

PD-ABS-659  
106895

International Rescue Committee  
122 East 42nd Street  
New York, NY 10168-1289  
Telephone: 212 551-3000  
Fax: 212 551-3179  
E-mail: irc@theIRC.org  
www.theIRC.org



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November 6, 2000

Mr. Jonathan Dworken  
Project Officer  
Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance  
1300 Pennsylvania Ave, Room 8.06  
Washington, D.C. 20523-6001

**Re: Final Report for Grant No ° AOT-G-00-97-00247-00**

Dear Mr. Dworken:

Enclosed, please find the final narrative report, for the period from March 1997 through August 3, 2000, for IRC's Water, Sanitation, and Reintegration Program in Burundi. Due to the extended length of the program, we chose to highlight those activities that took place over the past year, while summarizing activities from the two previous years. The report consists of :

- 1) An Executive Summary covering the entire grant period of March 1997 through August 2000
- 2) A detailed Final Report for the period June 1999 through August 2000
- 3) A summary of activities for the period March 1997 through June 1999.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions or require additional information. On behalf of IRC Burundi, I thank you for your invaluable support.

Refugee Relief, Respect, Renewal

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Keys". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J" and "K".

John Keys  
Regional Director, Great Lakes

cc: Ms. Miriam Lutz, BHR/OFDA Representative  
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse  
Mr. Francis Hammond, Country Director, IRC Burundi

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID grant number AOT-G-00-97-00247-00 covered six provinces in Burundi over a period of three years. The initial proposal for Emergency Relief in Burundi started in March 1997 and was extended through June 1998 under a no cost extension. The project purpose under this initial proposal was to provide Emergency assistance to Burundians displaced by the conflict in the Province of Karuzi. Under this project 70,369 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were provided with emergency potable water, 86,067 provided with emergency sanitation facilities, and capacity to respond to emergency water and sanitation to the eastern Burundi border was developed.

The initial period was followed by the first Cost-Extension for emergency relief covering the period June 1998 to June 1999. The project purpose under this proposal was the provision of emergency water and sanitation to IDPs living in camps in Burundi and rehabilitation assistance in the provinces of Karuzi, Kirundo, and Muyinga. 51,000 IDPs and 75,000 IDPs were provided with emergency water and sanitation services respectively. Additional assistance provided in this period included maintaining capacity to respond to emergency water and sanitation needs, the increase of self-sufficiency of vulnerable populations through distribution of seeds and tools, the rehabilitation of water supply systems and health facilities and the increase of local capacity to provide shelter material for destroyed homes through the support and expansion of traditional 'Roof and Brick Kilns'.

The last program under this grant covered water, sanitation, and reintegration from June 1999 to August 2000. With this grant, assistance was given to 27,688 IDPs in Makamba and Bururi plus 116,226 IDPs in Bujumbura Rural provinces by rehabilitation of existing systems and emergency water assistance respectively. Included in this proposal was the provision of sanitation facilities and hygiene education to 24,991 IDPs in Makamba and Bururi provinces with the 116,226 IDPs in Bujumbura rural receiving emergency sanitation facilities. Other activities included the support of 14,940 returnees to their hills of origin in Karuzi and Muyinga provinces through rehabilitation of water supply systems and health facilities. Capacity to respond to emergency water, sanitation, and shelter needs for up to 20,000 persons was also maintained.



*International Rescue Committee - Burundi Program*  
**Water, Sanitation and Reintegration Program**

**USAID Agreement Number**  
AOT-G-00-97-00247-00  
March 1, 1997 – August 3, 2000

**FINAL REPORT**

for the period  
June 3, 1999 through August 3, 2000

**Summary of Activities**  
for the period  
March 1, 1997 through June 2, 1999

*Submitted to*  
**The US Agency for International Development**  
**Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance**

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ANNEX: SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES MARCH 1997 – AUGUST 2000

**1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*Final Report, June 3-August 31, 2000*

<b>Organization:</b> International Rescue Committee	<b>Date:</b> October 25, 2000
<b>Mailing Address:</b> <i>IRC Headquarters</i> 122 E. 42 <sup>nd</sup> St. (12 <sup>th</sup> Flr.) New York, N.Y. -- 10168-1289 U.S.A.	<b>Contact Person:</b> John Keys Regional Director for the Great Lakes Email: jkeys@intrescom.org Tel. (212) 551-3121 Fax: (212) 551-3185
<i>IRC Burundi</i> 111 Blvd l'Uprona B.P. 1540 Bujumbura Burundi	<b>Contact Person:</b> Francis T. Hammond Country Director, IRC Burundi Email: ircbuja@cbinf.com Tel. (254) 21-82-40/41 Fax: (254) 21-82-39

**Program Title:** IRC Burundi Water, Sanitation and Reintegration Program

**Cooperative Agreement/ Grant Number:** AOT-G-00-97-00247-00

**Country:** Burundi

**Disaster/Hazard:** Complex Emergency

**Time Period Covered by this Report:** June 3, 1999- August 31, 2000.

**Objective #1:** To assist 27,688 IDPs living in Makamba and Bururi Provinces by providing potable water at an average rate of 15 liters/person/day through the rehabilitation of water systems within 12 months, and to assist 40,000 IDPs living in camps in Bujumbura Rural Province by providing potable water at an average rate of 10 liters/person/day through the trucking and storage of water and the rehabilitation of existing systems.

**Indicator:** The sites in Makamba and Bururi receive an average of 15 liters/day/person. 40,000 IDPs in Bujumbura Rural receive 10 liters/person/day.

**Objective #2:** To assist 24,991 IDPs living in Makamba and Bururi Provinces by providing sanitation facilities at an average ratio of 20 persons per latrine and critical public health education within 12 months, and to assist 40,000 IDPs living in camps in Bujumbura Rural Province by providing emergency sanitation facilities.

**Indicator:** In Makamba an average of 20 persons share a latrine. Greater than 70% of families will have access to a household latrine. In Bujumbura Rural one drop hole per one hundred persons for a minimum of 40,000 IDPs in Bujumbura Rural.

**Objective #3:** To maintain the capacity to respond to emergency water, sanitation, and shelter needs for up to 20,000 persons at need.

**Indicator:** A population of up to 20,000 will receive 10 l/p/d of water, 1 latrine hole per 100 persons, and one plastic sheeting per family, within seven days.

**Objective #4:** To support and facilitate the return of 14,940 persons to their hills of origin from displaced camps and transit centers in Karuzi and Muyinga Provinces through the rehabilitation of water supply systems and health facilities over a period of nine months.

**Indicator:** 14,940 persons will have access to 15 liters of water/person/day. The Kinazi Health Center will be provided with 10m<sup>3</sup> of water per day.

## II. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

### A. PROGRAM GOAL & OBJECTIVES

The program goal is to provide potable water, sanitation, and basic shelter assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in camps in Burundi and rehabilitation assistance in the provinces of Karuzi and Muyinga, Burundi. The four program objectives, as approved in the Cost Extension Request, are as follows:

1. To assist 27,688 IDPs living in Makamba and Bururi Provinces by providing potable water at an average rate of 15 lit/person/day through the rehabilitation of water systems within 12 months, and to assist 40,000 IDPs living in camps in Bujumbura Rural Province by providing potable water at an average rate of 10 liters/person/day through the trucking and storage of water and the rehabilitation of existing systems.
2. To assist 24,991 IDPs living in Makamba and Bururi Provinces by providing sanitation facilities at an average ratio of 20 persons per latrine and critical public health education within 12 months, and to assist 40,000 IDPs living in camps in Bujumbura Rural Province by providing emergency sanitation facilities.
3. To maintain the capacity to respond to emergency water, sanitation, and shelter needs for up to 20,000 persons in need.
4. To support and facilitate the return of 14,940 persons to their hills of origin from displaced camps and transit centers in Karuzi and Muyinga Provinces through the rehabilitation of water supply systems over a period of 9 months.

### A. PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

Objective	Proposed Number of Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries June 1999-August 2000		
		Completed Projects	On-going Projects	Future Planned
1	27,688+40,000	91,790		-
2	24,991+40,000	104,226		-
3	20,000	-	20,000	-
4	14,940	14,940		-

Beneficiary numbers have been fluctuating, in Makamba, Bururi and Bujumbura Rural provinces due to the movement of IDPs as a result of insecurity. The large regroupments in Bujumbura Rural, also greatly increased IRC's beneficiary numbers for emergency response. From October 1999 to June 2000, IRC provided assistance to 116,220 in Bujumbura Rural (objective 3 and additions to objectives 1 and 2).

However, in June 2000, the Government of Burundi proceeded to dismantle several large camps where IRC intervenes. IRC thus turned its focus on providing assistance to the population as they were returning to their hills of origin where, in many cases, their homes have been destroyed and the local infrastructure is no longer functioning.

### **C. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS**

The IRC Burundi Head office is based in the capital city of Bujumbura. IRC Field Offices are located in Karuzi, Kirundo, Muyinga, Bururi, Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural and Makamba Provinces, Burundi.

## **III. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE: June 3, 1999 - August 31, 2000**

### **A. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

Through support from OFDA, IRC provided assistance for displaced and formerly displaced populations in the sectors of water, sanitation, shelter and infrastructure rehabilitation in Karuzi, Kirundo, Muyinga, Bujumbura Rural, Makamba, and Bururi Provinces.

Projects in Muyinga and Karuzi Provinces are completed and handed over. In 2000, in Muyinga Province, IRC completed the rehabilitation of two water supply systems: Rugari and Gashoho. The two systems now benefit 13,340 persons and supply a minimum of 15 liters/person/day of water. In Karuzi Province, IRC completed the rehabilitation of the Rusi water supply system. The system now supplies 1,600 persons with 15 liters of water/person/day. Surveys are being conducted to estimate the exact water coverage that these systems provide.

In the first quarter of this cost-extension grant, IRC conducted initial assessments in the Southern Provinces of Bururi and Makamba and began excavation of springs. In total IRC was conducting water interventions at ten different sites consisting of the rehabilitation of four water systems in Makamba Province benefiting a total of 15,710 displaced persons, and five water systems in Bururi Province benefiting 11,978 displaced persons. Upon completion of these projects the water systems were to provide at least 15 liters of water/person/day.

Tragically, in October 1999, UN staff personnel were killed and insecurity was reported in almost all provinces. Due to this alarming situation, IRC had suspended its activities in the Southern Provinces of Bururi and Makamba. On May 2, 2000, IRC was able to reopen its offices in Makamba. Activities in Bururi were still on hold due to the security situation, which was still precarious. With the re-engagement of activities, IRC began preparations in order to continue the water and sanitation projects in Makamba. However, this was not possible. On the night of May 21 and continuing into May 22, rebel groups attacked Makamba town and the population from the hillsides were forced to leave their homes. The MSF compound was attacked and the assailants asked the guards specifically for the expatriates, but fortunately no one was in the MSF house at the time. As a result, IRC and MSF decided to evacuate their staff to Bujumbura on May 22, 2000. IRC is maintaining a national staff presence in

Makamba and is continuing to conduct emergency NFI distributions and security assessments. During this period, IRC was able to carry out emergency NFI distributions to 2667 newly displaced families.

In the wake of the Bujumbura Rural crisis, where there were approximately 300,000 newly displaced persons, IRC was successfully able to set up emergency bladders and Oxfam tanks in three camps, initially supplying 5 liters of water/person/day to a total population of 40,000 people due to the large number of displaced. IRC had an emergency capacity to provide 10 liters of water/person/day to 20,000 people, but chose to reach 40,000 people at a rate of 5 l/p/d due to the immensity of the crisis. The figure did not account for the population's water collection from other sources.<sup>1</sup> IRC also provided a population of 20,000 people with 200 drop holes for communal latrines, and distributed 5,000 plastic sheets to 5,000 families, in the same three camps: Kabezi, Kavumu, and Muyaga.

Continuously changing circumstances in the Bujumbura Rural program made IRC change objectives in order to respond to the needs of the populations. Dismantlement tactics as imposed by the authorities added a substantial component of variability to the program. Sites were dismantled with very little notice (and sometimes without any notice at all). Some people gladly returned to their original homes (although many of them found a house from which the roof and door had been stolen, and a field that had been neglected), but many site residents were and are unable to return to their hills of origin because of frequent gunfire and a general lack of security in these areas. Since they were forced to leave the regroupment camps, many people have remained in areas very close to the campsites; some manage to find shelter with friends, whereas many others are on their own in makeshift lodging. The fact that people remain close to the sites is reflected in the water consumption at the IRC tap stands (the OXFAM tanks are emptied every day), as well as in the number of visits to the health posts of medical partner NGO's.

The following describes the details of IRC's program performance by Objective (One through Four). Each section reports on IRC's achievements of the project compared to the stated objectives.

**OBJECTIVE ONE: To assist 27,688 IDPs living in Makamba and Bururi Provinces by providing potable water at an average rate of 15 lit/person/day through the rehabilitation of water systems within 12 months, and to assist 40,000 IDPs living in camps in Bujumbura Rural Province by providing potable water at an average rate of 10 liters/person/day through the trucking and storage of water and the rehabilitation of existing systems.**

#### **WATER ACTIVITIES, MAKAMBA AND BURURI PROVINCES**

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<sup>1</sup> By February 2000, after a cost amendment from OFDA, IRC was able to increase the water supply to an average of 10 l/p/d to 96,706 IDPs.

