

**ANNEXE I**

**DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

### 1. DESCRIPTION

1.1 Title 'Support to the Burundi Capacity Development Mine Action Programme'

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1.2 Location(s) - Republic of Burundi – Western and Northern contaminated provinces  
( Bujumbura Rural/Mairie, Bubanza, Cibitoke)

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1.3 Cost of the action and amount requested from the Contracting Authority

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Total eligible cost of the action	Amount requested from the Contracting Authority	% of total eligible cost of action
EUR 1,435,087	EUR 1,435,086,68	100 %

#### Pertinence of the action

Burundi is coming out of a thirteen years long internal conflict. It is entering post conflict period with great expectation. In a country such as Burundi, where the livelihoods of a large part of the population is linked to agricultural production, the short-term prospects for social stability depend on the reduction of the mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) hazard. Landmines restrict access to agricultural land, housing, schools and infrastructure, cause accidents and pose enduring threats to life and limbs. Now that peace has been largely restored and that large numbers of displaced persons are returning to their home, mines and explosive remnants of war represent a real current danger to the resumption of economic development and mainly the social development of the poorest part of the society.

Clearance of landmines and ERW affected areas will facilitate subsistence agriculture or other basic income-generating activities and thus reduce dependence on external aid. Some cleared areas are slated for badly needed housing construction.

The integrated mine action components will be carried out in order to assist the national mine action coordination authority to coordinate humanitarian mine action related activities to get rid of landmines and explosive remnants of war and help those injured.

#### 1.4 Summary

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The project aims to assist the Government of Burundi (GoB) through the Humanitarian Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) in strengthening its current capabilities for sustainable implementation, coordination and management of relevant activities.

The project will continue foster further development, coordination, monitoring, information management, capacity building and resource mobilization to the GoB in its effort to assume an increasing role in national coordination of the mine action process, for the benefit of Burundian population and impeding its economic development.

The main activities are:

1- Improve the capacities of mine-affected communities to interact and be involved with mine risk education, and promote community-based organizations and national non governmental organizations in their efforts to implement a reintegration programme of mine victims;

2- Support subcontracting of international NGO to develop national rapid response capacity regarding technical survey/marketing and emergency mine/ERW clearance operation in high and medium impacted areas, within the implementation of clearance plan as issued by the MACC;

3- Assist and strengthen national mine action capacity to undertake all aspects of mine action and an integral part of Burundi's programme for post conflict recovery and development whilst the programme is transitioned from a UN managed programme to a UNDP supported nationally owned mine action programme.

Duration of the action	15 months (January 2007 –March 2008)
Objectives of the action	<p><b>“Support to the Burundi capacity development mine action programme”</b></p> <p>Overall objective(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the risk posed by landmine and explosive remnants of war to the population and the humanitarian workers in the two main contaminated areas along the Tanzanian border;</li> <li>- Assist implementing partners to further support community relief/development activities;</li> <li>- Foster development, coordination, monitoring and management of a national humanitarian mine action coordination centre.</li> </ul>
Partner(s)	<p>Humanitarian Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC)</p> <p>Non- Governmental Organizations NGOs</p>
Target group(s) <sup>1</sup>	The people of Burundi currently living in mine/UXOs affected areas including refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons; and provincial, national authorities and humanitarian organizations.
Final beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>	<p>Local population in mine/UXO affected areas.</p> <p>Refugees returning from neighboring countries.</p>
Estimated results	(i) Mine action activities effectively coordinated and monitored at a national level (ii) Increased awareness levels on landmine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) among affected communities (iii) Target is 50,000 - 65,000 m2 physically cleared land (10-15m2/deminer/working day) during the operational period of 12 months (January - December 2007) and Land made safe for return/resettlement of approximately 50,000 returnees and IDPs.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Technical Assistance and Capacity Development Services to the National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme in Burundi;</li> <li>-Support to Expanded Community –Based Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance in Burundi;</li> <li>-Support to development of a national rapid response capacity (technical Survey and Landmine/ERW clearance).</li> </ul>

## 1.1 Objectives

To those familiar with the immense suffering of its people, Burundi symbolizes “the silent emergency” in which so many Africans live and die. Despite remarkable institutional and political progress, the situation in Burundi today is still characterized by extremely fragile living conditions and acute food insecurity, which affect large parts of the population, as well as limited access to basic services. Moreover, the on-going armed conflicts in some provinces require the humanitarian community to provide an emergency response and continue to support the protection of the civilian population.

