

Inter-Agency Programme on the Sustainable Rehabilitation of war victims in Burundi
Final Consolidated Report

This report will present the key results of the Inter-Agency Programme on the Sustainable Rehabilitation of war victims in Burundi through different projects implemented by UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, and UNIFEM during the period 2008-2010; it will equally underline some constraints linked to the implementation of the program, as well as some lessons learnt throughout the implementation of this program.

1) Genesis of the Program :

In 2003, UNDP Burundi CO has mobilized funds from the Government of Japan through the UN thematic trust fund Office of Human Security. Due to the multi sectoral profile of the program, this was implemented by the above mentioned (four) UN Agencies, each according to its mandate and comparative advantage. Financial Agreements were signed separately between the Implementing Agency and UN OCHA, under the parallel funding modality.

The overall objective of the programme is the sustainable rehabilitation of war victims through socio economic projects. It aims at contributing to peace building and national reconciliation and to provide the foundations for a better common future for the victimized populations, living together peacefully. It aims at assisting people to recover their rights and dignity, as well as their access to improved means of existence.

2) Results of the Program :

| <i>Implementing Agency</i> | <i>Specific Objectives</i> | <i>Results</i> | <i>Observations</i> |
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| PNUD | Integrated Development of the Province of Muramvya | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension of the Primary School of Kirinzi 2. Extension of the Lycée Communal of Shombo 3. Building a Teachers' house at Kirinzi 4. Building of a warehouse that will serve to keep and to sell the agricultural products in Shombo 5. Support to farmers' groupings in the Commune of Shombo by providing crops, literacy training, infrastructures management, gender and HIV/AIDS sensitization | <p>All these activities were accomplished and facilities were transferred to the local Administration for the use of the beneficiaries of the Program.</p> <p>For administrative reasons linked to internal procurement procedures of PNUD, the construction of water fountains were delayed but to date, all of them have been constructed and remitted to the local</p> |

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| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Enhance social cohesion among Shombo communities 7. Rehabilitation of the Primary School and the Secondary school of Kirinzi 8. Building of water fountains in the the Commune of Kirinzi (3.5 km) and Mirinzi (19 km) | administrative authorities. |
| | Support to the Health Services in the Province of Kayanza | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of 4 health centres; 2. Capacity reinforcement for the Medical Centre staff; 3. Acquisition of medical and non medical equipment and kits for the rehabilitated centres. | In the initial proposal, the objective was to promote health in the province of Ngozi. But then after, it was observed that other donors were already engaged in the same domain and in the same area. The national authorities advised to cover the Province of Kayanza instead. All the 4 health centres were rehabilitated, and medical kits were remitted to the authorities of these centres. An internal contract was signed between PNUD and WHO for the trainings of the medical personnel of these centres and all trainings were done as planned. |
| | Socio-professional reintegration of out of school youth and vulnerable populations in Bujumbura. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 84 young people were trained in professional domains (masonry, carpentry, welding, tailoring, bakery, electricity, mechanic, and | <p>Out of 120 young persons, 84 could follow trainings until the end.</p> <p>At the end of these trainings, professional</p> |

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| | | plumbing) 2. At the end of these trainings, professional kits were remitted to the young people among whom some regrouped in associations. | kits were remitted to the young people among whom some regrouped in associations. |
| UNICEF | Improve access to basic social services for the population | At the end of the project, six training sessions were organized on the PHAST approach and 4,000 households (20,000 people) have constructed their own latrines | |
| | Improve sensitization for the fight against HIV/AIDS through information and training | The sensitization on fighting against HIV AIDS was done during the training sessions of the local communities on the behavioural change. In Nyabitsinda commune from July to November 2007 one hundred and forty eight sessions were organized on nineteen collines for 10,101 people including 3,730 men, 3,322 women, 1,540 boys and 1,509 girls. During the same period, 74 training sessions took place in Gisuru commune for 3,016 people including 1,164 men, 936 women, 468 boys and 448 girls. | |
| | Facilitate the socio-professional reintegration of war victims and other vulnerable populations | At the end of the project implementation by Action Aid, 8,000 sanplat were produced; 10,836 households are benefiting of them and all the 8,000 produced sanplat were installed | |
| | Increase the income of the target population | Training sessions have not been organized on the income generating activities. However, | |