In the first quarter of this cost-extension, IRC conducted initial assessments and began excavation of springs at four different sites in the Southern Provinces of Bururi and Makamba. In total, IRC conducted water interventions at ten different sites consisting of the rehabilitation of four water systems in Makamba Province, benefiting a total of 15,710 displaced persons, and five water systems in Bururi Province, benefiting 11,978 displaced persons. Upon completion of these projects the water systems were to provide at least 15 liters of water/person/day.

**Note:** Activities in Makamba and Bururi Provinces were suspended in mid-October 1999 due to severe security concerns. IRC reengaged in projects in Makamba Province in May 2, 2000 because security relatively improved. However a series of security incidents on May 22, forced IRC to evacuate expatriate staff from the province and to commit assistance to emergency NFI distributions.

The following table illustrates the achievements of IRC's water interventions by project site in Makamba and Bururi Provinces up to October 15, 1999. At all sites discussions with local, communal and provincial officials and leaders were undertaken as to the scope of the program and required community participation, and initial base line data was gathered.

SITE	EST. IDP POP.	WATER SITUATION PRIOR TO INTERVENTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	ACTIVITIES COMPLETED
Mugerama Nyanza Lac Commune Makamba Province	3,102	Closest water point is a contaminated stream 1km from the site (coliform count of 158/100ml). A protected spring (0/100ml) is located 1.8km from Mugerama. IRC has constructed a 3 km pipeline and three tap stands. Current water consumption is 8.8 l/p/d.	Construction of two additional tap stands to improve access to system. Organize and train water committees.	-As advised by the Administrator of this area, Mugerama has become low priority, therefore, IRC is to concentrate its resources into the development of water systems into Mukungu
Muguruka Nyanza Lac Commune Makamba Province	2,520	Gravity flow system serves site. IRC has rehabilitated four tap stands and constructed a fifth. Current water consumption is 8.8 l/p/d.	Construction of three additional tap stands to improve access to system. Organize and train water committees.	-A full assessment of the existing water system in Mugarama was completed. -A site specific work plan was developed. -The organization of work crews and the establishment of work schedules has begun. -Initial base-line water consumption data was gathered.

SITE <i>Cont'd</i>	EST. IDP POP.	WATER SITUATION PRIOR TO INTERVENTION	PROPOSED INTERVEN- TIONS	ACTIVITIES COMPLETED
Muyange  Nyanza Lac Commune Makamba Province	6,298	Six Regideso controlled tap stands at site. Majority of IDPs collect water at two springs. Both are in disrepair and water flows along the surface for several feet before being diverted into a pipe. Current water consumption is 8.9 l/p/d.	Rehabilitate two springs. Form and train water committee.	-Two springs (one in Muyange and one in Kazirabageni) were rehabilitated to improve access and quality. -In collaboration with government officials, a water committee was organized in Muyange and its members were trained. At the end of the reporting period the committee in Kazirabageni was being formed. -Periodic follow up visits with water committees in Muyange were conducted.
Mvugo  Nyanza Lac Commune Makamba Province	3,790	Three water points are currently used: the lake (coliform count – near shore greater than 400/100ml & 10m from shore 19/100ml); a contaminated stream 2.5km away (100/100ml) and a protected spring 1.9km from site. Current water consumption is 4.7 l/p/d.	Develop water distribution system including: development of spring, construct 2km pipeline, placement of 45m <sup>3</sup> Oxfam tank and two emergency tap stands.	-To serve the IDP camp in Mvugo with potable water four test holes were dug in search of a spring capable of producing sufficient water. The fourth test hole excavated produced water of sufficient quantity, considering that the flow was measured in the height of the dry season, to warrant the development of the source. -A 40-m <sup>3</sup> Oxfam tank, originally installed for emergency use in Mvugo center, was to be used as the storage tank for the system once the pipeline was constructed. The community constructed a road to the source area. -By October 15, the materials needed for the development of the source were delivered to the site and construction of the spring protection had begun.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,710</b>	<b>4 SITES, 1 COMMUNE</b>		

**Bururi Province:**

<b>SITE</b>	<b>EST. IDP POP.</b>	<b>WATER SITUATION PRIOR TO INTERVENTION</b>	<b>PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES COMPLETED</b>
<b>Teba</b> Rumonge Commune, Bururi Province	4,730	Site is located in Rumonge Ville. Served by non-functioning Regideso system. Majority of IDPs collect water from Lake Tanganyika. Current water consumption is estimated to be 8.6 l/p/d.	Work with Regideso to repair and rehabilitate system that serves this neighborhood.	- Discussions with the Director of Regideso revealed that the major problem with the system is insufficient flow rate from the sources feeding it. Two possibilities were discussed: the development of another source and connecting it to the system or the drilling of wells within the two above named quarters.
<b>Rukinga</b> Rumonge Commune, Bururi Province	960	A gravity flow system (Regideso) serves Rukinga. There is one operational tap. Current water consumption is estimated to be 6.6 l/p/d.	Work with Regideso to repair and rehabilitate system that serves this neighborhood.	See section above for activities undertaken in Teba.
<b>Gatete</b> Rumonge Commune, Bururi Province	1,092	A 12.7km gravity flow system built in 1980 serves Gatete and Mutumbara. The system had an original flow of 3.8 l/s and consists of 10 tap stands. There is one functional, but broken, tap stand serving the site. Current water consumption is estimated to be 6.5 l/p/d based upon the flow.	Rehabilitate existing system and possible construction of additional tap stands. Water committee formation.	-Discussions with local, communal and provincial officials and leaders were undertaken as to the scope of the program and required community participation. -A full assessment of the existing water system in Gatete was completed. -Initial base-line water consumption data was gathered.
<b>Mutumbara</b> Rumonge Commune, Bururi Province	708	Mutumbara is served by the same system above. Site assessment was not conducted due to security risks. IDPs are currently not staying overnight at the site but are expected to once security improves.	Rehabilitate existing system and possible construction of additional tap stands. Water committee formation.	Due to the ongoing insecurity in this area, the population has yet to return to their homes on a permanent basis. IRC is therefore considering utilizing its resources in the nearby IDP camp of Kavinvira. An evaluation on this camp will be conducted in March should security permit.

SITE <i>Cont'd</i>	EST. IDP POP.	WATER SITUATION PRIOR TO INTERVENTION	PROPOSED INTERVEN- TIONS	ACTIVITIES COMPLETED
Nyagasaka  Rumonge Commune, Bururi Province	2,728	A gravity flow system serves Nyagasaka. The system consists of three tap stands. Only one tap stand is functional. Current water consumption is estimated to be 7.2 l/p/d.	Rehabilitate/augment existing system and possible construction of additional tap stands. Water committee formation.	-During the period July-September the community completed the work of rehabilitating both of the two sources that feed this system. Both sources had been previously developed but were in bad repair and much of the water exiting the springs was not being captured by the system. The rehabilitation has remedied this problem, adding greatly to the water available to the distribution network. - Approximately 10 percent of the work is now complete including repairs to the spring collection box, construction of a washout chamber and the replacement of the mainline control valve. -Until October 15, work was progressing rapidly due to strong community organization and involvement.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,218</b>	<b>5 SITES, 1 COMMUNE</b>		

**Activities:**

The general security situation of the region has been noted as very fluid and volatile thus causing the fluidity of numbers in the site population. Rebel activity has been noted as not targeting the population but rather oriented towards banditry (stealing of livestock, etc.). While volatile, the situation is allowing enough movement to facilitate the assessment of some sites. A team of local staff is maintaining the office and continues to assess the water projects and the security situation. As per the results of these assessments, activities will progressively resume in Mabanda and Nyanza-Lac communes, if security permits.

Activities in Rumonge Commune, Bururi Province remain suspended. IRC continues to assess the situation and to hold meetings with the local authorities until the situation improves.

At all sites discussions with local, communal and provincial officials and leaders were undertaken as to the scope of the program and required community participation, and initial base line data needed. IRC has not been able to re-engage its water interventions in Makamba and Bururi Provinces

Despite the security situation, IRC has been able to assist approximately 36,000 newly displaced in Makamba due to continued fighting between the military and the rebels.

The project sites where IRC initially intervened are still insecure. IRC shifted the focus to the newly displaced populations that are accessible, conducting NFI distributions of blankets, jerry cans, plastic sheeting and soap. Despite the fact that IRC evacuated its expatriate staff, this activity has been possible through a joint NGO coordination effort, with local partners, and with the dedication of national staff.

IRC has formed a partnership with CRS, which has good local capacities through its Parish network. IRC office, staff and warehouse serve as a focal point for information flow and provide the stocks (from UNICEF, CRS and IRC) for partners who are able to distribute NFIs. With IRC assistance, CRS furnished a list of beneficiaries and its network retrieved materials from IRC for distribution.

In June 2000, distribution was done in Kibago Commune as is related in the following table:

Site	Sheeting	Blankets	Jerry cans	Soap
Jimbi	1217	2200	435	3965
Mbizi	1039	2634	680	4580
Kivoga	777	816	408	2700
Kiyange	866	1732	866	2598
<b>Total</b>	<b>3899</b>	<b>7382</b>	<b>2389</b>	<b>13843</b>

These distributions benefited to 2667 households. The distribution was carried out through a joint effort between IRC, CRS, the local authorities and the Parish. This collaboration between the different partners also allowed the disengagement of primary schools, churches, the tribunal and other areas that were occupied by the displaced.

Activities in Rumonge Commune, Bururi Province remain suspended. IRC continues to assess the situation and to hold meetings with the local authorities until the situation improves.

#### **BUJUMBURA RURAL PROVINCE:**

In October 1999, the security greatly deteriorated in the Province of Bujumbura Rural. In order to be able to fight against the rebels without causing casualties amongst the civilian population, the Government of Burundi regrouped the population in about 36 sites. The total number of displaced people in this province reached 75% of the total population, or 320,000 people. The regrouped population lacked shelter materials as well as adequate water and sanitation facilities.

IRC spent out the emergency capacity objective at this period by successfully setting up emergency bladders and Oxfam tanks supplying 5 liters/person/day and distributed 5000 plastic sheets to 5,000 families. IRC submitted a modification to the proposal in September 1999 in order to increase its assistance in this province by providing 10 liters/person/day, 1-drop hole per one hundred people, and to distribute additional 2000 plastic sheets to meet the urgent needs of the 40,000 people residing in the camps of

Kabezi, Kavumu and Muyaga. All the sites that IRC was providing assistance to with the exception of Kabezi, were completely dismantled in June 2000. Approximately 60% of Kabezi's population returned home, the rest remained because of insecurity. In total, only six regroupment camps remain in Bujumbura Rural and they are mostly inaccessible.

A second cost-amendment to continue assistance to the regrouped sites through July 3, 2000 was submitted in January 2000.

Below is a table of the water interventions at the regrouped sites:

SITE	EST. IDP POP.	SITUATION PRIOR TO INTERVENTION	WATER SITUATION AFTER INTERVENTION	ACTIVITIES COMPLETED
<b>Kavumu</b>	18,919	4.1 liters/p/d from an existing tap stand and a nearby river	A total of 11.4 l/p/d, 7.1 of which comes from IRC tankers feeding an IRC-installed emergency system consisting of two 45m <sup>3</sup> Oxfam tanks and 4 sets of tap stands, and from some overnight storage which IRC diverted from an existing system which was repaired.	3973 m <sup>3</sup> of water trucked to site Repairs were made to one tap stand connections which had broken. Investigated other sources of water to supply tanks
<b>Kabezi</b>	20,458	The population received 5.0 l/p/d from a spring nearby, and a river.	The population receives a total of 9.9l/p/d, 4.9 of which comes from IRC water trucking.	Continued providing trucked water. 3765 m <sup>3</sup> of water trucked to site Increased the storage capacity at site. Tap stand bases and drainage were improved Maintain tanks and tap stands in good condition. Bladder was repatched where it had begun leaking again
<b>Ruyaga</b>	26,634	MSF tankered water to Ruyaga prior to their pull out. The population also receives 4.8 liters from a nearby river, and a spring.	The population now receives a total of 9.41l/p/d: from a repaired source fed into the Oxfam tank, from water trucking and from a nearby spring	Maintained tank and tap stands in good condition. Repairs were made in the pipeline between the tank and tap stands. A third tap stand was added and the bases of all tap stands were leveled and drainage improved. 840m <sup>3</sup> of water trucked to site.