Humanitarian assistance continues to address urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations while ensuring that short-term actions are directed to support the ongoing process of population and community reintegration with an emphasis on community empowerment.

By containing the main life-threatening risks, humanitarian efforts as well as mine action will allow for a sound transition from relief to recovery and longer-term programmes. Particular consideration will be given to strengthening national capacities in these key sectors.

The preliminary analysis of the available survey data suggest that the extend of landmine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination is much less severe than was previously envisaged. According to available information collected by the survey, due to the sporadic nature of mine laying and isolated instances of ERW, the threat appears to most heavily impact returnees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and the associated humanitarian relief efforts.

Recent political developments, including the Government of Burundi's ratification of the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Treaty in October 2003 and its adhesion to the Treaty in April 2004, have paved the way for mine action in Burundi. In addition, the CNDD-FDD signed the deed of commitment of the Geneva Call, and confirmed their compliance with the terms of the Treaty and cooperation in mine action prior to their victory in the August 2005 national elections.

Pursuant to UN Secretary-General Report (S2004/210) of 16 March 2004, and to Security Council Resolution 1545 (21 May 2004), a UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) was established as part of the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB), in June 2004, under the coordination of United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and executed by the UN Office for Project services (UNOPS).

Since that time, the UNMACC has been setting up mechanisms for coordination, including integration into national structures, according to two phases: 1) Establishment of a national MACC within the Government of Burundi (GoB), and 2) Transition from a UN-managed to a nationally owned and supported programme. The UNMACC is currently developing phase two. In this regard, a UN integrated support project is being developed to assist the Government in its efforts to assume an increasing role in national coordination of the mine action process.

The MACC, in consultation with UNDP, is developing a transition strategy and maintains its current capacity to coordinate and manage mine action operations whilst the programme is transitioned from a UN managed programme to the GoB with the UNDP's support, within the next two years of capacity development programme.

The humanitarian mine action plan seeks to eliminate the impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in Burundi, and to guide the clearance of high impact and medium impact areas, two years from the initiation of the project by 2008. Nevertheless, with a continued donor support and concentrated effort by all parties involved in mine action in Burundi the country could very well be one of the first in Africa to be declared mine free in a relatively short period of time.

The project "Support to the Burundi capacity development mine action programme" aims to conduct technical surveys and emergency mine/UXO clearance operations, in particular in the vicinity of the most affected communities, in order to:

- Reduce the risk posed by landmine and explosive remnants of war to the population and the humanitarian workers in the two main contaminated areas along the Tanzanian border.
- Assist implementing partners to further support community relief/development activities.
- Foster development, coordination, monitoring and management of a national humanitarian mine action coordination centre.

The priorities of the UNMACC in Burundi encompass both current emergency response requirements and the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable, as well as elements for supporting the transitional recovery process. According to the United Nations Policy on Mine Action and Effective Coordination, UN priorities in support of the national humanitarian mine action coordination programme in Burundi are to create conditions to facilitate the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and include the following:

- Eradication of antipersonnel mines and explosive remnants of war from the western and northern contaminated and resettlement areas;
- Promotion of national leadership, capacity development, monitoring and planning efforts;
- Addressing issues such as maintenance of mine marking and awareness of the dangers of ERW;
- Reduction of the number of mine/ERW casualties.

At the national level mine action activities are coordinated through the MACC. UNMAS, UNDP, UNICEF and others stakeholders provide an integrated programme of capacity development services to the MACC. In this transition period the programme should be working towards realising the following main three strategic objectives:

- The accelerated clearance of high impact and medium impact areas to reduce the number of victims and increase access to social and economic assets;
- The development of national capacity in the MACC within the Ministry of Interior and Public Security (MISP), to effectively coordinate and manage mine action operations;
- The mainstreaming of mine action into the poverty reduction strategic programme (PRSP) and inclusion of mine action in the state budget.

