfied women , girls, men and boys with access to safe and acceptable sanitation facilities, gender sensitive. # of school pupils with safe and acceptable sanitations facilities # of IDPs with safe and acceptable sanitation facilities</p>	<p>Key informant interviews, surveys, focus group discussions, assessment reports, project monitoring by NCA staff</p>	<p>Security access to target groups and collaboration with local and national authorities in place NCAcapacity to respond with appropriate timeliness and funds Capacity of partners - Partners able to fulfil on time financial and narrative reporting requirements Corruption - There is an inherent risk of corruption and financial mismanagement, particular in construction work Doing Harm - The risk of projects fueling tensions and local conflicts.</p>
<p>Output 5.3 Number of girls, boys, women and men practicing pre-identified key hygiene behaviors such as household water management and use of sanitation facilities</p>	<p>% expressed reduction in illnesses and health problems lined to hygiene behaviors % reduction in mortal of children under 5 years # of new family latrines due to Hygiene promotion campaign</p>	<p>Key informant interviews, surveys, focus group discussions, assessment reports, project monitoring by frequent field visits</p>	<p>Security access to target groups and collaboration with local and national authorities in place NCAcapacity to respond with appropriate timeliness and funds Capacity of partners - Partners able to fulfil on time financial and narrative reporting requirements</p>

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			<p>Corruption - There is an inherent risk of corruption and financial mismanagement, particular in construction work</p> <p>Doing Harm - The risk of projects fueling tensions and local conflicts.</p>
<p>Output 5.4 Increase of girls, boys, women and men washing their hands with detergents at critical times</p>	<p>% of women, girls, men and boys using soap in washing their hands # of women, girls, men and boys expressed less health problem after new hygiene behavior</p>	<p>Key informant interviews, surveys, focus group discussions, assessment reports, project monitoring by NCA staff</p>	<p>Security access to target groups and collaboration with local and national authorities in place NCAcapacity to respond with appropriate timeliness and funds Capacity of partners - Partners able to fulfil on time financial and narrative reporting requirements Corruption - There is an inherent risk of corruption and financial mismanagement, particular in construction work Doing Harm - The risk of projects fueling tensions and local conflicts.</p>
<p>Output 5.5 Decrease in prevalence of water borne disease linked to health centers</p>	<p># of health centers with safe and appropriate water services</p>	<p>Health center statistics, project monitoring documentation.</p>	<p>Security access to target groups and collaboration with local and national authorities in place NCAcapacity to respond with appropriate timeliness and funds Capacity of partners - Partners able to fulfil on time financial and narrative reporting requirements Corruption - There is an inherent risk of corruption and financial mismanagement, particular in construction work Doing Harm - The risk of projects fueling tensions and local conflicts.</p>



<p>Output 5.6 New/rehabilitated water points where fetching water takes less than 30 minutes (includes journey from/to home and queue time)</p>	<p># of new and rehabilitated water points with safe and appropriate quantity of water and within less than 30 minutes' walk.</p>	<p>Key informant interviews, surveys, focus group discussions, assessment reports, project monitoring by frequent field visits</p>	<p>Security access to target groups and collaboration with local and national authorities in place NCAcapacity to respond with appropriate timeliness and funds Capacity of partners - Partners able to fulfil on time financial and narrative reporting requirements Corruption - There is an inherent risk of corruption and financial mismanagement, particular in construction work Doing Harm - The risk of projects fueling tensions and local conflicts.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessments, meetings with partners members and local communities (Rural Water authorities; WASH sector coordination group, Schools, Health Center), ACT members meetings - Water provision to affected people by landslides and floods - Construction and repairing of water points in community affected by the crisis. - Construction of sanitation and water collecting system at schools and health institutes - Distribution of hygiene kits considering female menstruation hygiene to target population - Promotion and awareness campaign Monitoring of WASH committees during the first 6 months in institutions and schools 	<p>Key Inputs:</p> <p>Human Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian Assistant - Community mobilizer Programme Assistant - HO Humanitarian Coordinators - WASH coordinator - Gender advisor <p>Material resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction materials local procurement - NCA WASH equipment incl. water tester equipment - Hygiene kits for girls - Vehicles - Office furniture - Motorcycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community has the ownership of WASH infrastructures. - The WASH committees at community level are functional and participate in all activities - WASH tools are available in the community 	