SITE <i>Water cont'd</i>	EST IDP POP	SITUATION PRIOR TO INTERVEN- TION	WATER SITUATION AFTER INTERVENTION	ACTIVITIES COMPLETED
<b>Ruziba</b>	6,901	IDPs received a total of 8.8 liters/p/d this water comes from the local Regideso system, water tankered by the Italian Cooperation , and the lake.	This figure has been augmented by approximately 3.0l/p/d after IRC and Solidarites fixed the Regideso system and installed an Oxfam tank.	Provided trucked water when necessary. Maintained tanks and tap stands in good condition. Water pumping station completed as well as training of pump operator. Regideso tested a sample of water for physical and chemical properties.
<b>Nyabibondo</b>	13,962	The population received 5 l/p/d from an existing system.	IRC has increased the water flow to Nyabibondo to 12 l/p/d. However the population is only taking approximately 5.9 l/p/d due to the fact that there is a river very close by where all the washing is carried out.	Maintained tank and tap stands in good condition Repairs were made on the supply pipe that had broken down. The access hole cover was replaced on the distribution box.
<b>Muyaga</b>	4,916	There was no water available at this site.	Now the population receives 9.0 l/p/d from the repaired system.	IRC tankered water to the site until the existing system was repaired by Solidarites and IRC
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,706</b>			

The Ruziba pump station was handed over to the Italian Cooperation and in consultation with them, a resident of Ruziba was chosen as a candidate to be the pump operator. He followed a five-day training on-site in pump operation, safety procedures and water chlorination. With the pump system at Ruziba now operational, Italian Cooperation has taken over all water tankering duties to Kabezi. Should the population at Kabezi increase again (as it has been prone to large fluctuations), IRC should re-evaluate the need to once again tanker water to Kabezi.

Fairly extensive repairs were made to the distribution system at Ruyaga. Cattle traffic on the road had damaged the pipeline, resulting in four pipe breakages. These were repaired and protected with galvanized pipe sleeves where necessary. It was also decided to add a third bank of tap stands and to improve the leveling and drainage around all the taps. To that end a terrace was built and the ground leveled and spread with gravel around the tap stand bases.

Early in June 2000, discussions with Solidarités concluded that an additional 20m<sup>3</sup> of storage capacity was needed in Ruyaga after the addition of a second source to the

system feeding the existing tank. However, on June 8<sup>th</sup> 2000, the site was dismantled and the added capacity was no longer deemed necessary.

Routine maintenance was carried out at the other sites. At Nyabibondo the access cover to the distribution box was repaired to prevent unauthorized entry, which could contaminate the water being supplied to the tank. Also, a break in the pipeline was repaired. At both Kavumu and Kabezi repairs to the tap stands and improvements in the drainage around the taps were made.

Two evaluations were carried out at new sites. At Gatumba, the Therapeutic Feeding Center run by GVC was visited to investigate a problem of stagnant drainage water around the center. After the visit, a proposal to install a drainage-transpiration trench system was presented to GVC. Also, the hospital at Rwibaga was visited at the request of MSF to investigate problems with a gravity fed system supplying the hospital and village. After these investigations, a spring cap was rehabilitated to augment the amount of potable water available to local communities as well as to the Rwibaga hospital.

After the dismantlement of the camps, water trucking continued to the sites of Kavumu and Kabezi. It was decided that given the flow of gravity-fed water, it was no longer necessary to truck water to Ruyaga. Since the sites of Kavumu and Ruyaga have been completely dismantled, and Kabezi partially dismantled, it was necessary to reassess the need to continue trucking water to these sites. It was determined that at all these sites, a large number of the IDPs were unable to return to their hill of origin when the camp was dismantled. These people have found shelter with friends or family close to the sites and still come to the IRC tap stands for water. For that reason, it was decided to continue water trucking to all the sites until another solution can be found. It was also decided to truck water to the tank at Muyaga while Solidarités investigated the problem that is preventing water from reaching the tank.

Several collines (from Nyambuye and Marure in Isale Commune) moved into the Kavumu/Muyaga area due to increased insecurity in August 2000.

**OBJECTIVE TWO: To assist 24,991 IDPs living in Makamba and Bururi Provinces by providing sanitation facilities at an average ratio of 20 persons per latrine and critical public health education within 12 months, and to assist 40,000 IDPs living in camps in Bujumbura Rural Province by providing emergency sanitation facilities.**

In the sanitation sector, IRC Makamba, in collaboration with provincial health officials, began the selection of volunteer Community Health/Hygiene Workers, and trained six Community health workers in Bururi Province. The aim of the training was to enhance general health education at the sites and improve implementation of the Sanitation Program. Coordination and support of volunteers in the field was discussed with provincial health officials.

IRC implemented an emergency sanitation intervention in IDP camps in Kayagoro and Mabanda in Makamba Province. The total number of IDPs in these camps during the first quarter of this grant period was estimated to be 37,382. In Kayagoro commune, sites Mugeni, Nyantakara, Gatwe, Gatabo and Rutenderi IRC distributed 247 wooden family latrine slabs. In Mabanda commune, sites Gahama and Gitara, IRC distributed 53 family latrine slabs. Security around these particular sites and in the Southern region in general was extremely fluid. The IRC Makamba/Bururi Team continually monitored the security situation closely and took appropriate security measures. At the time, access to some sites was either not been possible, or was limited.

Following the assassination of UN international staff in October 1999, IRC and several other NGOs and agencies pulled out of Makamba and Bururi Province. The UN declared many provinces Phase IV due to the high level of security in almost all the provinces. IRC was able to implement the following activities prior to this incident:

The following table illustrates population estimates, the number of existing latrines, latrine goals and the progress of latrine construction and planned activities by site in Makamba and Bururi Provinces. All projects were suspended after the killing of UN workers in October 1999. They were restarted on May 1, 2000, only to be re-suspended after the attack on Makamba town from May 21-22.

**Makamba Province :**

<b>SITE POPULATION COMMUNE PROVINCE</b>	<b>EXISTING LATRINES</b>	<b>PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS.</b>	<b>COMPLETED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES</b>
<b>KABONGA 2070 NYANZA – LAC MAKAMBA</b>	There is one latrine per 8.7 persons and there are no trained public health agents.	-Proposed training of at least 3 public health agents.  -Promotion of hygiene program and material supply and support to health education activities	-Meetings held with administrative authorities of Nyanza-Lac commune on the activities to be conducted.	No activities planned on the field because the site is not accessible due to insecurity.
<b>NYABIGINA 1773 NYANZA – LAC MABANDA</b>	There is one latrine per 15 persons. The majority of latrines are traditionally built with mortar and wood. There are no public health agents.	-Training of 2 public health agents -Promotion of hygiene program and material supply and support for health education -Construction of 100 family latrines.	-Meetings held with administrative authorities of Makamba Province re: activities to be conducted.	No activities planned in the field because the site is not accessible due to insecurity.

<b>SITE (cont'd) POPULATION COMMUNE PROVINCE</b>	<b>EXISTING LATRINES</b>	<b>PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS.</b>	<b>COMPLETED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES</b>
<b>MUGERAMA 3102 NYANZA – LAC MAKAMBA</b>	There is one latrine for every 9.4 people. IRC has constructed 4 communal block latrines. However the majority of family latrines remain traditional and constructed with earth, mortar and wood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Training of 4 public health agents.</li> <li>-Construction of 100 supplementary family latrines in order to cover 3 family latrines per 4 families.</li> <li>-Promotion of hygiene program and material supply and support to health education.</li> <li>-Training of public health agents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Meetings held with administrative authorities of Nyanza-Lac commune on the activities to be conducted.</li> <li>-IRC visited 4 communal latrines and sensitized local authorities, women and children on the importance of hygiene education to prevent against cholera and dysentery.</li> <li>-Evaluation of family latrines maintenance and their usage by households.</li> <li>-A complete survey on the sanitation situation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Retraining of 4 public health agents.</li> <li>-Develop a regular maintenance system of communal latrines in collaboration of hygiene technicians, hill leader and population.</li> <li>-Supervision of digging.</li> <li>-Distribution of wooden latrine slabs.</li> <li>-Implementation of sanitation program.</li> </ul>
<b>MUGURUKA 2520 NYANZA – LAC MAKAMBA</b>	IRC intervention has reached 1 latrine per 41 persons. For communal latrines, 56% of the population use latrines constructed by IRC. The family latrines are estimated to be 1 per 8 households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Construction of 100 supplementary family latrines to cover 1 family latrine per 3 households.</li> <li>-Training of at least 5 public health agents.</li> <li>-Promotion of hygiene program and material supply and support to health education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-In collaboration with the communal administrator and the heads of the site, IRC completed the surveys.</li> <li>-In collaboration with the hygiene technician of Nyanza-Lac Commune, IRC staff has assessed the status of communal latrines.</li> <li>-Establishment of a regular maintenance system for households in general and for women in particular.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Training of 5 public health agents.</li> <li>-Supply material and needed equipment for PHAs work.</li> <li>-Distribute slabs.</li> </ul>

<b>SITE (cont'd) POPULATION COMMUNE PROVINCE</b>	<b>EXISTING LATRINES</b>	<b>PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS.</b>	<b>COMPLETED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES</b>
<b>MUYANGE 6298 NYANZA – LAC MAKAMBA</b>	IRC has constructed 1 family latrine per 42 persons. There is at least 1 latrine per 7 households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Construction of 200 additional latrines to increase the family latrines to 1 per 3 households.</li> <li>-Training of 5 public health agents.</li> <li>-Promotion of hygiene program and material supply and support to health education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Choice of sites where latrines can be fabricated.</li> <li>-Meetings held to sensitize population on the importance of latrines to fight against dysentery and cholera (October 9, 1999)</li> <li>-Supervision of family latrines excavation in collaboration with sanitation technician of Nyanza-Lac Commune</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Retraining of public health agents.</li> <li>-Construction of wooden family latrine slabs</li> <li>-Supply material and needed equipment for PHAs work</li> </ul>
<b>MVUGO 3790 NYANZA – LAC MAKAMBA</b>	IRC's interventions have allowed to reach 1 latrines per 37 persons (communal latrines) and have managed to cover 1 family latrine for 8 households (40 family latrines constructed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of 150 additional family latrines to increase the family latrines to 3 for 4 households.</li> <li>- Training of at least 5 public health agents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Survey completed and initial meeting held with communal administrator and site officials.</li> <li>-Evaluation of communal latrines maintenance activities in collaboration with hygiene technician in Nyanza-Lac Commune, the head of sector and site officials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Training of 5 public health agents.</li> <li>-Supervision of households on going for communal latrines maintenance.</li> <li>-Construction of latrines.</li> </ul>

**BURURI PROVINCE :**

<b>SITE POPULATION COMMUNE PROVINCE</b>	<b>EXISTING LATRINES</b>	<b>PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS.</b>	<b>COMPLETED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES</b>
<b>MUTAMBARA 708 RUMONGE BURURI</b>	Site not assessed due to insecurity. The displaced have left the site.	- Construction of 35 concrete family latrines. - Training of 2 public health agents.	Nothing done due to insecurity.	-Sanitation survey if the security situation allows.
<b>TEBA 4,730 RUMONGE BURURI</b>	There is 1 latrine per 4.3 households.	- Construction of 450 concrete family latrines.	- Identification of site where concrete slabs can be fabricated. - Survey completed and initial meeting held with communal administrator, the counselor and site officials.	-Supplies of materials: gravel, sand and earth.  - Construction of latrines

As previously mentioned, IRC has not been able to re-engage its sanitation interventions in Makamba and Bururi Provinces since the evacuation of its expatriates following a rebel attack in May 2000. IRC local staff has carried out assessments to evaluate the projects suspended in October 1999. At all sites discussions with local, communal and provincial officials and leaders were undertaken as to the scope of the program and required community participation, and initial base line data needed.

As per the results of these assessments, it was found that three communal latrines needed to be emptied in Mugerama and four in Mvugo in Nyanza-Lac Commune. Latrines are also full in the primary schools at Jimbi in Kibago Commune. IRC is investigating the possibility of sending a sludge pump down to Makamba to empty these latrines. The assessment team was not able to visit the sites in Kayagoro Commune due to insecurity.

Activities in Rumonge Commune, Bururi Province remain suspended. IRC continues to assess the situation and to hold meetings with the local authorities until the situation improves.

**BUJUMBURA RURAL PROVINCE:**

Following the regroupment of the population of this province in camps, IRC provided communal latrines with 200-drop holes for a population of 20,000 people using its emergency capacity. After requesting a modification to the grant, IRC was able to increase its capacity to assist approximately 95,768 with 1-drop hole per 50 persons.

As all of the sites where IRC is working in Bujumbura Rural are new sites, very few of them had any latrines, family or communal prior to IRC's interventions. IRC has provided the latrines in cooperation with other NGOs, i.e. MSF and GVC. In addition, IRC made emergency communal latrine kits available to all NGOs working in Bujumbura Rural in order to expedite the latrine coverage in as many camps as possible. IRC in collaboration with Caritas pumped out sludge from 20 existing toilets located near the Buhonga church on behalf of Buhonga IDPs. The latrines were full because of the heavy use. Repair materials were made available to Caritas for these latrines as well as communal latrine kits produced by IRC. IRC also donated insecticide spray packs to the Ministry of Health to respond to a cholera outbreak in the Ruziba camp.