## 1.5 Justification

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The primary short term development objectives of this project is to provide conditions throughout Burundi that permit people to go about their lives free from the threat of explosives devices (landmines and ERW), and to allow reconstruction and development activities to be carried out in a safe environment.

The goal of the Burundi Mine Action Programme (BURMAP) is to *eliminate the impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war* in Burundi in high and medium impacted areas by 2008, with a limited, but concentrated effort of mine action activities. Mine/UXO risk education activities and marking strategy will minimise the danger in the other areas until mine/EOD clearance can be accomplished.

The objectives of the national mine action programme should support the overall development effort of the country. Development in Burundi has many dimensions including better health and education, expanded opportunities for political expression and human rights, building national capacity for good governance strengthening, development of micro-agricultural activities and fostering communities in which people can raise families in safety and in harmony with their neighbours.

The measure of success of mine action is based on its impact on the local population. The question is not whether these outputs (cleared land, 'mine risk educated people', and so on) are done efficiently, but whether local households, communities, and organization to enhance the well being of the intended beneficiaries then use these outputs.

The geographical distribution of the suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) indicates that the provinces of Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Makamba, and Ruyigi are the most affected. In three communes (district level), one each in the provinces of Bubanza, Makamba, and Ruyigi, more than 40 percent or more of all communities are mine-affected. The most prevalent resource blockages are agriculture and pasture land. Only for about one third of all blockages the population could find alternatives.

Given the importance of an integrated and holistic response to the issue of landmine contamination and the need to bring real and lasting support to those Burundians at risk, the national mine action strategy of the Government of Burundi is based on the four following broad strategic priorities as follows:

*National Coordination* within the MACC acting as the coordination-authority in the mine action sector;

*Community Imperative* with clearance of the worst affected areas, pro-active participation in poverty reduction projects, land prioritization and assist micro-economic activities;

*Development sustainability* as the mine action sector contributes to sustainable economic growth and the management of natural resources in order to help the general development of the country;

*Compliance with international requirements* as a signatory of the Mine Ban Treaty;

Mine action activities are carried out in support of specifically targeted socio-economic activities mainly in agricultural development. Other integrated mine action activities will particularly focus on mine risk education, technical community survey, marking, information management, clearance and victim assistance. The specific objectives over the short term will include:

- Mine and Unexploded Ordnance Risk Education; Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration, and Advocacy, in order to (i) assist the Government of Burundi in strengthening its current Mine/UXO education capacity and (ii) Support community-based organizations and nongovernmental organizations in their efforts to implement a reintegration program, and thus improved skills and dignity through income-generating projects.

Targeted Mine Risk Education (MRE) should help reducing the suffering in human life that is caused by remaining landmines and UXO. The close proximity of many suspected hazardous areas to schools and other points of public interest call for special attention in this respect;

- Capacity building and Humanitarian Mine Clearance: Capacity building support to the national integrated and conducting a coordinated response through MACC on marking and clearance activities, include the development of an integrated quality control and post clearance impact assessment programme, to ensure that clearance organizations are conducting clearance to national technical standards and guidelines;
- Support a coordinated rapid response to mine/UXO, in order to provide rapid response on mine/EOD task within a safely and professionally approach, and thus, reduce the threat of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) and support community development objectives.

The criteria for setting clearance priorities would depend on the results of the survey, and be based upon the socio-economic impact of mines in the different areas. Current mine clearance priorities are defined in conjunction with the provincial government and are related to local economic priorities.

The plan is firmly rooted in the national development priorities. Operational targets for 2007 are likely to be a bit different to 2006 targets, and will be fit to the general community survey's results (GCS), as well as reflecting community needs, coordination with aid agencies and overall development plans. These targets should directly benefit for a total of over 18'000 persons or about 0,3% of the total population, who are directly affected by the presence of landmines and UXO. This number of persons potentially at risk should though be increased, as a significant number of suspected hazardous areas are located in relative proximity to places of public interest, such as schools, markets, medical facilities, or churches.