- Advocacy events		
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3.3 Implementation methodology

3.3.1 Implementation arrangements

The response by the ACT Alliance members in Burundi will leverage their presence, technical expertise and support for peace and reconciliation measures. The Humanitarian Coordinator dispatched by DCA will support LWF in harmonizing their operation until 30 May 2016, when her efforts will only be focused in managing the cash programming portfolio. LWF will employ an Emergency Coordinator through the ACT appeal to support the transition.

For this response, LWF works jointly with partners at the Ministry of National Solidarity, Gender and Human Rights, Red Cross Burundi, ACT Forum Burundi (contacting the Regional Emergency Hub based in Nairobi/Kenya), the Department of the Civil Protection in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security and the local provincial and communal authorities. LWF is also consulting a youth engagement expert on Burundi to help in scaling the social cohesion workshop. The response by the ACT Alliance members in Burundi will leverage their presence, technical expertise and support for peace and reconciliation measures.

Christian Aid's project will be coordinated by Christian Aid staff based in Bujumbura but will work with dedicated staff based in CNEB and PEAB to implement activities, both organizations will establish separate bank accounts. CA will work closely with other ACT members to ensure a coherent set of projects. They will also represent in the relevant clusters and work with local authorities too. CA will co-ordinate the activities but the implementation at community level will be undertaken by other ACT partners PEAB and CNEB. Another local partner may be contracted if necessary to speed progress.

3.3.2 Partnerships with target populations

The establishment of humanitarian committees at community level will ensure community participation in the design of the response. NFIs and nutritional supports will be procured locally, supporting local markets and elected committees (with designated community representatives) will lead assessment activities and beneficiary selection. This work will be complemented by positive peace messaging in collaboration with local leaders, building on partner experiences of creating safe spaces for community discussions.

3.3.3 Cross-cutting issues

With the climate of violence in Burundi, the emerging consensus among ACT Appeal implementing partners are to address the risks of several population groups historically more vulnerable during conflicts. The elderly, the chronically ill, and the disabled have been integrated into our responses to ensure equity in service provision. With Peace building and gender sensitive interventions spread across all of our activities, we anticipate to strongly mandate a culture of inclusiveness.

3.3.4 Coordination

The ACT Forum based in Bujumbura coordinated ACT Alliance members' in-country, to draft an alert and preliminary appeal. Regular meetings to further shape the full appeal, assessments, and information sharing continue. DCA, humanitarian coordinator who is supporting LWF in Burundi has been made of convening the ACT appeal in its last phase. In addition to the coordination amongst ACT Alliance members, there is also participation in the interagency meetings in Bujumbura and meetings are held provincial levels with government authorities.

ACT Alliance members will also coordinate their actions closely with ACT members in Rwanda, Tanzania, and DRC. LWF is already closely collaborating with the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) in

Tanzania, where they have regular exchanges and where support can be leveraged in Cankuzo Province, where LWF runs its main program. LWF, NCA and CA have representation in DRC and collaborate closely with them, and NCA collaborates with the NCA Representation in Tanzania.

CA and partners will coordinate the response with the community and local authorities to improve the quality, accountability and performance, with specific attention to engagement with communities in need assessment, monitoring and especially with the establishment of mechanisms to ensure effective participation, open sharing information and feedback.

The three organizations will work with other ACT members to ensure ACT is represented in the appropriate cluster meetings.