The following table illustrates IRC sanitation activities prior to the dismantlement of regroupment camps:

SITE	EST. IDP POP	WATER SITUATION PRIOR TO INTERVENTION	WATER SITUATION AFTER INTERVENTION	ACTIVITIES COMPLETED
<b>Kavumu</b>	18,919	4.1 liters/p/d from an existing tap stand and a nearby river	A total of 11.4 l/p/d, 7.1 of which comes from IRC tankers feeding an IRC-installed emergency system consisting of two 45m <sup>3</sup> Oxfam tanks and 4 sets of tap stands, and from some overnight storage which IRC diverted from an existing system which was repaired.	IRC trucked 86,000 liters daily and 24,000 were fed from the system that IRC repaired. Coordination has begun with Regideso for the possible rehab. of a system to supply the site. Security concerns prevented visiting the spring. Repairs were made on a collection chamber lid to prevent the rainwater washing dirt into the system. A 45m <sup>3</sup> Oxfam tank replaced the two bladders, which had been there for four months.
<b>Kabezi</b>	20,458	The population received 5.0 l/p/d from a spring nearby, and a river.	The population receives a total of 9.9l/p/d, 4.9 of which comes from IRC water trucking.	IRC tankered 110,000 liters daily to Kabezi IRC placed one 70m <sup>3</sup> Oxfam tank, one 20m <sup>3</sup> bladder in addition to two 10m <sup>3</sup> bladders installed by UNICEF. IRC researched other sources in the area when security allowed.
<b>Muyaga</b>	4,916	There was no water available at this site.	Now the population receives 9.0 l/p/d from the repaired system.	IRC tankered water to the site until the existing system was repaired by Solidarites and IRC

SITE (Cont'd)	EST. IDP POP.	WATER SITUATION PRIOR TO INTERVEN- TION	WATER SITUATION AFTER INTERVENTION	ACTIVITIES COMPLETED
Ruyaga	26,634	MSF tankered water to Ruyaga prior to their pull out from Bujumbura Rurale. The population also receives 4.8 liters from a nearby river, and a spring.	The population now receives a total of 9.41 l/p/d: from a repaired source fed into the Oxfam tank, from water trucking and from a nearby spring	In the week leading up to MSF's pull out, IRC together with Solidarites fixed an existing system near the camp. The repair work resulted in increasing the system flow from 0.7l/sec to 1.2 lit/sec. IRC installed a 45m <sup>3</sup> Oxfam tank, 700 m pipeline extension, and two sets of tap stands.  The flow rate has not been consistent, and IRC has been tankering water in addition to the existing water sources to ensure that the population is receiving adequate water supply.
Ruziba	6,901	IDPs received a total of 8.6 liters/p/d. This water comes from the local Regideso system, water tankering by the Italian Cooperation, and the lake.	This figure has been augmented by approximately 3.0l/p/d after IRC and Solidarites fixed the Regideso system and installed an Oxfam tank.	IRC completed fixing the Regideso system with Solidarites, and installed a 70 m <sup>3</sup> Oxfam tank with a distribution system. IRC is currently trucking water together with the Italian Cooperation. IRC is also exploring the possibility of installing a temporary pumping and treatment plant in Ruziba in collaboration with the Italian Cooperation. Maintenance performed when required.
Nyabibondo	13,962	The population received 5 l/p/d from an existing system.	IRC has increased the water flow to Nyabibondo to 12 l/p/d. However the population is only taking approximately 5.9 l/p/d due to the fact that there is a river very close by where all the washing is carried out.	IRC in partnership with Solidarites provided 12-hour overnight storage of 1.0 l/s by fixing the existing system and installing a 45m <sup>3</sup> Oxfam tank. A 20m section of pipeline was replaced with GI pipe after it was damaged in a small landslide.
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,790</b>			

After the camps were dismantled in June 2000, IRC undertook the following sanitation activities:

SITE	EXISTING LATRINES/ POPULATION	SITE SITUATION	ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT	PLANNED ACTIVITIES
<b>Kavumu</b>	0 / 18,919	The site was dismantled in the week beginning June 5; populations began to return to the site within a couple of days but left for good June 19.	Water point survey carried out; info gathered showed that frequently families who have left site are lodging with other families due to insecurity at their homes of origin. Met Chef de Zone 3 times to request mobilization of community to cover unmaintained latrines. Casual labor team engaged to carry out latrine backfilling due to lack of community support and threat to public health if work not carried out.	Completion of the latrine backfilling by casual labor team. Identify family latrine needs of returned populations. Provision of latrine covers for temporary school latrines as requested by head teacher.
<b>Muyaga</b>	0 / 4,916	Site dismantled week commencing June 5.	Support of community sought to backfill unmaintained communal latrines. Casual labor team engaged instead to back fill disused latrines due to a lack of community support and public health risk of open pits. This work has been completed. 4 communal latrine blocks provided to the original community of Muyaga whose existing latrines were filled up by regrouped population. Distribution of 8 family latrine slabs to households in area surrounding site who have already dug pits for family latrines. Identification of 29 more households preparing pits for family latrines.	Health and hygiene education to mobilize the community to dig new holes once they are full, and clean and maintain the latrines. Continue to supply latrine kits to the community
<b>Ruyaga</b>	0 / 26,634	The site was dismantled in the week beginning June 5.	Work carried out to try to mobilize the community in the area to carry out backfilling of disused latrines. Met with Administrator to ask his assistance in community mobilization.	Use casual labor team to backfill open pits due to lack of community support and threat to public health if work left undone. Identify family latrine needs of returnees.
<b>Kabezi</b>	0 / 20,458	Construct 90 communal latrine blocks with four holes per block.	90 communal latrine blocks constructed. Digging materials handed over to the head of site. GVC has taken over the latrine building and maintenance.	Health and hygiene education to mobilize the community to dig new holes once they are full, and clean and maintain the latrines. Continue to supply latrine kits to the community. Latrines being covered by GVC.

<b>SITE Sanitation cont'd</b>	<b>EXISTING LATRINES/ POPULATION</b>	<b>SITE SITUATION</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT</b>	<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES</b>
<b>Ruziba</b>	0 / 6,901	Site dismantled in month of May.	Disused latrine holes have been backfilled already.	Work will be carried out to identify if there is a need for assistance to the returned population.
<b>Nyabibondo</b>	0 / 14,051	Population returned to their hills of origin, June 19 leaving +/-100 displaced families who have been at the site for 3-4 years.	Hygiene promotion distribution carried out June 16. House to house survey of remaining population identified need for family latrines, an average water consumption of 6.95l/p/d with a per capita storage capacity of 1.51l/p, as well as that nearly 100% of school age children attend school.	Mobilize community to backfill disused communal latrines. Start family latrine program for remaining families. Identify family latrine needs of returned populations.
<b>Kirekura</b>	0 / 4,869	Population has been told to prepare their original homes to be returned to before July 3.	Met with population, chef de zone, chef de secteur and chef de quartiers to mobilize them to backfill latrines before leaving the site and to enlist the help of the chef de zone in identifying family latrine needs of returning populations.	Dependant on whether dismantlement is carried out or not.
<b>Buhonga</b>	0 / 7,478	The population of Buhonga returned home during the week commencing June 5.	Support of community sought to backfill disused communal latrines. Casual labor team engaged to back fill disused latrines due to a lack of community support and public health risk of open pits. This work has now been completed. Communal latrines and advice concerning their maintenance provided to the school at Buhonga.	Identify family latrine needs of returned populations.
<b>Nyamaboko</b>	0/12000	Still inhabited. Need to provide in the first instance, 15 communal latrine blocks to give a coverage of 1 drop hole per 200 population	5 latrines completed to date. Due to site being inaccessible activities are restricted to those that can be done using Buhonga as a distribution base.	Increase latrine coverage to 1 per 200 population by providing a further 10 latrines.
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,226</b>			

IRC organized a hygiene promotion competition in three campsites: Nyabibondo, Ruyaga and Ruziba. Each household in the cleanest quartier (selected based on an evaluation carried out on the May 29) received soap, cleaning cloths and plastic rubbish bags. Prizes / incentives included a sweep for each household and a rattrap to every 4<sup>th</sup> household. Each quartier received a jerry can and a sweep to aid latrine maintenance and a wheelbarrow for transporting rubbish to appropriate areas of the site.

IRC completed pit backfilling work in Ruziba, Buhonga, Muyaga, Kirekura and Kavumu. Community meetings were able to be carried out in Kirejkura prior to its dismantlement with the assistance of the chef de zone, chef de secteur and chefs de quartiers.

A house-to-house survey at Nyabibondo (where, although the regrouped population have returned home, approximately 100 displaced families who have been at the site for 3-4 years still remain) showed that most households still use the communal latrines supplied by IRC. Based on this survey, family latrines project for the population returning home commenced with 20 family latrines distributed in July. Pit backfilling work continued but is slower than first imagined as there is an ongoing problem in a few of the sites where the latrines were so full to start with that stopping them overflowing as earth is added is almost impossible. Various methods have been tried unsuccessfully.

Provision of communal latrines to a coverage of one drop hole per 200 persons at the inaccessible site of Nyamaboko is still delayed due to the lack of accessibility because of security constraints. Digging tools and latrine construction materials were transported as far as Buhonga, the nearest accessible site, at a two hour walk from Nyamaboko itself. So far five latrine pits have been dug. The assistance of the Administrator of Kanyosha was sought to generate support of the project from the population, who are reluctant to transport the materials 2 hours from the nearest accessible point without a substantial cash incentive.

In August 2000, family latrine distribution was carried out in the following areas: Kirekura, Ruyaga, Muyaga. The populations of these areas (also Buhonga) who live in the proximity of the old sites were offered family latrines as the camps were closing.

Family latrines have also been distributed in the colline of Sororezo to families including those displaced due to having sold their land during the regroupment.

The work to close the existing communal latrines in the old sites has also been hindered due to the security situation but also due to the technical problem of the liquid content of the pit rising as soil is added.

### **Unforeseen circumstances/constraints**

#### **Bujumbura Rural Setbacks**

IRC Bujumbura Rural experienced a major setback when the water storage installations in Kabezi were vandalized in May; the liner of the OXFAM tank was slashed as well as 2 storage bladders. The water trucking activities were temporarily suspended until IRC received a commitment of support from the local authorities to protect the IRC installations from acts of vandalism. IRC demanded a formal inquiry of the incident, but did not receive any results so far.

Another setback was experienced on the inauguration day of the pump station in Ruziba (May 8). The IRC Country Director and Deputy visited the site, accompanied by the Minister of Interior, and Ms. Lutz, the OFDA representative, as well as the local military authority. Upon arrival it was obvious that the entire site had been dismantled. Apparently some of the structures had been disassembled and taken along, communal shelters and latrines. Many other temporary structures, mostly huts, had been flattened and burned. According to some remaining residents, the exodus had happened the day prior to the visit, and according to some sources this happened peacefully. The sudden dismantlement came as a big surprise to IRC as well as the international community since there had not been any notification at all. Neither was there any mention of Ruziba on the list of sites to be dismantled. The pump station will remain in place to service the site of Kabezi by means of the water tanker trucks of the Cooperation Italienne.

All IRC sanitation sites in Bujumbura Rural were dismantled in June and Kirekura camp was dismantled July 3, 2000.

Due to the abrupt nature of the dismantlement, community mobilization to ensure that sites were left in a hygienic condition was not possible. Meetings were held with local authorities (administrator and chefs de zone) to negotiate the possible use of community workdays to carry out this task were rather fruitless. Therefore IRC had assumed responsibility by engaging casual laborers to backfill disused latrine holes at each site due to the obvious public health risks associated with open pits.

**OBJECTIVE THREE: To maintain the capacity to respond to emergency water, sanitation, and shelter needs for up to 20,000 persons in need.**

IRC has established an emergency water and sanitation assistance program in the event of future population movements within Burundi, or into Burundi from Tanzania, Rwanda or the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). With bases in Musinga, Makamba and Bujumbura, IRC is well placed to respond to an emergency in any part of the country.

IRC continues to maintain its garage and mechanical capacities, fuel and storage capacity, and repair and maintenance network both in the field and in Bujumbura. Emergency water and sanitation materials are stored as contingency stock in Bujumbura and at all field sites.

IRC's emergency capacity has enabled IRC to continue to respond to ongoing displacement caused by the abrupt dismantlement of the regroupment camps in

Bujumbura Rural. IRC has a fleet of seven water tankers able to truck approximately 246,000m<sup>3</sup> per day near the returnees' homes or in areas where IRC installed 45m<sup>3</sup> Oxfam tanks (in Kavumu, Nyabibondo and Ruyaga), and two 70m<sup>3</sup> Oxfam tanks (in Kabezi and Ruziba). In addition IRC installed 5 bladders and repaired 5 existing water systems in cooperation with the NGO Solidarités. IRC also completed installing a temporary pumping system by the lake, which is closer to some of the sites, so that the water tankers will be able to make more frequent trips. The IRC emergency team continues to assess the water and sanitation needs of the returning populations in Bujumbura Rural following the dismantlement of camps.

The sanitation team continues to be closely involved with information gathering surveys both solely for IRC and in conjunction with other NGO's. Requests for sanitation assistance have also been received from households around the old sites. Work has begun to try to establish a clear picture of where populations have returned to and areas where there is a need for further assistance.