In addition, some high voltage power lines must also be regarded as mine-suspected, which could affect major parts of the population.

Unexploded ordnance and other remnants of war continue to have a detrimental effect on the communities and to the resumption of economic development and social reintegration. The age of abandoned conventional ammunition, when combined with inadequate storage and weather conditions, poses a significant threat during post-conflict operations to the local community. Many of these unexploded devices may have an impact on the whole community, and denying the use of that land. There is a need to carry out mine clearance and UXO removal, so that population of Burundi can live without fear of death and injury and restart their cultivation of crops.

The Mine and unexploded ordnance risk education and victim assistance program is relevant to the objective of the programme to reinforce its current mine-risk education capacity and thus, reduce landmine/UXO accidents. It also helps to implement an approach to community-based rehabilitation to meet the needs of persons residing in landmine-affected areas, and also promote activities that will lead to the socio economic reintegration of landmine/UXO victims.

The General Community Survey (GCS) has gathered accurate data on more than 97 percent of all communities in the country. Despite the ongoing low-level conflict only 38 communities could not be visited or evaluated. As a result, the scope of the landmine and UXO problem in Burundi can now be much better assessed and appropriate actions can be planned and implemented.

Of the 138 known suspected hazardous areas about fifty percent are UXO spots. The other half is expected to contain landmines. In most cases however the expected ordnance is an isolated or single device. There should thus be a dual answer to the landmine problem. On the one hand technical survey, marking, fencing and mine clearance are needed to reduce the overall socio-economic impact of mines and UXO on the population. On the other hand, mobile explosive ordnance destruction teams can help reducing fast and noticeable the threat of unexploded devices that remained scattered throughout the former conflict areas in the country. This should allow proceeding swiftly and will bring a measurable benefit to the local population within a short period of time.

As a result of the population density in Burundi, people continue to use SHAs, despite the knowledge of earlier accidents, and will often burn vegetation in the hope that this will trigger ERW and enable the areas to be safely cultivated. Some of the cleared areas will also be used to build urgently needed housing, and will allow children to return to primary schools. There certainly remains a lot of work in mine action in Burundi. There are power lines that need further investigation to determine their exact status. Two provinces are still suffering from a low-level conflict and need to be fully surveyed as soon as the security situation allows.

Due to the very nature of the landmine problem in Burundi it should finally not be forgotten that the current knowledge of the scope of the problem is only temporary and may vary over time. Thus, new hazardous areas may be found over time, but also new accidents in yet unknown danger zones may happen in the future.

Targeted Mine Risk Education (MRE) should help reducing the suffering in human life that is caused by remaining landmines and UXO. The close proximity of many SHAs to schools and other points of public interest call for special attention in this respect.

The project will continue forster further development mine-action management capacity and give MACC the ability to ensure that all areas of mine clearance, quality assurance, battle area and explosive ordnance clearance, minefield marking and survey tasks, are carried out in accordance with IMAS, through the assistance of the UNDP national advisors team led by UNDP CTA. The UNDP CTA, will also reinforce the assistance in monitoring the demining organizations and in the updating the national standards.

The project will support the national humanitarian mine action programme in its efforts to implement and 'accelerate' mine and EOD clearance tasks assigned by MACC, as well as training mines survivors in methods of income generation is relevant to the aims of the programme to develop microeconomic activities in order to promote the socio-economic integration

The proposed project will also help the Government of Burundi to comply with all commitments included in the Ottawa Treaty.

## **1.6 Detailed description of activities**

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The national capacity that is developed or reinforced by the actions will be totally locally owned into the next two years within the current support of UNDP during this transitional phase.

According to the United Nations Policy on Mine Action and Effective Coordination, UNDP priorities in support of the MACC activities include: providing training in humanitarian mine action standards and monitoring issues; providing continued assistance in capacity building for coordination body as well as local awareness (MRE) and victim assistance; implementing an integrated Quality Control Monitoring and Post Clearance Assessment Programmed that encompassed the development of technical safety guidelines and procedures derived from the international mine action standards; and continuing the development of the national mine action data base using the information management system for mine action (IMSMA).