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| | by the implementation of and support to income generating activities and community capacity building | 20 toolkits were distributed to local masons | |
| | Raise the level of literacy in the target communities | This project component has not been undertaken | The planned activities were implemented by another local NGO. |
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| UNIFEM | Strengthening of women economic capacities | <p>Development of training modules and other necessary tools on associations/groupings management, project formulation, market prospecting, basic accountancy and conflict management.</p> <p>Four-days training session in favor of 30 participants from Ngozi and 10 from Kayanza representing 20 groups (each group represented by 2 members).</p> <p>Organization of small regional trade fair.</p> <p>Distribution of 10000kg of fertilizers, 500kg of seeds, 400 manual sprayers and 500 wheelbarrows to 20 groups of women from different ethnic/social groups.</p> | |
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| | Support to Victims of Violence against Women | <p>Report on cases of rape and other gender-based violence</p> <p>Capacity reinforcement of police and judiciary structures</p> <p>Provide judicial support to GB victims</p> | |

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| | | Development and implementation of a media program on GBV | |
| UNESCO | Focus on the causes of the cyclic crisis to determine actions at the local level in order to avoid the emergence of new tensions. | <p>A total number of 651 peace apostles have been trained and are now engaged in disputes' settlement at community level and local sensitization campaigns on peaceful cohabitation;</p> <p>A national Youth Festival was organised to spread traditional cultural values and a culture of peace among young people from 11 to 18 years old. 425 young representing 17 provinces took part to the final competition including traditional dancing, singing, poetry, sketch, harp and percussion and acrobatic dancing and soccer.</p> | |
| | Raise the level of literacy in the target communities | <p>250 teachers and 17,500 students were trained as trainers in alphabetisation and sensitisation of local authorities on the importance of literacy in the development of a country.</p> <p>Ten thousand literacy manuals, 15,000 certificates and ten mobile libraries were provided as teaching aids.</p> <p>Reinforcement of acquired literacy skills through the initiation of reading circles and income generating activities of 300 vulnerable women engaged in cultivating potatoes.</p> <p>1000 illiterate handicapped</p> | |

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| | <p>Improve sensitization for the fight against HIV/AIDS through information and training</p> | <p>mothers received literacy courses.</p> <p>250 teachers and 17,500 students were trained as trainers in HIV/AIDS prevention.</p> | |
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3) Implementation constraints:

Procurement procedures took longer time than expected, this impacted negatively on the implementation period of the projects.

The difficulty of finding appropriate partners for providing vocational training for vulnerable youth in Bujumbura has importantly delayed the full implementation of this activity. Nevertheless, close partnership with relevant Ministries has provided UNDP the capacity to ensure that the interventions planned for 2009 were still appropriate for their respective beneficiaries.

During the implementation phase, there was lack of materials of construction of good quality like sand. The cement was bought from Bujumbura instead of purchasing all required materials at provincial level.

Another big constraint was due to the procurement procedures which delayed some activities like building of water fountains.

4) Lessons learnt:

Because of the constantly changing state of Human Security in post-conflict countries, it is important to be flexible in delivering a response in accordance to population's real needs.

Because of the constantly changing state of human security in post-conflict countries, it is important to be flexible in delivering a response in accordance to the population's real needs.

Coordination and communication between local authorities and other donors is critical in order to respond adequately to the most urgent needs of the local populations.

Planning of activities should take into account the internal processes and procedures, like procurement, to comply with the project duration.

It is important to have one project manager from the beginning to the end of the project or program for the successful implementation of the expected outcomes.

Economic empowerment for populations affected by war crisis is a good entry point to address other issues related to human security such as violence and other social issues.

Supporting groupings or associations rather than individuals is a good approach to promote reconciliation and harmonization in a post-conflict country like Burundi; in fact, capacity building for groupings enhances sustainability of development and social cohesion interventions.

Women who have received training and other capacity building interventions have played an important role in creating trust between different ethnic and social groups.

Legal assistance is a good strategy against impunity; it helps to break the silence on sexual and gender based violence

It is important that the reconciliation and peace-building interventions are integrated into recovery programs in post-conflict countries in order to promote social cohesion among different ethnic groups

Awareness and capacity building in sexual and gender-based violence in communities has allowed to collect information on violence abuse and to identify the appropriate support for the victims; training community members should be a priority in this type of intervention.

In such projects, working with locally-based partners facilitates a successful implementation.

Given the nature of the activities, it is recommended to work closely with local actors even when their capacities are limited. Capacity building and providing some materials in order to enable the local committees to assume their responsibilities seemed to work better to attain the expected results.

5) Financial implementation:

A final financial report has been submitted separately.