In addition, IRC has maintained capacity to provide essential needs to 20,000 people within seven days, in other camps in fragile areas around the country as they become accessible. IRC intends to reengage in emergency projects in Makamba Province if security continues to improve. However, security around these particular sites and in the Southern region in general has been extremely fluid. If the Burundian peace deal is signed before the end of the year, IRC will be in a strong position to respond to the emergency needs of returnee populations.

#### Coordination efforts:

In IRC's projects throughout the country, IRC closely coordinates with the UN, other NGOs, and local authorities. During the crisis in Bujumbura Rural, IRC has been appointed the water and sanitation focal point leader (shared with UNICEF). This gives IRC the responsibility to review other operational sites and provide technical expertise in this domain. In particular, IRC is coordinating closely with CRS who is helping IRC distribute its plastic sheeting, UNICEF and IFRC who have each loaned IRC a water tanker, GVC who is working with IRC on sanitation by distributing the latrine slabs, and Solidarités who is working with IRC on fixing existing water systems. The NGO Concern requested IRC's support in supplying latrine kits in Karenzi (Mutambu Commune). IRC also worked with MSF and GVC to do evaluations in Gatumba and Rwibaga.

**OBJECTIVE FOUR: To support and facilitate the return of 14,940 persons to their hills of origin from displaced camps and transit centers in Karuzi and Muyinga Provinces through the rehabilitation of water supply systems over a period of nine months.**

This project rehabilitated infrastructure damaged and neglected during the conflict. It provided specific assistance to former regrouped and displaced populations by rehabilitating the Rusi water system in Karuzi Province and the Rugari and Gashoho water systems in Muyinga Province. In close coordination with Ministry of

Communal Development and local authorities, IRC organized the source committees at each water supply system, including those already rehabilitated to ensure that the communities will be able to maintain and repair the systems upon completion of rehabilitation.

### Muyinga Province

Objective/ Site	Popul- ation	WATER SUPPLY REHAB AND EXTENSION WORK	STATUS
<i>Rugari Water Supply System</i>	7,040	-Digging of the mainline Rugari-Kinazi -Pipe laying from Rugari Center to Kinazi. -Reconstruction of tap stands -Reconstruction of masonry storage tanks -Training of user committees on proper use of tap stands. -Repairs and replacement of leaking sections on mainline (control valves, valve chambers and installation of globe valve)	Project completed, system now provides a minimum of 15 l/p/d.
<i>Gashoho Water Supply System</i>	6,300	-Performed investigation -Digging of mainline -Pipeline laid -Tap stands built, -Storage tank built -Users committee trained.	Project completed, system now provides a minimum of 15 l/p/d.

#### *Rugari Water Supply System*

At the beginning of activities, the overall system was in poor condition. The main 30m<sup>3</sup> storage tank at the Rugari mission was in a reasonable condition whereas the 6 other steel storage tanks serving the various communities along the pipeline route were either abandoned or leaking; and had to be replaced with masonry tanks.

IRC carried out investigations on the existing system to determine the extent of repair needed as well as completed a needs assessment and decided on the location of new tap stands. In this line, IRC, reconstructed nine tap stands along the mainline from the source to Rugari center, reconstructed six 6m<sup>3</sup> masonry storage tanks and trained user committees on proper use of tap stands. All along the implementation of the project, repairs and replacement of the leaking sections of pipe on the mainline were carried out by rehabilitating nine tap stands and nine control valves that were connected to mainline, constructing four valve chambers and installation of a globe valve. The system has been handed over to the local authorities and now delivers a minimum of 15 l/p/d.

IRC Muyinga had the privilege of receiving the American Ambassador, Mary Yates and OFDA representative, Miriam Lutz, who visited the Rugari Water System on 24<sup>th</sup> May. The IRC Director and Deputy Director accompanied them.

### *Gashoho Water Supply System*

IRC performed an investigation on this supply system and it was concluded that the system has the capacity to supply 20 l/p/d in addition to 50 liters/person/day for the patients at the local health center. Beneficiaries include 4,000 local and formerly displaced populations as well as two schools, one church and one health center.

This water system was heavily damaged during the crisis, which began in 1993, and since has been non-functional. Upon its completion, the system is to supply potable water to 6300 inhabitants of Gashoho and Cihonda.

The system has been completed with two km pipeline laid, four tap stands built, 15m<sup>3</sup> storage tank built, users committee trained. The system has been handed over to the local authorities and now provides a minimum of 15 l/p/d.

### **Karuzi Province**

<b>Objective/ Site</b>	<b>Popul- ation</b>	<b>WATER SUPPLY REHAB AND EXTENSION WORK COMPLETED</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
<i>Rusi Water Supply System</i>	1,600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Rehabilitation of spring intake.</li><li>- Rehabilitation of collection chamber.</li><li>- Rehabilitation of storage tanks.</li><li>- Construction of tap stands, control valve chambers and washout valve chambers.</li><li>- Pipeline repaired and replaced at 8 locations.</li><li>- Tap stand committees trained.</li></ul>	All work has been complete and the system has been handed over to the local authorities. The population now receives 15 l/p/d.

### *Rusi Water Supply System*

This water system was heavily damaged during the crisis, which began in 1993, and since has been non-functional. Community health has suffered, especially that of children who are more vulnerable to water-borne diseases.

Before making repairs on the system, IRC began by rehabilitating the spring intake. Interventions included the reconstruction of six tap stands, six control valve chambers and three washout valve chambers, and six storage tanks, and the repair and replacement of leaking sections of pipe at eight locations along the main lines. Tap stand committees were trained in proper use of the rehabilitated infrastructures. The rehabilitation project of the Rusi water system in Karuzi Province was completed and the system has been handed over to the local authorities. The population now receives 15 l/p/d.

### **C. CONCLUSION**

During the period from June 3, 1999 to August 3, 2000, IRC has been able to prove its capacity to intervene in emergency cases. This has been illustrated in the way it was able to assist the government in coordination with other NGOs and International relief agencies to alleviate cholera situations and mass population movements, with very short notice.

The emergency capacity objective enabled IRC to respond to massive displacements in Bujumbura Rural, providing water and sanitation to over 80,000 IDPs. IRC continues to respond to the many needs of the populations who are now returning home in Bujumbura Rural where the needs remain urgent and for any other place around the country in case of an abrupt deterioration of security or massive population movements.

In this respect, IRC received a cost amendment in October 1999, which included the camps in Bujumbura Rural Province to objectives one and two. IRC requested a no-cost amendment in May 2000 in order to continue to assist the new IDPs in Makamba and to continue projects in Bujumbura Rural. The current grant period was thus extended to 3 August 2000.

Mass population movements continued to be an issue in Bujumbura Rural since the population was abruptly forced to leave the camps with very short notice, in the same manner they were forced into the camps. A large number of people returned to homes that are in ruins. Some have simply decided not return home but to move in with nearby relatives due to the lack of security on their hills of origin. IRC continues to assess the situation and assist the population in areas where they are currently settling.

Security seriously deteriorated in October 1999 following the assassination of UN staff. Several provinces were declared Phase IV. This situation strongly hampered relief assistance because many activities had to be suspended. IRC also suspended its activities in Makamba and Bururi provinces.

IRC was able to reengage its activities in Makamba Province in May 2000 only to evacuate three weeks later due to the fluidity of the security situation. However, IRC did not completely leave the province since arrangements were made to continue limited interventions through local staff, a local network, and joint efforts with CRS in the distribution of NFIs.

The projects in Muyinga and Karuzi provided much needed water resources to the populations in these provinces, many of whom were primarily displaced. There is hope that the Arusha Peace talks in Tanzania may open the way to general peace and stimulate a massive return to Burundi.



*International Rescue Committee - Burundi Program*  
**Water, Sanitation and Reintegration Program**

**USAID Agreement Number**  
AOT-G-00-97-00247-00

**SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES**

for the period  
March 1, 1997 through June 2, 1999

*Submitted to*  
**The US Agency for International Development**  
**Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance**

**PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN WITH PREVIOUS FUNDING UNDER**  
**THIS GRANT:**

**Initial Proposal for Emergency Relief Burundi (12 months: March 1, 1997 – February 28, 1998; no cost extension to June 2, 1998)**

**Project purpose:** To provide Emergency assistance to Burundians displaced by the conflict in the Province of Karuzi.

**Project objectives:**

1. To assist a population of 70,369 IDP's living in camps in Karuzi province, by providing emergency potable water.
2. To assist a population of 86,087 IDP's living in camps in Karuzi province, by providing emergency sanitation facilities.
3. To develop capacity to respond to emergency water and sanitation to the eastern Burundi border.

**Project location:** Karuzi Province, Burundi

**Project duration:** 12 months: March 1, 1997 – February 28, 1998 no cost extension to June 2, 1998

**Project beneficiaries:**

Sites/projects	Implementation	Province	Beneficiaries
Ntunda Camp Water Pumping System	June 97 – July 98	Karuzi	12,324
Canzikiro Spring Water Supply	June 97 – Jan 98	Karuzi	8,000
Bihemba Water Pump System	June 97 – Nov 97	Karuzi	11,092
Sanitation at Bihemba Camp	June 97 – 98	Karuzi	11,092
Sanitation at Canzikiro Camp	June 97 – 98	Karuzi	8,000
Sanitation at Gitaramuka I	June 97 – 98	Karuzi	200
Sanitation at Miyogoro Camp	June 97 – 98	Karuzi	6401
Sanitation at Ntunda Camp	June 97 – 98	Karuzi	12,324
Sanitation at Musivya Camp	June 97 – 98	Karuzi	2,748
Sanitation at Bugenyuzi Center	June 97 – 98	Karuzi	16,000
Water Collection, Treatment & Trucking	June 97 – May 98	Karuzi	30,000
Sanitation in Camps	June 97-January 98	Karuzi	11,092
Sanitation on Hills of origin	January-June 98	Karuzi	12,000
Dismantling of Water Systems	Nov 97 –Feb 98	Karuzi	Not specified
<b>Total 15 projects</b>			<b>+/- 109,857</b>

## Karuzi Province

**Objective 1: To assist a population of 70,369 IDP's living in camps in Karuzi province, by providing emergency potable water.**

### **Water in Ntunda Camp**

Work began on the spring water system serving Ntunda camp in May. IRC improved the water supply to the camp by increasing the flow from the spring and installing water pumps and a water pipeline to carry the water to the camp population.

IRC completed the construction of a flight of 700 steps to the Ntunda source. The excavation and catchment of an additional source raised the total source outflow to 90 liters/minute. A 15m<sup>3</sup> pump catchment tank was constructed and a direct driven diesel pump installed. The distribution network comprised of a 700m rising main, a 70m<sup>3</sup> storage tank and several tap stands.

The system began full operation in mid November and supplied a total of 4.075 million liters during the grant period. This camp was closed in July 1998 because it was used as a transit camp after the dismantlement of all the other camps.

The beneficiaries provided casual labor for these activities; compensation for labor was made available through Food for Work agreements between IRC and the UN World Food Program (WFP).

### **Water in Canzikiro camp**

IRC installed a 20m<sup>3</sup> bladder and a six-tap water stand. The bladder collected water from an existing spring system at night, thereby doubling the available daytime water capacity to 40m<sup>3</sup> per day, or approximately 5 liters per person per day

The Canzikiro camp closure was scheduled in phases throughout November and December. Consequently, work continued at Canzikiro to supply water to the remaining population. The piped spring water system was cleaned and minor repairs such as the sealing of cracks on the 10m<sup>3</sup> masonry reservoir and the replacement of a tap stand were undertaken. The system was reconnected to the reservoir. A water supervisor was responsible for the operation of the water system. The system was finally dismantled in the first week of January 1998.

### **Water in Bihemba camp**

A pumping system was to be installed in Bihemba camp, but in the interim water was trucked to alleviate the terrible conditions in the camp. A total of 2 million liters was trucked to this site in 1997. The pump installation began in October with an initial positioning of the 2.5 km rising main from the source to the camp. A Food for Work proposal was submitted to WFP in order to pay workers. The work included excavation of a 10m<sup>3</sup> water collection tank, spring improvement, pump house, pump foundation and pipeline excavation. Activities to install a water pumping system at Bihemba camp were

halted on November 5<sup>th</sup> when the camp was closed and the population returned home. The food for work project was consequently stopped and all workers paid for days worked.

**Objective 2: To assist a population of 86,087 IDP's living in camps in Karuzi province, by providing emergency sanitation facilities.**

### **Sanitation at Regroupment and IDP Camps—Bihemba, Canzikiro, Gitaramuka I, Miyogoro, Ntunda, Musivya and Bugenyuzi Center**

IRC's sanitation program focused on construction of washing areas and family latrines and education of the population on good hygiene practices.

During 1997, latrine constructions under this program were undertaken in the following camps—Bihemba, Ntunda, Miyogoro, Canzikiro and Gitaramuka I. The activities involved in latrine construction included:

- Sensitization of commune administrators and camp leaders, mobilization of beneficiaries, distribution of digging tools, and establishment of sanitation zones;
- Training masons in construction of concrete slabs, establishment of concrete slab production units and distribution of concrete slabs;
- Construction of latrine superstructures;
- Education of camp leaders in the maintenance of latrines;
- Production of fly covers and their placement on completed latrines and production of pipe vents with locally collected bamboo sticks; and
- Establishment of an asset management system to monitor the movement and usage of materials such as cement, shovels, latrine slabs, etc.