### ***Activity 1: Technical Assistance and Capacity Development Services to the National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme.***

The project aims to support the Government of Burundi (GoB) in developing an integrated and coordinated response through MACC and advise the GoB on efforts to develop mine action capacity to undertake all aspects of mine action and an integral part of Burundi's programme for post conflict recovery and development.

*Targeted beneficiaries:* The people of Burundi currently living in mine/UXOs affected areas including refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons; and provincial, national authorities and humanitarian organizations.

#### *Objectives:*

- Provide technical and coordination assistance to the Gob and humanitarian stakeholders on the development of an integrated multi-year strategy mine action strategy.
- Strengthen national mine action capacity and develop a national mine action programme.
- Develop national mine action standards and technical guidelines and establish a comprehensive and workable quality assurance monitoring system, according to international standards (IMAS).
- Effectively manage a well developed mine information and use the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) to support multidisciplinary data collection and reporting.

#### *Activities:*

- Prioritize mine and UXO clearance in accordance with humanitarian needs.
- Support mine action non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and others in accordance with the priorities identified by the mine action coordination centre (MACC).
- Provide technical assistance and organizational development to national NGOs.

- Assist with the fulfilment of Burundi's obligations in terms of international mine-ban treaties.
- Mainstream mine action in the reintegration component and the UNDP governance programme.
- Develop a mine action assistance programme and assist with the implementation of a transition strategy.

*Expected Outcomes:*

- Mine action activities effectively coordinated and monitored at a national level.
- Humanitarian and development activities facilitated through marking of contaminated areas.
- Level of operational and managerial skills within national NGOs increased.
- A sustainable national humanitarian mine action capacities established in Burundi.
- Comprehensive mine risk education and victim assistance strategies revised and implemented.

***Activity 2: Support for expanded community-based Mine and Unexploded Ordnance Risk Education (MRE) and Victim Assistance (VA).***

The program aims also to develop a national capacity by building, strengthening and making technically autonomous a network of institutions and organizations involved in educating Burundians about the risks and dangers of landmines and unexploded ordnances; and Raise awareness on Ottawa treaty, rights of persons with disabilities and to strengthen capacity of cooperating organizations, including the GoB and several Burundian NGOs. These two activities will continue to be integrated within other mine action components.

*Targeted beneficiaries:*

- Nationwide, with a special focus on targeted communities and vulnerable groups, especially returnees in southern and northern of Burundi
- 250 schoolteachers will educate an estimated 20,000 children at 50 primary school

*Objectives:*

- Improve the capacities of mine-affected communities to interact and be involved with MRE, victim assistance and community development programme.
- Provide technical assistance to strengthen the management and coordination capacity of the MACC in integrating MRE relevant initiatives successfully into the overall mine action programme.
- Continue to provide MRE technical support and guidance to the MACC, including a monitoring and evaluation capacity.
- Establish an efficient and sustainable MRE network at the community level in each of targeted provinces, in close collaboration with the other mine action operators.
- Promote the reintegration of mine victims and disabled persons into society by strengthening their associations, promoting sports activities for the physically disabled, and facilitating relevant income-generating projects.
- Create a mechanism in cooperation with the Ministry of National Solidarity -Human rights and Gender to standardize services and rights for the provision of prostheses for persons injured by landmines and other causes of orthopedic disorders.

*Activities:*

- Introduction of comprehensive and internationally recognized standards to assist with the effective transition into a post conflict national mine action programme.
- Using existing informal and formal community networks to develop a community-based MRE approach inclusive of 15 MRE teams from national NGOs to train at least four communities volunteer in 110 affected collines.
- Conduct MRE programmes for internally displaced persons and returnees through community based and mass media.
- Training and capacity building of local leaders and others community actors in communication skills.
- Providing MRE assistance for training primary school teachers, and supporting broadcasting of MRE in local languages.
- Enhance child participation in the creation and dissemination of appropriate MRE messages.
- Advocacy efforts for the implementation of anti-personnel mine ban treaty.
- Assist viable income-generating micro-projects initiated by disabled people associations.
- Monitor integration of trained physically disabled persons in local craft and basketwork products.