3.3.5 Communications and visibility

The ACT forum will promote the ACT Alliance identity during procurement, storage, and distribution. ACT Alliance members acknowledge the source of funding for any and all projects funded by the ACT Alliance. The ACT Alliance logo will be incorporated, whenever possible, on items distributed to beneficiaries, on printed materials used during trainings and/or distributed during marketing promotions. ACT Alliance's support will be acknowledged verbally during community events. However, a low visibility strategy will be respected when required by the sensitivity of the issue. The Forum will also commit to circulate monthly updates which will include humanitarian from the field that will reflect the crisis and the response of the Alliance. ACT Alliance response will also be reported individually by each organization and as a forum to the various UN-lead working groups and UNHCR in particular. ACT members will also use ACT Alliance logos in the form of flags at camp-based offices and at distribution centers.

If resources permit, the ACT Alliance members will look into commissioning an external communicator so as to assist in highlighting the situation in Burundi and the work being carried out by ACT Alliance members.

3.3.6 Advocacy

Advocacy and peace building work will be undertaken by CNEB at a local level. At national level, coordination with ACT partners will ensure feedback and project learning through the correct sectors.

3.3.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

Beneficiaries will have greater resilience to deal with the effects of conflict and violence. They will have greater food security and resilience to come to terms with the violence experienced and minimize future conflict. Work will be led by community members and training will cover appropriate agricultural and management techniques. The project will also link with the Christian Aid-supported markets working in the area, where locally owned cooperatives are working on maize production and processing.

Sustainability has been integrated into the project design by ensuring sustainable agricultural practice and by working through partners with strong roots in local communities. A participatory approach will be used to develop solutions and plans with the communities most affected. Coordination and linkages to other structures working in the area will be developed. In tackling GBV, survivors will be referred quickly to the appropriate structures and receive support towards socio-economic re-integration. Existing networks and those created by community actors will be strengthened and their activities will continue beyond the life of the project.

3.3.8 Accountability – complaints handling

All initiatives in this proposal place accountability to the affected population – specifically the most vulnerable – at their core. Community meetings identify the most vulnerable and the target populations. Activities are designed to be accessible to all and to strengthen the marginalized and their role in community decision making.

All ACT Alliance implementing members in Burundi have written complaints policies for receiving and handling complaints. Key focal persons are assigned to receive and handle complaints. Complaints are investigated in a fair and timely manner.

3.4 Human resources and administration of funds

Christian Aid is based in Bujumbura and their team includes a Country Representative, Finance Manager and two Senior Program Officers who would dedicate time to the appeal. In May, CA plans to appoint a Humanitarian Project Officer who would also dedicate time to the project and whose activities will complement the ACT appeal. CA's activities will be undertaken by local partners who will also have dedicated resources. We have already worked with PEAB to implement a START fund project demonstrating their ability to pick up this work.

Lutheran World Federation Burundi Representative is based in Kampala, representing Uganda and Burundi Programs, with frequent travels to Burundi. The LWF Administrative and Finance Managers are based at the main office, in Bujumbura. The field office, currently located in Cankuzo, is staffed by the Program Coordinator, Project Coordinators, Finance and Administration Field Officer, Field Supervisors and Community Facilitators. In addition, a DCA staff is working full-time on LWF responses. A full time project support staff has been employed to support with operation requirements in Bujumbura. They currently represent the human resource capacity that will be used to support the ACT Alliance response. LWF will recruit an international staff in June 2016 to help with operational transition as the DCA staff's contract expires.

NCA operates two offices in Burundi. The main office is in Bujumbura with a Country Representative, Head of Programme and Admin and Finance structure. The sub-office with specialized programme officers is situated in the province of Kirundo. NCA implements activities through local partners and uses their staff and capacities accompanied by the NCA staff. With close assistance from the NCA Head Office and a local Humanitarian Coordinator, the existing NCA Burundi staff, programme and administration, are capable to initiate and follow up on the activities in this Appeal.

3.5 Planned implementation period

The project will be implemented from **April 2016 through May 2017**. Depending on how the situation unfolds, the ACT members may have to review these proposed interventions during the course of the year. Otherwise, see under chapter for each member's implementation plans.