Sanitation work in the regroupment camps slowed down during the month of November due to imminent closure of the camps. IRC, in conjunction with WFP, organized a Food for Work program to clean Bihemba camp, and slab production ceased at Ntunda, Miyogoro, Canzikiro, Gitaramuka I. The projects were completed at Musivya and Bugenyuzi.

IRC fabricated 2,000 family latrine slabs in regrouped and IDP camps. Out of the 2000 slabs, 1000 were distributed in the regrouped camps in Bugenyuzi Center, Bihemba, Ntunda, Miyogoro and Canzikiro, and displaced camps Gitaramuka and Musivya. The remaining 1,000 family latrines slabs were distributed to the families who had constructed latrines on their hills of origin when the regroupment camps were closed down in 1998. IRC, through a WFP food-for-work project, sanitized the empty campsites by filling in latrine and waste pits and disposing of contaminated waste materials.

**Objective 3: To develop capacity to respond to emergency water and sanitation to the eastern Burundi border.**

### **Water Collection, Treatment and Trucking**

IRC trucked water to Bihemba and Miyogoro camps from water flowing in the Rusimbuho River. In order to transport this water, IRC constructed a temporary pumping, filtering, treatment and storage system. This required installation of a diesel pump to move water from the river to two storage tanks where aluminum sulfate is added to the water to improve turbidity to an acceptable level. The water was then gravity fed into a storage tank where it was treated with chlorine to render it safe to drink. This third tank was fitted with flexible hosing to facilitate pumping into the water trucks. Because this system was dependent upon chemicals for filtering the water, a sand filter system was constructed; this replaced the first two storage tanks and eliminated the need to use aluminum sulfate. Construction of the sand filter was completed at the end of October. The filter measured 8m long and 3m wide. It served two 20m<sup>3</sup> tankers.

A further step in the water trucking process was to ensure adequate storage and distribution capacity at the camps where the trucked water was to be received. In anticipation of receiving trucked water, IRC erected one 70m<sup>3</sup> temporary storage tank each at Miyogoro, Bihemba and Bugenyuzi Center camps. Distribution facilities were installed at Bihemba (three tap stands) and Miyogoro (two tap stands). Water trucking activities to Bugenyuzi Center were put on hold due to uncertainty over population movements from that site.

To reduce operational cost, IRC then constructed a temporary pumping, filtering, treatment and storage system, which was later replaced by sand filter system.

**First Cost-Extension for Emergency Relief in Burundi for 12 months: June 3, 1998 – April 2, 1999; no-cost extension June 2, 1999**

**Project purpose:** To provide emergency water and sanitation assistance to IDPs living in camps in Burundi and rehabilitation assistance in the provinces of Karuzi, Kirundo and Muyinga, Burundi.

**Project Objectives:**

1. To assist at least 51,000 recently displaced living in camps in Burundi by providing emergency potable water.
2. To assist approximately 75,000 recently displaced living in camps in Burundi by providing emergency sanitation facilities.
3. To maintain capacity to respond to emergency water and sanitation needs.
4. To increase the self-sufficiency of the vulnerable populations in Karuzi and Muyinga provinces by distributing seeds and tools to 30,000 families.
5. To facilitate the return of populations to their hills of origin from regrouped and displaced camps in Karuzi, Muyinga and Kirundo provinces through the rehabilitation of water supply systems and health facilities.
6. To increase local capacity to provide shelter material for destroyed homes by supporting and expanding traditional 'Roof and Brick Kilns'.

**Project location:** Karuzi, Muyinga, Kirundo, Bururi, and Makamba Provinces

**Project duration:** 12 months: June 3, 1998 – April 2, 1999; no-cost extension June 2, 1999

Seeds and Tools	Feb – Dec 98	Karuzi	OFDA/FAO	44,444 families
Buhiga Hospital Roof	June 98- 1999	Karuzi	OFDA	5,000
Buhiga Water System	Feb – Dec 98	Karuzi	OFDA	7,500
Mugogo Water Supply	September 98 -1999	Karuzi	OFDA	5,436
Gatonde Water Supply	September 98 -1999	Karuzi	OFDA	4,100
Rusi Water Supply	September 98 –1999	Karuzi	OFDA	4,000
Rehab of Rutonganikwa Health Center	September 98 –1999	Karuzi	OFDA	2,000
Kiln Project	June 98 – 1999	Karuzi	OFDA	420 families
Seeds and Tools	Feb – Dec 98	Muyinga	OFDA/FAO	24,398 families
Spring capping	December 98 - 1999	Muyinga	OFDA	3,000
Rehab of Gasorwe-Gashoho System	June 1998 – 1999	Muyinga	OFDA	3,800
Rehab of Nyarunazi-Rugoma Wat. System	October 98 – 1999	Kirundo	OFDA	36,000
Rehabilitation of Wells	June 1998 – 1999	Kirundo	OFDA	28,000
Rutummo water project	Oct – December 98	Bururi	OFDA	5,170
Buruhukiro water project	December 98- 1999	Bururi	OFDA	12,450
Kagongo ,Mwange, Kizuka water projects	December 98- 1999	Bururi	OFDA	11,278
Mpinga Water Project	Oct – November 98	Makamba	OFDA	4,000
Nyamirinzi water Project	Nov – Dec 1998	Makamba	OFDA	780
Mbizi water project	Nov – Dec 1998	Makamba	OFDA	3,000
Vugizo water project	Nov – Dec 1998	Makamba	OFDA	1,200
Mugerama water project	December 98- 1999	Makamba	OFDA	3,965
Kazirabageni water project	Oct – December 98	Makamba	OFDA	3,250
Muguruko water project	Oct – December 98	Makamba	OFDA	3,160
Mvugo water project	October 98 - 1999	Makamba	OFDA	1,250
Bukeye sanitation project	December 98 -1999	Makamba	OFDA	2,810
Vugizo sanitation project	October 1998-1999	Makamba	OFDA	1,200
Mpinga sanitation project	October 1998-1999	Makamba	OFDA	4,000
Martyazo sanitation Project	Dec 1998-1999	Makamba	OFDA	84
Mbizi sanitation project	October 1998-1999	Makamba	OFDA	3,000
Gahandu sanitation project	October 1998-1999	Makamba	OFDA	521
Karonge sanitation project	October 1998-1999	Makamba	OFDA	993
Mugerama sanitation project	October 1998-1999	Makamba	OFDA	3,965
Mvugo sanitation project	October 1998-1999	Makamba	OFDA	1,250
Mugeruka sanitation project	October 1998-1999	Makamba	OFDA	6,160
Rehabilitation of Wells	June 1998–Mar 99	Kirundo	OFDA	28,000
Buruhukiro water project	December 98- 1999	Bururi	OFDA	5,889
Kagongo ,Mwange, Kizuka water projects	December 98- 1999	Bururi	OFDA	11,278
Nyamirinzi water Project	Nov 98-Jan 99	Makamba	OFDA	1,469
Mbizi water project	Nov 98-Jan 99	Makamba	OFDA	3,000
Vugizo water project	Nov 98-Jan 99	Makamba	OFDA	1,200
Mugerama water project	Dec 98- May 99	Makamba	OFDA	3,965
Mvugo water project	Oct 98-May 99	Makamba	OFDA	3,790
Bukeye sanitation project	Dec 98-Feb 99	Makamba	OFDA	2,810

Vugizo sanitation project	Oct 98-Mar 99	Makamba	OFDA	1,200
Mpinga/Rubanda sanitation project	Oct 98-Mar 99	Makamba	OFDA	6,218
Mbizi sanitation project	Oct 98-Mar 99	Makamba	OFDA	3,000
Gahandu sanitation project	Oct 98-Feb 99	Makamba	OFDA	521
Karonge sanitation project	Oct 98-Mar 99	Makamba	OFDA	993
Mugerama sanitation project	Oct 98-Mar 99	Makamba	OFDA	3,965
Mvugo sanitation project	Oct 98-Mar 99	Makamba	OFDA	1,250
Mugeruka sanitation project	Oct 98-Mar 99	Makamba	OFDA	6,160
Q. Swahili Sanitation Project	Jan 99-March 99	Makamba	OFDA	3,073

**PROGRAM PERFORMANCE: June 3, 1998 - June 2, 1999**

**A. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

Through support from OFDA, IRC provided assistance for displaced and formerly displaced populations in the sectors of water, sanitation, and infrastructure rehabilitation in Karuzi, Muyinga, Makamba, and Bururi Provinces. In addition, IRC supported the local capacity and self-sufficiency of vulnerable populations by distributing seeds and tools in Karuzi and Muyinga Provinces, and by providing shelter material for destroyed homes by supporting and expanding traditional roof tile and brick Kilns in Karuzi Province.

Achievements in the Northeast Provinces were notably: the rehabilitation of 30 wells and one water system in Kirundo Province benefiting 11,300 persons with an average of 17 liters/person/day; three water systems and two spring caps in Karuzi Province benefiting 9,578 persons with an average of 27.25 liters/person/day; and one water system and two spring caps in Muyinga Province benefiting 3600 with an average of 19 liters/person/day and 3,732 persons with an unlimited domestic supply.

IRC lastly, completed the construction of three Kilns located in Karuzi Province.

As a leading partner for UNFAO, IRC carried out seeds distribution for Season B 1999 in Muyinga and Karuzi in March. In addition, IRC assisted Children's Aid Direct, and the Chef de File with seeds distribution in Bubanza. After the general distribution, 12.55 tons of beans remained. Upon agreement with UNFAO, IRC handed over 2.55 tons of beans to IMC to be used for their TFC in Muyinga and 9.50 tons to World Vision for their food security program in Karuzi

Achievements in the Southern Provinces consisted of the rehabilitation of six water systems in Makamba Province benefiting 15,573 persons with an average of 17 liters/person/day. An additional five water projects were completed and served 8,005 persons at an average of 16 liters/person/day. In Bururi Province, IRC rehabilitated a water system, which increased the supply rate from three liters/person/day to 11 liters/persons/day for 4,712 persons. An additional two systems were also repaired and started to deliver an average of 17 liters/person/day to 17,063 persons.

A total of 11 – six hole block communal latrines have been completed in Nyanza Lac. In addition, one-six hole block latrine was constructed at the Makamba Provincial Hospital and two concrete latrine platforms were provided to the health post in Nyanza Lac. The IRC Makamba/Bururi Sanitation Program fabricated and distributed 1,736 family latrine slabs.

A total of 343 family latrines were completed to finish the latrine program in Vugizo Commune. Latrine slabs were fabricated and distributed in Nyanza Lac Commune bringing the total number of family latrines completed during Phase I to 442. A total of 864 latrine slabs were constructed and distributed in Rumonge Commune. The projected goal of 864 family latrines in Rumonge was completed.

In collaboration with provincial health officials, the IRC Makamba Sanitation Program financed two five-day trainings of volunteer Community Health/Hygiene Workers. Nineteen people were trained from Nyanza Lac Commune sites and 14 from Vugizo Commune. The aim of the training was to enhance general health education at the sites and improve implementation of the Sanitation Program. Coordination and support of volunteers in the field was discussed with provincial health officials.

The sanitation situation in IDP camps in Kibago, Mabanda and Kayogoro Communes continued to be monitored. Latrine construction tool sets and 33 wooden latrine slabs were distributed in two Mabanda Commune sites, Gitara and Gahama. A total of 52 wooden latrine slabs were distributed in three IDP sites in Kayogoro Commune: Gatwe, Nyantakara and Mugeni.

The following describes the details of IRC's program performance by Objective (One through Six). Each section reports on IRC's overall achievements compared to stated objectives.

**Objective 1: To assist at least 51,000 recently displaced living in camps in Burundi by providing emergency potable water.**

**Activities:**

The following table illustrates the achievements of IRC's water interventions by project site in Makamba and Bururi Provinces from June 1998 through June 1999.

**WATER ACTIVITIES, MAKAMBA & BURURI PROVINCES**

<b>Site</b>	<b>Original IDP Pop.</b>	<b>New IDP Pop.</b>	<b>Water Interventions in Vugizo Commune, Makamba Province</b>	<b>Impact</b>
<b>Vugizo Center</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>808</b>	IRC replaced 7 gate valves, constructed 7 valve chambers, installed 1 air release, reassembled the plumbing into 1 of the water collection boxes, replaced 6 faucets, repaired 3 tap stands, and formed a water committee.	Water source production provided 19L/P/D, and assured a steady water supply to the Vugizo Clinic and School. This water system served about 808 persons. A water committee was formed
<b>Mpinga</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>Population of Mpinga and Rubanda is 6218</b>	IRC rehabilitated 3 tap stands, constructed 3 tap stands, the mainline connections, and 3 valve chamber boxes; trenched 402 meters of pipeline, and formed a water committee	The approximate system delivery rate was 10l/p/d to 4000 beneficiaries.
<b>Rubanda</b>	<b>Not originally visited</b>	<b>Population of Mpinga and Rubanda is 6218</b>	Minor maintenance performed to the existing system. 4 faucets were replaced. Extra taps (four) were dropped-off at this site during this quarter but otherwise all activities at this site have been completed.	The system delivered 10L/P/D to 2218 beneficiaries.
<b>Nyamirinzi</b>	<b>Not originally visited.</b>	<b>1469</b>	IRC carried out minor maintenance on the existing water system. The maintenance consisted of the replacement of four faucets to four tap stands and this work was complete during the last quarter. During this quarter, IRC constructed an entirely new tap stand accompanied with a valve chamber box.	The community of Nyamirinzi continued to enjoy approximately 24 ltr/p/d from the existing water system but with greater accessibility. Initially the four existing taps were in disrepair. With five functioning taps, the ratio of persons to tap became 294. A water committee was been formed.
<b>Mbizi</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>760</b>	Repair work included the replacement of 6 faucets, the reorganization of the storage tank plumbing, repair of the storage tank valve chamber box, and formation of a water committee.	The community (760 persons) enjoyed 10 l/p/d from the system.