- Learning from the international community of disabled and capacity building through knowledge sharing.

*Expected Outcomes:*

- Revised and updated MRE tools standardized, produced and distributed for community and schools.
- Increased awareness levels on landmine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) among affected communities.
- Recruitment and training of 35 field trainers for work with impact survey/clearance teams.
- Partners implementing MRE and community liaison accredited and monitored/coordinated by MACC.
- Strengthen project management skills and capacities of disabled people's associations.
- Improve the skills and dignity of landmine survivors through income-generating projects.

***Activity 3: Support to Development of a National Rapid Response Capacity (Technical Survey and Landmine/ERW clearance).*** This activity is focused on support and builds national capacity for managing and conducting mine clearance operations, to reduce the threat of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), and support community development objectives.

*Targeted beneficiaries:*

Government of Burundi, returnees, IDP and populations living in contaminated areas.

*Objectives:*

By conducting rapid response regarding technical surveys and emergency mine/UXO clearance operations, in the Western and Northern contaminated provinces (Bujumbura Rural/mairie, Bubanza, Cibitoke), the local partner, under MACC coordination, will be able to reduce and demarcate or discredit hazardous areas. All provinces have no large-scale minefields but rather scattered mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). Despite of the low number (41) of Suspected Hazard Areas (SHA) surveyed and registered at the MACC data base among these provinces; the impact of mines and ERW on the livelihood and safety of the directly affected population is nevertheless considerable.

This project will also contribute to reduce the risk posed by landmine and explosive remnants of war to the population and the humanitarian workers; assist implementing partners to further support community relief and development activities; and foster development, operation and management of a national mine clearance and marking capacity.

*Activities:*

- Conduct technical surveys and mark risks areas.
- Conduct explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and mine clearance tasks, in order to complete the Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) in Western and Northern provinces.
- Destruction of mine/ordnance stockpiles.

*Expected Outcomes:*

- Target is 50,000 - 65,000 m<sup>2</sup> physically cleared land (10-15m<sup>2</sup>/operator/working day) during the operational period of 12 months (January - December 2007)
- Land made safe for return/resettlement of approximately 50,000 returnees and IDPs.
- Land made safe for agriculture, irrigation, grazing, and primary production purposes.
- Reconstruction and relief efforts accelerated by providing a safe environment for humanitarian and aid workers to implement their activities.
- Risks for civilians and resulting casualties reduced by 50%, thus reducing pressure on the limited medical and health infrastructure.

All operations will be conducted in accordance with the national humanitarian development priorities and carried out under the guidance and coordination of the National Mine Action coordination Centre.

## **1.7 Methodology**

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The Humanitarian Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) is the overarching coordinating body for mine action in Burundi, on behalf of the Government. Based on the information received in the field from local authorities, UN agencies, community associations and NGOs, MACC has the responsibility for coordinating

all mine related activities and carries out planning on a multi-year strategic level, as well as on a yearly operational work-plan level. UN agencies contributed to definitions set of priorities within the national coordination, requiring mine clearance as a prerequisite for achieving effective development.

The short-term prospect is to have the Government of Burundi fully engaged in Humanitarian Mine Action Programme, promoting a safer environment for the people of Burundi, contributing significantly to the development of the socio-economic life of the country through the establishment of the national capacity and contributing towards the eradication of poverty. The UNDP mine action support project was designed to assist the Government, through MACC, build its capacity for addressing mine action and quality management issues.

With regards to UNDP technical management assistance of the MACC, the assistance is built around the provision of one CTA only to advise on all mine action and management issues at the same time. Even though the mine problem in Burundi may be smaller than in other country, the capacity-building requirements are the same and should in principle be achieved through the deployment of 4 specialists in the keys areas composing mine action.

In order to maximise the transfer of skills to their government national counterparts, the MACC maintains its current capacity already developed since April 2005 through the UNDP national Burundian staff, to coordinate and manage mine action operations whilst the programme is transitioned from a UN managed programme to the GoB with UNDP's support under the Direct Execution modality (DEX). As staff members in the Ministry of Interior and Public Security (MISP) have not had substantial exposure to the day-to day operations of a mine action programme, with the notable exception of the Head of Mine Action, there is a need for a two-year capacity development programme to develop mine action skills in the Ministry. If these capacity development activities can be undertaken in the context of the day-to-day work of the mine action programme, the capacity of the national civil servants can be gradually developed through a mix of the mine action middle management training and mine action exchange programme that is supported by UNDP, on-the-job training, coaching and mentoring whilst the mine action programme continues its day-to-day operations.