3.6 Monitoring reporting and evaluation

Monitoring is an on-going process which will involve community inputs and utilize participatory tools. Interim and final narrative and financial reports will be generated and shared with ACT appeal donors through the ACT Alliance. Each ACT Alliance member in Burundi will use their own PME systems. Efforts will be made to create a joint peer monitoring system to collect and synchronize results in order to access

and prioritize the greatest humanitarian needs and support partners to deliver appropriate assistance. A final external evaluation will be conducted at the end of the implementation period.

IV. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY

Christian Aid and its local partners (PEAB and CPR) have established humanitarian committees made up of fourteen members in four provinces: Rumonge (4 committees), Bujumbura Rural (1 committee), Bujumbura Marie (5 committees), Makamba (4 committees). In all, 100 members of the formed humanitarian committees are currently active. Humanitarian committee members will serve in the collection of information and implementation of emergency activities for different sectors depending on the specifics of each locality. Christian Aid has also submitted some projects for the OPS and has been involved in the writing of OCHA's implementation of humanitarian response plan.

LWF Burundi implements 3 projects in Ruyigi and Cankuzo provinces in the east of Burundi. The Youth Empowerment Project (YEP) teaches youth to take control of their destiny and transition from a passive state to an active one. Burundian youth are empowered to take control of their economic prospects and establish a more prominent role in community affairs. The Community Empowerment Project (CEP) leads vulnerable people and their leaders to realize their own potential to change their circumstances for the better. Helping communities transition from relief-aid to capacity building and empowerment. CEP uses community based facilitators to teach and lead discussions with impoverished persons, and provides material and technical support to fill the gaps in the community's abilities. The course is designed to train responsible, competent, transparent leaders, to empower vulnerable people to take charge of their own development. LWF also runs the Campaign Against Malaria Project (CAM) to reduce the burden and control the spread of malaria in poor and vulnerable households in rural Cankuzo and Ruyigi provinces. LWF has also submitted projects in the OPS across diverse lead sectors for the emergency response.

NCA is an active member of the WASH cluster under the Emergency System in Burundi. The Cluster is led by UNICEF. For the 2016 HRP, NCA has posted in OPS system the project to improve access to WASH services for communities affected by political crisis and natural disasters in the provinces of Kirundo and Bujumbura Rural. Last year, NCA assisted in collaboration with Red Cross and Community of Pentecostal Churches, and the affected people of floods and landslides in Rumonge by providing basic WASH services to IDPs camps, hosting survivors of landslides. NCA is also active in WASH in schools. In 2015 NCA built around 120 latrines, and constructed rain water harvesting systems in 10 schools in Kirundo. In 2014 NCA supported survivors of heavy rain which destroyed WASH infrastructures and houses in Gatunguru, Bujumbura rural province. Furthermore, NCA is funding the operationalization of three GBV centers, two in Bujumbura Mairie and one in Kirundo. The centers provide full package of services to GBV survivors (Medical assistance, legal assistance, psycho-social assistance including temporary accommodation and reintegration packages) and a strong referral network with other GBV stakeholders.



Appendix 2: Budget for each requesting member (in Excel format, see attached)

LWF Burundi Budget

Department for World Service - Burundi Programme

Implementation Period: 20.04.2016 – 31.05.2017

Requesting ACT Member

LWF Burundi

Appeal Number:

BDI 161

Appeal Title:

Emergency Response to Conflict Crisis

Implementation Period:

20.04.2016-
31.05.2017

EXPENDITURE

Type of

No. of

Unit Cost

**Appeal
Budget**

**Appeal
Budget**

	Unit	Units	BIF	BIF	USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)					
EMERGENCY:					
Cash grant	Youth	1200	320,000	384,000,000	240,000.00
Cash grant	Household	200	376,000	75,200,000	47,000.00
SOCIAL COHESION					
Conduct dialogue sessions, campaigns and public meetings	Session	4	3,000,000	12,000,000	7,500.00
Sport and cultures events	Events	4	3,000,000	12,000,000	7,500.00
<u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs</u>					
Salaries & benefits for direct staff					
Cash advisor	Month	7	8,400,000	58,800,000	36,750.00
House rent - Cash advisor	Month	7	300,000	2,100,000	1,312.50
Utilities - Cash advisor	Month	7	100,000	700,000	437.50
Security - Cash advisor	Month	7	100,000	700,000	437.50
Travel expenses - Cash advisor	lumpsum	1	8,000,000	8,000,000	5,000.00
Emergency Coordinator (Expat)	Month	10	8,000,000	80,000,000	50,000.00
House rent - Emergency Coordinator	Month	10	300,000	3,000,000	1,875.00
Utilities - Emergency Coordinator	Month	10	100,000	1,000,000	625.00
Security - Emergency coordinator	Month	10	100,000	1,000,000	625.00
Travel expenses - Emergency Coordinator	lumpsum	1	8,000,000	8,000,000	5,000.00
Facilitator (local staff)	Month	12	600,000	7,200,000	4,500.00
Driver	Month	12	400,000	4,800,000	3,000.00
Needs assesment	lumpsum	1	2,250,000	2,250,000	1,406.25
Local & regional travel	lumpsum	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	625.00
Staff Capacity building	Session	1	200,000	200,000	125.00
Communication/visibility costs					
Radio magasines	Magazine	4	500,000	2,000,000	1,250.00
Media coverage	Event	4	300,000	1,200,000	750.00

TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE

665,150,000

415,719

TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING

Transport (of relief materials)

Fuel & lubricant for Veh./motorcycles	liters	3,600	2,000	7,200,000	4,500.00
Repair & Maintenance for Veh./motorcycles	month	12	300,000	3,600,000	2,250.00
Insurance	Annual	1	504,036	504,036	315.02

Handling

Cost of cash transfer	lumpsum	1	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,500.00
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TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING

13,704,036	8,565
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CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)

Computers and accessories	Unit	2	1,300,000	2,600,000	1,625.00
Printer/photocopier	Unit	1	875,000	875,000	546.88
Office Furniture	Lumpsum	1	500,000	500,000	312.50
Vehicle - Hilux 4x4	Unit	1	60,000,000	60,000,000	37,500.00
Motorcycles - Cost share	Unit	1	4,250,000	4,250,000	2,656.25
Communications equipment	Lumpsum	1	500,000	500,000	312.50

TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS

68,725,000	42,953
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TOTAL DIRECT COST

747,579,036	467,237
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INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT

Staff salaries

Salaries for Representative - 10%	Month	12	500,000	6,000,000	3,750.00
Salaries for Program Coordinator - 25%	Month	12	300,000	3,600,000	2,250.00
Salaries for Finance Manager - 25%	Month	12	300,000	3,600,000	2,250.00
Salaries for accountant and other admin staff	Month	12	200,000	2,400,000	1,500.00

Office Operations

Office rent	Month	12	300,000	3,600,000	2,250.00
Office Utilities	Month	12	200,000	2,400,000	1,500.00
Office stationery	Month	12	200,000	2,400,000	1,500.00
Generator O & M	Month	12	100,000	1,200,000	750.00

Communications

Telephone and internet	Month	12	200,000	2,400,000	1,500.00
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Other

Bank charges

Month

12

10,000

120,000

75.00

TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT

27,720,000

17,325

AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION

Audit cost (contribution)

Lumpsum

1

2,500,000

2,500,000

1,562.50

Monitoring & Evaluation

Lumpsum

1

5,000,000

5,000,000

3,125.00

TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION

7,500,000

4,688

TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Co-ordination Fee

782,799,036

489,249

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%

23,483,971

14,677.48

TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Co-ordination Fee and less Dan Church Aid pledge of US\$ 100,000.00