Site (cont'd)	Original IDP Pop.	New IDP Pop.	Water Interventions in Vugizo Commune, Makamba Province	Impact
Gahandu	600	979	<p>IRC delivered the following materials to protect one spring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cement</li> <li>• Bidune</li> <li>• Pipe</li> <li>• Sand</li> <li>• Sheeting</li> </ul> <p>The community was mobilized to furnish the additional construction materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small gravel</li> <li>• Large river run gravel</li> <li>• Clay</li> </ul> <p>Utilizing the labor of the community, the local plumber and a contracted mason, the spring has been protected.</p>	<p>The community of Gahandu is enjoyed approximately 12 ltr/person/day and no longer had to wade through soupy mud to access water.</p> <p>A water committee was formed.</p>
Karonge	1572	1052	<p>IRC delivered the following materials to protect one spring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cement</li> <li>• Bidune</li> <li>• Pipe</li> <li>• Sand</li> <li>• Sheeting</li> </ul> <p>The community was mobilized to furnish the additional construction materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small gravel</li> <li>• Large river run gravel</li> <li>• Clay</li> </ul> <p>Utilizing the labor of the community, the local plumber and a contracted mason, the spring was been protected.</p>	<p>The community of Karonge enjoyed approximately 16 ltr/person/day and no longer had to wade through soupy mud to access water.</p> <p>A water committee was formed.</p>
<p><b>All sites</b> IRC completed all activities in the Commune of Vugizo</p>				

Site	Original IDP Pop.	New IDP Pop.	Water Interventions in Nyanza-Lac Commune, Makamba Province	Impact
Mugerama	2455	3237	Constructed a 3 km pipeline extension. This project entailed the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Construction of 7 valve chamber boxes.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of 1 valve chamber box</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Construction of 3 tap stands</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Installation of 2 washouts.</li> </ul> Construction project completed.	Initially this population had to gather their water about 1 km from site; as a result of work, were able to obtain water in Mugerama at about 9 ltr/person/day with a person/tap ratio of 1079. A water committee was formed.
Kazirabageni	1789	2335	Rehabilitation work included repair of 4 tap stands, 2 valve chamber boxes, installation of a float valve, placement of extra piping and some other minor plumbing. A water committee was formed.	A single broken pipe still served the community. The system delivers 9 l/p/d to 2335 beneficiaries
Mvugo	Not originally visited	2737	IRC installed a tank and a tap stand and a stand by pump in the event of a cholera outbreak in the Nyanza Lake area.	No real impact occurred in this area yet. However, in the event of a cholera out-break, IRC had the capacity to immediately provide treated water.
Rubindi	Not originally visited	Population yet to arrive	The existing water system at this location was to be rehabilitated. However, as the population had not yet returned, all activities were suspended for future grant.	Non-applicable
Muyange Bukeye Swahili	1979 2300 3486	6298 2810 3073	These areas are served by the governmental water/power utility known as REGIDESO.	Non-applicable
Muguruka	1708	4163	Rehabilitation and construction activities at this site were completed.	The consumption rate was approximately 23L/P/D to 4,163 beneficiaries.
Kabonga Nyabigina	2420 1009	1569 1861	Both Kabonga and Nyabigina area were served by the same water distribution system. IRC began rehabilitation of this system but increased insecurity prompted these activities to be suspended and prevented the planning of any future activities.	Non-applicable

## WATER ACTIVITIES, BURURI PROVINCE

Site	Original IDP Pop.	New IDP Pop.	Interventions in Rumonge Commune, Bururi Province	Impact
Rutumo	5178	4712	Activities included the installation of the mainline washout including the construction of a valve chamber, the repair of the water tank, the replacement of 3 faucets, and the construction of 1 additional tap stand and a valve chamber. A water committee was established	The system provided 11 l/p/d to 4712 beneficiaries.
Kagongo	4291	2810	The sites of Kagongo, Kizuka and Mwange were connected by a single existing water system. Rehabilitation and new construction activities at these sites brought 15 tap stands into service and made 8 storage tanks fully functional. The activities of IRC came to a close at these sites.	Initially there was no piped water at the sites of Kagongo, Kizuka and Mwange. As a result of work, populations at these sites enjoyed 19 ltr/person/day.  Water committees were formed at each location.
Kizuka	4000	4973		
Mwange	2987	3391		
Buruhukiro/ Gitwe	10111	5887	The activities of IRC in this area included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Protection of two springs in the immediate area of Gitwe Town.</li> <li>❑ Rehabilitation of the existing water system which involves the replacement of 2.7 km of missing pipe.</li> <li>❑ The rehabilitation of five tap stands in the Gitwe Town area.</li> </ul>	Initially the Gitwe Community was limited to three springs of which water was gathered by wading through muddy water. As a result of rehabilitating two springs, the flow from one spring increased by 12% while accessibility to both springs was improved.  Water committees were formed for the springs and tap stands.

The rehabilitation project of the spring and water distribution of Kabonga and Nyabigina had to be canceled indefinitely because of continued insecurity in these areas. Continued insecurity also prevented IRC from re-entering the site of Kazirabageni.

Although the populations of the IDP camps in Mabanda Commune appeared to stabilize, the water supply to these IDP camps (Gahama and Mushara) was monitored. To maintain the existing water system, a limited amount of plumbing repair materials was given to the communal plumber.

As a result of more recent insecurity, new IDP camps were formed at three locations in Kayogoro Commune. Two of the IDP sites were served by functioning existing water systems. However, the third site (Nyantakara) required water to be tankered in until a more permanent solution can be generated. IRC Makamba set-up an emergency water system at Nyantakara consisting of a 20 cubic meter bladder connected to two six faucet emergency tap stands. The two tap stands were installed with river-run gravel to serve as drainage.

The Kayogoro Commune was further aided to deal with the water flow to the IDP camps by giving the communal plumber a full set of tools. This tool packet consisted of pipe wrenches, teflon, shovel, etc. and even a bicycle. IRC also aided the communal plumber to rehabilitate the internal water system of the Kayogoro Clinic.

**Objective 2: To assist approximately 75,000 recently displaced living in camps in Burundi by providing emergency sanitation facilities.**

The following table illustrates revised population estimates, the number of existing latrines, latrine goals and the progress of latrine construction by site in Makamba and Bururi Provinces.

### **SANITATION ACTIVITIES, MAKAMBA PROVINCE**

<b>Site</b>	<b>Estimate IDP Population</b>	<b>Existing Latrines</b>	<b>Latrine Goal</b>	<b>Latrine Construction</b>
<i>MAKAMBA Construction of one six-hole block latrine at Makamba Provincial Hospital</i>				
<i>NYANZA LAC COMMUNE</i>				
<b>Muyange</b>	6,298	1 communal latrine.	99 family latrines	56 cement and 43 wooden family latrine slabs constructed and distributed.
<b>Bukeye</b>	2,810	13 family latrines & 1 communal latrine.	140 family latrines	42 cement and 98 wooden family latrines completed.
<b>Mugerama</b>	3,102	3 communal latrines.	4 communal 6 hole block & 57 family latrines	4 communal latrines 6 hole block latrines completed. 45 cement and 12 wooden family latrine slabs fabricated and distributed.
<b>Mvugo</b>	3,790	11 family latrines.	3 communal 6 hole block latrines. 40 family latrines.	3 communal 6-hole block latrines completed. 40 wooden family latrine slabs constructed and distributed.

Site (Cont'd)	Estimate IDP Population	Existing Latrines	Latrine Goal	Latrine Construction
Muguruka	2,520	10 family latrines.	4 communal 6 hole block latrines. 8 family latrines.	4 communal 6-hole block latrines completed. 8 wooden family latrine slabs constructed and distributed.
Kazirabageni	-	-	-	Program indefinitely suspended due to severe security problems.
Q. Swahili	3,073	50 family latrines.	98 family latrines	56 cement and 42 wooden family latrines fabricated and distributed.
Rubindi	0		No population as yet.	Since security was not guaranteed in the area, IDPs were not moved to this site.
<b>TOTAL FOR NYANZA LAC COMMUNE</b>	<b>21,593</b>	<b>85 family latrines &amp; five communal block latrines.</b>	<b>12 communal 6 hole block &amp; 442 family latrines</b>	<b>12 communal 6-hole block latrines constructed &amp; 442 family latrines constructed and distributed. Phase One of the Emergency Sanitation Program completed in Nyanza Lac Commune.</b>
<b>VUGIZO COMMUNE</b>				
Vugizo Center	808	35 family latrines.	40 family latrines	40 wooden family latrines fabricated and distributed.
Mpinga/Rubanda	6,218	Approx. 200 existing family latrines.	124 family latrines	Divided among two sites, Mpinga and Rubanda due to IDP population movement. 74 wooden family latrines completed in Mpinga. 50 wooden family latrines completed in Rubanda.
Martyazo	84	1 family latrine.	4 family latrines	4 wooden family latrine slabs fabricated and distributed.
Gahandu	979	10 family latrines.	21 family latrines	21 wooden family latrines constructed and distributed.
Karonge	1,052	15 family latrines & one communal latrine.	28 family latrines	28 wooden family latrines fabricated and distributed.
Mbizi	760	30 family latrines & one communal latrine.	87 family latrines	87 wooden family latrines fabricated and distributed.

Site (Cont'd)	Estimate IDP Population	Existing Latrines	Latrine Goal	Latrine Construction
Nyamirinzi	1,469	18 family latrines	39 family latrines	39 wooden family latrines constructed and distributed.
<b>TOTAL FOR VUGIZO COMMUNE</b>	<b>11,370</b>	<b>309 family latrines. Two communal block latrines.</b>	<b>343 family latrines.</b>	<b>343 wooden family latrines fabricated and distributed. Phase One Emergency Sanitation Program completed in Vugizo Commune.</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR MAKAMBA PROVINCE</b>	<b>32,963</b>	<b>394 family latrines &amp; seven communal block latrines.</b>	<b>12 communal 6 hole block &amp; 785 family latrines</b>	<b>785 family latrines &amp; 12 communal block latrines. Sanitation Program completed in the two communes. Final project evaluation to be completed in May.</b>

#### SANITATION ACTIVITIES, RUMONGE COMMUNE/BURURI PROVINCE

Site	Estimate IDP Population	Existing Latrines	Latrine Goal	Latrine Construction Progress
Rutumo	4,712	461 family latrines.	75 wooden family latrines.	75 wooden family latrines fabricated and distributed.
Kizuka	4,973	342 family latrines & two communal latrines.	125 wooden family latrines.	125 wooden family latrines constructed and distributed.
Mwange	3,391	429 family latrines. Two communal latrines.	32 wooden family latrines.	32 wooden family latrines fabricated and distributed.
Gitwe Buruhukiro Zone	5,889	One communal latrine & approx. 50 family latrines.	300 wooden family latrines.	300 wooden family latrines constructed and distributed.

Site (cont'd)	Estimate IDP Population	Existing Latrines	Latrine Goal	Latrine Construction Progress
Minago	4,220	10 family latrines. One large communal latrine.	192 wooden family latrines.	192 slabs fabricated and distributed.
Kagongo	2,810		140 wooden family latrines.	140 slabs fabricated and distributed.
<b>TOTAL FOR RUMONGE COMMUNE</b>	<b>25,995</b>	<b>1,292 family latrines. Six communal block latrines.</b>	<b>864 family latrines</b>	<b>864 wooden family latrine slabs fabricated and distributed. Phase One of Emergency Sanitation Program completed in Rumonge Commune.</b>

The above tables show the latrine construction progress for family latrines and communal six hole block latrines to date for Vugizo, Nyanza Lac and Rumonge Communes. A total of 11 – six hole block communal latrines have been completed in Nyanza Lac. In addition, one-six hole block latrine was constructed at the Makamba Provincial Hospital and two concrete latrine platforms were provided to the health post in Nyanza Lac. The IRC Makamba/Bururi Sanitation Program fabricated and distributed 1,736 family latrine slabs.

A total of 343 family latrines were completed to finish the latrine program in Vugizo Commune. Ninety additional latrine slabs were fabricated and distributed in Nyanza Lac Commune bringing the total number of family latrines completed during Phase I to 442. A total of 864 latrine slabs were constructed and distributed in Rumonge Commune. The projected goal of 864 family latrines in Rumonge was completed.