The most effective way of transferring the MACC to the GoB will be to integrate suitable and appropriately qualified national civil servants into a restructured MACC where they will work with the UNDP CTA and UNDP national Burundian staff to further develop their understanding of mine action. It is expected that the MACC transition to the organisational design will become effective between July and December 2006. This structure will include all current twelve UN MACC staff members and five national civil servants who will work in the roles of Head of Mine Action, Operations Officer, Quality Assurance Officer, Information Officer, and Administration Assistant.

An international mine clearance NGO will work directly under MACC coordination, to conduct mine-clearance related activities, including mine field marking and EOD clearance.

As the mine action coordinator, MACC will play a key role in directing all of the actions of the international mine clearing NGOs as implementing partners through UNDP management support.

The project will employ national staff, already identified by MACC, to train mine survivors in the design and fabrication of handcrafted products through the establishment of a local workshop, co-located with CAAMI. Mine survivors will make a variety of children's toys from tin, wire and papier-mâché. They will also attend courses in computer literacy and sewing classes and will receive instruction on how to market their wares to the public.

Management of operations, according to operational planning, is conducted through thematic working groups, providing a forum for discussing change in policy, operational technical matters and administrative issues that arise within the national humanitarian mine action programme on an on-going basis.

There are two vital elements to the national mine action programme: the effectiveness of MACC as the national authority responsible for mine action on behalf of the Government of Burundi; and the involvement of the donor community in partnership with the Government and the UNDP.

MACC's effectiveness concerns the extend to which the purpose is to be achieve, through UNDP management's support on the strengthening of confidence and competence building within continued on-the-job training and best practice based upon national appropriation /monitoring leadership and management skills.

## 1.8 Duration and action plan

The duration of the action will be 15 months.

Year 1: January – December 2007													
Activity	Semester 1				Semester 2								Implementing body
	Months												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Preparation activity 1 (Capacity development)	x												UNDP
Preparation activity 2 (MRE)	x												UNDP
Preparation activity 3 (Mine Clearance)	x												UNDP
Execution activity 1 (Capacity development)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP
Execution activity 2 (MRE)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	National NGOs
Execution activity 3 (Mine Clearance)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	International NGO

### Year 2: January – March 2008

Activity	Months			Implementing body
	13	14	15	
Execution activity 1 (Capacity development)	x	x	x	UNDP
Execution activity 2 (MRE)	x	x	x	National NGOs
Execution activity 3 (Mine Clearance)				

## 2. EXPECTED RESULTS

### 2.1 Expected impact on target groups/beneficiaries

The geographical distribution of the SHAs indicates that the provinces of Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Makamba, and Ruyigi are the most affected. In three *communes* (district level), one each in the provinces of Bubanza, Makamba and Ruyigi, more than 40 percent or more of all communities are mine-affected. The most prevalent resource blockages are agriculture and pasture land. Only for about one third of all blockages the population could find alternatives. A total of 18'126 persons are directly affected by the presence of landmines and UXO. This number of persons potentially at risk should though be increased, as a significant number of SHAs are located in relative proximity to places of public interest, such as schools, markets, medical facilities, or churches. In addition, some high voltage power lines must also be regarded as mine-suspected, which could affect major parts of the population.

During the survey the data of 525 mine victims could be verified. Most of them had their accident in the province of Bubanza, but the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Cibitoke, Makamba, Rutana and Ruyigi were also affected. Most of the accidents happened before the year 2000, but accidents continue to occur until today. In 2005, 14 accidents were counted, 2006 saw one accident so far. Young male farmers were the persons most at risk of having mine-related accidents.