806,283,007

403,927.00

BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)

806,283,007

403,927.00

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD

Budget rate

1,600.00

Christian Aid

Appeal Number:
BDI 161

Emergency Response to Conflict Crisis

Implementing Period: 01.04.2016 – 31.05.2017

	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal	Appeal
EXPENDITURE				Budget	Budget
	Unit	Units	BIF	BIF	USD
EMERGENCY RELIEF					
Assessment of existing structures and their creation if necessary		2	1,038,961	2,077,922.08	3,080.00
Training /equipment needs assessment/monitoring/reporting for members of comities of local leaders		16	467,532	7,480,519.48	11,088.00
Bi-monthly meeting and community monitoring		16	51,948	4,987,012.99	7,392.00
Needs assessment and beneficiaries' selection		16	103,896	1,662,337.66	2,464.00
Purchases of NFI/ Nutrition Kits		2,800	46,753	130,909,090.91	194,040.00
Storage and distribution of Kits		12	1,038,961	12,467,532.47	18,480.00
SOCIAL COHESION					
		6	519,481	9,350,649.35	13,860.00

Community sensitization on peace building

Training for representatives of structures on peace building, role and responsibilities of humanitarian committees and creation of plans

2 2,857,143 5,714,285.71 8,470.00

Engage local media on peace and reconciliation

1 1,038,961 2,077,922.08 3,080.00

Meetings at province level for sharing best testimonies on peace building

1 1,298,701 3,896,103.90 5,775.00

RESILIENCE AND FOOD SECURITY

- - 0.00

Establishment of Food Security Committees

12 779,221 9,350,649.35 13,860.00

Distribution of Agricultural kits

1,000 88,312 88,311,688.31 130,900.00

Training on GAP (incl. materials)

12 831,169 9,974,025.97 14,784.00

Linking to existing Maize Coops

1 519,481 1,558,441.56 2,310.00

TACKLING GBV/PROTECTION

- - 0.00

Awareness of religious leaders, administrative authorities and security on GBV

2 2,909,091 5,818,181.82 8,624.00

Training and equipment for Committees against GVB

16 675,325 10,805,194.81 16,016.0

Training for trainers on PEP for health staff from health district

4 1,298,701 5,194,805.19 7,700.00

Prevention and protection work-shops with all beneficiaries	4	337,662	6,753,246.75	10,010.0
General community education and sensitization through radio broadcast	1	1,038,961	3,116,883.12	4,620.00
Supply for emergency medical and dignity kits	75	20,779	15,584,415.58	23,100.0
Support the reference of the victims for specialist medical care and other assistance centers	30	51,948	15,584,415.58	23,100.0
				522,753.00
sub-total			272,259,740.26	

Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)

Salaries & benefits for direct staff (e.g. nutritionist, engineers, program					0.00
Officer / coordinator, driver of nutritionist etc.)					
CA/ ACT Project Coordinator	Months	12	4,295,890	51,550,684.42	32,219.18
CNEB coordinator	Months	12	1,246,753	14,961,038.96	22,176.0
PEAB Coordinator	Months	12	1,246,753	14,961,038.96	22,176.0

TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE	76,571.18
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CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)

Computers and accessories	Lumpsum	4	1,686,625	1,686,625	2,500.00
Office Furniture	Lumpsum	1	1,686,625	1,686,625	2,500.00
Communications equipment e.g. camera, video camera, sound recording, satellite phone...	Lumpsum	1	843,313	843,313	1,250.00

TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS	6,250.00
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TOTAL DIRECT COST	486,378.18
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INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT

Staff sala-
ries

CA Staff contribution (FM, FA & Others)	Months	12	2,285,714	27,428,571.43	40,656.0
Office rent	contribution	12	171,512	2,819,652.16	4,179.43
Office security	contribution	12	46,701	767,769.35	1,138.03
Power	contribution	12	24,010	394,730.81	585.09
Phone	contribution	12	24,010	394,730.81	585.09
Stationeries	contribution	12	20,031	329,312.42	488.12
Equipment maintenance	contribution	12	24,010	394,730.81	585.09
Partner indirect costs - office	contribution	24	207,792	4,987,012.99	7,392.00
Vehicle insurance	12.00	30	12,468	510,195.12	756.24
sub-total					56,365.08

TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT

38,026,706

56,365.08

AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION

Audit of ACT appeal	Esti- mate	1	5,194,805	5,194,805.19	7,700.00
Monitoring & Evaluation (incl partners)	Esti- mate	1	47,792,208	47,792,207.79	70,840.00
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION			52,987,013	78,540.00	

TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee	91,013,719			621,283.26	
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%			2,730,411.57	18,638.5	

TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee	93,744,130			762,693.65	
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BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)			93,744,130		762,693.65
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EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD

Budget rate

1,600.0
0

PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date

ITEM - (List each over US\$500)

Requesting ACT member: Norwegian Church Aid
Appeal Number: BDI 161
Appeal Title: Emergency Response to Conflict Crisis in Burundi
Implementing Period: 20.04.2016 – 31.05.2017

Appeal	Appeal
Budget	Budget
<i>BIF</i>	USD

INCOME

INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva

Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #		
	List by date & donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount and payment advice #		0,00	0

INCOME - Cash received directly from donors

Date	Donor Name			
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount		0,00	0
	Interest earned		0,00	0

INCOME - In-kind donations received

Date Donor Name

List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate items received in brief

0,00 0

INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)

0,00 0

Date Donor Name

List by date, donor name and fill in amount - indicate original currency amount

TOTAL INCOME

0,00 0

EXPENDITURE

Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal	Appeal
Unit	Units	BIF	Budget	Budget
			BIF	USD

DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)

Protection - GBV

Nutrition assistance/GBV survivors in transit	Month	12	1 000 000	12 000 000	7 500
Medical assistance	Month	12	800 000	9 600 000	6 000
Med evacuation to hospital	Person	100	100 000	10 000 000	6 250

Legal assistance	Person	100	60 000	6 000 000	3 750
Support to children following Survivors	Month	12	200 000	2 400 000	1 500
Organize and follow up local point focal	Month	12	250 000	3 000 000	1 875

Other Sector Related Direct Costs - Protection GBV

Salaries Head of Centers	Person	2	15 600 000	31 200 000	19 500
Head of Programmes - CNEB	Person	1	6 000 000	6 000 000	3 750
Legal Assistant	Person	4	7 500 000	30 000 000	18 750
Psychosocial Assistant	Person	6	7 500 000	45 000 000	28 125
Responsible for meal and canteen	Person	2	4 200 000	8 400 000	5 250
Cook	Person	2	2 210 500	4 421 000	2 763
Driver/ambulance	Person	2	3 261 600	6 523 200	4 077
Handyman	Person	2	3 600 000	7 200 000	4 500
Guarding	Person	2	4 200 000	8 400 000	5 250
Needs Assessment	Lump sum	1	18 000 000	18 000 000	11 250

Maintenance and fuel generators	Month	12	170 000	2 040 000	1 275
Communication/visibility cost	Month	12	500 000	6 000 000	3 750
Running costs Ambulances (# 2)	Month	12	850 000	10 200 000	6 375
Location one transit center Kirundo	Month	12	500 000	6 000 000	3 750
Running costs transit center's	Month	12	500 000	6 000 000	3 750
Local duty bearers are sensitized to fight against GBV	Lumpsum	1	5 000 000	5 000 000	3 125
Sensitization and education activities	Lumpsum	1	4 000 000	4 000 000	2 500
Education/training Religious leaders	Lumpsum	1	16 000 000	16 000 000	10 000