In collaboration with provincial health officials, the IRC Makamba Sanitation Program financed two five-day trainings of volunteer Community Health/Hygiene Workers. Nineteen people were trained from Nyanza Lac Commune sites and 14 from Vugizo Commune. The aim of the training was to enhance general health education at the sites and improve implementation of the Sanitation Program. Coordination and support of volunteers in the field was discussed with provincial health officials.

The sanitation situation in IDP camps in Kibago, Mabanda and Kayogoro Communes continued to be monitored. Latrine construction tool sets and 33 wooden latrine slabs were distributed in two Mabanda Commune sites, Gitara and Gahama. A total of 52

wooden latrine slabs were distributed in the three most recent IDP sites in Kayogoro Commune: Gatwe, Nyantakara and Mugeni.

**Objective 3: To maintain capacity to respond to emergency water and sanitation needs.**

IRC established an emergency water and sanitation assistance program in the event of future population movements within Burundi, or into Burundi from Tanzania, Rwanda or the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). With bases in Muyinga, Makamba and Bujumbura, IRC was well placed to respond to an emergency in any part of the country. IRC continued to maintain its garage and mechanical capacities, fuel and storage capacity, and repair and maintenance network both in the field and in Bujumbura. Emergency water and sanitation materials were stored as contingency stock in Bujumbura and at all field sites.

**Objective 4: To increase the self-sufficiency of the vulnerable populations in Karuzi and Muyinga provinces by distributing seeds and tools to 30,000 families.**

**MUYINGA PROVINCE**

Since the beginning of 1998, IRC has been involved in seeds and tools distribution in Muyinga and Karuzi provinces. The objective of this project was to improve nutritional standards and food self-sufficiency in Burundi. IRC is the lead agency for UNFAO in both provinces. IRC coordinated with UNFAO regarding distribution timetables, strategies, distribution requirements and seed and tool allotments and availability. During 1998, IRC carried out four distributions in Muyinga province.

Distribution	Families distributed to	Beans/Sorghum kgs	Hoes	Vegetable packets	Period of distribution
1	5,100	51,000 beans	5,100	----	February-March
2	2,161	3,245 beans	----	2,160	June
3	4,977	49,770 beans	4,977	4,977	September-October
4	6,080	12,160 sorghum	----	----	December

The distribution in Muyinga Province was done in collaboration with local authorities, UNHCR, WFP, and FAO.

In March 1999, IRC carried out seeds distribution for Planting Season B 1999 in Muyinga. In addition, IRC assisted Children's Aid Direct, and Chef de File with seed distribution in Bubanza Province.

IRC, in coordination with UNFAO, WFP, local authorities, Christian Aid, CARE, UNHCR and World Vision, scheduled the distribution of seeds in March after beneficiary

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lists are collected by the Local Administrators. IRC planned to discuss these lists with UNFAO for revision prior to the actual distributions.

The following table gives a summary of the distribution results in Muyinga and Bubanza:

Province	House hold	Tons of Beans Distributed	Packets of Market seeds Distributed
Muyinga	4,539	50.75	None
Bubanza	8,666	83.20	4,391
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,205</b>	<b>139.95</b>	<b>4,391</b>

After the general distribution, 12.55 tons of beans remained. Upon agreement with UNFAO, IRC handed over 2.55 tons of beans to IMC to be used for their TFC in Muyinga and 9.50 tons to World Vision for their security program in Karuzi.

### KARUZI PROVINCE

**Seeds and Tools Distribution:** During 1998, IRC carried out four Seeds distributions in Karuzi province. The distribution was done in collaboration with the local authorities, Christian Aid, and Catholic Relief Service. The following table shows the details of the distributions.

Distribution	Families distributed to	Beans/Sorghum kgs	Hoes	Vegetable packets	Period of distribution
1	13,026	130,026 beans	600	----	February-March
2	2,779	7,505 beans	----	2,779	June
3	9,775	9,775 beans	9,775	9,775	September-October
4	9,683	18,864 sorghum	----	----	December

In March 1999, IRC carried out seeds distribution for Planting Season B 1999 in Karuzi. IRC, in coordination with UNFAO, WFP, local authorities, Christian Aid, CARE, UNHCR and World Vision, scheduled the distribution of seeds in March after the Local Administrators collected beneficiary lists. IRC discussed these lists with UNFAO for revision prior to the actual distributions.

The following table gives a summary of the distribution results in Karuzi:

Province	House hold	Tons of Beans Distributed	Packets of Market seeds Distributed
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Karuzi	3,792	81.35	None
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After the general distribution, 12.55 tons of beans remained. Upon agreement with UNFAO, IRC handed over 2.55 tons of beans to IMC to be used for their TFC in Muyinga and 9.50 tons to World Vision for their security program in Karuzi.

**Objective 5: To facilitate the return of populations to their hills of origin from regrouped and displaced camps in Karuzi, Muyinga and Kirundo provinces through the rehabilitation of water supply systems and health facilities.**

**MUYINGA PROVINCE**

Objective / Site	Original Pop.	Current Pop.	Water Supply Rehabilitation & Extension Work in Muyinga	Impact
<i>Spring Rehab</i>	480		IRC completed the rehabilitation of a spring at Rwinyanana in Mwakiro Commune.	The spring supplied 9 liters/person/day to 480 local and formerly internally displaced population.
<i>Spring Rehab</i>	3,252	3,252	IRC completed the rehabilitation of the spring at Kiryama in Muyinga Commune.	The spring provided unlimited domestic supply to 3,252 people and the excess water was used for irrigation of several agricultural schemes in Muyinga commune.
<i>Gasorwe-Gashoho Water Supply System</i>	3,600	3,600	IRC completed the water supply system. Work included the construction of 6 tap stands, 1 storage reservoir, and 3,000 meters of pipeline. IRC also repaired 16 leaking taps, 11 defective floater valves, and 2 damaged reservoirs in the existing system. A water committee was established in collaboration with the communal administrator. Beneficiaries contributed to the project by laying the 3km pipeline.	Beneficiaries included 3,600 local and formerly regrouped population. The system had the capacity to supply 19 l/p/d.

## KARUZI PROVINCE

### Activities:

The following table describes the progress of water projects in Karuzi, Muyinga, and Kirundo Provinces.

Objective/ Site	Original Pop.	Current Pop.	WATER SUPPLY REHAB AND EXTENSION WORK IN KARUZI	Impact
<i>Gatonde Water System</i>	4,100	4,100	Completed. Activities consisted of the construction of 4 tap stands, one 10 cubic meters storage reservoir, and 1,500 meters of pipeline. A water committee was established in collaboration with the communal administrator.	The system had the capacity to supply 24 l/p/d. Beneficiaries included 4,100 local and formerly regrouped population, 300 students, and 250 patients per year at Gatonde Hospital.
<i>Rusi Water System</i>	4,000	4,000	Completed. Activities composed of 7 tap stands to a 24 cubic meters storage reservoirs, and 4,100 meters of pipeline. A water committee was established in collaboration with the communal administrator.	The system had the capacity to supply 20 l/p/d in addition to 50 liters/person/day for the patients at the health center. Beneficiaries included 4,000 local and formerly displaced populations as well as 2 schools, 1 church and 1 health center.
<i>Rutungankwa Water system</i>	1,168	1,168	IRC completed the rehabilitation work which consisted of the construction of 2 tap stands, one storage reservoir, 1200 meter pipe line, full plumping facilities in the Rutonganikwa health center, and basic plumping facilities in the doctor's home. A water committee was established in collaboration with the communal administrator.	The system had the capacity to provide 50 liters/p/d for 1168 people.

<b>Objective/ Site (cont'd)</b>	<b>Original Pop.</b>	<b>Current Pop.</b>	<b>WATER SUPPLY REHAB AND EXTENSION WORK IN KARUZI</b>	<b>Impact</b>
<i>Spring Rehab</i>	150	150	Completion of the spring cap at Kivoga in Gihogazi commune.	The spring supplied 10 liters/person/day to 150 local and formerly internally displaced populations.
<i>Spring Rehab</i>	160	160	Completion of the spring cap at Rugoti in Gihogazi commune.	The spring supplied 11 liters/person/day 160 local and formerly internally displaced populations.
<i>Spring Rehab</i>	160	160	Completion of the spring cap at Muzi in Gihogazi commune.	The spring supplied 11 liters/person/day to 160 local and formerly internally displaced populations.
<i>Spring Rehab</i>	390		Completion of the spring cap at Rwandagaro in Buhinyuza commune	The spring supplied 10 liters/person/day to 390 local and formerly internally displaced populations.
<i>Spring Rehab</i>	350	350	Completion of the spring cap at Kagomogomogo in Buhinyuza commune	The spring supplied 10 liters/person/day to 350 local and formerly internally displaced populations.
<i>Spring Rehab</i>	450		Completion of the spring cap at Nyarugari in Bugenyuzi commune	The spring supplied 10 liters/person/day to local and formerly internally displaced populations.
<i>Spring Rehab</i>	430		Completion of the spring cap at Bunda in Bugenyuzi commune	The spring supplied 10 liters/person/day to 430 local and formerly internally displaced populations.
<i>Spring Rehab</i>	410		Completion of the spring cap at Kibonga in Bugenyuzi commune	The spring supplied 10 liters/person/day to local and formerly internally displaced populations.
<i>Spring Rehab</i>	360		Completion of the spring cap at Nyakabungo in Bugenyuzi commune	The spring supplied 10 liters/person/day to local and formerly internally displaced populations.

<b>Objective/ Site (cont'd)</b>	<b>Original Pop.</b>	<b>Current Pop.</b>	<b>WATER SUPPLY REHAB AND EXTENSION WORK IN KARUZI</b>	<b>Impact</b>
<i>Mugogo Water Sys.</i>	5,000	5,000	IRC rehabilitated the system by capping three spring sources, laying 5,000 meters of pipeline, and constructing the foundation of a 20m <sup>3</sup> reservoir, and one tap stand. A water committee was established and trained for the maintenance of the system.	The system supplied 15 l/p/d to 5,000 formerly displaced persons, the community's one primary school, one church and a village center/market.
<b>Health Centers</b>				
<i>Buhiga Hospital Roof</i>	45,000	45,000	This project was a collaborative effort between IRC and MSF Belgium. IRC purchased all the necessary materials while MSF-B carried out the rehabilitation work. The work included replacement of the hospital roof while IRC repaired the hospital and doctor's house water and drainage systems. Work was completed in April 1999.	Beneficiaries were estimated at 15% of the provincial population, or 45,000 people.
<i>Rutonganikwa Health Center</i>	1,168	1,168	IRC completed the construction on the building, built latrines, a staff house and a water supply system.	Beneficiaries included 1,168 local and formerly regrouped population, 1 primary school of 300 students, and 1 health center, which will eventually serve 300 patients per year.

## KIRUNDO PROVINCE

Objective/ Site	Origin: I Pop.	Current Pop.	WATER SUPPLY REHABILITATION & EXTENSION WORK IN KIRUNDO	Impact
<i>Rugoma-Renga Bunyari- Kagege- Nyarunazi Water System</i>	3200	3200	IRC completed the entire Rugoma-Bunyari- Nyarunazi Water System which included the rehabilitation of 5 captages, 6.5 km of pipeline (of which 1 km pipeline was replaced), and 8 tap stands. IRC also extended the pipeline by 1.6km to Nyarunazi Center. 2 new tap stands, 2 50 cubic meters water tanks, and a rain water collection system in church building were constructed. Mobilization and formation of water source committees was in progress.	The system provided approximately 15l/p/d to 3200 beneficiaries.
<i>Rehab of Wells</i>	9,100	9,100	A total of 30 wells were rehabilitated: 15 wells in Bugabira Commune, 8 wells in Kirundo Commune and 7 wells in Bussoni Commune. Rehabilitation works consisted of replacing or repairing the pumps; repair of damaged aprons and rising mains; deepening; and cleaning. Water source committees for each well were established.	An average of 18 l/p/d to 8,100 beneficiaries. Before the intervention people depended on unclean water (uncountable F.C/100ml) from the lakes. After the intervention they had potable water (0 to 7 F.C/100ml) near their households.

**Objective 6: To increase local capacity to provide shelter material for destroyed homes by supporting and expanding traditional ‘Roof and Brick Kilns’.**

## KARUZI PROVINCE

**Kiln Projects:** The objective of this project was to increase the local capacity to provide shelter materials for destroyed homes by supporting and expanding traditional Roof Tile Kilns. IRC completed a pilot study by building one new Kiln to determine a specific strategy to create or expand 3 other Kilns. Along with the construction work IRC planned a training program for the beneficiaries on making roof tiles in collaboration with an Italian NGO, which had been involved in the Kiln Business for the last 10 years. IRC also mobilized communities to plant trees for future use in the Kilns.

By the end of the grant period, IRC completed the construction of three Kilns in Karuzi Province. IRC coordinated the construction activities with the beneficiary associations at Buhiga and Karuzi communes, each of which was made up of 15 members.

IRC in collaboration with the local authorities and beneficiary associations continued to promote forestry activities to insure an adequate future fuel wood supply and a positive environmental impact.