Over 80 percent of all victims were male, and many belonged to the age groups of 11 – 20 or 21 – 30. Three quarter of all victims were farmers. The most prevalent activity of the victims at the time of accident was collecting food, water, or wood. Farming only caused 11 percent of all accidents.

Two third of the victims have already been to the danger zone before the accident. Almost one third of them entered the dangerous area even daily or several times a day. The overwhelming majority of the victims were not aware of the imminent danger (88 percent). Only four percent of the victims knew that they entered a dangerous area. 83 of the recorded victims were killed, 442 survived their accidents. Most victims suffered injuries to their lower limb.

The main conclusion of the General Community Survey (CGS) in Burundi is that the major threat caused by landmines and unexploded ordnance can be eliminated with a limited, but concentrated effort of mine action activities. The disposition of the ordnance asks for a dual approach of technical survey, marking and mine clearance on one hand, and mobile Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams on the other. Targeted Mine Risk Education (MRE) should help reducing the number of new mine victims.

The data collected during the survey provide the national authorities and the international community with detailed information to create a strategic mine action plan that can be swiftly implemented and executed. The Republic of Burundi could in consequence be one of the first countries on the African continent to be declared free of landmines.

The inhabitants live with the constant fear of mines planted in economically important areas. Mine and UXO suspected areas are often part of the land where people are growing market crops. The most vulnerable groups are women and children. The actions will improve the situation of target groups because local people will be able to continue their daily activities in formerly affected areas, without the fear of death or injury from mines or UXO. Clearing the mine and UXO affected areas will allow the target groups to feed themselves and end their dependence on external assistance. Some of the cleared areas will also be used to build urgently needed housing.

The action to develop micro-economic activities for mine/UXO victims will improve their situation by promoting their socio-economic reintegration into their communities. The reduction or elimination of their dependence on others will improve their self-respect and dignity.

UNDP will continue to assist the Government of Burundi through MACC in strengthening its current capabilities (both institutional and in a human resources capacity) for a sustainable implementation, coordination and management of relevant activities.

Additionally, UNDP National staff will assist MACC and the international and national NGOs in every way possible - in the form of technical advice, weekly progress updates, survey information, etc, thus allowing MACC to better plan future mine action activities.

## **2.2 Concrete outputs**

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UNDP will produce monthly and quarterly progress reports, an interim report, and final report at the end of the programme, as requested by the EU include the activities covered by International mine clearance NGO and national MRE/Victim assistance NGOs, selected by UNDP under MACC advice.

## **2.3 Multiplier effects**

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Since the beginning of mine clearance operations in Burundi in May 2005, the threat from mines and UXO has been evaluated and found to be a magnitude that can be reduced to a negligible level in a relatively short time. MACC estimates, that with continued donor support, Burundi should be free of impact from mine and UXO two years from the initiation of this project.

## **2.4 Sustainability**

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MACC will oversee all of the actions to ensure that they are carried out in accordance with international standards (IMAS) and that they meet the previously identified humanitarian priorities. At the end of the actions, the international NGO will have a well-trained demining/EOD team to international standards.

This team will continue to work for the good of the people of Burundi and will be funded by local NGO funds, although this is naturally contingent upon continued donor support.

Costs of further mine-action will also considerably reduce as all start-up and training costs and investments in equipment and vehicles are covered by the present project and involvement of international staff will be reduced to a minimum.

## 2.5 Logical framework

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Annexed to this document

## 3. BUDGET FOR THE ACTION

### Indicative Budget for the Action

*A detailed budget is included in the Annex III of the Contribution Agreement.*

Expenses	Costs (in EUR)
<b>Human Resources</b>	533.625
<b>Travel</b>	21,088
<b>Equipment and supplies</b>	580,516
<b>Local office</b>	61.507
<b>Other costs, services (conference, visibility, evaluation, audit)</b>	121.100
Conference, visibility..... 61.800	
Audit..... 20.000	
Evaluation..... 39.300	
<b>Subtotal direct eligible costs of the Action</b>	<b>1,317,836</b>
Provision for contingency reserve (3,7%)	48.914
<b>Total direct eligible costs of the Action</b>	<b>1,366,750</b>
Administrative costs (7%)	68,336,68
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,435,086,68</b>