Water, sanitation & hygiene

Girls, boys, women and men having access to basic water supply services (construction materials, manpower)	Constructions	10	15 000 000	150 000 000	93 750
Girls, boys, women and men having access to safe and acceptable sanitation facilities (Construction materials, manpower)	Constructions	10	20 000 000	200 000 000	125 000
Girls, boys, women and men practicing pre-identified key hygiene behaviours (hygiene training materials and kits, facilitators)	No of person	30 000	5 000	150 000 000	93 750

Girls, boys, women and men washing their hands with detergents at critical times (facilitators, training materials and kits)	No of person	30 000	5 000	150 000 000	93 750
Decrease in prevalence of water borne disease linked to health centres. (construction materials and manpower)	Constructions	5	25 000 000	125 000 000	78 125
New/rehabilitated water points (construction materials and manpower)	Constructions	20	1 000 000	20 000 000	12 500

Other Sector Related Direct Costs - WASH

WASH construction engineers - NCA	Month	5	3 000 000	15 000 000	9 375
WASH engineers sanitations - NCA	Month	5	3 000 000	15 000 000	9 375
Programme assistant - NCA	Month	4	2 000 000	8 000 000	5 000
Monitoring staff - NCA	Month	10	3 500 000	35 000 000	21 875
Hygiene promoters - Partner org	Month	20	700 000	14 000 000	8 750
Programme managers - Partner org.	Staff	2	4 500 000	9 000 000	5 625
Monitoring staff engineers - Partner org.	Staff	4	4 200 000	16 800 000	10 500
Needs Assessment	Lumpsum	1	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 250
Communication/visibility cost	Lumpsum	1	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 250

Beneficiary Selection	Lumpsum	1	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 250
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TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE

1 177 184 200	735, 740
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TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING

Transport (of relief materials)

Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	Month	12	3 000 000	36 000 000	22 500
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Fuel	Litre	500 ⁷	1 900	14 250 000	8 906
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Handling

Salaries for Logistician and Procurement Officer	Month	1	2 500 000,0	2 500 000	1 563
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Salaries / wages for Drivers	Month	12	600 000,0	7 200 000	4 500
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TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING

59 950 000	37 469
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CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)

Computers and accessories	Lumpsum	4	1 000 000	4 000 000	2 500
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Printers	Lumpsum	2	1 000 000	2 000 000	1 250
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Office Furniture	Lumpsum	1	4 000 000	4 000 000	2 500
Vehicles	Ambulance	1	90 000 000	90 000 000	56 250
Vehicles (CNEB)	Jeep	1	80 000 000	80 000 000	50 000
Communications equipment e.g. camera, video camera, sound recording, satellite phone...	Lumpsum	1	4 500 000	4 500 000	2 813

TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS

184 500 000	115 313
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TOTAL DIRECT COST

1 421 634 200	888, 521
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INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT

Staff salaries

Salaries for Programme Director	Month	2	4 500 000	9 000 000	5 625
Salaries G.S CNEB	Month	12	600 000	7 200 000	4 500
Salaries for Finance Manager	Person	3	12 000 000	36 000 000	22 500
Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff)	Person	4	6 000 000	24 000 000	15 000
Drivers admin	Person	3	3 600 000	10 800 000	6 750

Office Operations

Office Utilities	Lumpsum	12	150 000	1 800 000	1 125
Office stationery	Lumpsum	12	200 000	2 400 000	1 500
maintenance, assurance etc. vehicles	Month	12	650 000	7 800 000	4 875
<u>Communications</u>					
Telephone and fax	Month	12	575 000	6 900 000	4 313
Internet	Month	12	400 000	4 800 000	3 000
<u>Other</u>					
Insurance vehicles	Year	1	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 250

TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT

112 700 000 70 438

AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION

Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	7 000 000	7 000 000	4 375
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate	1	12 500 000	12 500 000	7 813

TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION

19 500 000 12 188

TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee

1 553 834 200 971 146

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%

46 615 026 29 134

TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee

1 600 449 226 1 000 281

BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)

1 600 449 226 1 011,100

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD

Budget rate

1 600,00

PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date

